

Specific for Cancer.

Cancer is one of the most horrible diseases to which the human frame is subject, and in hope that some may find relief, we give place to the following, now going the rounds of the press, which are said to be specifics for this dreadful malady:

The Newark Courier prints the following: "Some remarkable cures effected by the use of a decoction of the common red clover, drank as a tea and used as a wash, have lately called the public attention to the medical properties of this plant. This, however, can not be said to be a new remedy; it has been employed for some years past, and there are some apparently well attested cases of its efficacy even after the disease had become distressingly painful, and all hope was given up. The following report of one of these cases has been written for us by a correspondent:

"Mr. Joel Rood, son-in-law of Mr. Truman Woodford, has a cousin residing in Great Barrington, Mass., the wife of a hotel-keeper, who had cancer in the breast, which became so serious that the whole gland was removed by a surgeon and the wound healed. About a year after the cancerous humor broke out again and was beginning to be serious. Mr. Rood, seeing the good effects of clover tea on his father-in-law, Mr. Truman Woodford, wrote to his cousin informing her of the fact, and urging her to try the remedy. She adopted it at once, and in a few months was entirely healed, and at the time of receiving this information, which was a year or more afterward, no reappearance of the humor had occurred.

"The following appears in the American Dispensary, by Dr. John King, of Cincinnati:

"The extract of red clover, spread on linen or soft, thin leather, is said to be an excellent remedy for cancerous ulcers. It is highly recommended in ill-conditioned ulcers of every kind, and deep, ragged-edged, and otherwise badly-conditioned burns. It possesses a peculiar soothing property, and proves an efficacious detergent, and promotes a healthful granulation."

"Ben. Perley Poore, the veteran Washington correspondent of the Boston Journal, gives special prominence in his dispatches to a statement of the wonderful success which Dr. D. W. Bliss, a Washington physician, has met with in using a decoction of the bark of the cundurango bush as a specific for cancer. He states that a few pounds of this bark was forwarded by our Minister at Ecuador, where it is found in the interior, and it has produced almost magical results. Mrs. Matthews, the mother of Vice-President Colfax, being one of those afflicted by cancer who have been benefitted by it. Dr. Bliss regards it as much of a specific in diseases of the blood depending upon the defective condition of the pabulum, as quinine is in fermentive diseases. He has sent his assistant, Dr. Keene, to Ecuador to obtain a supply of this panacea, and expects him back with it about the first of July. Meanwhile he will report to the regular medical journals the result of his experiments."

To those who take a real or pretended interest in the welfare of women, we recommend the perusal of the following article from the Alaska Herald. It is so true, and furnishes such a faithful reflex of the past and present condition of the sex among the Christian as well as the heathen races of mankind that it is worthy of attention:

Woman in Alaska and Elsewhere.

A celebrated French philosopher, M. Proudhon, in his famous work entitled "Justice," lays down this proposition regarding the divine sex: "Woman is inferior to man; a sort of mean term between him and the animal kingdom." Michelet, the famous author of "L'Amour," and "La Femme," says she is a weak creature, always wounded and exceedingly barometrical." M. Auguste Comte, whose system of Positive Philosophy has created such a furor, virtually says, that woman has ever been and still is a mere docile beast made to minister to man's lust, and that the doctrine and practice have become so revolting, that science will discover for her means of propogating the species whereby she will be relieved from her past and present beastly servitude to the chaste lord of creation. We need scarcely speak of the contempt in which she has been held by the Egyptian, Persian, Greek and Roman philosophers. In China, female

children are drowned or slaughtered after the merciless manner that dog fanciers do away with slut pups.

In all the so-called Christian and civilized governments of the old world, thousands upon thousands of women are used as beasts of burden, and in equal numbers others are condemned by force of circumstances to live a horrible life in dens of infamy. Even in our own land a vast number of women are doomed to a life of servitude and degradation. In the moral state of Massachusetts hundreds of girls of tender age work from twelve to sixteen hours a day in the factories, and in New York sewing girls are mere slaves and serfs. And right here in San Francisco there are several blocks of houses recognized as the abodes of fallen and degraded women. From St. Mary's Cathedral, on California Street, from Grace Church, corner California and Stockton, from the Baptist Church on Washington street, the colored Church on Stockton, the Chinese mission school on Sacramento, you can throw stones into the vilest dens of infamy to be found on the face of the earth. We make no comment on these Christian churches frowning down piously on houses of assignation, and dens of infamous pollution. We will leave this unpleasant duty to those who make a specialty of caring for the "lamb," those good and saintly "shepherds," who if they followed the works of their master, would be more earnest in reclaiming the lost and fallen Magdalenes.

As to the condition of women in Alaska, the published and verified accounts given through the press within the past three years are the best criterions. Many of the revelations as to the abuse she suffered were shocking in the extreme. There, if any place in the world, she has been looked upon as "a mean term between man and the animal kingdom," there she has been used as "a docile beast to minister to men's lust," there she has been "always wounded," wronged and violated.

If the advocates of "woman's rights" can do anything to relieve the unfortunate and degraded women throughout Alaska, the United States and other countries we wish them success in their humanitarian and blessed work. There is one thing certain and that is that the past and present christian appliances for the amelioration of "fallen women" have proved utterly futile. The shocking and degraded condition of thousands of women throughout our broad land is a sad comment on the civilization and Christianity of the nineteenth century.

How A Centenarian Lives.

The following letter from Rev Chas. Cleveland, of Boston, a city missionary, and long known as Father Cleveland, who will be, if he lives, one hundred years old in June, published in the June number of the Herald of Health, will be read with great interest:

Dr. M. L. Holbrook, My Dear Sir:—In answer to your request for information regarding my habits of life, you will please accept the following remarks, which are given with much pleasure:

1. My time of retirement is at an early hour, not beyond ten o'clock, and of rising as soon as awake, and before the sun, throughout the year.
2. At meals my food is simple and nourishing avoiding whatever may be regarded as luxuries.
3. My drink at the table is "Golden Ale."
4. I taste no spirituous liquors.
5. Tobacco I abhor in all its forms as I would poison, persuaded that its use hath been as an harbinger to "strong drink," which has slain its thousands and tens of thousands.

Thus, dear philanthropist, I have given you my "habits of living," and would just add that preserving a conscience void of offense toward God and man, my sleep in its season is undisturbed and refreshing.

Wishing your Herald of Health all the circulation it so richly merits,

I am, respectfully, yours,
CHARLES CLEVELAND.

How THEY KEEP COOL IN SENEGAL.—The dry season in Senegal lasts about eight months. The white people, during the rainy season, collect all the water they can, either in cisterns or in immense earthen jars, some of which are so large that a man can go into them through the opening. These jars are manufactured in Marseilles, and some of them must hold fifty or sixty gallons, and even more. The water is

kept in them deliciously cool. A very fat man could not get into these jars, as the opening is small compared with the body. In one of my rooms I had several of these jars, in some of which I keep a little water, while in others I keep none. When the terribly hot weather came, it struck me that the coolest place I could find was in one of these jars, as they were very thick and not liable to become heated through. So I made the trial, and found the experiment worked to a charm, and that I had discovered a cool retreat. As soon as the desert wind began blowing I would quietly put myself in one of these jars, and stay there a few hours. When my friends were too stout to follow my example, I would apologize to them; and give the excuse that I had the largest jars that were made. Then my fat friend would look curiously at me and say: "I wish I was as slender as you are." The first time I tried the jars I had a great deal of fun. Somebody came to see me, and was sent into my room; but in the meantime I, having heard him coming, had bowed my head inside, and so remained perfectly concealed. Seeing nothing but jars my visitor went into the next room and seeing nothing there, he shouted: "Where are you?" I answered back, still keeping my head below the opening, "Here I am!" He came back into my room and began to be bewildered I could stand it no longer, and bursting out with a loud laugh, raised my head above the opening, and invited him to follow my example and "take a jar."

CURIOUS SUBTERRANEAN POND.—The Montrose (Penn.) Republican says: "It is well known that great trouble and expense have been caused by the sinking of a portion of the track of the new Jefferson Railroad where it crosses a swamp in Ararat township, in this county. It has been found that under the swamp is a subterranean pond, of several acres in extent and of considerable depth. This pond is covered by about six feet in depth of black earth, which supports a heavy growth of woods. The trees are mostly soft maple, pine, hemlock and birch, many of them ranging from six inches to three feet in diameter. Last fall it was discovered that this subterranean pond contained many fish, of the kind usually found in ponds in this part of the county—pickrel and 'shiners' among others—but all without eyes! In the darkness of their subterranean abode, they have no use for the organ of vision. The Ball Pond, about a mile and a half distant, is now 'growing over.' A considerable part of it has become subterranean within the last twenty years, and, probably, before many years it will be entirely covered like the other. This pond is about twenty acres in extent. For some distance from the shore it is filled with a dense growth of water-lilies, and these, no doubt, furnish the foundation on which the superstructure of earth is commenced."

THE population of Liverpool is shown by the census to have decreased 35,000 in the last ten years.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE!

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Samuel G. Clark, deceased, to all persons having claims against said estate, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within six months from the first publication of this notice, to Hosea Stout, at his office in Salt Lake City, or to the undersigned at said office; and all persons indebted to said estate must come forward and settle the same forthwith.

H. G. GAYLORD,

Administrator of the estate of Samuel G. Clark, deceased.
Salt Lake City, May 16th, 1871. w164

NOTICE!

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—That cash entry, No. 2453, for the Townsite of New Harmony, Utah, made June 1st, 1871, embracing the S E and the N E quarter of Sec. 21, the S W and the N W quarter and the N W and the S W of Sec. 22, Township 38, South of Range 13 west, containing 120 acres.

Also cash entry No. 2467, for the Townsite of Kanara, Kane County, embracing the following described lands, to wit: The S half of the N E quarter and the N half of the S E quarter of Sec. 34, and the S W and the N W quarter of Sec. 35, Township 37, South of Range 12 West, containing 200 acres.

Also cash entry No. 2330, for the Townsite of Toquerville, Kane County, embracing the following described lands, to wit: Lot 1, S half of the N W quarter and the E half of the S W quarter and the N W quarter of the S W quarter of Sec. 2, Township 41, South of Range 13 West, containing 240 acres; have been made in trust for the inhabitants, and are now ready to be disposed of in Lots to any person or persons entitled thereto.

All persons claiming to be owners or possessors of any portion of said entries will take due notice and make application, as provided in the Statutes of Utah.

JOHN NEBEKER, Probate Judge.
Toquerville, June 1, 1871. w193m

O. C. ORMSBY, M. D.:

Physician, Surgeon & Druggist,

Main Street,

BRIGHAM CITY, U. T.

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—That cash entry, No. 2367, for the Townsite of Mantli, Sanpete Co., Utah, made May 15, 1871, embracing: The S half of Sec 1, and the E half of N E quarter and the N E of S E quarter of Sec. 11, and all of Sec 12, Township 18, S Range 2 E, and Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, Sec 7, and Lot 7, Sec 6, Township 18, S Range 3 E, containing 1,280 acres, has been made in trust for the inhabitants, and is now ready to be disposed of in Lots to any person or persons entitled thereto.

All persons claiming to be owners or possessors of any portion of said entry will take due notice and make application, as provided in the Statutes of Utah.

LUTHER T. TUTTLE, Mayor.

Mantli City, U. T., May 15, 1871. w15 3m

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We say to the friends of the Pitt's Machine to be sure and get one manufactured at the Dayton Threshing Machine Works, Dayton, Ohio.

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