EVENING NEWS.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Wednesday, - March 14, 1888.

ONE OF THE OLD SORT.

THE following occurs in a dispatch sent from this city on the 11th, by the local agent of the Associated Press:

"All the old bills designed to protect polygamists and aid them in fighting United States laws, heretofore passed and vetoed by Governor Murray, were again passed at this session and vetoed by Governor West."

That stuff was penned expressly for the foreign market, for the purpose of manufacturing political capital abroad. Everybody here knows that, judging from its work, a legislative body with a greater anti-polygamy leaning never existed in Utah at any time. A bill providing for the punishment of the offenses in that regard enumerated in the Edmunds law was introduced by a "Mormon" member of the House and referred to an appropriate committee. Subsequently the same branch of the legislature adopted the following which came before it as a report from the committee to whom the measure was referred:

Whereas, the government of the United States has enacted laws prohibiting and punishing bigamy, polygamy, unlawful cohabitation, adultery, incest and fornication, and said laws are in force and supreme in the Territory of Utah, and

Whereas, it is the opinion of His Excellency the Governor of Utah, as well as a majority of the members of the present Legislative Assembly, that said laws upon the subjects named are exclusive and cannot lawfully be added to, diminished or duplicated, so far as said punishment is concerned, by Territorial legislation; and

Whereas, it is the opinion of a majority of the members of said Assembly, that any law passed by said Legislature prohibiting or punishing any or all of said offenses, would not only be in excess of legislative power, in the respect above referred to, but would be unconstitutional in its operations; and if not unconstitutional, would be oppressive in that it might subject the citizen to be twice tried for the same offense, and

Whereas, a bill has been introduced and is now pending in the House of Representatives of said Legislature, by which it is proposed to prohibit and punish each of said offenses already prohibited and punished by the laws of the United States as aforesaid, and

Whereas said Assembly for the reasons above named, have rejected and do hereby reject and disapprove of said bill, and in order that their action herein may not be misunderstood or misrepresented, and for the purpose of emphasizing and reiterating in the most solemn manner within their power as a legislative body the declarations and intentions of the people of Utah concerning the prohibition of said offenses,

Resolved, that said Assembly are in favor of a just, humane and impartial enforcement of said laws of the United States in the same manner as other criminal laws are enforced, under the Constitution and laws of our country to the end that said offenses may be effectively prohibited.

Afterwards the resolution was made concurrent and was adopted with but slight verbal alteration in that shape by both branches of the legislature. There is a wide discrepancy between the dispatcher's fabrication and the closing portion of the foregoing resolution. The tendency of Hoge's (Non Mormon) marriage law, which was passed and approved during the last session, is against polygamous relationship. The fact is that it is not the existence of that family form that disturbs the repose of the red-hot anti-"Mormon" class. Any indication the other way has that effect. They imagine it will spoil the bugbear they have hugged so closely these many years.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL IS EXCLUDED.

DOUBTLESS many of our readers will remember the case of Surgeon Millard H. Crawford, U. S. N., who, about a year ago, as is alleged, seduced a young girl, at Washington, and was soon afterwards prosecuted for fornication, under the Edmunds-Tucker law. There were no merits on the side of the defense to rely upon. The evidence of the defendant's guilt was not impeached, and his sole hope of escape from the vengeance of the law was based upon the technicality that the statute under which the prosecution had been instituted was not intended to apply to the District of Columbia. Since the prosecution of Crawford began, other cases similar to his have arisen at the National Capital, and it has been reported that considerable uneasiness existed there, relative to the question as to whether the Edmunds-Tucker law embraced the District of Columbia or not.

California papers have received a telegram from Washington to the effect that the appellate court in the Crawford case, Chief Justice Bingham presiding, has decided that the statute in question does not apply to the District of Columbia. The decision holds that "the statute was clearly intended to meet the practices of the Mormons in the Territory of Utah," and that "when Congress passed laws for the District it usually included a statement to that effect." The decision is not reported in full, and we can only cite its salient points, as given in the press dispatch. The latter contains a statement to the effect that "the decision created considerable surprise in the District Attorney's office." The assisting prosecuting officer, who conducted the case against Crawford, declared that the decision left the District without any law prescribing punishment for adultery, fornication and incest.

In view of the circumstances under which it was delivered, Judge Bingham's decision in the Crawford case is a remarkable one. The Edmunds-Tucker act, by the explicit language of its title, is declared to be "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to amend section fifty-three hundred and fifty-two of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes' approved March twenty-second, eighteen hundred and eighty-two" In other words it is amendatory of what is popularly known as the Edmunds law. It does not amend the latter law by limiting or in any way changing its jurisdiction. Not a word in the second law refers directly or indirectly to the territorial jurisdiction of the first, and the purpose of the second law is plainly and clearly to supplement, with additional provisions, the former one, with a view to making it more explicit and effective. The second adds to the scope of the first in every particular touched upon, and does not limit it in any. This point will be made perfectly clear by a reading of the two statutes. It follows, then, that the amending law has, and must, if reason and logic are to prevail, be accorded all the territorial jurisdiction had by the law which is amended, unless the contrary is explicitly expressed.

In no less than three different sections of the Edmunds law does language occur making its provisions applicable "in a Territory or other place over which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction." The clause quoted occurs in section 1, defining and punishing polygamy; in section 3, punishing unlawful cohabitation; and in section 8, disfranchising polygamists. The punative sections of the Edmunds law are in terms made to apply wherever the United States have exclusive jurisdiction, and no intimation diverse from this occurs in the punative sections of the Edmunds-Tucker law, which are amendatory of and supplementary to the former. True, some of the sections of the Edmunds-Tucker law are in terms limited to Utah, but this circumstance is an argument in favor of the view that other sections, not so limited, have the broader scope.

According to this remarkable decision, so apparent in its conflict with the language of the law, the "Mormons" in Idaho, Arizona and elsewhere outside of Utah are not subject to the operations of the statute. If Judge Bingham is right in excluding the District of Columbia on the ground stated by him, by no known process of logic could any other Territory or other place over which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction be included.

If he be correct, then the law is a delusion and a snare and one of the most gross and inexcusable pieces of special, and therefore unconstitutional, legislative hypocrisy ever perpetrated in this or any other nation. The arguments while both the original and subsequent or amendatory measures were pending showed plainly that, so far as words convey an impression, the legislation was not intended to be of a special or class character.

THE GREAT STORM.

THE storm which burst upon the Atlantic seaboard last Sunday evening deserves to be ranked among the great events of the times. In the area which it covers, in the swiftness of wind and depth of snow which characterized it, and in the damage done by it, it has not been paralleled in the region where it happened for a generation. The wind reached a velocity of sixty-four miles per hour with the mercury at zero, which means great suffering to seamen along the coast, and great damage to shipping. The snow fell so deep and so fast in the states of New York and Pennsylvania that the moving of trains became impossible, and New York City and Philadelphia were twenty-four hours without the arrival of a train. People in the Rocky Mountain region, so accustomed to snow blockades, will have to reflect a moment before comprehending what such a state of affairs means to the cities named.

In New York City Monday night, thousands of business men, clerks, shop girls, etc., found it impossible to go to their homes from the places of their employment. Traffic on the street and elevated railroads was entirely suspended, transportation by any means could not be procured and walking along the streets in the hurricane that was prevailing, amid the avalanche of snow which was falling from the clouds, was out of the question. Stores, offices and ware-rooms were transformed into lodging places, after the hotels had been filled to their utmost capacity.

On Tuesday, in New York City, business was suspended. The severity of the storm made traffic in the streets well nigh impossible. A similar condition prevailed in Philadelphia. All over the Empire and Keystone States vast damage has been done to railroad and telegraph lines, and commercial interests generally. For the first time since the telegraph was established, communication by wire between Washington and Baltimore was cut off.

For some days it is probable that the telegraph will be laden with descriptions of calamities and accounts of casualties caused by the storm. In the streets of New York a number of corpses have been found frozen stiff, and no doubt many more similar deaths, both in towns and country places, will be reported when the storm abates. A long time must elapse before the physical effects of the great storm disappear, while the pecuniary damage caused by it promises to rival that of the Chicago fire.

The opening of the State legislature at Albany has been prevented by the storm, a large number of members being on trains which are stuck in the snow in various parts of the state. Some curious legal questions and perplexities may in consequence arise. The latest advices from Albany are to the effect that the blizzard there is still unabated, and appearances indicate that several days may yet elapse before the members of the Legislature will reach the State capital.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS

The Worst Blizzard of the Century—The Storm King Leaves a Trail of Death and Disaster.

Whole Counties Buried in Snow From Six to Fifteen Feet in Depth.

Graphic Accounts of the Scenes of Suffering—Six Locomotives to a Car Stuck in the Snow.

Judge Gresham's Decision in the Case of the Wabash Railroad.

Tribute of Respect to Emperors William and Frederick, Etc.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.]

The Storm Over.

PITTSBURG, March 14.—The snow blockade east of this city is over, and from indications trains will be running this evening. The mail train which left New York on Sunday night arrived at midnight and the Pacific express will reach here about 3 o'clock this afternoon. The railway officials say that the tracks are now cleared and that they will be able to move trains as usual within the next 24 hours. Passengers and train men on the mail train last night report an eventful trip.

Expressman Collins, of this city, said: We left Philadelphia at 7 o'clock on Monday morning in a terrible snowstorm. We got along the best we could till about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when we arrived at Lemon, a place 57 miles this side of Philadelphia; there we were completely snowed in. The gale blew at the rate of 50 miles an hour, and it was snowing as hard as it could snow. It was like a fine powder, and it soon covered the ground all around and under the chain until it reached up to the door of my car; it must have been 4 feet deep. We had to stay there until 3 yesterday afternoon when four engines pulled us out of the rift." Fred Michaels, a young man from Stonington, Colorado, was the only passenger who came from New York; he had left there at 12 o'clock Sunday night. Michaels was on his way to Washington. The train left Philadelphia Monday morning and soon came into a terrific snow drift. "I never saw such a blizzard," said Michaels, "in my life, and I have been living out west for the last ten years, right on the plains. The train pulled slowly along until we got to Chester. There were nine trains lying all together each blockading the other. The snow was surrounding and partly covering them, and where the drift had been pretty strong you could not see anything. There was nothing to be done but to stop. The wind blew a hurricane and the snow was blinding. Although the stoves in the cars were redhot yet it seemed almost as cold as if the fires had not been lighted at all. We lay there for about 10 hours. A good many of the passengers began to get hungry very soon and now complaints began. Of course there were some of us that had sandwiches and such things, but they did not last long. I don't think that any man can eat while he sees somebody else starving. Then men had to get out and bring bread. In all our misfortune, however, we retained good cheer. Through the snow we went nearly up to our waists, hunting up bake shops. Some of the passengers did quite a business in selling what they could not eat themselves. A newsboy on the train sold one loaf of bread at 10 cents a slice and made two dollars out of the loaf. In the afternoon at last the broken telegraph poles, trees and other obstructions were got out of the way and I got to Washington all right." The brakeman suffered intensely from cold. They report that old mountaineers say the storm was the

WORST KNOWN IN MANY YEARS.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The sun is shining brightly this morning and the weather is moderating. Travel on the elevated roads is fully restored, but the surface roads are still impassable. There is no improvement in the condition of the telegraph wires; south and east communication is entirely cut off and there is little, if any, communication with the west. The meagre reports received show that people living in New Jersey towns who started for New York on Monday had a dreadful experience, many trains being snowed in a few miles from the city and the passengers compelled to sleep on the trains or wade through the snow to look for shelter in neighboring villages. A number of persons are reported as having

PERISHED FROM COLD AND EXHAUSTION.

At Elizabethport a dozen employes of the Singer Sewing Machine works stated for their home, several of them badly frozen. One man named Ellis was picked up out of the snow stiff and breathless, he was carried into the railway station, where he soon died. A party walked over three miles through deep snow and in face of the terrible gale. By strenuous efforts the Pennsylvania road got a single track clear to Newark and trains were kept running all night between there and Jersey City to keep the track open. None of the other roads had been able to move their trains. Above New York, on the road of the New York Central, the situation is unimproved. The New York & Chicago Limited express, on the Pennsylvania road, which was stalled for the whole day on the New Jersey meadows, reached Newark last night. Relief supplies will be sent out in the morning with

THREE LOCOMOTIVES PULLING AND THREE MORE PUSHING

to insure passengers against starvation. Much of the live stock on the stalled trains is perishing with cold. The milk famine is becoming alarming. One hotel yesterday paid 50 cents a quart for the last fifty gallons the dealer had. The meat supply is growing short and prices are advancing. Fifteen dollars a ton is being paid for coal. There is plenty of it in the yards of New York and Brooklyn, but the difficulty is to deliver it. Two thousand business men from Motthaven have been snowed in near Pel Lamville, a suburb of New York, since Monday morning.

Mrs. Bell's Injuries.

NEW YORK, March 14.—One of the passengers on the Chicago express into which the Atlantic express ran at Dobbs' Ferry on Monday, was Mrs. Bell, of California, on her way to Europe. She was wedged in between the seats and side of the car, and was extricated with great difficulty. Both of Mrs. Bell's legs were broken, each in three places. Six other passengers were injured, but none seriously.

Free of Duty.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Assistant Secretary Maynard has informed the collector at New Orleans that certain bagging, make of domestic cloth and other materials, and exported as coverings of cotton in bales, may be returned free of duty for a reissue as such coverings on subsequent exportations.

Mills' Bill Progressing.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The ways and means committee today began a formal consideration of the Mills' tariff and revenue bill. The entire document was read to the committee by the clerk. No amendments were offered, for the reason that they will not be in order until the consideration of the bill by paragraphs, which will begin tomorrow, and be continued from day to day until completed.

Carlisle Again at His Post.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Carlisle resumed his post of duty this morning, and was greeted with a round of applause.

The afternoon papers estimate that the business and contingent loss, and actual pecuniary outlay which the storm will occasion in New York City, at not less than $7,000,000, and the loss to the State involved,

OF TWENTY MILLIONS.

Several hundred passengers reached Long Island City this morning. They were 48 hours *en route* from Rockaway, Long Island. The streets are still blocked. Twenty funerals *en route* to Calvary Cemetery are stuck in the snow drifts on Borden Avenue. The corpses had to be taken into houses near by over night. Some of the mourners, drivers and horses had to be dug out, nearly frozen to death.

A WRECK IS REPORTED

at Clifton, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore road. A snow-bound train was run into and a number of passengers injured. The conductor was killed.

READING Pa., March 14.—Trains south of here have been blockaded since Sunday. Fifteen trains are snow bound between here and Bridgeport, but are expected to be released today. The East Pennsylvania branch is entirely blockaded, as is the Schuylkill and Lehigh branch.

ALBANY, March 14.—The storm continued here with unabated fury until early this morning. There is no session of the Legislature and very little business is being transacted.

TROY, N. Y., March 14.—Over four feet of snow on the level here, and drifts so high in some places as to reach above the second story windows of the houses.

The bridge at Albany Station, on the Lamer branch, was entirely demolished by the storm. Several wrecks are reported on the Reading and Columbia branch. Dispatches from Allentown, Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Easton, Shamokin, Pottsville, York and Lancaster report the storm unusually severe. Trains are snow-bound in all directions, and telegraph wires are down.

The snow drifts are

FROM SIX TO FIFTEEN FEET DEEP

throughout Lebanon, Dauphin, Lehigh, Bucks, Chester and Burks counties.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 14.—Yesterday was the day set for holding of spring elections in many of the towns of New Jersey. The roads being impassable, but very few managed to get to the polls. In many instances the polls were not opened at all. Those who have come from any considerable distance were nearly overcome by the cold, and several voters had to be relieved with stimulants. The vote is the lightest ever polled in New Jersey.

Quit on Account of Sickness.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, March 14.—All the switch engines on the Union Pacific road, doing work in Council Bluffs yards, were quietly taken to the round house last night and this morning by the engineers in charge. When asked their reasons for quitting work they either said they were sick or tired of work. It is understood they gave these reasons on account of Judge Dundy's decision, but it was very noticeable how sudden an engineer became sick or tired when he espied a "Q" car coupled on behind his engine. All the passenger and dummy trains are running as usual.

Judge Gresham's Decision.

CHICAGO, March 14.—Judge Gresham this morning rendered a decision in the Wabash case. He said the Wabash was a common carrier, although in custody of the court, and as such was bound to afford equal facilities in exchange traffic to all connecting railway lines, but, he continued, no more need be said on the question, as the receiver has rescinded his instructions which discriminated against the petitioner and has no purpose nor desire to deny the petitioner any of its legal rights. As to the complaint of the petitioner that the Brotherhood of Engineers and Chief Arthur had interfered to prevent the Wabash handling the Burlington freight, the judge said the receiver made no such complaint. On the contrary, he declares that the Brotherhood had done nothing of the kind. It did not therefore appear that the engineers had at any time offered any interference with the Wabash Railway, and should they do so the court would protect the receiver of the Wabash. Employes of the Wabash could not be compelled to continue in its employ if they did not choose to do so, but they could be punished for any conspiracy to injure its business. In conclusion, the court said: It is my purpose to state, however, in justice to the Wabash engineers that they do not desire to maintain an attitude of defiance to law, and that they are now willing to aid the receiver in the lawful and successful administration of his trust. The receiver's answer renders it unnecessary for the court to more than direct that the petition remain on file for future action, should there be occasion for it."

Address to Emperor Frederick.

BERLIN, March 14.—Burgomaster Forckenbeck, who headed the Berlin aldermen who called on Emperor Frederick yesterday, and addressed His Majesty, after expressing the sorrow of the citizens for the death of Emperor William, thanked Emperor Frederick for returning to Berlin. He then read the following address:

"The most illustrious and powerful Emperor and King has entered into eternal rest. The founder of the German empire has gone. He guarded the peace of the world, even on his deathbed. His death is mourned by the whole world. His loyal people are weeping, his grateful capital sheds hot tears. Indissolubly engraven on our hearts are the words which the departed wrote us at the beginning of the year, his last words to us: "Relying on my steadfast trust in the Almighty, my whole endeavor, my unceasing care is solely for the welfare of my beloved people." Most gracious Emperor we feel with your imperial majesty's grief of the son for the loss of his father, the anguish of a commander who places the palm on the coffin of the head of the army, and the mourning of Hohenzollern for the great Hohenzollern Emperor. We most respectfully beg your majesty to accept this humble expression of our heartfelt sympathy. We admire the strength of mind which, guided by a sense of duty, overcomes the greatest suffering. The love of your most faithful people accompanied your majesty on your homeward journey, your majesty's throne stands in the city whose people full of gratitude earnestly vow unchanging loyalty to come from all our hearts. With most heartfelt prayers for your majesty's health and most respectful thanks to your majesty's indefatigable and devoted consort and we cherish the hope that your majesty may be granted along and happy reign."

Less Than the Estimate.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The House committee on Indian affairs has completed the annual Indian appropriation bill. It appropriates $5,192,253, being $236,444 less than the estimates.

Recognized as Consul.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The President has recognized N. H. Thibu as consul of Belgium at Portland, Oregon, for the State of Oregon and the Territories of Washington, Idaho and Montana.

Poisoning Case Ended.

DENVER, March 13.—The jury in the famous poisoning case of Mrs. John A. Witter, charged with murdering her husband by giving him arsenic, which has been on trial here nearly three weeks, tonight returned a verdict of not guilty, after being out only two hours.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Among the petitions and memorials received were petitions from Ohio, Vermont and Montana, for an increase in the duty on wool, and for the protection of wool and woolen industries.

Brown (Georgia) called up the resolution offered by him on the fourth of January, declaring it the imperative duty of Congress to repeal the internal revenue laws at the earliest day possible, and proceeded to address the Senate.

MARKETS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK STOCKS,

New York, March 14. Noon.

Bar silver		Northwestern	73¾
Money		Navigation	
4's coupon	25½	Transcontinental	19
4½ coupons		Pacific Mail	34
Pacific 6's	20	Rock Island	113¼
Central Pacific		St. L. & S. F.	30
Burlington	70½	St. Paul & Omaha	
Rio Grande		Texas Pacific	
York Central	6¾	Union Pacific	54
Northern Pacific		Fargo Express	32
Pfd	44¼	Western Union	76

Stock market weak, at lowest point today.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, 1 p. m., 14 March.

Wheat—Easier; cash, 75¾; April, 75¾; May, 97¾.
Corn—Easy; cash, 47¾; May, 51 9-16.
Oats—Steady; May, 31 3-16.
Barley—Unchanged.
Pork—Easy; cash, 14; May, 15.
Lard—Steady; cash, 7.65; May, 7.70.

A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Bainbridge Munday, Esq., County Atty., Clay Co., Tex., says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with Malarial Fever and Jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life."

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: He positively believes he would have died, had it not been for Electric Bitters.

This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all Malarial Diseases, and for all Kidney, Liver and Stomach Disorders stands unequaled. Price 50c. and $1, at A. C. Smith & Co's Drug Store. (6)

Don't Experiment.

You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems, at first, only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good, or just the same. Don't be deceived, but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give relief in all Throat, Lung and Chest affections. Trial bottles free at A. C. Smith & Co's Drug Store.
Large Bottles $1. (6)

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.
For sale by A. C. Smith & Co.

The "Exposition Universelle de l'art Culinaire" awarded the highest honors to Angostura Bitters as the most efficacious stimulent to excite the appetite and to keep the digestive organs in good order. Ask for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, and beware of imitations.

SCANDINAVIAN
CONCERT

THE "AMPHION" SOCIETY, UNDER the conductorship of Mr. James P. Olsen, will give a

GRAND CONCERT
IN THE
13th Ward Assembly Rooms
ON
THURSDAY EVE., March 15, '88.

A fine programme has been prepared. An orchestra, comprising 15 of Salt Lake's leading musicians, under the conductorship of Prof. Anton Pederson, has been engaged for the occasion.

Admission, 50c. - Children, 25c.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, performance to commence at 8. d16 1t

DEEP SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information, how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day at this work. All succeed.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One dark bay HORSE, about 19 years old, brand resembling EC on left shoulder, also T on left thigh, hind leg swollen, and saddle marked.

If the above described animal is not claimed and taken away on or before March 23d, 1888, it will be sold at public auction, at the Lofty estray pound, Washington Square, to the highest responsible bidder at 2 o'clock p. m.

M. SHELMERDINE,
City Pound keeper.
Salt Lake City, March 12th, 1888. d93 3t

DESERET NATIONAL BANK
SALT LAKE CITY.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - $200,000
SURPLUS, - - - 200,000

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These PILLS act with great mildness, and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, 25CTS. PER BOX.

Graefenberg
CHILDREN'S PANACEA.

Best Medicine for Children. 50 cents per bottle.

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VITIATED BLOOD.

Scrofulous, Inherited and Contagious Humors Cured by Cuticura.

Through the medium of one of your books received through Mr. Frank T. Wray, Druggist, Apollo, Pa., I became acquainted with your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and take this opportunity to testify to you that their use has permanently cured me of one of the worst cases of blood poisoning, in connection with erysipelas, that I have ever seen, and this after having been pronounced incurable by some of the best physicians in our county. I take great pleasure in forwarding to you this testimonial, unsolicited as it is by you, in order that others suffering from similar maladies may be encouraged to give your CUTICURA REMEDIES a trial.
P. S. WHITLINGER, Leechburg, Pa.
Reference: Frank T. Wray, Druggist, Apollo, Pa.

SCROFULOUS ULCERS.

James E. Richardson, Custom House, New Orleans, on oath says: "In 1870 Scrofulous Ulcers broke out on my body until I was a mass of corruption. Everything known to the medical faculty was tried in vain. I became a mere wreck. At times I could not lift my hands to my head, could not turn in bed; was in constant pain, and looked upon life as a curse. No relief or cure in ten years. In 1880 I heard of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, used them, and was perfectly cured."
Sworn to before U. S. Com. J. D. CRAWFORD.

ONE OF THE WORST CASES.

We have been selling your CUTICURA REMEDIES for years, and have the first complaint yet to receive from a purchaser. One of the worst cases of Scrofula I ever saw was cured by the use of five bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, CUTICURA, and CUTICURA SOAP. The Soap takes the "cake" here as a medicinal soap.
TAYLOR & TAYLOR, Druggists,
Frankfort, Kan.

SCROFULOUS, INHERITED,

And Contagious Humors, with Loss of Hair, and Eruptions of the Skin, are positively cured by CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally, when all other medicines fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

UTERINE PAINS

And Weakness instantly relieved by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, a Perfect Antidote to Pain, Inflammation and Weakness. A new, instantaneous and infallible pain killing plaster. 25 cents.

Fine Carriages,
Buggies and Carts,
Surrey Wagons,
Spring Wagons,
Delivery Wagons,
Coal and
Butcher Wagons,
Farm Wagons.

J. I. CASE
THRESHING MACHINES!

Coate's Patent
Lock Lever Rakes.

AVERY'S NEW
Patent Light Sulky Plow

Morrison's, Weir's and South Bend Steel and Chilled Sulky & Hand Plows, Grading & Ditching Plows.

Frazier Road Carts,
IN EIGHT SIZES AND STYLES.

Fine and Cheap Harness for Carriages, Buggies, and Wagons.

STUDEBAKER BRANCH HOUSE
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.
Write us for prices.

$500
REWARD!

OUR
John Deere
MOLINE
STEEL PLOWS
ARE IN.

We can fill all Orders

WILL BE SOLD MONDAY, MARCH 12.

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75 WHITE UNLAUNDRED FOR 50c.
100 " " " 75c.
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500 Pieces Choice Lawns,
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3000 Pieces Embroideries.

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THE ORIGINAL, THE ONLY GENUINE. BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS. ASK DRUGGIST FOR CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH DIAMOND BRAND. TAKE NO OTHER. SAFE, ALWAYS RELIABLE. TO LADIES INDISPENSABLE. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. ASK FOR DIAMOND BRAND. CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH AND TAKE NO OTHER. BUY THE BEST. IN RED AND GOLD METALLIC BOXES, SEALED WITH BLUE RIBBON. CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS ARE THE ONLY PILLS SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. 5,000 UNSOLICITED WRITTEN TESTIMONIALS AND EVERY ONE FROM LADIES WHO HAVE USED CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH DIAMOND BRAND PENNYROYAL PILLS WITH SUCCESS. IN LETTER BY RETURN MAIL FOR PARTICULARS IN CLOSE 4c (STAMPS) ON INCLOSE 4c (STAMPS) FOR PARTICULARS.

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