

SENATOR RAWLINS STATES THE FACTS

The People of Utah Have Not Violated Faith with Government.

HAVE NO PURPOSE TO DO SO.

Senator Will Ask an Investigation of the Actual Conditions Here and Elsewhere.

Washington, Nov. 28.—Senator Rawlins, of Utah, for the present the sole representative of that State in the Senate, has today made the following statement with reference to the charges against the State on account of the election of Mr. Roberts:

"It is claimed that the Mormon Church by deceit and fraud brought about the admission of Utah into the Union so that behind statehood laws might be practiced with impunity."

"I was Delegate from Utah at the time of her admission, introduced the bill under which she became a State, and spoke in the House in favor of its passage."

"Most of the Mormon leaders had opposed my election as Delegate and after the passage of the statehood bill, I had no communication with them directly or indirectly upon any subject. The Mormon Church did not speak or act through me."

"Of course I referred to their public acts and declarations on the subject of polygamy and told the House I did not believe the practice would be reduced and that if I did so, I would advocate Utah's admission into the Union."

"The compact between the State of Utah at the time of her admission, and the United States, that polygamous marriages should be forbidden, was to be irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of the State."

"Utah, both in her Constitution and in the act providing for the punishment of polygamy and all kindred offenses."

"No complaint has been or can truthfully be made that these laws are not enforced. All the members of the Supreme court, and seven out of the nine circuit judges in the State are non-Mormons, and it is safe to say that the entire judiciary stand ready to enforce these laws."

"The public prosecutors are mostly non-Mormons, and all I believe anti-polygamists."

"During the past year the State has been riddled in search of cases of polygamy with which to feed this new modern sensation, but no complaint has been made against any man charging him with this offense."

"Some cases of unlawful cohabitation have been prosecuted and punished. So far, Utah has sacredly kept the compact."

"It is charged that the people of Utah have elected polygamists or persons in that status to offices."

"This is true in some instances and it is equally true that the United States, by the President with the consent of the Senate has appointed polygamists to office and under such appointments for almost three years these polygamists have held and are now holding important Federal offices in the State of Utah."

"If the State has violated the compact with parties have violated it, the President on the one hand and electors of the State on the other."

"No more have the people of Utah than the President sought to cram down the throat of the State the name of the State. Such a motive cannot be justly ascribed to either."

"That polygamists should be disqualified to vote or to hold office was no part of the compact between the State and the United States. In territorial elections polygamists were so disqualified."

"But Congress purposely and knowingly wiped away all such disqualifications as to the very first election to the Senate and the House of Representatives, the enabling Act, namely, the election of delegates to the constitutional convention. If persons who were supposed to be in the status of polygamists have been elected by the people of Utah or by the Senate or the House of Representatives, it has been for other reasons, political and general, and not to lend countenance to aid to that practice."

"Further accessions to the ranks of polygamy being rigidly forbidden and the question, it has not been thought necessary or quite in the line of charity to keep a class otherwise reputable under perpetual civil or political disability."

"When such a person has been appointed or elected it is safe to say that the thought of menacing the American name or of cramping this otherwise free practice down any one's throat never crossed the mind of the President or his commission or of any one casting his ballot."

"But the people of Utah are ready for this issue. They propose to stand by their pledges and keep absolute faith with the nation, and they do not propose to rest under any suspicion to the contrary."

"That this question is raised, the moral sentiment of the country is alarmed, they propose to demand a searching investigation and will be rendering full aid to any remedy measure deemed necessary to give assurance to the country that polygamy cannot live anywhere in the United States or in any place in which they have jurisdiction. To this I at the first opportunity I shall ask the Senate to pass this resolution:

"Resolved by the Senate of the United States, that the committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire into and to report to the Senate: 'First—To what extent polygamy is practiced in the United States or in any place over which they have jurisdiction?'

"Second—Have polygamists, or persons reputed to have more than one wife, been elected to office by the people of Utah, and if so, was such election the purpose of encouraging polygamy or in violation of any compact between said State and the United States?"

Utah, is to be considered at a conference of Republican leaders to be held Friday in the room of the committee of inter-state and foreign commerce.

"This conference has been called by Representative Hepburn, of Iowa, who has devoted considerable attention to the case. Among those who will participate will be Representatives Payne of New York, Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Grosvenor and Taylor of Ohio. Mr. Taylor was the chairman of the committee on elections in the last Congress, to which were referred all the petitions and protests against the seating of Mr. Roberts received before the adjournment in March. At the request of Mr. Henderson he has been making a careful study of the case and of precedents. He is not willing to discuss it in any way, however, at this stage of the proceedings."

"Former Speaker Carlisle and Mr. Harry H. Smith, the parliamentary expert, two of the counsel retained to represent the opposition to seating Mr. Roberts, will present the result of their investigations as to precedents at Friday's conference. Mr. Smith has made a careful and exhaustive study of all the precedents since the foundation of the government. It has resulted in his reaching the conclusion that Mr. Roberts must be sworn in on his certificate of election, and that he can only be unseated by a resolution of expulsion under the constitutional power of the House to expel a member by a two-thirds vote. Mr. Smith has found that there are in all sixty cases on record in which attempts have been made to prevent the swearing-in of representatives-elect, and that the attempt has failed in every case in which there was not a contest between rival claimants of the seat."

"Mr. Carlisle is expected in Washington tomorrow. He will be accompanied by President Strong and Secretary Tolman of the league for social service, which is the organization which has engaged the counsel to present the case against Mr. Roberts. Miss Helen Gould has supplied this league with the services of war which have enabled it to employ such an array of high-priced counsel as has been engaged. In addition to Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Smith, former Senator Edmunds has been retained, and retainers have been offered to former President Harrison and former Speaker Reed. Mr. Reed was forced to decline, owing to the pressure of other business. Mr. Harrison has not yet been finally heard from."

"Representative Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, the oldest member of the House, a former speaker of that body and one of the best informed men on parliamentary precedents in the United States, said today:

"If there is sufficient reason to expel a member from the House, the same reason, provided they exist when a member-elect appears to be sworn in, would justify the House in refusing to permit him to take his seat. The House is, under the Constitution, the sole judge of the qualifications of its members."

"Representative Bailey, of Texas, arrived here tonight, and says it is perfectly clear to his mind that the swearing-in of Mr. Roberts cannot be legally prevented, in view of the fact that he comes to Congress with the proper credentials and without a contest formally made against him."

SENATOR EDMUNDS'S VIEW.

New York, Nov. 28.—Former Senator Edmunds, discussing the constitutional rights of Brigham H. Roberts, of Utah, in a statement to the Herald, said:

"The Constitution fixes and describes the qualifications necessary for a member of the House of Representatives. I think the House has no constitutional right to add others, either affirmative or negative, and, therefore, I think that if Mr. Roberts was regularly elected, and of the requisite age, resided in the State of Utah, and is willing to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution, the House has no right to refuse to allow him to be sworn in."

"It is more dangerous to the rights and liberties of the people for the House to set up standards of admission than to admit to be sworn any person who is not a citizen of a State chosen to elect. That done, the Constitution has itself provided for the House ridding itself of any member who, upon its own conscience, it believes for any reason ought not to continue therein."

FILIPINOS BEATEN.

Col. Bell Routs the Armies of Two Rebel Generals.

Manila, Nov. 28.—Col. Bell has defeated and scattered the brigades of Gen. Alejandro and Gen. San Miguel.

The engagement took place on the summit of a mountain, the insurgents being so confident of the impregnability of their position that they had their families with them. The Americans captured all the enemy's munitions and artillery.

Talk of Trouble in Cuba.

Havana, Nov. 28.—Although there has been a great deal of exaggeration with reference to risings in different parts of the island, there is no doubt that, despite the tranquility of the country, some apprehension exists lest within the next few months serious trouble should occur in the event that the United States Congress does not give definite assurances respecting the future of Cuba.

It is asserted that many of the police, especially members of the rural guard, are being paid several weeks in advance a fraction of their salaries to a fund intended for use in case of an outbreak against the United States. Information to this effect has been brought to headquarters by persons who have usually proved reliable. It has been reported that "recruiting for future emergencies" is in progress in various parts of the island.

The best opinion, official and non-official, rejects the idea, however, that there will be any trouble before the beginning of next year.

Today the papers published in English deny that there is any ground for alarm, and the Spanish papers, alluding to the alarmist rumors, declare:

"Thousands of people's lives have been saved by the use of Warner's Safe Cure."

"Thousands of men and women are kept in perfect health today by the use of Warner's Safe Cure."

"So many others have been cured, there certainly is no reason why you should not be benefited by the use of Warner's Safe Cure."

DISCUSSING THE PROCEDURE.

New York, Nov. 28.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

The method of procedure to be followed by the House of Representatives in getting rid of Mr. Roberts, the representative-elect from

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Shoes are higher. The price of upper leather, sole leather, in fact, everything that goes into a shoe is costing considerably more than a few months ago, causing a sharp advance in the price of shoes. We are still

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Our orders are all placed with the manufacturers before the advance of raw material, and anticipating an increase in price, we bought enough for the entire season at old prices. Buy your shoes of us. We give you the advantage of our early stop cash buying. We save you the middleman's profit.

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that most of these are put in circulation by those who resent the notion of the appointment of a civilian governor general. The organs of the Extremists and of the Independents do not allude to the reports.

With a few exceptions, the prominent Americans, Spaniards and Cubans refused to talk on the subject for publication.

GOVERNORS FOR CUBA.

President Considering What Will Be Best to do.

New York, Nov. 29.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

It is learned that the President has not finally determined whether he shall make Gen. Wood governor of the entire island or appoint him governor of only the eastern part of Cuba, placing Gen. Ludlow in charge of the western half and determining himself all questions respecting affairs relating to the entire island. The latter plan, commends itself to the President, especially in view of pressure exerted by friends of Gen. Ludlow to secure recognition of his services. Before adopting it, however, he wishes to consult with Gen. Wood and obtain his views.

In any event, Gen. Wood's appointment, either as governor of the entire island or only of the eastern portion, will not be announced until after Congress convenes.

The authorities say that in case a divided country is decided upon, it will be an easy matter for the two officers acting as governors to refer to Washington all questions affecting the whole island and that the President can promptly determine them and announce his decision by cable.

In appointing civil governors at this time the President is guided by a desire to prepare the Cubans for independent administration. Home rule in Cuba can certainly not be permitted until after April 30, 1900, by which time all Spaniards in the island must have made a declaration before a court of record of their decision to preserve their allegiance to Spain. Failure to make such declaration will mean, according to the treaty of peace, that they have renounced such allegiance and to have adopted the nationality of Cuba.

Although the Cuban census will be completed on Thursday, elections cannot occur until after April 30th, in order that all the persons entitled to a vote in the affairs of the island may cast their vote. It is understood that General Wood will discuss this feature

WHAT MCKINLEY WILL SAY

Tenor of the President's Message to Congress This Year.

Philippines, Cuba, Porto Rico and Samoa Receive Special Attention

—Other Topics.

New York, Nov. 29.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

President McKinley's third annual message to Congress is now practically complete. Only such changes and additions as developments in the Philippines and elsewhere during the next few days necessitate will be made. It was read at today's cabinet meeting.

It is the longest message ever sent to Congress by President McKinley, comprising more than 20,000 words.

The most important features of the message relate to the new dependencies and the financial question. The essential features of these topics were thus outlined to me by a member of the cabinet:

Sovereignty is to be established throughout all the Philippine islands and to be permanently maintained. Civil government is to be extended throughout the islands as rapidly as possible on lines somewhat similar to the arrangements affected for the government of the island of Negroes.

Attention is invited to the report of the Philippine commission as to why it is impossible for the United States to part with the islands, and as to the great commercial advantages in holding them.

Civil government in Cuba under military control is recommended until some substantial progress has been made through the medium of suffering toward the establishment of an independent form of government.

Attention is called to the fact that the census will not be completed until December 1, and as the Spaniards have, under the treaty, until April next to decide whether they will become citizens of the island, it will not be possible until that time to hold general elections to determine upon future government of the island. The question of annexation is, therefore, left open. Great stress is laid upon the improvement in the island during the year, not only commercially and agriculturally, but also in the sanitary condition of the cities and towns.

President McKinley recommends that civil government immediately replace the military in Porto Rico—a civil governor to be appointed and a council or legislature to be elected by the people, property and educational qualifications to be prescribed for voters.

As to Hawaii the President suggests immediate legislation, to put in effect a territorial form of government and modification of the pending bills to correspond more nearly with the political government of the islands.

The Hague conference is pointed to with satisfaction and a statement made that the treaty agreed to at this conference will be submitted at once to the Senate. Gratification is expressed over the final settlement of the Venezuelan boundary controversy. Samoa comes in for a large share of attention, the exciting events of the year are reviewed and the statement made that a new treaty will be soon brought to the Senate for the partition of the islands.

The President refers to the trade situation in China and the verbal assurances received by this government from powers having spheres of influence in that empire that American trade rights will be respected. He will also announce that he has requested that these verbal assurances be placed in writing, but beyond stating that favorable answers are expected, he will be unable to inform Congress that he has received the formal communications desired.

NO MORE PARADE TO BOER CAPITAL

Work is Ever So Much Harder Than War Party Expected.

FILE PROTEST WITH U. S.

Filibuster Expeditions—Drippings of News from the Front—Boers to Strike a Heavy Blow.

New York, Nov. 29.—Andrew Carnegie, discussing the Transvaal question in the North American Review for December, published today, asserts that the Boers, as the more prolific race and in the absence of a large British immigration, will inevitably dominate the future of South Africa, though England's forces whip them, for the time being, into a nominal subjection. He says:

"The policy adopted is that of forcing the issue, raising a racial war and suppressing Dutch aspirations. This policy was attractive when it was believed that the mere decision to send a full army corps of 25,000 men to supplement the British forces in South Africa would so appall the Dutch element that it would never raise a finger in the face of such tremendous forces against them, feeling that it would be madness to do so. This was the belief prevalent in England. It was reported that the new general in chief assured his majesty when he took his departure that the British flag would wave over Pretoria by Christmas."

"Warnings were not wanting that the conflict might not be restricted to the Transvaal republic if the race issue were the cry, and that the Orange Free State, which is Dutch to the core, might join forces with her neighbor; that thousands of fighting men from the Cape Colony, also overwhelmingly Dutch, might flock to the Dutch standard were the race questions pressed home."

"The war party took no heed of such dangers, and the able Britons who, knowing the situation, saw these possibilities, were only rebuked for their baseless fears. It was believed by most that it would be a mere parade to the Boer capital. Attention was everywhere called to the fact that no such stupendous force ever left the shores of England. This was not the opinion of the party who counseled the continuance of Mr. Gladstone's pacific policy."

"These, as it has since been proved, knew the situation. What they feared has come to pass. Today a second army corps of 25,000 is already found necessary and is soon to sail, Great Britain thus denuding herself of proper reserves and laying London open as a French critic has recently said, to an attack by a few thousand men."

"It is not to be a parade as expected; quite the reverse. This racial dispute promises to be as severe a strain upon Britain as the Crimean war, and Lord Salisbury's successor may say of it, as he has recently said of that war, that it was 'one in which Britain put its money upon the wrong horse.' That the requirements of Great Britain if fully drawn upon, can ultimately overpower the Dutch temporarily need not be questioned, but whether the end attained can justify the sacrifice seems open to question."

"It does not appear to the writer that it can possibly do so, because the suppression of the Dutch element today, if such be the result, will accomplish nothing permanent. If the situation is to remain before described and the Dutch are to remain in South Africa as residents and increase rapidly, being a very prolific race, and the British are not to emigrate to South Africa in great number, and also settle there in considerable numbers, the result must inevitably be that the Dutch will be in a majority, growing constantly greater. Even more important than this is the fact that the people born in Africa must more and more desire to rule themselves. It will be found very hard to drive out of the mind of an Afrikaner, whether of British or Dutch extraction, the idea that the country belongs to those who are born in it. The native born must inevitably draw together and become one race, firm against any foreign race."

"Should Britain endeavor to hold sway in South Africa through free institutions—such government, for instance, as Canada and Australia, have—then the non-emigrant European Afrikaner as that of Cape Colony now is, as the parliament of Canada is Canadian, and the parliament of Australia is Australian—with the difference that in Canada and Australia the people have no racial question involved, and there is no racial question involved. People living in Canada and Australia have not been crushed by a foreign power of different race from beyond the sea, which assumes to dominate them."

A special to the Journal and Advertiser from Washington says:

Great Britain has protested vigorously to this government against the organization of expeditions in this country, intended, presumably, for the assistance of the Boers. Lord Paunceforte made the protest at the state department. Secretary Hay referred Lord Paunceforte to the secretary of war.

It is no longer a secret that expeditions of importance are being organized. The most notable of these has its headquarters in the suburbs of this city, and another will be equipped with funds tomorrow in New York city.

Both of these organizations, it is said, have common backing and are under the secret auspices of an agent of the Dutch and French missions behind these filibustering expeditions.

The state department, the war department and the treasury department have informed the British ambassador that every precaution will be taken to prevent the sailing of armed expeditions in the interest of the Transvaal.

The state department, in fact, occupying the same position it held when Minister Dupuy de Lome protested against the organization of filibustering expeditions to Cuba.

Some days ago the British ambassador addressed a note to the state department asking that the secret service detail men to look into prospective filibustering expeditions. This was done, but no arrests have been made. Both of these organizations, it is said, have common backing and are under the secret auspices of an agent of the Dutch and French missions behind these filibustering expeditions.

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A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

Independent units of the battle of Gras Pan, published this morning, put an end to all anxiety with regard to the safety of the ninth lancers. The best description of the engagement

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KIDNEY CURE

comes from the correspondent of the Chronicle. It appears that the Boers, strongly intrenched, still holding a range of kopjes commanding both sides of the railway. The British force debouched on the plain to the eastward, and four Boer guns at once opened fire. Lord Methuen's guns were very quick in replying and a fierce artillery duel ensued, lasting three hours. The Boers showed great tenacity, and Lord Methuen, finding he could not disperse them by small fire, determined upon an infantry attack.

A vigorous assault on the Boer lines was then carried out by the ninth brigade, the British displaying the greatest gallantry and rushing forward in the face of a terrible fire. The Free Staters recoiled and all the kopjes were taken, some of them being several hundred feet in height.

The Boers suffered under the terrible shell fire as they fled and a small detachment was cut off by the New South Wales lancers. But the pursuit of the main body by the ninth lancers ended in failure. The ground was terribly rough, and the severe fire compelled them to fall back.

As the Boers succeeded in carrying off their guns, apparently the British victory was not a decisive action, but it is notable as having been fought on Free State territory. All previous combats have taken place on British soil.

London, Nov. 29, 5 a. m.—Virtually the only fresh news from the front is contained in the dispatches of Gen. Forester-Walker to the war office. The cables continue silent, presumably because of Gen. Buller's desire to prevent leakage regarding important moves now being carried on.

It seems, however, that Lord Methuen is continuing to advance rapidly, and that, finding the railway much damaged, he left it behind him. When telegraphic communication is resumed it is quite possible that news may come of our anticipated battles at Modder River, Arundel, Stormberg and Colenso.

As the Boers, according to Gen. Forester-Walker's advice, were leaving Kimberley for the south, it is regarded as not impossible that Col. Kekewich is already marching with 2,000 troops to meet Lord Methuen. It is believed that after the relief of Kimberley Lord Methuen will proceed to the relief of Mafeking, about which considerable anxiety has been felt.

Gen. Forester-Walker's dispatches dated Cape Town today to the war office follow:

"Kekewich reports from Kimberley from November 18th to 23rd, some important skirmishes with the Boers. Wounded, Capt. Bodie, Lieut. Hawker and three troopers, all doing well. The health of the garrison is good and the water supply plentiful."

"Native reports to Kekewich state that the enemy's camps to the south of Kimberley have been vacated and that Cronje, with 2,000 Boers, is marching to the south. The Boers are disappearing from the vicinity of Kimberley. The enemy seems restless."

"The railway line is repaired to a point six miles north of Gras Pan Sunday, and the telegraph was reopened to within eight miles of Modder river, or thirty-three miles from Kimberley, Monday night."

"Later on Monday occupied Bushman's Hook yesterday with a battalion of infantry. His main body is at Putter's kraal. The enemy retired toward Molino."

A dispatch from Orange river, dated Monday, November 28th, and describing the battle of Enslin, says: "The Boers successfully retreated. The lancers attempted to intercept and reached them, but a severe fire, opened from a kopje, forced the lancers to retreat. Gen. Cronje was with the Boers. Among the Boer prisoners are Altemann Joppe and Commandant Rissik, who led the Boer force."

Berlin, Nov. 28.—The Deutsche Zeitung publishes the following dispatch, dated Pretoria, November 27th, received through Boer diplomatic channels:

"President Kruger and President Steyn have instructed Gen. Joubert and Gen. Cronje not to split their forces into small detachments, but to strike vigorous blows. Gen. Joubert has three corps, one holding Ladysmith, the second commanding the Tugela, and the third east of Estcourt, in order to cut off the British retreat. Gen. Cronje's forces are divided into three contingents, one at Kimberley, another at Modder river and the third in the rear of Gen. Methuen."

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THE MAYO PHYSICIANS could not wait upon the people in the last thirty days; 2,984 called to see the doctors, and out of that number 846 were rejected as incurable.

Owing to the large number of patients unable to take advantage of the special offer made last week, MAYO has kindly consented to

Continue His Free Consultation Ten Days More,

to all patients applying at MAYO'S office, KENYON HOTEL, Salt Lake City, for ten days only.



NO OTHERS WORK SUCH CURES.

The New Treatment of the Mayo Physicians, the Perfected Results of Their Years of Training, the Crown of Their Professional Lives, Attracting the Attention of the Whole Country.

SUCH CURES HAVE NEVER BEEN KNOWN.

"Such cures as these cures have never been known before." All over this great city, all over its surrounding cities, all through the State, all through the nation, wherever the metropolitan newspapers are carried, this is said.

And as the volume of this wonderful testimony increases, voices drowning out voices, witnesses supplanting witnesses, proof piling upon proof until individual instances, however remarkable, are lost sight of, the confidence of the people in the New Treatment is shown by such thronging crowds of sick ones as has never before been witnessed in the history of any medical practice even in the Mayo offices.

They come, not from Salt Lake City alone, but from far distant cities, they come believing, for they know that the New Treatment is the result of that superb skill for which no lie has yet been spoken.

This is the testimony of the faith of the people in the new method which the Mayo's physicians have given the world after a lifetime of experience in the largest practice ever known.

That the New Treatment is the crowning glory of their years of public work, the perfection and culmination of all their efforts to cure diseases; that their formulation and application of it has introduced a new era in medicine, is now generally admitted, in view of the testimony, even by those who at first insinuated that the new methods were but an advertising scheme or a bait for the credulous.

Miss Rock Says It Is Like Heaven to Have Mother Well Again.

MRS. EMMA ROCK of West North Temple Street has been afflicted with Asthma for years, and for eighteen months unable to lie down; applies to MAYO and, to the astonishment of all, is completely cured in twelve days.

FRANK RIDDLE, 33 South Ninth East, born with ASTHMA.—His mother says he has had Asthma all his life, and doctor after doctor failed to cure, but MAYO'S wonderful Asthmatic Specific was given him in full view of the audience and the effect was magical, and he is now sound and well.

Mayo's Wonderful Tapeworm Remedy!

Mr. A. C. Lee, 664 S. State St., has had a tapeworm for six years and has tried several times to be relieved but without avail. Friday evening MAYO'S TAPEWORM REMEDY was given to him and to the astonishment of everybody in 60 minutes the tapeworm came, head and all. On examination it proved to be eighty feet in length. Mr. A. C. Lee went home the happiest man in the district, having suffered no inconvenience after taking the Tapeworm Remedy or after the worm was removed. The Tapeworm can be seen at the office of the Hotel Kenyon.

JOHN WATSON, 336 S. Third W.—His little girl had a tapeworm for two years. MAYO'S Tapeworm Remedy removed it.

MR. A. PELKEY, 574 W. Temple, went home the happiest man in Salt Lake. A night long to be remembered by the inhabitants of Salt Lake.