DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 155. WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 23, 1888. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXI.

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THE CHIEF
For the Bath, Toilet and Laundry
Snow White and Absolutely Pure.
If your dealer does not keep White Cloud Soap, send 10 cents for sample cake to the makers,
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Southern White Lead
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Strictly Pure White Lead,

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POWDER
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Manufacturers & Jobbers,
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Office, 63, Pine St., New York.
Constantly on hand a complete stock of this well known and justly celebrated
GUNPOWDER!
Blasting, Kentucky Rifle,
Fair Lawn, Duck, Electric Fuse
For sale at wholesale and retail by all the leading stores in the Territory, and by wholesale only by J. W. Sanders & Co., Agents, Salt Lake City.

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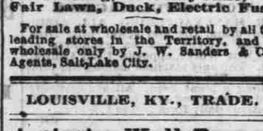

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SAPONIFIER, and take no other.
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Pioneer Undertaker of Utah,

Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of
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COFFINS, CASKETS,
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Undertaker's Goods in Utah,
Wholesale and Retail, at
IMMENSELY REDUCED PRICES!
Lower than were ever offered in Utah.
LOTS and GRAVES furnished in any Cemetery in the City. All orders filled day or night in the shortest time possible.
Office and Warerooms Never Closed.
21 & 23 S. West Temple St.
P. O. Box 884. Telephone 251.

LAST NIGHT'S NEWS

Burning of the Old Congress Hall of Centennial Fame, in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Scofield is Denied the Honor of Having Saved the Ship "Sharon."

One Cent Fee Upon Postal Notes for Less than One Dollar.

A Bloody and Fatal Bowie Knife Fight in Indian Territory.

Five Cases of Hanging, an Explosion and a Train Collision, Etc.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.]

POLITICAL NEWS.

Is Believed Blaine was Insincere in His Letter of Declination.

AN ANCIENT SPEECH OF GRESHAM.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The enemies of Judge Gresham, who are opposing his candidacy for the republican nomination for President or Vice-President at Chicago next month have unearthed a document from the files of the New Albany (Ind.) *Weakly Ledger* that they think will prejudice the German vote particularly, and the naturalized vote generally, against him. The *Ledger* of August 20th, 1868 contained the following:

"Walter Q. Gresham, the present candidate for representative in Harrison County said in a speech at Loudens school house in Spencer township in 1855 when he was a candidate for clerk against William V. McMahone, in joint discussion with John Mallee, that the American or know-nothing party did not have to persuade him to become a member of their order for he always had an American's heart; that he was brought up in the town of Louisville, where Americans could hardly get to the polls to vote for the lazy, lousy, filthy, lowbred Dutch; that he was in favor of stopping immigration from the old country to ours; that they were prisoners and paupers; that the jails, prisons and alms houses in the old country had been emptied and their inmates brought here."

This publication is vouched for by seventeen citizens who declare that they heard Gresham use this language. As the statement was made eleven years after the alleged occurrence took place it may not materially influence Gresham's chance.

BLAINE'S SINCERITY.

CHICAGO, May 22.—J. S. Clarkson said today he believed in less than ten days the public would be made aware in a convincing fashion that Blaine's declination was final.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 22.—The *Commercial Gazette* says editorially: If Blaine had refused to say anything from the time he landed in Europe he would have been nominated by acclamation at Chicago. He had no motive in writing the Florence letter, but to avoid the candidacy drifting to him. The declination was in stronger terms than that used by George Washington declining to be a candidate for a third term for the Presidency. He gave an additional evidence of his sincerity by taking precautions to prevent the detention of his letter by personal friends, and sent the communication to the chairman of the republican national executive committee and made it the official duty of that gentleman to give it to the country. There is due in this connection the highest consideration for Mr. Sherman, who authorized that assurances be given that if Blaine was to be a candidate, and if Blaine thought the '84 race should be run over again, he, Sherman, would acquiesce and give him cordial support, peremptorily declining to be a candidate at Chicago. The republican majority is not called upon to stand back in the several states and see factions win because a leader so long followed made a bow and does not want to be followed. Blaine's retirement did not involve the retirement of his friends; on the contrary, it asserted their supremacy at Chicago. They had before them some questions that were in Blaine's mind, and honor him by accepting his decision.

BLAINE'S INTERVIEW AUTHENTIC.

BUFFALO, May 23.—Powell, the young correspondent of the *Evening News*, who published the Genoa interview with Blaine endorsing Depew, is now here. He writes a letter to the *News* declaring the report of the interview to be as authentic and faithful as could be remembered five minutes after a conversation.

THE MAHONE WING.

RICHMOND, May 23.—While Mahone prefers any candidate to Blaine but is outspoken for Sherman the Chicago delegation from the Mahone wing of the republican convention is now alarmed at Blaine's growing chances and is begging. Considerable of the anti-Mahone faction will support Blaine's name as long as it is before the convention.

THE VACANCY.

HARRISBURG, May 23.—The death of Auditor General Norris will require the democratic state convention which is to meet on Wednesday, to nominate a candidate to fill the vacancy in addition to selecting a candidate for judge of the supreme court and delegates to the national convention. The republican state convention will probably be recalled to nominate Norris' successor.

MAINE DEMOCRATS.

AUGUSTA, Me., May 22.—The democratic state convention met this morning and was called to order by S. S. Jones of the state committee. A. A. Powers was put in the chair and made a brief address advocating a continuance of the administration of President Cleveland.

The following were elected delegates-at-large: Payson Tucker, Arthur Sewall, E. C. Allen and James Tobin. Hon. W. P. Putnam, of Portland, was nominated for Governor. The platform approves the efforts of the democrats in Congress to pass the bill which, in the language of President Cleveland, will relieve the people from unnecessary taxation, having due regard to the interest of capital invested, and the workingmen employed in American industries," and says: "We do not advocate free trade, but favor and desire a revision of the present unjust and burdensome tariff laws." The course of the President and Secretary Bayard in connection with the fishery treaties is approved, as is also Cleveland's administration. The majority report of a clause demanding the repeal of the State prohibitory law in the interests of good society and temperance. This was objected to, and the minority report was adopted, scathingly denouncing the republican party for hypocrisy, duplicity and insincerity in secretly combining with the violators of the law, which they pretend to support, to secure for such violators immunity from prosecution, and declaring that such practices corrupt public morals, endanger disrespect for the law, and encourage dishonesty, bribery and perjury, while the party engaging in them is worthy of the contempt and condemnation of all good citizens.

Adjourned.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 23.—The democratic state convention will meet here tomorrow. Congressman Scott appears to have a decided majority with him, and the friends of President Cleveland will have no difficulty in directing the proceedings of the body and in naming all the delegates-at-large. So sure are the friends of the administration of being able to control the convention that they have prepared a platform in full, which it is expected will be adopted without any difficulty. It endorses the President and Mill's tariff bill, and is otherwise just what Congressman Scott and his friends desire.

LEAGUE REPUBLICANS.

BOSTON, May 22.—A large number of prominent republicans from all parts of the state met today and formed a State League Republican Club. George A. Marsden was elected president, Jas. P. Foster, of New York, then made a speech, in which he said that with the formation of this league all the states north of the Mason and Dixon's line were brought into line, while several southern states showed gratifying progress toward republican success.

Adjourned.

TEXAS DEMOCRATS.

FORT WORTH, Texas, May 23.—The democrats met this morning and after a temporary organization adjourned until evening.

The platform adopted at the evening session endorses President Cleveland, favors the Mills bill, endorses the democratic platform of 1884, asks for the removal of commercial restrictions between Mexico and the United States and comes out squarely against any further agitation of the prohibition question in Texas. Adjourned until tomorrow.

SOUTH CAROLINA PROHIBITIONISTS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 22.—The first state prohibition convention of South Carolina met this evening and after a temporary organization adjourned till tomorrow.

The D. & R. G.

DENVER, May 22.—At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway held here this morning an agreement with the Rock Island Railway Company for the joint use of the lines of the company between Pueblo and Denver was ratified and confirmed.

The regular meeting of the stockholders was subsequently made. A new improvement mortgage bond at the rate of $5000 per mile was authorized, but ten shares voting against it, and by the same vote three millions of the above bonds were authorized to be issued immediately for the purpose improving the company's property.

The annual report for 1887 was submitted to the stockholders and accepted. The report shows the total earnings were $7,883,619; working expenses, $4,785,049; surplus, after paying interest, taxes, dividends, etc., $135,836.

The following board of directors were elected for the ensuing year: Geo. Coppele, Robert Minton, Adolph Engletree, Richard T. Wilson, New York; John Lowber Welsh, John Stadiger, Philadelphia; David H. Moffatt, Walter S. Chauncey, Joseph W. Gilluly, Denver. The officers of the company for the current year will be elected at the meeting of the directors to be held in New York on the 7th prox., at which time the matter of making new extensions will be ordered.

The Turner Bund Convention.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 22.—A stormy time was precipitated in the convention of the North American Turner Bund by the resolution offered by Mayor Wallber, of Milwaukee, asking that the Turner Bund seminary in that city be controlled by the general association instead of the Milwaukee branch of the Turners, which being of the ultra-liberal bent of mind, in fact free thinkers, had an idea that the seminary was run and controlled by one section or faction. The Milwaukee conservative denied the accusations and asked that the institution be governed in the future by the general organization.

Herman Broppe the radical editor of the Turner's newspaper organ, moved that the matter be referred to the board of directors, whose headquarters are in St. Louis, with instructions to work out some plan of action and report at the next convention. This was carried. In supporting the motion, Broppe opened fire on the leaders of the conservative faction who had sought to bring him to task on account of his action during the anarchist trial. His endorsement by the radicals last night had given him much boldness, and he easily carried the convention with him in the matter of the seminary.

The North American Turner Bund decided this afternoon that it is not anarchistic and has nothing to do with anarchistic ideas. The question came up in the shape of a direct repudiation of anarchistic ideas in view of the impression caused by the conduct of certain members and societies that the anarchistic element was in control. The repudiation was quite emphatic. The vote on it stood 579 to 206, but seven the minority did not consist wholly of anarchists. Most of those who voted in the negative did so because they did not wish to repudiate a charge not directly made.

The celebrated Green Bay affair, also involving the attitude of the Turners towards the anarchists, came up in the evening. The Green Bay Turn Verein some time since issued a circular demanding that all sympathizers with the Chicago anarchists be expelled. The report on the matter recommended a reprimand to the Green Bay Verein. The debate on this was very warm. Several times the radicals jumped to their feet and demanded the expulsion of the Green Bay Verein for sending out such circulars.

John Gloy, a noted sympathizer with the anarchist Broppe, the editor whose course was yesterday approved by the convention, and several others were very bitter against the Green Bay conservatives, but a mild course finally prevailed and the reprimand was adopted.

This was simply upon the technical ground of a violation of the Turner constitution. At the night session New York was chosen as the place for holding the next convention. The platform of principle adopted set forth that the convention is in accord with all just demands for the amelioration of the social condition of the working people, and be resolved to employ its entire strength to fix the proper boundaries to the oppression by monopoly, which is constantly getting more intolerable. The resolution added that in a republic all necessary reforms must be brought about in a peaceable and legal way.

The Colorado Midland.

DENVER, May 23.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Colorado Midland Railroad held at Colorado Springs yesterday, the board of directors was chosen for the ensuing year. President Hagerman tendered his resignation on account of ill-health and the same will be accepted as soon as his successor can be fixed upon. The report of the officers showed the company to be in good condition.

A Ship in Distress.

PANAMA, via Galveston, May 22.—The Pacific Mail steamship *City of Para*, which left Colon on the 16th inst. for New York, went ashore on Old Providence Island on the 17th. At last accounts she was lying in seventeen feet of water. The vessel is in no danger unless heavy weather sets in, which is very unlikely at this time of the year. The passengers, mails and specie are still on board.

The Butchers' Association

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—The third annual convention of the Butchers' National Protective Association assembled this morning at St. George's Hall with 300 delegates present, representing 20 states and 4000 butchers. President Thos. Armour delivered the annual address.

Charles James, of St. Louis, first vice-president, arraigned four prominent beef firms of Chicago for their selfish efforts to control the beef market.

The afternoon session was given up almost entirely to addresses by delegates reviewing their grievances against the Chicago beef syndicate, and demanding that all other adulterated products be stamped as such when offered for sale.

Dom Pedro's Relapse.

MILAN, May 22.—The Emperor of Brazil appears to be stricken with paralysis. He has lost the power of speech and his breathing is labored. Oxygen was forced into his lungs and caffeine was injected under his skin, with the result that he becomes less inert and partially conscious, but there is little hope of his recovery.

Bowie Knife Fight.

ST. LOUIS, May 22.—Advices from Chickasaw, Indian Territory, give an account of a bloody bowie knife butchery, which occurred in one of the bends of the Red River last Saturday. It appears that two farmers named Wash Edwards and James Schieder got into a fight with knives, and the former was literally cut to pieces, his right arm being severed at the shoulder and his back split entirely open, besides receiving several other mortal gashes. Schieder was not hurt, and made his escape.

The Bond Forgery.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—Diligent inquiry established the fact that Morris and Smith, brokers at No. 20 South Third Street, is the firm whose name was used by the person or persons who sent to Secretary Fairchild the bogus offer of $5,265,000 of bonds on Friday last. The report was confirmed this afternoon by a member of the firm. He said: "I don't know how or where you got the information, but it is true our name was used. There was no attempt on the part of the forger, whoever he was, to imitate the firm's signature. His writing was not at all like ours. The first intimation we had of the matter was on Saturday, when we received notice from Assistant United States Treasurer Page to the effect that the bonds offered by us had been accepted by the United States Government. Investigation followed and as soon as we saw the letter we informed Page that a forgery had been committed. Detectives were put upon the case at once. The thing was done of course for stock jobbing purposes, and the market, as you know, improved after the announcement of the purchase. The Government can hold the forger if he is apprehended and I suppose he can be severely punished.

Sheridan Very Ill.

CHICAGO, May 22.—The *Daily News'* Washington special says: Ever since his return from the west last Saturday, General Sheridan has been suffering from nervous prostration, and the fact that there was a consultation of physicians at his house this afternoon, excited grave apprehensions among his friends. Dr. Yarrow told me this evening there was nothing in the General's condition calculated to excite apprehension, and that he was getting along nicely, and would in all probability be out of the house and at his office again in a few days.

Colonel Sheridan said: "The General is not very ill. He is not so ill as he has been a great many times in his life, and we are not concerned about it. He has just returned from a very quick and hard trip to the west, spending five nights on sleeping cars, and when he returned was thoroughly tired out. He had also exposed himself to the sun more than was wise in Cincinnati, and this had rather prostrated him. All he needs is rest, and that he is getting. There is no occasion for alarming reports."

She Did Not Save the Ship.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Mrs. Annie McSweeney, of Jersey City, claims Mrs. Scofield was in no way connected with the saving of the ship *Sharon* in 1872. Mrs. McSweeney has been twice married. Her husband was Captain Wilson, of the *Sharon*. She accompanied him on the voyage from New York to Liverpool. The *Sharon* was caught in a terrific gale off the banks Feb. 14th, 1872. The mizzen mast was cut away, and in the crash Captain Wilson had his arm and collar bone broken; several of the crew were disabled. His wife assumed command. After guiding the *Sharon* to St. Thomas to be refitted she navigated the craft to Liverpool, and arrived there June 4th.

They Must Hang.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 23.—Petitions asking for the commutation of the capital sentence passed on Grady and Racette, murders of McLellan, the half breed, have been considered by the governor in council. He decides the law must take its course. The two men will therefore be hanged at Regina next month.

Spicy Divorce Proceedings.

CHICAGO, May 22.—In the divorce case Ursual Gestefeld against Theo. Gestefeld, a well known journalist, formerly of this city, evidence of repeated instances of his infidelity during the past fifteen years was introduced. Mrs. Gestefeld is prominent in Christian science circles and the case attracted great interest. She had not lived with her husband for some years past. A feature of the day's proceedings was the introduction of a most remarkable letter to his daughter, written while the defendant was in Mexico, employed on the *Two Republics*. In this, in a most romantic story he confesses his love for a Miss Addis, formerly a writer, living at Los Angeles, California, but who had moved to Mexico and who through his influence secured a position on the *Two Republics*. He also introduced the name of Nellie Bly, the well known New York correspondent, and several prominent New York and Chicago people. The letter altogether was the most singular confession of wrong doing, and wound up by asking the daughter to explain things to her mamma as she could so better than he and to assure her he had done nothing radically wrong and had recovered from his blindness. The court instructed Mrs. Gestefeld's attorney to prepare a decree.

Three Men Hanged.

NEW ORLEANS, May 23.—A special to the *Picayune* from Greenville, Mississippi, says: Three horrible and unjustifiable crimes were today avenged by the hanging of one white man by the name of Graham, and two negroes named David Moore and Willard Hall. The execution took place in the jail yard at Bolivar. David Moor killed his companion during a game of dice. Willard Hall killed a 13-year-old boy, Grayham, the white man, was hanged for killing two white men on Sun Flower River.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The Senate has decided, by a vote of 28 to 27, not to consider the fisheries treaty in open session. The division was on strict party lines, except in the case of Senator Hale, who voted with the democrats adversely to the Riddleberger resolution. Upon the announcement of the result, the body went into executive legislative session. No time was fixed for taking up the treaty.

Reagan spoke on the bill providing for a department of labor. His speech was brief, and at its conclusion he moved the previous question. There were 9 yeas and 27 nays (less than a quorum), and then Reagan withdrew his motion.

Various amendments to the bill (principally corrections in phraseology) were offered by Edmunds and agreed to. The bill was then passed and a conference committee ordered. Senators Hoar, Wilson (Iowa) and George were appointed conferees on the part of the Senate.

The bill provides for a Department of Labor, the general design and duties of which shall be to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with labor, in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and especially upon its relation to capital, hours of labor, the earnings of laboring men and women, and the means to promote their material, social, intellectual and moral prosperity. The personnel is to consist of a commissioner, to be appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, who is to hold office for four years and receive a salary of $5000; a chief clerk; chief stenographer, various minor clerks, copyists and messengers.

A message from the President returning,

WITHOUT HIS APPROVAL,

the Senate bill for the relief of Lieut. Warden, was laid before the Senate.

The bill directs an allowance of $823 to Mr. Warden, recently postmaster at Lawrence, Kansas, for extra clerk hire from July 1st, 1882, to June 30, 1883. The grounds of the veto are that the allowances of postmasters for clerk hire are fixed by the postal department; that in this case $3100 was allowed; that applications for additional allowance were twice declined; that the expences were, therefore, incurred at the postmaster's own risk, and that the passage of special acts in such cases would have a dangerous tendency to encourage postmasters to substitute their own judgment for that of the department, and to relax a wholesome discipline.

A committee of conference was ordered on the pension appropriation bill, and Senators Allison, Dawes and Gorman were appointed.

Frye offered a resolution (which was agreed to) calling on the Secretary of War for a report as to the probable cost of a breakwater in the Bay of Santa Monica, California, so as to secure a depth of nine fathoms.

The following bills were taken from the calendar and passed:

Senate bill granting a right of way to the Yankton & Missouri Valley Railroad through the Yankton Indian reservation in Washington Territory.

The Senate bill for the relief of various tradesmen and others in Portland, Oregon, for labor done and materials supplied for the revenue cutter *Thomas Corwin* in 1875-1876.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The bill to confine the sale of products of convict labor to the state in which they are produced was under consideration. Majority and minority reports were read at length and an hour was thus consumed.

O'Neil explained that the measure originated in a visit to this city of the manufacturers from New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and other cities, who appeared before the committee and pictured the ruin that stared them in the face from competition in the convict labor system, and in each case the industry was obliged to lower the rate of wages or go out of business. The labor organizations of the country through their representatives had urged upon the committee the necessity for the passage of the bill. The tariff question sank into insignificance when it was realized that there was a cancer at home eating the heart of every trade and industry.

Plumb (Illinois) a member of the labor committee, opposed the bill on the ground that it was unconstitutional and interfered with inter-state commerce.

Butterworth and others also argued against the bill.

Adams (Illinois) opposed it as unconstitutional and contrary to public interests. He read a letter written to Morrow, of California, by the governor of that state, stating that a large number of jute bags were made by convict labor, which did not compete in the slightest with free labor, and that the passage of the bill would work a great hardship.

After a prolonged and tedious debate, Cannon of Illinois offered an amendment prohibiting the importation for commercial purposes, all of goods or wares or merchandise from any foreign country to the United States which in whole or in part were manufactured or produced by convict labor, and prescribing penalties for a violation of this prohibition. Adopted.

The previous question was then ordered (yeas 135, nays 44) on the engrossment and the third reading of the bill.

Adjourned.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

Renews Her Youth.

Mrs. Phoebe Chesley, Peterson, Clay Co., Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all disease and pain." Try a bottle, 50c. and $1, at A. C. Smith & Co's Drug Store. (4)

Worth Knowing.

Mr. W. H. Morgan, merchant, Lake City, Fla., was taken with a severe Cold, attended with a distressing Cough and running into Consumption in its first stages. He tried many so-called popular cough remedies and steadily grew worse. Was reduced in flesh, had difficulty in breathing and was unable to sleep. Finally tried Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and found immediate relief, and after using about a half dozen bottles found himself well and has had no return of the disease. No other remedy can show so grand a record of cures, as Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Guaranteed to do just what is claimed for it.—Trial bottle free at A. C. Smith & Co's Drug Store. (4)

"A CUP of GOOD COFFEE."
If you want one, ask your Grocers for the
'Alaroma Brand'
The PUREST ROASTED Coffee in the World.
Put up in one pound packages and hermetically sealed in its own natural strength and flavor by a process known only to
THE UNION COFFEE CO.,
(LIMITED)
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE
"Patent New Process"
for roasting Coffee and retaining its strength and aroma.
For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Salt Lake City and Ogden.
HENRY TRIBE,
d2s Manager Wholesale Depot.

A Horrible Inheritance

The transmission of the fearful effects of contagious blood poison is certainly the most horrible inheritance which any man can leave to his innocent posterity. The curse contained in the Scriptural declaration: "The sins of the fathers shall be visited upon the children unto the third and fourth generation," can be certainly mitigated, and in the majority of cases, prevented, by the use of the antidote to the contagious blood poison which Nature herself furnishes, and which is to be found in its native purity and infallible efficacy in the remedy known all over the world as Swift's Specific—commonly called "S. S. S." As illustrative of this fact we give the following evidence—they are test cases, taken at random from hundreds of others of similar character:

Mr. J. H. Brown, of Hornellsville, N. Y., writes: Three years I suffered with this horrible disease. Swift's Specific cured me completely.

Prof. Edwin Baar, 251 E. Twenty-second street, New York, writes: Swift's Specific cured me of a fearful case of Blood Poison.

Dr. R. P. Wingfield, of the Soldier's Home, Richmond, Va., writes: Swift's Specific cured me of a severe case of Blood Poison.

D. W. K. Briggs, Brooklyn, N. Y.: I was a perfect wreck from Blood Poison. Specific restored health and hope, and I am well today.

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A. W. Buell, of Power's Hotel, Rochester, N. Y., writes: It is the best blood remedy on earth. I cured myself with it. I recommended it to a friend of mine, a well know business man, and it made him well.

Mr. F. L. Stanton, editor of the Smithville, Ga., News, writes that a friend of his was afflicted with a severe case of Blood Poison, and that two bottles of S. S. S. effected a complete cure. He tried every other remedy in vain.

Mr. J. R. Kellogg, Stamford, Conn., writes, December 18, 1887: Your S. S. S. is doing for me what ought to have been done long ago. It has done me more good in one week than all the medicines I have ever taken. Would I had gotten it before! But "all's well that ends well." It will make a new man of me, and I thank God that I have found it at last!

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