DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1901.

Are Medical Laws for the Benefit of the People?

Opinion of Prof. James, M. D., of Harvard College, and Other Eminent Scientists.

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taken very little interest in medical leg-Islation. They have not asked for such legislation, and not suspecting that the doctors would ask for laws that were detrimental to the people's interest, they have not thought it necessary to oppose any laws asked for. Some of the hest informed physicians sceing the danger of certain laws opposed them with all their might until they were silenced by the organizations of their own profession. As a result a law was passed which was so ambiguous that even two members of the Supreme court of Utah were deceived and gave an interpretation which was foreign to the real meaning of the law as intended by the Legislature. This position was recognized by the Utah State Medical society last October, when they petitioned the Legislature to pass a compulsory vaccination law,

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There appears to be an inconsistency somewhere. The medical society recognized that it was not the intention of the law to enforce vaccination, and one wonders by what authority they are now imposing that upon the people. During the legislative session, the medical societies will use every means at their command to have a compulsory vaccination law passed and this can be prevented by the good judgment of the legislators and of the people. The tactics resorted to in order to secure such legislation is much the same in the various States of our country. There are various reasons given for demand-There ing such laws. The public health is the excuse in asking for compulsory vac-cination laws. The pleas for restrictive medical legislation are the protection of the people from quackery, and the ad-vancement of science. Many physicians are sincere in asking for such legislation, but others ask for it that they may be protected from competition with the graduates of newer schools of medicine Some of the leading physicians and sci entists are seeing the dangers of such legislation and are making vigorous protests. Prof. Wm. James M. D., of Harvard College, author of the greatest American text book on psychology, an eminent scientist, on March 2, 1898, ap. peared before the health committee of he Massachusetts legislature and gave

utterance to the following: "Mr, Chairman: I rise to protest against this bill. I come to represent no body of persons with special interests, but simply as a private citizen in-terested in good laws and in the growth edical knowledge. profession are urging the bill in the in-terests; as they believe, of true science. Those who oppose it, they think, can do so only in the interests of ignorance and quackery. I hold a medical degree from Harvard University. I belonged for many years to the most scientific of our medical societies. I have taught anat-omy and physiology, and now teach mental pathology, in Harvard College. The presumption is that I am also interested in science. I am, indeed; and it is, in fact, because I see in this bill (along with some good intentions) a movement in favor of ignorance, that I am here to oppose it.

In the past the people of Utah have | ence, says one side to the other, simply inn't fit to count So we have great schools of medical practice, each with its well-satisfied dherents, living on in absolute ignornce of each other and each other's xperiences. How many of the gradu-ter, recent or early, of the Harvard edical school have spent twenty-four ours of their lives in experimentally testing homeopathic remedies, or sceing them tested? Probably not ten in hem tested? Probably not ten in he whole commonwealth. How many I my learned medical friends, who to ny are no freely denouncing mindre methods as an abominable superlition, have taken the pains to follow p the cases of some mind-curer, one by , so as to acquaint themselves with results? I doubt if there be a single fividual, of such experience as that they say Give me ignorance rather than knowledge. And the club opinion f the Massachusetts Medical society ats them on the head and backs them

> The legislation asked for in this bill was to prevent the practitioners of mental therapeutics. Prof. James said their defense

"A large number of our citizens, per-sons as intelligent and well educated as

department of medical experience s by them being opened up," Prof. James shows the unscientific attitude of the promotors of restrictive medical laws in the following forcible expressions

"One would suppose that any set of same persons interested in the growth of medical truth, would rejoice if other persons were found willing to push out their experiences in the mental healing directions, and provide a mass of ma-terial out of which the conditions and limits of such therapeutic methods may at last become clear. One would sup-pose that our orthodox medical brethren night so rejoice; but instead of rejoic ing they adopt the flercely partisan at-titude of a powerful trades union demanding legislation against the com-petition of the scabs.' They summon the State to disregard absolutely all the peculiar conditions under which the mental healing operations flourish today, and to say to the mind curers, 'Pass our State examinations, or go to our State's prison,' Abstractly it sounds magnificent to say that our State protects its citizens against the ignorance of practitioners. In the living concreteness of the matter, however, not only is such a claim an utter farce, but in this particular business of mental heal. ing there can be no doubt that if the proposed law were really enforced it would stamp out and arrest the acquisition of one large branch of medical experience. What the real interests of

medicine require is that mental thera-peuties should not be stamped out, but tudied, and its laws ascertained. For that, the mind curers must at least be that, the mind curve thus, at least of suffered to make their experiments? Such vigorous protests from one of the leading professors of the leading university of America is sure to bring this matter before the people in its true

If one person dies under mental therapeutic treatment a sensation is A large number of our citizens, per-sons as intelligent and well educated as you or I, persons whose numbers seem daily to increase, are convinced that they do achieve them (the cures attrib-uted to them in the treatment of dis-JOHN T. MILLER.

The army canteen does not regard the soldier as prey. It keeps the sol-dier away from degrading and demoralizing associations. It is not, like ordinary drinking dens, a mere threshhold to brothels. It keeps the sailors together. It holds them under the eyes of their responsible superiors. It is cheaper. It is a safeguard against drugged drink. It protects the soldier from thieves in his nours of relaxation.

It may not promote morality, but it certainly shuts out immorality. Yet here are the elect of God-ignor-ant of the temptations which beset virile men in the field-storming the doors of Congress and denotating the wisset provision that experience can make against institute bulk and a supermake against inalienable human appe-

The government is denounced for officially recognizing the proneness of man to alcohol. But what is the gov-ernment to do? The soldier will drink. There is nothing immoral in beer or whisky. Christ Himself turned water into wine and gave it to the wedding guests. St. Paul advised Timothy to take a little wine for his stomach's sake. The Apostles drank wine in the presence of Christ. The Mahommedan church alone has condemned it.

Why should the government be re-viled for authorizing the sale of strong drink in the army under proper super-vision? Why should our soldiers be driven out to common groggeries, to become the victims of watchful ruffians and panders? I take it that the sensi-ble churchman has his glass of wine at dinner when he chooses, and why should he deny to the hard-faring American soldier serving in distant lands the right to have a glass of beer or whisky when he cannot afford to buy wine

The best soldiers I have known were drinking men-not drunkards, but men who eased things up by a glass of something now and then. The only absolute drunkard I met in the Philippines was an American general who distinguished himself, in action-the bravest of the brave. But the army canteen was not responsible for his drunkeness. He usually did his drink-

drunkeness, he usually did his druke ing in his own quarters. Moderate drinking does not brutalize soldiers. On the contrary, my own ob-servation is that it promotes good comradeship and softens the inevitable rigors of army life. The army canteen is simply the soliler's club house. It is a source of pleasure and content-ment. The soldier is trained for hard-ships and deeds of violence. In the field he is an instrument to kill and destory. Is it not prepared to be the solid to be the destory. Is it not preposterous to exdestroy. Is it not preposterous habits peet such a man to conform his habits and appetites to standards which cannot be maintained even in the restau-rant of Congress or in the White House. It is a fact beyond dispute that sol-diers will take strong drink. The only question open to debate is whether they should be permitted to drink in their own canteens under wise super-vision or whether they should be forced

army they can better serve their pur-

cheap, and none sober where the dear-ness of wine substitutes ardent spirits

fornia wine in large quantities and sup-ply it to our soldiers in the Philippines for, say, 15 cents a quart, and the beer and whisky trade in the army would soon die out. It is a fact that a small quantity of wine is almost a necessity in such a climate. I know that in my in such a climate. I know that in m own case the best physician in Manil ordered me to take mixed claret and water with my meals as an essential

THE FALLACY OF BOILS. "It is an unshaken article of bellef with most people that skin diseases are almost always catching; that they show that the sufferers themselves or their paretns are no better than they should be; that they indicate that 'the blood is bad,' hat you must be careful or you will 'drive it in,' and the patient will die, if nothing more, and that a boil is worth five dollars in doctors' bills saved. They are all wrong, teetotally wrong on the very best medical authority. Not more than two or three of the hundred or so skin diseases catalogued are or so skin diseases catalogued are catching, and the chances are that the eruption is as innocent and as innocu-ous as a cold. If there is such a thing as bad blood medicine has not found it out. Next to nothing is known in re-gard to the condition of blood in dis-ease. Chemical and microscopical study has utterly failed to show that there is any difference between the blood in any difference between the blood in health and the blood in cutaneous dis-orders. Certain of them are symptom-atic of nervious breakdown, and imper-fect digestion causes others. Toma-toes, bananas, strawberries, shellfish and other articles of dist, harmless to most of us, cause a reak to break out and other articles of diet, harmess to most of us, cause a rash to break out on others. Evidently the medical pro-fession does not fear 'driving the dis-ease in.' for the treatment for cutaneous affections is now wholly local. A boll is an acute infiammation of the tissues surrounding the hair-folliefe and is due to some infection of the folli and is due to some infection of the foll-ele by a germ, generally the staphyloco-cous pyogenes aureus. I thought you might like to know the name. Boils come upon the just and the unfast, on those who have good blood and those who have bad blood. What forms in-side the tormenting thing is not the strained-out impurities of the blood, for pus does not exist in the blood. It is of pus does not exist in the blood. It is of local formation. A boil is not worth five cents, let alone five dollars. It is just what your untutored imagination says it is, a confounded nuisance. Harvey Sutherland in Ainslee's.

WILL BUY THE OLD UNIVERSITY? WHO

Board of Education Hampered by a Ten Years' Lease on Present High School-As to Hospital and Depot Propositions.

"What will be the next step taken | school buildings under the terms of the by the State land board in the matter of selling the old University block?"

This was the question asked Secre ary Groo, of the State land board, by a News" representative. As the public s aware, the University block in the Sixteenth ward, now the property of the State, was appraised at \$125,000 and was advertised to be sold to the highest bldder on the 12th of the present month. No bidders appeared, however, and there is much interest felt to know

what the State land board proposes to what the State and board proposes to do. Mr. Groo's answer was that the property would now probably be dis-posed of at private sale. He was asked whether any sum less than the ap-praised value could be taken, and his answer was: "Not without a reapanswer was: "Not without a reap-praisement; but this could be made and doubtless will be." The location is regarded as an ideal one for the High school and an effort will be made to induce the board of education to make the purchase. make the purchase.

make the purchase. The position in which the board of education finds itself is simply this: On the 18th of May, 1998, the board en-tered into an agreement or lease of the premises now occupied by the High school, in the rear of the Oregon Short Line railroad offices, the lease to run for ten years from the first of Septemfor ten years from the first of September of that year. It agreed to pay to the owner of this property the sum of \$43,000 per year for the ten years' use of the buildings. At the date of the lease the main part of the buildings as they now stand, were not constructed, but the summers aread to are of the buildings.

but the owners agreed to erect the build-ing in accordance with plans submitted by the board of education, and to iashion it after their liking, suitable for a school building, which was done: and the board is now inclined to feel itself more than ordinarily obligated to the owners of the buildings after it was

built to suit its nurpose. By the terms of the lease the board of entration is bound to occupy the build-ing for the stated term of years, or at cost may the stipulated amount of rent ach year, therefore it is contended that the board is not favorably situated at this time to vacate the premises occupied by the High school and avail itself of the oid University buildings and grounds, so cheaply offered for sale There is one way, however, by which the board could get rid of the High

ther day on his estate at Quellendorf,

duchy of Anhalt, was the old field mar-

the century at whose close he passed

He received the usual military

lease, which is to sell the lease for the balance of the term. It is questionable as to whether a uyer can be found because the buildings are not specially suitable for offices as at present constructed, though it is urged that it would be well for the board to announce itself open to such

a proposition and see if some one could be found to buy the lease on the build-ings, and if successful then to pur-chase the University square, which members think would be very suitable for High school purposes for many wears to come. come. The State is desirous of selling the ine state is considerable expense is necessarily incurred every year in look-ing after the buildings and grounds and keeping them in repair; also

0.180 for insurance. There may be some who think the State cannot dispose of the University and grounds, as when the city first donated the land to the State it was upon the express condition that when the grounds should cease to be used exclusively for educational pur-poses, it should revert back to the city. This condition was fully met by the University regents when the idea of moving the school to the buildings to be erected on the bench east of the city by them prevailing upon the City Council to remove the contingent fea-tures of the deed conveying the land to the State originally. This was done by the City Council on January 18, 1899 when it modified the contingency mentioned to only requiring the State to locate and maintain the University in or contiguous to Salt Lake City, which has and always will be done, there-fore making the title of the State to the square in question absolute, and it is free to convey it to whomsoever de-

sires to purchase the property. The only proposition that has thus far materialized looking toward the purchase of the University block and buildings, are those of some doctors who had it in mind to buy the property and use the buildings for a hospital. And some railroad people thought of purchasing the same for depot grounds. and one other person who talked of btaining the building and grounds for he purpose of establishing a sanitarium by pumping hot spring water into the place. None of these propositions as-sumed any definite shape, however, and the buildings and grounds are open to

same year in which Queen Victoria as-cended the throne. The doctor has al-ways been a family physician, and, while his practice is now largely in his

"to see him manage them

Consult County Clerk or the respective

FROBATE AND GUARDIANSHIP

NUTICES.

signers for further information. IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE Third Judicial District. County of Sait Lake State of Utah. In the matter of the easies of Albert Romocy, deceased.—Notice of sais of Albert Romocy, deceased.—Notice of sais of an order of asis granted by the Third Judicial District Court County of Sait Disk state of Utah, dated Docember Sain 199, dis-state of Utah, dated Docember Sain 199, dis-commencing 18,59 rods West of the North-east corner of lot 10, block 44, plat - Field Survey, running thence South 17, doc thence West 4.85 rods, thence North 1 rod thence Rast 8.41 rods to place of baining, sait Lake County, State of Utah, subject 199 aright of way over the pouth rod of the can east fords. The gale will be made on or attest.

486 rods. The sale will be made on or after the site day of January, 1901, and written bids will be received at the office of stewart & Stewart f00-519 McCorpick Block, Suit Lake Uir 100-510 McCornick Block, Sait Lake City. Terms of sale, cash, ten per cent to be hald at the time of the sale and the remainder upon the delivery of deed. HEBER J. S. ROMNEY. Administrator of the estate of Albert Rom. ney, decreased. Dated this it to day of January, 1001. Stewart & Stewart, Attorneys.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, PRO. bate Division, in and for Salt Lake Jounty, State of Utah. In the matter of the estate of Henry Anderson, De Notice. The petition of Elizabeth derson praying for the issuance to self of letters of administr estate of Henry Anderson, deceased, har een set for hearing on Sat 26th day of January, A. D. 1901, an o'clock a. m., at the County Co House, in the Court Room of said Co in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County Utah.

Witness the Clerk of said Court with the seal there, of affixed this 15th day of

January, A. D. 1961. (Seal.) JOHN JAMES, Clerk. By Albert J. Seare, Deputy Clerk. Dininny & McMaster, Attorneys.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.-ESTATE of Hans Peterson, deceased. Creditors we present claims with vouchers to the unos, signed at the office of Stewari & stewar McCornick Fidig, Sait Lake City, on or is-fore the 2bth day of April, A. D. 161. HASMUS PETERSON. Administrator of the estate of Hans Peter-son, deceased.

son, deceased, Date of dr.f. publication, Dec. 23, A. D. 132, Siewart & Steward, Attorneys,

DELINQUENT NOTICE.

FOUR ACFS MINING COMPANY. Id-cation of principal place of business, Su-Lake City, Utah. Notice:--There are dails-quent upon the following described stock on account of assessment No. 6, levied on the 20th day of November, 1901 the seven amounts set opposite the names of the re-pective shareholders, as follows: No. of FOUR ACTS MINING COMPANY. L

A0, 01		
Cert. Name	Shares	Amt
1024 D. H. Peery, Jr	500	10.00
1599 A. T. Moon		28.50
337 George Rhode	1.000	\$1.0
1022 W. H. Tibbals	500	10.01
1505 Howard L stout		10.00
1228 R. L. Colburn		2 10
1041 B. Sprenger	0.9	19.00
925 Sheets & Thompson		17.62
901 Peery & Lowe		2 1
1063 Ralph Guthrie		20 10
124 Ben D. Luce		10.00
1103 J. E. Bamberger		1.10
14.7 E. W. Young	1,000	20.04
1532 E. W. YOHRE		10-0
1503 E. W. Young	500	10.10
14.4 E. W. Young, Transmi	0.6	20.40
1507 W. A. Rhode,	1,000	25/ 05
1398 W. A. Rhode	1,000	20.00
1120 W. Scatt Weller		* (B)
1121 Guo. La Weller		2.00
1.25 Ida A. Shaw	10.1	3.00
1235 J. Y. Wallaco		819
1460 J. Y. Waiiace		4.08
1342 F. Fouts	200	\$19
1408 A. H. Williams	001	4.06.
1555 Beg Thole	1.000	90.0

And in accordance with law and an order of the board of directors inside on the 25 day of November, 1905, so many shares of any of vocation, the start as many since a sary will be sold at the office of the secretary. Koom 501 Auerbach Buthlag, Sait Lake City, Utah, on the 25th day of January, 1931, at the loar of two o'clock p. m. to pay delingent assessment thereon, together with the costs of advertising and cypenses of sails. E. O. LEE

E. O. LEE.

Now Before Congress to Erect It Into a State - Citizens Say No Valid Objections Exists-Some Striking Figures and Facts. annun ann Special Correspondence. Guthrie, Dec. 25,-Make way for Okla-

ioma! Let a new star be added to the flag and a new member to the sister-hood of States, and this hustling, bustling, thriving Territory promises that its older predecessors in the Union will have no cause to regret our admission

as the forty-sixth State. There can be no objection to the ad-mission of Oklahoma on any valid ground. Population" Why, we have nearly 400,000 good Americans here. nearly 400,000 good Americans here, with more coming every day, And, by the way, let them come, we have room enough for several times as many. Area? Well, if 38,000 square miles are not enough to make a State, Delaware and Rhode Island and several others ought to be excluded, Civilization? Area & between a Okinkams who thinks objector to Oklahoma who thinks we have only Indians here ought to come here and talk to some of our upto-date, progressive farmers and busi-

ness mel Speaking seriously, Oklahoma has an indisputable claim to admission as a full fledged State and freedom from the shackles of Territorial government. Within the twelve years since it was open to white settlement the Territory

ago the Indians roamed around loose over this Territory, poor Lo cuts a very small figure in the Oklahoma of the present. In the first place, he is out-numbered 30 to 1 by the whites, so ha couldn't be a danger if he wanted to be in the recent place, he deserve the be. In the second place, he doesn't wanted to be. In the second place, he doesn't want to be. There are only about 18,000 of them, and the great majority are edu-cated, industrious and law abiding. Along with white men's ways, they have adopted white men's clothes, and the tenes has given place to the ferme the tepee has given place to the frame ouse. It is an interesting fact that as tribe of Oklahoma Indians, the house. Osages, are said to be the richest people in the world.

> The history of Oklahoma is short. Until 1889 white folks were scarce, but in April of that year, when the territory was opened to settlers, an army of "boomers" swept in. They liked the country so well that they stald here, and others followed their good example. From time to time the territory has been added to with land from Texas

and from Indian Territory. Speaking of Indian Territory, the Fairbanks bill for the admission of Oklahoma, which is now before Congress, provides that ian Territory shall become Oklahoma. This does away with the objection that the admission of Oklahoma would certainly mean the admission of Indian Territory as a State. Oklahoma need not be ashamed to compare its advance in mercantile and educational matters with any of the States. We have grown wonderfully in these respects, and the surface of the Territory is dotted with factories, banks Territory is dotted with factories, banks and schools. Guthrie, the capital and metropolis of the future State, has a population of about 12,000, and is a thriving little city, whose trade with the adjoining States, and with Okla-homa itself is growing every day to measure and grants dimensions. It greater and greater dimensions. It is advancing in every way, and what is true of Guthrie is true of all the other towns that have sprung up in so short a time in Oklahoma, In view of all the reasons that might be urged and of the fact that no valid objection exists we Oklahomans feel we are asking only a right when we de-mand admission as a State. GEORGE W. MAXWELL.

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OKLAHOMA'S CLAIMS.

Hustling Territory Seeks Admission to the Union - Bill

to patronize outside bar-rooms.

pose by inaugurating a movement to cultivate a taste for light and cheap wines among our soldiers. We have the experience of France and Italy and Spain to guide us. As Jefferson wrote to De Neuville in 1818: 'No nation is drunken where wine is

s the common beverage." Let the government buy light Call-

shal in the German army, and one of the last survivors of the military con-temporaries of Emperor William L. says the Chicago News. He was born at Schweidt on the Oder in 1810, and, like Leo XIII., was thus nearly coeval with the century at whose close he passed part of my ordinary diet.

away.

If the men and the women who are assaling the ears of Congress with protests against the canteen really de-sire to banish drunkenness from our

"It will inevitably trammel the growth of medical experience and medical experience and knowledge. Were medicine at present a finished science, with all practitioners in agreement about methods of treatment, such a bill as this, to make it penal to treat a patient without having passed an examination, would be unobjectionble. But it would also be unnecessary. No one would attempt to cure people without the instruction required.

"But the present condition of medical knowledge is widely different from such a state. Both as to principle and as to practice our knowledge is deplorably imperfect. The whole face of medicine changes unexpectedly from one genera-tion to another, in consequence of widening experience; and as we look back, with a mixture of amusement and horror, at the practice of our grandfathers, so we cannot be sure how large a portion of our present practice will awaken

similar feelings in our posterity. "Each generation adds something, it is to be hoped, to the treatment that will not pass away. Few of us recall the introduction of the water cure, but many now living can recall the discov. analy how hving can recall the discov-ery of anesthetics. Most of us recollect when medical electricity and massage came in, and we have all witnessed the spreading triumphs of antiseptic sur-gery, and are now hearing of the antitoxins and of the way in which hyp-notic suggestions, and all the other purely mental therapeutic methods are achieving cures.

"Some of these therapeutic methods arose inside of the medical profession, others outside of it."

Speaking of the attitude of the regular profession toward homeopathy, Professor James said: "It stands firm in its belief that such

experience is worthless, and that the whole history is one of quackery and delusion. In spite of the rival schools appealing to experience, their conflict is much more like that of two philosophers or two thologies. Your experi- | Philippine islands it is a distinct and |

has grown beyond the most hopeful ex-pectations of its early settlers. Of course they looked forward to State-hood, being good Americans, but they did not think that in so short a time they would be able to demand it as a right. Nothing since the admission of California has shown forth so well the genius of the American people for col-onization and their fitness to take a wilderness and make of it a civilized

sidy bill, for instance.

ommunity Figures talk. In addition to our area and our population, which alone should entitle us to admission, Oklahoma proudly sets forth statistics in proof of produly sets forth statistics in proof of our caim that we descrive the right of ranking with the other sections of our common country. We produce annually nearly 35,000,000 bushels of wheat, 75,-000,000 bushels of corn, 150,000 bales of cotton, \$50,000 head of cattle, 950,000 barels of flour, while our climate is particilarly adapted to fruit growing. The mate here is superb and unexcelled

Although it is true that twelve years

while his practice is now hargery in the office, still it is said he "occasionally harnesses his own horse and drives off several miles to see a patient." He has always been a lover of good horses, and now has a matched team, that is full of mettle and, according to one of his neighbors. "It see him manage them ducation of his day at the general milinotehhore tary school at Berlin, and was rapidly advanced and looked upon as one of the promising officers of his day. In 1849 he took part in the Schleswig-Hoistein campaign, fighting in many of the skir-mishes and in the battle of Colding, and in the siege of Fredericia, where for his services he was promoted to be chief of the general staff of the army in the field Itwasa grand thing for this community

fleli After the war he was sent to England on a military embassy and rewarded for his success with the order of the Red Eagle. Henceforth his promotion was rapid, though it was not until at the storming of Misunde and the trenches at Dunrel and the passage to the island uppel and the passage to the island Alsen that his splendid military abil-es had an appropriate field in which to exhibit themselves. June 25, 1864, he became a major general and received the order Pour le Merite. In the Aus-trian war of 1866 he won new distinc-tion, and in the war of 1870 with France he again was chief of the general staff to the rown prices who on receiving to the crown prince who, on receiving the Iron Cross from his father, insisted

that a similar distinction should be conferred on Von Blumenthal. In 1888 Von Blumenthal was made field marshal and his old age was a peaceful and honored one. His extraorpeaceful and honored one. His extraor-dinary physical and mental vigor re-mained with him in a great degree to the last. Though overshadowed by Von Moltke, Von Blumenthal, also, was one of the great men who helped to forge on the anvils of war the new empire pro-claimed at Versailles. In these days of elixirs of life and ac-counts of nengenariane and contentant.

counts of nonagenarians and centenar-ians, and when Pope Leo XIII., at the age of 90, and under the supervision of one of the best physicians of Europe, one of the best physicians of Europe, is regarded as something of a physical marvel. It is interesting to know that Dr. Kimball David Webster of New Hampshire is still a practicing physi-cian at the age of 90. He has practiced medicine for sixty-two years, and all of that time in one field. During his lifetime practically the science and art of medicine have been revolutionized, and the commonlaces of medicine to. and the commonplaces of medicine to-

one would not suppose him to be 90 years old." They Struck It Rich.

LIVES OF ACTIVITY.

Distinguished Persons Who Live Near Century Mark.

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Count von Blumenthal, who died the ther day on his estate at Quellendorf. Under day on his estate at Quellendorf.

that such an enterprising firm as Z. C that such an enterprising firm as Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept. secured the Agency for Dr. King's New Discovery for Con-sumption, the wonderful remedy that has startled the world by its marvel-ous cures. The furor of enthusiasm over it has boomed their business, as the demand for it is immense. They give free trial bottles to sufferers, and coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup and all Throat and Lung Trou-bles. A trial proves its merit. Price, 50c and \$1.00.

ASSESSMENT NO. 6.

ASSESSMENT NO. 6. WEST MORNING GLORY MINING COM-sary. Office and principal place of business, sait Lake City, Utah. Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the directors, held on the 18th day of Dec., 190, an assessment of 'a of 1 cent per share was levied on all the shares of the capital stock of the corporation, pay-able on or before the 12th day of February. 1901, to the Secretary, at No. 46 Richards street. Sait Lake City, Utah. Any stock upon which the assessment is made before so the on the Store the 12th day of rebruary. 1901, to the Secretary at No. 46 Richards street, Sait Lake City, Utah. Any stock upon which the assessment is made before so many of the shares represented by each certificate of the stock so delinquent as may be necessary will be sold on the 6th day of March 1901, at 46 Richards Street, Sait Lake City, State of Utah, at the hour of 1 o citock so on to pay the delinquent assessment, to-gether with the cost of advertising and ex-pense of sale. THOMAS E. TAYLOR. Events.

By order of the Board of Directors. Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 11, 1901.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

CO-OP FURNITURE CO.-NOTICE IS hereby given that the stockholders will meet at their office, 83 to 37 Main St., on Tuesday, February 5, 1901, at 6;30 p.m. for the elec-tion of nine directors, and such other busi-ness as may comp before the meeting of the store of tion of nine directors, not he meeting, ness as may come before the meeting, O. H. PETTIT, rotary.

ecretary Four Ares Mining Commany, Mi Ameriach Building, Sait Lake City, Utah. Dated January 9, 1901.

ASSESSMENT NO. 5.

ASSESSMENT NO. 5. NORTHERN LIGHT MINING & MILL-ing Company. Principal Place of busines 705 McCornick Building. Salt Lake UP, Utah. Location of mines. Ophir Dazis Utah. Notice is heroby given that at asse-ing of the Roard of Directors of the Northan Light Mining & Milling Company, beld & the 15th day of January, 1001, assessment % 5. of two cents per share was lewicel upather capital stock of the corporation, issued and outstanding, payable Immediately to 6. Airs, Scretary of the company, a this office at 705 McCornick Building, Salt Lake UP, Utah. Any stock upon which this sess-ment may remain unpaid on the 19th dated February, 1901, will be delinquent and advet-phyment is made before, will be sold of Monday, the 11th day of March 1901 at 5 o'clock p.m., at the secretary's office, to pay the delinquent assessment thereon, torether with the costs of advertising and expensed stale. G. E. AIRIS, Secretary.

sale. G. E. AIRIS, Secretary. First publication, January 15, 1901.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the "Co-operative Wagon & Machine Company." will be beld at the com-pany's office in Sait Lake City, Utah, on Meo-day. January 25, 1901, at 3 o'clock p. m. The purposes for which said meeting is called are: To cloci directors for the ensuing year. to receive the annual reports of the president and secretary, and to transact any such other business as may lawfully come before said meeting. meeting. MELVIN D. WELLS, Secretary.

HOME FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF UTAH.

OF UTAH. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Home Fire Insurance company of Utah will be held at the company's office. No. 1 Main street. Sait Lake City, Utah, on Mor-day, February 4h, 160, at 30 clock p.m. The purposes for which the said meeting to called are to elect directors, a secretary and treasurer for the ensuing year, and to tran-sict any such other business as may lawfoly come before said meeting. HORACE G. WHITNEY, Secretary. Salt Lake City, Utah, January 3, 1001.

<u>If</u> MONDAY The Great ECONOMY MORNING . HUERBAGH Est is the We again throw open our doors and continue those WONDERFUL Watchword OFFERINGS that have caused so much talk for weeks past. Selling at a Loss is good Merchanwith you dising at times, and this is one of those times. We must reduce the stock still lower, therefore You'll attend many New and Startling Features will be brought to the front for this Week's Business. The Question this week is not "WHAT DID THE GOODS COST" but "AT WHAT PRICE WILL THIS WEEK THEY SELL QUICK?" a a a a a a a a a a a And THAT'S the PRICE you'll find on everything this week.



An extensive and varied experience with troops in the field has convinced me that the closing of army canteens —in the Philippines, for Instance— would be immediately followed by a fall in the morals of our soldiery. During my service in the Philippines I observed the deplorable condition which ensuits resulted when soldiers moral egetism or misdirected philanthropy, the present onset against the army canteen is the most foolish, writes James Creelman. It is a pity that all this energy cannot be exerted against some evil thing-the ship subwhich usually resulted when soldiers and civilians drank together in the ordinary bar-rooms. And I also saw the orderly and decent conditions pre-

The truth is that the army canteen is an admirable institution. In the vailing in the army canteens.