right in action, property, thing of value or advantage present or prospective, or any promise or undertaking to give any, asked, given, or accepted, with a corrupt intent to influence, unlawfully, the person to whom it is given to his action, vote or opinion in any public or official capacity.

WHAT MUST APPEAR.

To constitute the offense charged in the indictment, it must appear from the evidence given before you, in this case, beyond a reasonable doubt, (1st) That the defendant was at the time of the alleged receipt of the alleged bribe an executive officer of the late Territory of Utah, and one of the selectmen, and as such a member of the county court of Salt Lake county. (2nd) That the question of the matter of the moneys taken by the county court of the Territory for the county roads and bridges, and the making of appropriations for the payment thereof, and the purchase of furniture and fixtures for the county building, and of the making of appropriations of money from the treasury of the county to pay such claims, to said A. H. Andrews & Company, were at the time of the alleged receiving of the alleged bribe, pending and undetermined before the defendant in his official capacity as selectman and member of the county court and before such court.

AS TO CORRUPT INFLUENCE.

That while said question or questions of said furniture from Martin Hayden for A. H. Andrews & Co. was pending and undetermined before said county court and while the question of making appropriation or appropriations for the payment of the same, or any part thereof, was pending before said court and before said Joseph H. Morris as a member of said court and one of the selectmen of said county, that then and there said Joseph H. Morris, being such executive officer, deliberately and corruptly received from said Martin Hayden, as representing said A. H. Andrews & Co., the sum of $5,000, or some sum of money, with the understanding and corrupt intent that his, said Joseph H. Morris's vote, opinion and action as such selectman in regard to said county accepting said furniture from A. H. Andrews & Co., and making an appropriation or appropriations for the payment of the same or any part thereof should be corruptly influenced thereby in favor of said contract.

WAS AN EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

You are further instructed that a selectman or member of the county board of the late Territory of Utah was, when acting in such capacity, in accepting or agreeing to accept, furniture and fittings for courthouse contributed to be sold and delivered in said Salt Lake county for the use of said county in the county's part of said joint city and county building in Salt Lake City, and in making an appropriation or appropriations for the payment for the same, or a part thereof, an executive officer of the Territory of Utah (now State of Utah within the meaning of the statute under which this indictment is brought, and when he was so acting in his public and official capacity and as such executive officer.

GROUNDS FOR A VERDICT OF GUILTY.

You are therefore instructed that if you believe from all the evidence in this case beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant, Joseph H. Morris, at the county of Salt Lake, in the then Territory of Utah (now State of Utah), on the first day of August, 1891, or at any time within said month of August, 1891, was then and there an executive officer of the Territory of Utah, to wit, a selectman of Salt Lake county in said Territory, and was then and there a member of the county court of said county, and that said county court had then and there under consideration the question of the acceptance of furniture and fittings for the joint city and county building and of receiving and appropriating moneys of the county for the payment of said furniture and fittings therefrom contained for with Martin Hayden as representing A. H. Andrews & Co., of Chicago, or either such contracts by said appropriations, and that said Joseph H. Morris did then and there on said first day of August, 1891, or within a reasonable time of said day, corruptly receive the sum of $5,000, or some sum of money, from said Martin Hayden, the agent of said A. H. Andrews & Co., upon an agreement or understanding that his vote and action as such selectman in regard to said acceptance of said furniture and the making of an appropriation or appropriations for the payment of the same, or either such acceptance or appropriation, should be influenced thereby in favor of said A. H. Andrews & Co., or said Martin Hayden, in consideration thereof, and such payment and receipt can be precisely identified in the evidence, then you should find him guilty as charged in this indictment.

GIFT OR THE OFFENSE.

You are instructed that the gist of this offense is the payment of money by Martin Hayden to Morris with the particular intent charged in the indictment, to wit, to corruptly influence defendant in his acts and act as such selectman in the acceptance of said furniture and fittings and the appropriation for the payment of the same. You would not be justified under this indictment of finding defendant guilty for receiving money from Hayden, for corruptly awarding or letting the contract for said furniture to Hayden or Andrews and Company, or for any other wrongful conduct or forbearance of any purpose other than for the purpose of act in accepting the furniture and making the appropriation for the payment of the same.

CORROBORATING EVIDENCE.

Testimony has been introduced in this case which the prosecution claims tends to show that the furniture and fittings were sold by said Martin Hayden as agent for A. H. Andrews & Co., to Salt Lake county, for the Salt Lake city and county building, was not worth the amount for which it was sold. It is for you to determine from all the evidence in this case, that the said furniture was worth and was whatever it was at sale to Salt Lake county. It was not worth more than its true worth. But this testimony was introduced for the sole and only purpose of showing a motive for the alleged receiving of the alleged bribe by defendant, from said Martin Hayden and to explain the reason which he had for receiving it. The question of the value of the furniture can only be considered as evidence in this case for the purpose and for the only purpose of showing whether the defendant had a motive for receiving the alleged bribe. You cannot convict the defendant of the offense charged in the indictment on any conclusion or belief, upon the evidence that Martin Hayden may have cheated the county in the sale of the furniture and fittings whatever, or that he may have charged more than it should have cost him, or that the defendant as such selectman may have paid or voted to have paid a large and exorbitant price for said furniture.

DATE OF OFFENSE NOT MATERIAL.

The date late in the indictment for the commission of the alleged offense is not material provided the act charged if proven to have been committed, is not barred by the statute of limitations.

Your verdict must be based on the evidence. If you find upon a reasonable doubt that money was corruptly paid to and received by the defendant and upon the understanding that that his vote and action as a member of the county court should be influenced thereby in the matter of accepting the furniture for the county building and the making of appropriations for the payment therefor in the month of August, A. D. 1891, you may convict such payments of money made and received with the purpose aforesaid in determining whether any money was paid and received upon a the understanding or agreement that the date fixed in the indictment, to wit, the first day of August, 1891, is the date of the offense.

CONVICTION PERMITTED UNTIL OTHER IS PROVED.

The defendant having testified in this case, I charge you that the jury have no right to disregard the testimony of the defendant on the ground alone that he is defendant and stands charged with the commission of a crime. The law presumes him to be innocent until he is proven to be guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, and the law allows him to testify in his own behalf, and the jury should fairly and impartially consider the testimony together with all the other evidence in the case, and should consider and weigh it the same as you would any other witness. But in determining the question of the defendant's credibility and the weight that should be given to his testimony, you may take into consideration the situation of the defendant and the interest he may have in the verdict in this case.

In determining the issues in this case you should take into consideration the whole of the evidence and all the circumstances proved on the trial, giving to the several parts of the evidence such weight as you think they are entitled to. And in determining the weight to be given to the several witnesses, you should take into consideration their interest in the event of the suit, if any such is proved; the bias, if such fact be proven, that any witness in this case has been induced to become a witness by reason of any promise of immunity from punishment for any crime charged against such witness; the manner and demeanor of witnesses while testifying; their apparent fairness or bias, if any such appears; their appearance on the stand; the reasonableness of the story told by them; and all the evidence and circumstances proving or corroborate or contradict such witness, if such appear in the case.

PROBABILITIES NOT SUFFICIENT.

The burden of the court is on the prosecution to prove all the essential and ingredient facts constituting the offense charged as said in the indictment and explained to you by the court to your satisfaction beyond a reasonable doubt.

I further charge you in this connection that mere probabilities are not sufficient to warrant the conviction, nor is it sufficient that the greater weight or preponderance of the evidence supports the allegation of the indictment, but it is sufficient that upon the doctrine of chance it is more probable that the defendant is guilty.

In case there is a conflict in the testimony of the witnesses, it is your duty to reconcile such conflict, so far as you can, but after all, you must determine for yourselves the ultimate truth in the case. If you shall believe that any witness has testified before you falsely concerning any material facts in the case, then you are at liberty to consider that matter, and, if justified, you may indeed disregard the whole of the testimony of such witness, except in so far as he may be corroborated by credible witnesses or by credible evidence or circumstances in the case.

Before you are justified in convicting the defendant, the evidence given before you in this case must, to your minds, exclude every reasonable hypothesis other than that of the guilt of the defendant that is to say, it, after an entire consideration of all the testimony in this case, you can explain such testimony on any reasonable ground consistent with the innocence of the defendant, or consistent with any reasonable doubt of his guilt, you should find him not guilty.

A REASONABLE DOUBT.

All the presumptions of law and independent of evidence are in favor of innocence and every man is presumed to be innocent until he is proved guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, and in case of a reasonable doubt, he is entitled to an acquittal.

The jury is instructed that a reasonable doubt which entitles an accused to an acquittal is a reasonable doubt of guilt arising from all the evidence in the case. The proof is to be deemed beyond a reasonable doubt when the evidence is sufficient to impress the judgment of ordinarily prudent men with a conviction on which they would act without hesitation in their most important concerns or affairs of life. You should not go beyond the evidence to hunt for doubts, nor should you entertain such doubts as are merely colourable or based upon mere frivolous conjectures. A doubt to justify an acquittal must be reasonable and arise from a candid and impartial consideration of all the evidence in the case. If, after a candid and impartial consideration of all the evidence in the case, you can say and feel that you have abiding conviction of the guilt of the defendant and are fully satisfied of the truth of the charge, then you are satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt. In other words, the doubt which a juror is allowed to retain in his own mind, and under the influence of which he should render a verdict, must be a reasonable doubt. A doubt produced by undue sympathy in the mind of any juror in view of the consequences of his verdict, is not a reasonable doubt, and a juror is not allowed to create mere or colorable doubts by resorting to fervid or fanciful conjectures and remote possibilities as to a possible state of facts differing from that established by the evidence; you are not at liberty to disbelieve as jurors, if you believe as men, you can imagine an old man obliged to sell his horses, and the jury will not convict.

ONE AGAINST MANY OR MANY AGAINST ONE.

You are the sole judges of the facts, the weight of the evidence and the credibility of the witness; you are not bound to believe all the witnesses who have sold, nor are you bound to believe the testimony of any witness; you may believe one witness against many; or many against one.

In this case, as in every criminal case, all of your number must agree upon a verdict. When you have returned to your jury room you will select one of your number as a foreman, and when you have agreed upon a verdict your foreman will sign it and return it into court. There are but two forms of a verdict: "We, the jurors impaneled in the above case, find the defendant not guilty," or, "We, the jurors impaneled in the above case, find the defendant, Joseph H. Morris, guilty of bribery as charged in the indictment."

A Special Meeting.

The fire and police board held a special session this afternoon for the purpose of answering an order to show cause issued from the Third district court, as to why J. N. Kellogg should not be reinstated as sergeant in the police department. All members were present but Jennings, and it is expected that City Attorney McKay will appear for the board, while Colonel Pugh will likely secure Attorney Wallstrom. Van Cott to look after his interests in the matter. The chief was observed this afternoon with a number of other lieutenants, presumably inquiring into the Kellogg case, but as the consultation was a private one and was not concluded before press time, no particulars could be obtained.

CUT HIS HAND OFF.

Union Pacific Conductor Inspects the Air Brake.

The Train Caught Him, Amputating Part of His Arm—Taken to Provo.

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.

MAMMOTH CITY, May 21.—This morning, at 7:30, the conductor on the Union Pacific got his hand cut off by the train, while he was inspecting the air brakes on one of the cars. Before he could get out of the way the wheel cut his hand off. A special train took him to Provo. His wife and some friends accompanied him to the hospital there.

Judge Ritchie's First Case.

Judge Ritchie's first official act, after his appointment by Governor Wells, was to preside this forenoon over an inquiry into the case of Joseph Spencer, charged with insanity. The investigation was conducted by Drs. Wright and Riley. The result was that the defendant regained his liberty.

Licensed to Wed.

Jacob Schultheiss aged 24, and Margaret Stettler aged 23, both of this city were granted a license this afternoon entitling them to assume the responsibilities of man and wife.

MINOR MENTION.

As Hans Newlon was riding homeward in a coal cart on State street last night and when near the corner of Third South, his vehicle encountered a patch of hard mortar which caused it to overturn, throwing Mr. Newlon out. Fortunately for the city the gentleman was not hurt.

The street vegetable and fruit vendors have represented to the Council committee on licenses that they are willing to allow the raising of their license rates to $100 annually, provided, however, they are allowed to peddle in the restricted district, which embraces State and East and West Temple streets from South Temple to Third South street.

Elder W. S. Hansen, superintendent of the Forest Dale Sunday school was the happy recipient last evening of a birthday surprise. A host of his friends and admirers gathered at the old Farm House, where they passed a pleasant evening in showing their appreciation of the labors of Elder Hansen. After songs, recitations, speeches and the presentation of a beautiful set of Roberts' works to the superintendent, refreshments were served and the evening's entertainment concluded with an old time dance.

Before Judge Street.

The following cases came up in Judge Street's division of the Third district court:

C. E. Pace et al vs White & Sons Co.; consent passed and continued.

W. S. McCornick & Co. vs Henry Sauber; continued till Monday.

Hans McKeown vs Henry Patrick McKeown; divorce granted.

Arthur L. Woodruff vs Mattie A. Woodruff; E. D. R. Thompson enters his appearance as attorney and upon request ordered stricken; complaint withdrawn and amended complaint substituted.

Margaret Kelly vs Samuel J. Pelhick et al; continued.

Will Fight the Rebels.

LAREDO, TEXAS, via Galveston, May 22.—Ex-President Cacoras has telegraphed President Garcia, offering his own and party's services to repress the insurrectionary movement in the Lerdo district.

Reserves called out

Don't call out the reserves every day. Have something to fall back upon in emergencies. Reserve Power. It is a magic word. It lets you sleep well. It keeps you from being exhausted. It gives you vigor, energy, desire to work. It stands for

Scott's Emulsion

Three doses daily mean better circulation, better appetite, better blood, better digestion. You don't have to work to the extreme limit of your strength, calling out your reserves, all the time.

Don't be persuaded to take a substitute, even if it is offered you at the same price.

Bank

President Isaac Trumbo of Billings, Idaho, is highly recommended by Kennedy, that worthy druggist of Chicago. He says: "My health was in a miserable condition. I was troubled with a dull pain in the back, and had lost considerable flesh. The guilty feeling in the back of Hood's Sarsaparilla gave me wonderful relief, and within a few months I regained my health, and have since enjoyed good health. My wife has taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for a long time for nervousness, and she also gains in health and strength. We think Hood's Sarsaparilla is a very good medicine, especially as it is a home product. It has done us good, and we want your Sarsaparilla among our neighbors."

Neuralgia

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills

THE BONES OF PIGMIES.

Graves of a Prehistoric Race of Dwarfs Discovered.

Strange Find Made by a Farmer Near Waynesburg, Pennsylvania.

(Cleveland Plaindealer.)

John Lapping, a farmer, plowed up a lot of bones on his farm, three miles southeast of Waynesburg, Pa., last year. Tale spring he did the same. The skeletons were the size of a child. L. W. Sayers, a shoe merchant of Waynesburg, advanced the theory that the grave was not that of a child but contained the remains of one of a race of prehistoric pigmies.

Mr. Sayers was so enthusiastic over the find that he succeeded in arousing the interest of Prof. Wayoff of Waynesburg college, Messrs. W. L. Allison, Edward Scott, Norval E. ob, Hayes Hindmarsh, Thomas Finch and Photographer E. C. Sayers. In company with these gentlemen Mr. Sayers opened twenty graves. The site of the find is on a knoll in front of Mr. Lapping's house, and slopes slightly toward the south.

The graves, arranged in the segment of a circle nearly 400 feet in diameter, were ring east and west. They were elliptical holes lying in the earth and covered by smooth slabs of sandstone, one of which measured 29 inches in length, 28 inches in width and 3 inches in thickness. The others varied a few inches from these. Beneath the slabs, being 3 feet long and 2 feet wide. The cavities under the slabs were 9 or 10 inches deep. The slabs were found uniformly ten inches below the surface. The skeletons had been placed in the graves unprotected by masonry and were in very cramped positions. The heads had been bent forward over the breast and the limbs had been drawn up. The bodies had evidently been placed lightly on the right side, and in every instance the face had been turned toward the east. Mr. Sayers took careful observations as the graves were opened and thus described the first skeleton:

"The length of the skeleton as it lay was 18 inches; length of head, 6 inches; spinal column, 9 inches; femur, 6 inches; tibia, 5 inches; humerus, 6 inches; forearm, 5½ inches; ribs, 3½ inches. The skeleton was not quite complete nor intact. One-half the skull had crumbled away. The ribs on one side were gone and many of the smaller bones. The jaw bones were well preserved and the mouth full of teeth, rather small, but remarkably well preserved. Although the wisdom teeth were there, four of the bicuspids were lacking. They seem not to have had the full space allowed to the premolars. Otherwise the skeleton is regular, well formed and proportioned.

"In another excavation was discovered a stone about eighteen inches square, very thin and of a ragged edge. This stone was lifted and displaced the solid earth, but upon further excavation with a penknife, a piece of skull was found and finally a pigmy skeleton was brought to view. This was evidently the skeleton of a very young child, no teeth or head bones being preserved, except the small pieces of skull mentioned. The bones of the arms and legs were about an inch in length and a small silver finger ring could have been worn on either. After a careful calculation we all agreed that this child must have been at least six inches tall."

In one of the graves opened was found a volume bound in deerskin, on which was written the following: "John T. Kent, born 1749. The seventeenth day of October, 1790, I, John Kent, while digging a hole in the new clearing for the purpose of planting an apple tree, uncovered a human skeleton about three feet long. Believing in the first resurrection of the body as well as the soul, I carefully replaced the stone over the grave and planted the tree at the head of the grave that in years yet unknown of ancient age, I, the lineal grandson of the future lass. Thy bones shall be revered."

A small copper ear ring was the only piece of metal found in the graves. A curious urn made of clay, inlaid with inward shells, was also found in one grave. The whole collection will be loaned for exhibition at the Green county centennial, Aug. 26 and 27 next.

Professor Wayoff took charge of the female skeleton, and will send it to the smithsonian institution at Washington, D. C., for articulation. A very peculiar construction of the skull was noticed in the skeleton. At the junction of the frontal and the two parietal bones in the rear of the skull two triangular pieces of bone were inserted, jointed by sutures in the regular manner of the bones of the head. This peculiar construction was only noticed in the one skull. The frontal bone of the head had suffered a very severe fracture, sufficient to cause death. Besides the human bones were found also in this grave the bones of a land turtle and those of a fish.

Supreme Court.

The case of M. J. Jones vs William McQueen for writ of error to the Supreme court of the United States, was argued today in the State Supreme court by Attorney Elmer Jones for the appellant and Joseph L. Rawlins in reply; submitted and taken under advisement.

The case of James Allora Wright vs The Northern Pacific Co. was being argued for the appellant by Attorney Thomas Marshall at press time.

COMMERCIAL.

SALT LAKE CLEARING HOUSE.

Today's clearing house exchanges amounted to $104,055. Same day last year, $189,135.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS.

New York.—Silver, 67½; lead, $2.79½. London.—Silver, 31 1-16d.

ORE AND BULLION.

Wells, Fargo & Co. received today: Ryan, bullion, $7,155.

W. S. McCornick & Co. received today: Hanauer bullion $2,900; silver and lead ores, $1,800; 4 ounces, $18; total, $4,718.

T. R. Jones & Co. received today: Ores, $5,380; bullion, $3,300. Total, $8,680.

STOCKS AND MARKETS.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Stock market opened lower trading in light volume. Prices declined a per cent, afterward making a trifling recovery. After 1 o'clock it drooped again and relapsed into dullness. Closing values were generally lower than last night's. Sugar declined 1½ per cent, Lead 1 per cent, Rubber 1 per cent, Cotton Oil 1 per cent, Western Union ½ per cent, Chicago Gas ½ per cent, Tobacco ½ per cent, Leather preferred ½ per cent, Cordage preferred ½ per cent, Lead preferred ½ per cent, Rock Island ½ per cent, Northern Pacific preferred ½ per cent, Pacific Mail ½ per cent, Reading ½ per cent, Illinois Central ½ per cent, Lake Shore ½ per cent, Kansas & Texas ½ per cent, Missouri Pacific ½ per cent, Northern Pacific ½ per cent, Union Pacific ½ per cent, Wabash preferred ½ per cent, Western Union ½ per cent, Chicago Gas ½ per cent, Tobacco ½ per cent, Leather preferred ½ per cent, Cordage preferred ½ per cent, Lead preferred ½ per cent, Rock Island ½ per cent, Northern Pacific preferred ½ per cent, Pacific Mail ½ per cent, Reading ½ per cent, Illinois Central ½ per cent, Lake Shore ½ per cent, Kansas & Texas ½ per cent, Missouri Pacific ½ per cent, Northern Pacific ½ per cent, Union Pacific ½ per cent, Wabash preferred ½ per cent, Western Union ½ per cent.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 22.

Wheat—May, opened, closed, high, low.
Corn—May, opened, closed, high, low.
Oats—May, opened, closed, high, low.
Pork—May, opened, closed, high, low.
Lard—May, opened, closed, high, low.
Short ribs—May, opened, closed, high, low.
Flour—May, opened, closed, high, low.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, May 22.

Hogs—
Light, [illegible]
Mixed, [illegible]
Heavy, [illegible]
Rough, [illegible]
Pigs, [illegible]
Cattle—Beeves, [illegible]
Cows and heifers, [illegible]
Stockers and feeders, [illegible]
Texas—Grass steers, [illegible]

Sheep—Lambs, [illegible]

Silver, Lead.

Silver 67½, lead, [illegible].

BIRTHS.

BUTLER.—To the wife of Joseph J. Butler, an eight pound girl, at 4 o'clock this morning. All well.

OVERWORK
—INDUCED—
Nervous Prostration
Complete Recovery by the Use of
Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"Some years ago, as a result of my close attention to business, my health failed. I became weak, nervous, was unable to look after my interests, and manifested all the symptoms of a nervous wreck. I took three bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, began to improve at once, and gradually increased my weight from one hundred and twenty-five to two hundred pounds. Since then I and my family have used this medicine when needed, and have not had to call in the services of a physician. Our family has been free from sickness, and we have to thank Ayer's Sarsaparilla for this happy result."

"I was in a very bad condition, suffering from nervous prostration, and was so much reduced in flesh that my friends thought I was in the first stage of consumption. I had no appetite, could not sleep, and was very nervous. I tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and after taking a few bottles was cured. I have since had occasion to use this medicine in my family, and have found it a most reliable preparation. I cannot say too much in its favor."—H. O. Brown, Postmaster, and Grocer, Kinsley, N. Y.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
THE ONLY
RECEIVING MEDAL AT WORLD'S FAIR.
AYER'S Pills Save Doctor's Bills.

B. B. Jeremy has moved his boiler shop from 257 Main street to 27 Main street, where he has fitted elegant quarters to suit the most critical. Good service and courteous treatment.

Phillips & Co.,

COMMISSION BROKERS.

Grain, Provisions, Cotton, Stocks and Bonds.

We solicit the orders of traders and others in the above markets.

Rooms 19 and 20, Walker Bros. Bank Building.
Salt Lake City, Utah.

MONTAGUE BARRETT & CO.,

Commission Merchants,
CHICAGO.

Orders solicited for execution on Chicago Board of Trade.
Market letter and information furnished on application.
Correspondence invited.

Reference, FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Chicago.

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THE DESERET NEWS OFFICE,
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Ward Reports, ... 25c "
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Primary Association Reports 25c "
Y. L. M. I. A. Reports, ... 25c "
Y. M. M. I. A. Reports, ... 25c "
Elders' Certificates, ... 25c "
Bishops' Recommends, books of 50, 50c; of 100, 75c.
Primary Association Roll and Record Books, $1.00.
Y. L. M. I. A. Roll and Record Books, $1.00.
Ward Records, 1 qr., $5.00; 2 qr., $8.00; 4 qr., $12.00.
High Priests' Records made to order.
Seventies' Records made to order.

Gladness Comes

We Make Wheels Too!

Eldredge & Belvidere.

They are the highest finishing Wheels on Earth and Mostly High Grade.

We Always Made Good Sewing Machines!

Why Shouldn't We Make Good Wheels?

QUALITY GUARANTEED THE BEST.

Young Bros. Company,
AGENTS.
Salt Lake City, Utah.
NATIONAL SEWING MACHINE CO.
BELVIDERE, ILL.

POZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER

POZZONI'S

Whenever any of POZZONI'S celebrated Medicated Complexion Powder is wanted, insist on having it. It is the best powder made for the complexion, and is sold everywhere. Ask your druggist for it.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, [illegible] FRANK H. STEWART, Trustee.

First publication May 22, 1896.