BRYAN REPLIES TO SECY. TAFT

Scores Him for Placing Personal Ambition Above the Welfare Of People of Oklahoma.

TOUCHES ON TARIFF REFORM.

Says Secretary Favors It but Would Postpone it as He Would Some Other Reforms He Believes In.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Sept. 5.—Ten thousand persons heard William J. Bryan here tonight reply to the recent address of Secy. of War Taft upon the Oklahoma-Indian Territory political situation in convention hall and 3,000 persons who were unable to secure admittance to the auditorium attended an overflow meeting near by. Mr. Bryan was enthusiastically received. In addition to scoring Secy. Taft soundly for placing his personal ambitions above the welfare of the people of Oklahoma and attacking the views of Secy. Taft on national policies, Mr. Bryan declared that the constitution of the proposed new state was even better than that of the United States. Mr. Bryan said:

TAFT AS A POSTPONER.

"Secy. Taft in his speech made in this territory a few days ago advised the people to reject the proposed constitution and postpone statehood until another enabling act can be secured. At first blush one might suspect that the secretary's advice was due to his personal interest in the next election. He might be accused of advising the postponement of statehood with a view of keeping seven electoral votes out of the Democratic column, but the more generous view to take of the matter is that his advice resulted from his habits of thought. He is inclined to postpone everything. He promises to acquire the title of the 'great postponer.'

"In a speech made not long ago at Columbus, O., he announced himself as in favor of tariff reform, but he would postpone it until after the next election. He agreed with the president in regard to the wisdom of an inheritance tax, but that, too, he would postpone until a more convenient season. He did not seriously object to valuation of railroads, but he did not declare for it immediately. He is on the way to the Philippines to tell the Filipinos that while he thinks they ought to have self-government after awhile, he wants it postponed for the present. It is not strange, therefore, that he should yield to his ruling spirit in the matter of statehood and tell you to put it off."

THE OKLAHOMA CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Bryan took up one by one Mr. Taft's objections to the Oklahoma constitution and argued against the soundness of the secretary's contentions. Mr. Bryan continued:

"The secretary, after picking out everything that seemed objectionable and ignoring every provision of the constitution that seemed good, proceeded to make an argument in favor of Republican policies in the nation. He asked you to cast your lot with the Republican party rather than with the Democratic party. If he had been frank with you he would have told you that the only popularity the Republican party has is due to its adoption of a part of the Democratic platform. But, if he had told you that, you would have replied that it would be better to join the Democratic party and lead a reform than to join the Republican party and follow hesitatingly after the Democratic party has pointed out the way. He appeals to you to stand by protection, although he did not enter into any argument on the subject. Have you read his Columbus speech? If so you will find in it an argument of protection as we have it today—an appeal for a revision of the tariff, but he paralyzed the force of his own speech by postponing the tariff reform until after the election.

TARIFF REFORM.

"Tariff reform is never undertaken by the Republicans just after a Republican victory because the victory is taken as an indorsement of the policy and is never undertaken before an election for fear it will interfere with another Republican victory.

"The people of Oklahoma have no interest in the maintenance of a purely protective tariff.

"The cotton raised in Oklahoma sells for the same whether it is made up into cloth in the United States or in Europe, for the foreign trade fixes the price here and the same may be said of wheat, the corn and the cattle produced by the farmers of Oklahoma. And yet, when the farmers attempt to invest their income in the things which they need they not only find prices increased by the protective tariff, but still further increased by the combinations which manufacturers have formed to take advantage of the tariff.

THE TRUSTS.

"The farmers of Oklahoma will find little consolation in the fact that while American manufacturers sell abroad cheaper than at home, Republican leaders like Secy. Taft are insisting that no reforms shall be attempted except through the Republican party and with the consent of the tariff barons themselves. Secy. Taft did not discuss the trust question; he wisely avoided it because he favors taking a backward step on that question.

"Secy. Taft also made a plea in favor of imperialism. Well, the people of Oklahoma have had enough experience with carpetbag government to know something about a colonial policy. If officers appointed by the federal government are so unsatisfactory, what must be the feeling of the Filipinos against officers of another race sent across the ocean to administer a government? I am glad that Secy. Taft has referred to the Philippine question, for his discussion shows that he believes in a colonial policy and that he disputes the doctrines set forth in the Declaration of Independence.

TREATMENT OF BLACKS.

"While he, himself, seems disposed to acquiesce in the suffrage amendments adopted in the south, he overlooks the fact that the black man of the south is treated much better than the brown men of the Philippines. The black man of the south has the protection of the constitutions, state and national, while the Constitution is denied to the Filipino.

"The black man of the south has only the protection of living under laws which the white man makes for himself, while the Filipino lives under the laws which the white man makes for the Filipino, laws under which the white man would not himself be willing to live.

"Then, too, the secretary confuses two questions that are entirely distinct. The question in the south is not whether the black man is capable of self-government; it is whether he is capable of conducting a government under which the white man as well as the black man must live, in other words, whether he is capable of governing the white man; while the question of the Philippines is whether the brown man is capable of governing himself. For the white man of the south to insist as a matter of self-preservation on administering the government under which both he and the black man must live, is one thing; for the white man to cross the Pacific ocean and fasten a government on an alien people is entirely another proposition, and the secretary is confused on fundamental principles if he cannot see the distinction. Imperialism costs us more than one hundred millions a year; weakens us by exposing us to foreign attacks and lays us open to suspicion of having abandoned the idea of self government."

Today Mr. Bryan spoke at Vinita, Sapulpa, Tulsa, Bristow and Chandler, Oklahoma.

NO INTERBOROUGH DIVIDEND.

New York, Sept. 5.—Directors of the Interborough-Metropolitan, the holding corporation of many traction companies in New York City, including surface, elevated and subway lines, decided to day to pass the regular quarterly dividend on its preferred stock. Previous quarterly dividends have been 1¼ per cent, but the directors have decided to withhold this one until the investigation of the affairs of this company by the public service commission, which is now in progress, is concluded.

SMOOTH THIEF ROBS TELEPHONE BOXES.

Cash boxes attached to telephones at pay stations have been emptied during the past two weeks by a smooth thief. He would walk into a drug store or institution with a pay telephone and after tinkering with the telephone as if repairing it would leave. The stores noticed him but paid no particular attention, thinking he was an employe of the telephone company, so his work was allowed to go on under their very eyes. The robberies were discovered by regular employes and collectors of the company who, in making their rounds were greeted by nothing but empty boxes. The Bell company is the chief sufferer. The police are looking for Mr. Smarty and as they have a good description, an arrest is probable.

EGYPTIAN PRINCE PRAISES AMERICAN WOMEN.

New York, Sept. 5.—Prince d'Abroe, member of one of the oldest families in Egypt, is traveling in this country alone. The prince is a fine-looking young man of 22 years. He speaks English perfectly, and five other languages. He says he will go to Texas soon to study cotton raising methods there, as compared with those in Egypt.

Philadelphia, Sept. 5.—Prince d'Abroe of Egypt arrived from New York today. He said:

"If one did not fear to be monotonous, one would talk of nothing else than your women. They are beautiful, always well dressed, intelligent and quick-witted. They are better informed than any other women in the world."

When asked what is interesting in America, after the women, the prince replied:

"The west, because it is different from any other country in the world. I want to see the south and see the cotton mills of that section. You know we have fine mills in Egypt, but we do not manufacture as fast as you do here."

LITTLE BABY CURED OF ECZEMA

Parents Applied to Hospitals and Doctors but Could Get No Relief—Grew Worse Under Doctor's Prescription—Friends Recommended Cuticura—Result

A SPEEDY AND PERMANENT CURE

"We express to you herewith our best thanks for the cure of our baby from eczema. The eczema appeared when the child was three months old. We applied to several doctors and hospitals, each of which gave us something different every time, but nothing brought relief. A physician recommended a salve which we threw into the fire after two days' use as the eczema became worse so that the baby scratched his face. At last, one of our friends recommended to us Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. A few days afterwards improvement could be noted. Since then we have used nothing but Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, and now the baby is six months old and is quite cured. All that we used was one cake of Cuticura Soap and two boxes Cuticura Ointment, costing in all $1.25. Even the poorest man can pay that instead of throwing it into the doctor's lap. I myself only make twelve dollars a week as a teamster, but I recommend the Cuticura Remedies strongly to all mothers whose children suffer from such diseases. They are cheap, harmless and good. C. F. Kern and Wife, 343 East 65th Street, New York, March 30, 1906."

FOR SORE HANDS

Soak the hands on retiring in a hot, creamy lather of Cuticura Soap. Dry and anoint freely with Cuticura Ointment, and in severe cases spread the Ointment on thin pieces of old linen or cotton. Wear during the night old, loose, kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and holes cut in the palms, or a light bandage of old cotton.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Resolvent. The Cuticura Ointment is to Heal the Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue Cuticura Soap, to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Resolvent (Pills) to Purify the Blood. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass. "How to Cure Skin Troubles," 64 pp. Illustrated, Cuticura Soap, Ointment, Resolvent, Pills, Sold throughout the world. Price of Cuticura Soap, 25c. Ointment, 50c. Resolvent, 50c. per vial of 60 Pills, $1. Charterhouse Sq., Paris: Robinson & Cole, Ltd., 10 Spencer Place, Berlin. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., 137 Columbus Av., Boston, Mass. "How to Cure Skin Troubles," 64 pp. Mailed Free.

ROUGE AND POWDERS SCORNED IN PARIS

The Paris correspondent for a metropolitan paper writes that the wave of reform has struck French society ladies in the matter of using face powders, cosmetics, etc. They now want the real thing when it comes to complexion, and ladies that continue to use artificial beautifiers are scoffed and scorned.

Prof DeVallier, the noted skin specialist, has given out the following formula which is said to work wonders on sallow complexions, and if used persistently will fill out sunken and hollow parts.

Two ounces of Rose Water; one ounce Spirits of Cologne, four ounces crystalized Sartois.

Put the Sartois into a pint of hot water (not boiling), and after it is dissolved and cooled strain through a fine cloth and add the Rose Water and Cologne Spirits. Any large bottle will serve as a receptacle, but it must be well corked. This quantity will last for a long time. In using this mixture it should always be well massaged into the skin at least twice a day. It is an inexpensive mixture, the ingredients being obtainable from any well stocked drug store.

HOW UNCLE SAM IS ROBBED OF COIN

Smooth Clerks in Treasury Department Who Made a Business of Thievery.

"GOLD BRICKS" GOVERNMENT.

President Roosevelt's Advisers Great Travelers—Taft Touring the World—Root's Trip and Its Results.

Special Correspondence.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 2.—Your Uncle Samuel has been having considerable tough luck recently growing out of the loss of cash which has been taken by trusted officials of the various departments of the government, the disappearance of three registered mail pouches on a fast train of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad between Denver, Colo., and Oxford, Neb., and said to contain $250,000, being the latest peculation which is sorely worrying postal officials.

Only a short while ago one of the officials in the Boston sub-treasury relieved Uncle Sam of $3,000. The theft of $173,000 in $1,000-bills, which occurred about five months ago in the Chicago sub-treasury, is still a profound mystery to the government's detective forces, the chief sleuth of the treasury department, Col. John Wilkie, having been continually engaged in ferreting out the criminals who took the money ever since the crime was committed. And the theft of $62,000 from the St. Louis sub-treasury, which occurred nearly a year ago, is as much of a mystery now, so far as the public has any knowledge, as it was when the theft was first discovered.

SOME BIG STEAL.

According to a statement made by an official of the treasury department, the United States sub-treasuries have suffered greatly by reason of peculations on the part of "trusted" employes. In nine cases have the sub-treasuries been robbed of $10,000 or more, in six of which the thieves have been apprehented and punished and considerable of the money recovered. Probably the greatest theft of government money was that of Whitaker-May steal from the New Orleans sub-treasury in 1867, when nearly a million dollars was taken. When the thieves were apprehended but a small part of the money was recovered, the government being still out $680,981.53 on that bold robbry. Another big theft that took place in this city was that of Marden and Johnson. Marden got away with $12,000 and Johnson with $50,000. The treasury is out on that enterprise $49,000.

Some thirty years ago an employe of the interior department, Capt. Bowgate, got away with about $18,000, not a cent of which was ever recovered. Bowgate died about a year ago in New York in extreme poverty.

THE WINSLOW THEFT.

The Winslow theft which was accomplished in 1876, was another big haul. Winslow was an "honest" employe in the treasury, and everybody was surprised to discover that he had helped himself to a package containing $8,000, intended for shipment to a western bank. Winslow got scared out of his wits when some one said to him in fun, "They've caught you at last, Winslow."

That night some one rang the door bell of the home of the secretary of the treasury, A. U. Wyman, formerly a resident of Omaha, now an employe in the department over which he presided as chief, so hard that the old gentleman tumbled out of his bed in a hurry. When he opened the door he found a bundle containing the stolen money, with a few hundred dollars missing.

"SWIPED" FEW AT A TIME.

One of the most ingenious and painstaking thefts was that of an old and trusted colored messenger of the treasury department who had access to the treasury vaults where gold and silver coin is stored.

He got away with about $00 silver dollars, practically only one to four at a time. Silver dollars are stored away in the treasury vaults in canvass sacks each sack containing 1,000 silver dollars. The method adopted by Jackson was this: He purchased a Troy weight scale and weighed a standard silver dollar, and ascertaining its precise weight, proceeded to get a quantity of lead in sheets and made disks of the lead of the exact size and weight of a silver dollar.

With these lead disks in his possession from day to day, he would as opportunty presented itself, during his hours of duty about the vaults of the treasury, carefully open a sack containing silver dollars, extract two or three, replace them with the lead disks. This petty thievery went on for some years and was only discovered by the sheerest accident.

When a U. S. treasurer goes out of office an accounting of the cash under his control must be made and a balance struck before the United States will relieve his bondsmen and a clean balance turned over to his successor.

The millions of silver dollars in the vaults of the treasury when a count is made necessary by change in U. S. treasurers is not made by actually counting by hand every piece of money, but by weighing the bags. Each bag containing 1,000 pieces should weigh just so much and if short or over the merest fraction suspicion would be at once aroused and the sack opened to find out what is wrong.

LEAD DISC FOUND.

The weighing process or counting is conducted by a committee of trusted clerks appointed by the secretary of the treasury. Upon the occasion of the discovery of the thievery of Messenger Jackson the weighing of the bags of silver dollars had been about half completed when a sack mildewed and old broke in the handling and its contents rolled all about the floor of the vault. Of course those having charge of the count directed that the coins be gathered up and when this was done to their great astonishment they found four lead disks in the heap. A careful count was made of the actual good standard silver dollars which had escaped from the broken sack and it totaled 996, four short with four pieces of lead to make the even thousand.

There was considerable consternation in the treasurer's office. How the lead discs had been substituted for the standard silver cart wheels was a puzzle and might have forever remained a secret had not the negro messenger, who turned the trick, lost his nerve and confessed.

As a result the millions of silver dollars were all recounted by hand, piece by piece and resacked, the operation occupying a force of 25 expert counters nearly a year, and by this means it was ascertained that Jackson had stolen some 300 silver dollars substituting lead disks for the silver dollars abstracted.

GOLD BRICK SWINDLE.

Another theft whereby Uncle Sam lost a considerable sum of money might in very truth be called a gold brick swindle.

The chief assayer in the Philadelphia mint turned this trick some years ago. It appears that gold intended for mintage is moulded into shape about the size of the common red brick of commerce, and each is worth about $10,000. These gold bricks are stored in U. S. mints by the thousands awaiting such time as the government desires to coin the metal. The Philadelphia mint official conceived a shrewd plan. At intervals he would extract one of these real gold bricks and having erected a retort at his home in one of the suburbs of the Quaker City, proceeded to work the golden metal into small ingots which he had no trouble in selling to goldsmiths. In this manner he got away with nearly $50,000 worth of Uncle Sam's gold before his thievery was discovered. The discovery was made through the process of the usual annual count of stock made in every U. S. mint.

A TRAVELING CABINET.

"Official traveling is as contagious as yellow fever. It goes through an administrative household like a prairie fire and oddly enough the more of it that is done the more of it seems necessary."

This comment was made by one of the oldest and most experienced of government officials in connection with the world tour on which Secy. Taft has started. He noted that from the president down through all grades of government officials the extent of the traveling done during the past six or eight years exceeded that of the past quarter of a century.

"President Roosevelt's cabinet," he continued, "might well be known as the traveling cabinet. Its members have been away from Washington more frequently, have traveled farther and on more extensive journeys than the members of any other cabinet in the history of the country. In a way this is only the natural result of the development of the country. No cabinet officer possibly can familiarize himself thoroughly with the work of his department without coming into intimate touch with it in all of its details. These details are widely scattered and, as they cannot be brought to him, it is necessary that he should go to them.

TAFT EN TOUR.

"Take Secyy Taft's case as an instance. He is now about to make his second trip to the Philippines since he was appointed secretary of war. Practically he made a trip around the world before. This time he actually will encircle the globe. From the time he left Washington until his return next December he will have covered approximately 30,000 miles. That trip will mean much, not to him, personally, only, but to the people of this country. Taft notwithstanding his bulk and his weight, is a prodigious worker and every hour he is away he will be working for America and for its diversified interests. A few years ago such a journey would have been wholly unnecessary; now it is an absolute necessity made so by the conditions which America created.

ROOT A TRAVELER.

"Taft, however, is not the only long distance traveler in the cabinet. Secy. Root has already taken one long trip—longer than any other cabinet officer, except Taft, ever undertook—that to the countries of South and Central America. The good results of that long and arduous journey have not yet been appreciated fully, but in the years to come they will be. He is just about to go on another long trip not so extensive as the South American trip, but one pregnant with interest and importance to the people of the United States. He will visit Mexico in the near future and while the precise nature of his mission has not been disclosed it is expected that it will result in closer relations politically and commercially between the United States and Mexico than have ever existed before. It is not unlikely that out of Secy. Root's visit to Mexico will grow a more stable and definite understanding as to the situation throughout Central America. It certainly will be fruitful of good results respecting the United States and the country over which President Dias presides.

SECY. STRAUSS, TOO.

"Secy. Strauss of the department of commerce and labor is just about completing a tour which included the northern and western borders of the United States and the Hawaiian Islands. He has been in touch with parts of the government's service that no cabinet officer ever before came into personal contact with and the journey will give him ideas and information impossible to obtain in any other way.

WILSON AND GARFIELD.

"Secy. Wilson of the department of agriculture has been studying for two months forestry and grazing problems in the west and northwest, travelling hundreds of miles over almost impassible roads in wagons. This is true also of the new secretary of the interior—Mr. Garfield—who has also traversed all of the public land states together with the territories in a desire to have first hand information as to the great questions with which the interior department must deal.

"While he has been secretary of the navy Mr. Metcalf has inspected most of the naval stations of the country on both coasts covering thousands of miles by rail and water.

"Commissioner Leupp of the Indian office, Chief Forester Pinchot and Director Newell of the reclamation service, have been on the go almost constantly since the adjournment of Congress and the knowledge which they have acquired will be of incalculable service to their departments when the legislation for the future is put into lasting form."

Baby Needs Strength as Well as Fat

Every mother tries to guard baby's health—but the food that makes baby *fat* is not necessarily making him strong, healthy—of sound *mind* and body.

Sanipure Milk is next best to mother's milk. The formula is on every can.

Mothers should *know* that baby's food contains *all* the ingredients of mother's milk—in right proportions.

Read about this—in our valuable booklet, "Baby's First Days." and

—Buy Sanipure Milk from Druggist or Grocer

If your dealers haven't Sanipure Milk, send us the names of your Druggist and Grocer and we will send you *free*, a sample can and our booklet, "Baby's First Days."

PACIFIC COAST CONDENSED MILK CO.
Dept 48 Seattle, Wash., U. S. A.

CROUP.

Is a violent inflammation of the mucous membrane of the wind pipe, which sometimes extends to the larynx and bronchial tubes, and is one of the most dangerous diseases of children. It almost always comes on in the night. Give frequent small doses of Ballard's Horehound Syrup and apply Ballard's Snow Liniment externally to the throat. 25c, 50c and $1.00. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept., 112 and 114 South Main St. B

"Suffered day and night the torment of itching piles. Nothing helped me until I used Doan's Ointment. It cured me permanently."—Hon. John R. Garrett, Mayor, Girard, Ala.

BAD BLOOD

"Before I began using Cascarets, I had a bad complexion, pimples on my face, and my food was not digested as it should have been. Now I am entirely well, and the pimples have all disappeared from my face. I can truthfully say that Cascarets are just as advertised; I have taken only two boxes of them."
Clarence R. Griffin, Sheridan, Ind.

Best For The Bowels
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back
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FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP.

PROBATE AND GUARDIANSHIP NOTICES.

Consult County Clerk or respective signers for further information.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, Probate Division, in and for Salt Lake County, State of Utah. In the matter of the estate and guardianship of Gundhill Marie Olsen, an incompetent. Notice.—The amended petition of Frank W. Olsen, the guardian of the person and the estate of the above named incompetent, praying for an order of sale of real property of said incompetent, and that all persons interested appear before the said Court to show cause why an order should not be granted to sell so much as shall be necessary, of the following described real estate of said incompetent, to-wit:

Lot one, block forty, plat "D," Salt Lake City survey, Salt Lake County, Utah, beginning four and one-half rods west of the southeast corner of said lot, and running thence north seven rods, thence west three rods, thence south seven rods, thence east three rods to the place of beginning, has been set for hearing on Saturday, the 14th day of September, A. D. 1907, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the County Court House, in the Court Room of said Court, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah.

Witness the Clerk of said Court, with the seal thereof affixed, this 30th day of August, A. D. 1907.

(Seal) J. U. ELDREDGE, JR., Clerk.
By W. H. Farnsworth, Deputy Clerk.
Richard W. Young, Attorney for Guardian.

NOTICE OF HEARING.

In the District Court of the Third Judicial District, in and for the County of Salt Lake and State of Utah. In the matter of the dissolution of Daynes Music Company, (a corporation). Notice is hereby given that Daynes Music Company, a Utah corporation, has filed, by permission of one of the judges of the above named court, its voluntary application to dissolve and disincorporate and that the hearing of the said application has been set by said court for Saturday, the 5th day of October, A. D. 1907, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, at the court room of said court, Joint Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

DAYNES MUSIC COMPANY,
(A Corporation).
James Ingebretsen, Attorney.

If You Know

What good furniture ought to cost, that knowledge will be sure to bring you here. Or if FURNITURE QUALITY, workmanship, designs, appeal to you—you'll find this store. ∴ ∴

H. DINWOODEY FURNITURE CO.

STAMMERING Cured or No Pay

And Your Railroad Fare and Boarding Expense Returned to you If We Fail to cure

The only school in the world making this offer. We have cured every case coming to us, and know we can cure you or we could not afford to make the above extraordinary proposition.

Some of our pupils could not utter a sound but were returned to delighted relatives and friends able to talk fluent lyand without a moment's hesitation

ONE OF THE MANY TESTIMONIALS WE HAVE RECEIVED.

Beaver City, Aug 23, 1907.

Mr. Wm. E. Bassett, Provo, Utah:
Dear Sir:
I am thirty-one years of age, and from my early childhood had been sorely afflicted with stammering, to the extent that it was very difficult for me to make myself understood. I entered your school Oct. 20, 1906, nearly one year ago, and remained there for about three weeks. Since that time and up to the present I can speak and read fluently. I cheerfully recommend your school to all who are thus afflicted.
Yours respectfully, WALTER HAMILTON.

CLASSES BEGIN THE 1st AND 2nd MONDAY IN EACH MONTH.

THE BASSETT SCHOOL FOR STAMMERERS.
Wm. E. Bassett, Director. PROVO, UTAH.

$250.00

We recently collected $250.00 for the S. P. Teasdel Estate. We have collected several good batches of golden dollars from the old accounts of this estate. Some of the claims were thirty years old. So old the heirs could not remember them. We will collect some for you if you turn in your claims.

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Scientific Collectors of Honest Debts,
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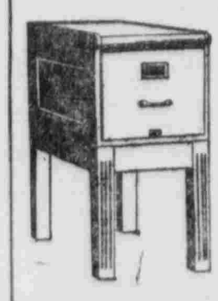

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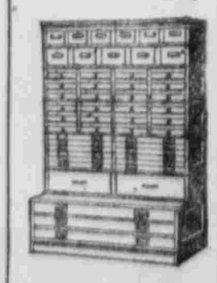

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