

# COUNCIL PLAYS A MERRY FARCE.

Parliamentary Tangle for Hours  
Causes a Constant and Furious Uproar.

## THE MAYOR'S VETO MESSAGES.

The Majority in Playing Football With  
Them Scores Against Itself—More  
Appointments, Same Fate.

The three-hour session of the city council last night was one continuous farce from beginning to end, and on several occasions the hilarity was so pronounced that President Hewlett was compelled to call the members and spectators to order with his gavel. The fun was caused by the many ridiculous situations in which some of the councilmen placed themselves in the discussion of the mayor's vetoes and the approval of the resolutions of President Hewlett on several questions before the council. The president's decisions were appealed from time to time, but without avail, for the majority of the council sustained him in every instance.

### MAYOR'S VETO MESSAGE.

Mayor Morris' veto of the Black resolution, passed at the special session on Wednesday night, was laid over for one week upon motion of Martin. The resolution provided for the city auditor to audit the payrolls as submitted to him by the heads of the departments and also provided that the action of the heads of the departments in employing heads of the departments be "ratified and approved." Mayor Morris approved some of the items on the payrolls and vetoed others. His veto message follows in full:

March 7, 1904. To the Honorable the President and Members of the City Council: Gentlemen—I herewith return to you my approval, in respect to the several items hereinafter specifically mentioned, the resolution ratifying and approving the action of the city auditor, supervisor of streets, superintendent of waterworks, land and water commissioner, health commissioner and city engineer "in employing the employees listed on their respective payrolls of Feb. 23, 1904, at the rate of compensation therein contained," and also the payrolls referred to and accompanying said resolution.

The several specific items not approved and my reasons therefor, are as follows, to-wit:

In the city section of the payroll, the item of Howard King "helps in office and does carpenter work," \$25.00, for the reason that said work was unnecessary and the employment of said King unauthorized.

In the street supervisor's payroll, the following items are not approved, to-wit:

William Everett, emergency man with horse, \$35.00  
John Axton, emergency man with horse, \$35.00  
William R. George, emergency man with horse, \$35.00  
O. P. Hogan, emergency man with horse, \$35.00  
Joshua Lees, emergency man with horse, \$35.00  
Dan Parker, emergency man with horse, \$35.00

for the reasons that these six items are not authorized by law. While they are listed as "emergency men with horses" and by consulting previous records, from the department that they were heretofore listed as "forcemen," and they had in fact supervision of the work and duties of said department in the districts assigned to them, respectively, thereby representing the city as

Young women may avoid much sickness and pain, says Miss Alma Pratt, if they will only have faith in the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Judging from the letters she is receiving from so many young girls, Miss Alma Pratt believes that our girls are often pushed altogether too near the limit of their endurance nowadays in our public schools and seminaries.

Nothing is allowed to interfere with studies, the girl must be pushed to the front and graduated with honor; often years to recover the lost vitality, often it is never recovered. Miss Pratt says:

"Dear Mrs. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to tell all young women who suffer from female weakness. Miss ALMA PRATT, Holly, Minn.,—\$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced."

# Grippe

is surely coming.  
Don't wait for it.  
If you are run  
down and thin  
and take cold  
easily, try

## SCOTT'S EMULSION

It will strengthen  
and fortify your  
system and keep  
you well.

agents in their districts, and, as I find that they were not legally appointed or confirmed, or their compensation fixed, I am compelled to reject said items of expenditure.

In the superintendent of waterworks' payroll, the following items are not approved, to-wit:

E. R. Kneass, clerk, \$41.66  
M. C. Phillips, storekeeper, \$22.50  
James Hilton, Don Lambourn and R. Nielson, highline tankmen, \$22.50  
H. F. Heath, Joe Mullett and Joe Sennett, brick tankmen, each, \$22.50  
S. F. Brown, Parley's canyon reservoir man, \$20.00  
E. P. Davis, and E. J. Swamer, Thirtieth East reservoirmen, each, \$22.50  
George Hills, Twentieth ward tankman, \$4.50  
Joseph Phillips, Twentieth ward tankman, \$4.50  
John Beattie, Twentieth ward tankman, \$22.50  
Maud Hampton, stenographer, \$30.00

for the reason that said places and each of them have been created by the ordinances, and the compensation fixed with the provision that the salary shall be paid monthly; and I find that the places so created have not been filled as provided by law or the ordinance.

In the same department the following additional items are disapproved, to-wit:

E. Nelson, meter plumber and reader, \$42.00  
Joseph Pugsley, City creek patrol man, \$18.75

In respect to the former, I am unable to find any ordinance creating the office of meter reader and fixing the compensation, or that any appointment has been made and confirmed as required by the law; in respect to the latter item I do not find any ordinance creating the office of city creek patrolman, defining his duties and powers or fixing his compensation, or any authority whatsoever for the employment of said Joseph Pugsley. Further, in respect to these items, the duties performed being public functions, to delegate to the chief officer of the department the appointment, and without designating the compensation, seems to ignore the specific provision of chapter 12, Laws of Utah, 1896, which provides: "The mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the council, may appoint all appointive officers and agents that may be provided for by law or ordinance, and in like manner fill all vacancies among the same, except as otherwise provided by law." I find no other provision provided by law for the appointment of persons who are officers and agents of the city, and it seems to me we should try to observe the requirements of the law where public funds are to be expended.

In the land and water commissioner's payroll the following items are disapproved, to-wit:

Joseph Pugsley, City creek canyon, \$17.50  
J. L. Lawrence, nature dumpman, \$24.00  
Parley's canyon, \$35.00  
Chas. P. Sharp and horse, Jordan and S. L. canal, \$35.00

The ordinances provide the land and water commissioner shall have such deputies as such compensation as the city council may from time to time allow. I do not find that the council has created the offices of any deputies for said commissioner, or fixed the compensation, or that any appointments have been legally made to fill such positions, the manner authorized and directed by law, before I feel justified in approving such and similar expenditure.

Also in the same department, I disapprove the following item:

Frank Raleigh, nature dumpman \$24.00 for the reason that the employment was unnecessary.

In the payroll of the city engineer, each and all of the several items are disapproved, for the following reasons:

With possibly three or four exceptions, it appears that the employment and compensation for which pay is asked, are permanent, based on yearly salaries, and I fail to find that these positions have been created and the compensation fixed, or the duties prescribed by ordinance, or that the said persons or any of them have been appointed or confirmed according to law.

There does not appear to have been any authority for the employment of any of the persons named on the payroll of said department or any authority properly given to the engineer to contract for the work and labor performed in his department by persons other than himself. It does not appear that the city engineer has made any request in the fall to assist him, and deputies and the like, in his department, and such a large expenditure of money as evidenced by this payroll should not be permitted to be made without first creating the positions, fixing the compensation, defining the duties, etc. There is no ordinance affording any basis for auditing this payroll.

Then again, I think where work has been ordered to be done by the city engineer, and an appropriation has been made to cover the approximate cost that a separate account of each piece of work with the names of the men working upon it, and the time they worked, should be kept, so that it could be checked up. A comparison of the payroll and distribution sheet furnished by city engineer entirely fails to furnish the necessary data by which it can be determined or inferred which of the individuals named in the payrolls worked on any of the specific work designated in the distribution sheet. It may be that the city is liable for the actual cost of such work as it has been ordered done, but the work was ordered done by the city engineer, and

this entire payroll appears to be made up of names of employees employed by the city engineer and not by the city or by authority of the city.

In other words, there does not appear to be any privacy of contract between the persons named in the payroll and the city, or any authorization to the city engineer to employ these persons, or fill the offices and positions mentioned in his payroll.

I regret to be obliged to disapprove any item for which no message, Black formed for the benefit of the city, and have strained every point to approve all such items in cases of irregularities which might be cured by ratification, to the end that prompt action be taken to make proper provisions and regulations for necessary help in the several departments. Very respectfully,  
R. P. MORRIS, Mayor.  
TIES ITSELF UP.

Later in the evening, under the head of miscellaneous business and after the veto had been laid over for one week, Tuddenham moved that the rules be suspended and that the council reconsider its action in laying the message over. President Hewlett immediately ruled that the motion to suspend the rules and reconsider the action of the council was out of order. Notwithstanding the fact that Tuddenham and others argued that a motion to suspend the rules was in order and protested against the unpunctuated ruling of the chair, Hewlett was out of order. He was also contented of referring to his copy of Roberts' Rules of Order and setting the question properly. His decision was appealed from, but the majority sustained him, so his ruling will stand on the records of the council as upheld by the majority of that body.

### LEAVES JACKSON OFF.

After the council had refused to reconsider its action and take up the payrolls and the veto thereto as contained in the mayor's message, Black submitted the payrolls and moved that they all be approved with the exception of the one containing the name of C. M. Jackson. The Democrats argued that the payrolls could not be segregated from the mayor's veto thereto and that the Republicans had refused to reconsider the veto, hence they could not consistently take up the payrolls at that time and not consider the veto. The question was referred to the committee on the payrolls at that time and the committee reported that the Black resolution provided for the ratification and approval of the employment of the men on the payrolls at the wages stated thereon and hence the committee had passed that resolution and practically approved the payrolls he did not see any necessity for approving them again. He also raised the point of order that the payrolls were not proper before the council. His point was overruled and the decision of the chair on that matter was appealed from, but was sustained. The motion of Black to approve the payrolls was then carried by a vote of 5 to 3.

### VETO NO. 2.

The veto of Mayor Morris of the appointments of Quincy B. Nichols, a polltax collector in Street Supervisor Condie's office and James Phillips as tankman made by Superintendent of Waterworks Hines, caused another altercation. Black moved that the veto be out of order for the reason that it was incompetent. He stated that the mayor had no authority to veto the appointment of employees made by the heads of the departments. Tuddenham argued that according to the supreme court decision the mayor had a right to veto any matter which created a liability against the city. Black replied that the ordinance providing for the appointment of a polltax collector and fixing his salary when passed created the liability and that the appointment did not do so.

"Yes, that is what Nys argued before the supreme court in the Sheets case and he got beat on it, too," retorted Tuddenham.

Hewlett sustained Black's point of order against the veto. Barnes appealed from the decision of the chair, but the chair was sustained by the usual vote of 5 to 3.

### RECEIVED AND FILED.

Black then moved that the veto be received and filed. This disposition of the matter was very satisfactory to Tuddenham and the other Democrats who voted in favor of the motion. They contended that the motion to receive and file the veto leaves it effective and in full force, and leave it in the same position as though it had never been acted upon by the council.

### BLACK TRIES AGAIN.

Black again introduced his resolution, which was defeated a week ago, which provided for the heads of the departments to appoint all their employees as though it had never been acted upon by the council.

Several amendments were introduced and the one by Hobday caused considerable confusion to the author of the resolution and President Hewlett. Hobday moved as an amendment that the carpenter, plumber and blacksmith mentioned in the resolution be paid union wages. Tuddenham, with a smile on his face, seconded the amendment. Black accepted the amendment, but notwithstanding that fact President Hewlett ruled that the amendment was out of order for the reason that wages to be paid the men would have appeared in the resolution in the amendment did not state what union wages were. The decision of the chair was appealed from and Black, after consulting former City Auditor Albert S. Reiser, voted that his action in accepting the amendment by voting to sustain the chair. The decision was sustained, for the Republican councilmen discovered what a hole they had been led into just in time to save them from making a serious blunder in introducing such an amendment to their resolution.

### PERMANENCE OF CURE.

#### The Chief Merit.

Many so called pile remedies will afford the user slight temporary relief, and the majority of sufferers do not expect more than this. Women especially, after having tried every preparation recommended for the cure of Piles, have come to the conclusion that there is no cure except by an operation. This is rightly viewed with dread, because of the shock to the delicate nervous system of women, and many of those afflicted, have resigned themselves to the situation with never a thought that there is any help in sight for them.

We invite the attention of all such to the experience of the lady whose address is given below:

"I feel it my duty to recommend the Pyramid Pile Cure, for after suffering ten years with a most distressing form of Piles, I am entirely cured, thanks to this remedy. Anyone doubting this can write to Margaret Brady, 156 Whitman St., Cleveland, Ohio."

Ten months later she writes "I am glad to say that I am still perfectly free from Piles, and have not had the slightest trouble since I first used your remedy. I am well known in Cleveland and have advertised Pyramid Pile Cure extensively here. I take pleasure in doing so as it saved me from an operation, which I always dreaded, and you are assured the remedy can have no firmer advocate than I."

Testimony like this should convince the most skeptical, that Pyramid Pile Cure not only cures to stay cured, but it is in the form of a suppository, can be applied in the privacy of the home, directly to the parts affected, and does its work quickly and painlessly.

Druggists sell this famous remedy for fifty cents a package, and we urge all sufferers to buy a package now and give it a trial tonight. Accept no substitutes. Write Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., for their little book on the cause and cure of Piles, which is sent free for the asking.

## There is no Substitute for



**ROYAL**  
**BAKING**  
**POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure

It is a Matter of Health

## TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY.

(DO YOU REMEMBER?)

The great snowslide occurred at Alta, killing 12 persons: Gus Lybeck, Ed. Crockett, Willard Stephenson, O. J. Johnson, N. S. Delano, P. T. Calgreen and wife, D. D. Wasson and brother, Sam Frothero, Lottie Olson, Johnny Richardson.

### TEN YEARS AGO TODAY.

Detective Dan Coughlin was acquitted of the charge of complicity in the assassination of Dr. Patrick Cronin, at Chicago.

Eight were killed by the explosion of an anarchistic bomb in Rome.

### FIVE YEARS AGO TODAY.

George G. Cannon was nominated in the Utah Legislature for United States senator, the hope being to thus break the deadlock.

The insurrection in the central provinces of China started. Hundreds of imperial troops were slaughtered.

A vote was then taken on the resolution, after Hewlett had been asked a number of confusing questions concerning the amendments to the same. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 5 to 5, Wells not voting on the proposition.

### AS TO LIGHT SERVICE.

Councilman Martin introduced a resolution providing for the improvement committee of the city council to investigate the light service afforded the city by the Utah Light & Railway company with a view to remedying the defects. The resolution, which follows in full, was referred to the committee named with the city street lighting inspector associated.

Whereas, The Utah Light and Power company, either through lack of competition or for other reasons unknown to the maker of this resolution, seems to be of the opinion that it may with impunity violate not only the requirements of the franchises under which it operates, but also its contract with the city for street lighting; and

Whereas, The published promises of the management of this corporation, that existing conditions would be improved seems only to have the effect of making these conditions worse; and

Whereas, There can be no question but that the citizens, like the city, are being compelled to pay a first class price for a lighting service and are receiving what could not under any possible construction of the word be classed as service; and

Whereas, One of the franchises through which this corporation was given life promises as follows: First—That the acceptance by it of the privileges granted in said franchise is a promise or contract to, in return for said privileges, furnish the citizens of Salt Lake City with gas or electric light service of the best quality and highest efficiency; second—that said lights and all meters used by them shall be subject to inspection by a proper authority designated by the city for that purpose; and

Whereas, There can be no possible question but that it is the duty of the city council to protect its citizens against being imposed upon by a corporation that lives solely through privileges granted it by the council as a promise or contract to, in return for said privileges, furnish the citizens of Salt Lake City with gas or electric light service of the best quality and highest efficiency; second—that said lights and all meters used by them shall be subject to inspection by a proper authority designated by the city for that purpose; and

Resolved, That this resolution be referred to the improvement committee of the council, and that committee be and it is hereby instructed to make a thorough investigation of the following questions and report its findings to the council at its next meeting: First—As to whether or not this corporation has, through its failure to live up to its agreements made with the citizens through their representatives, violated its franchise; second—the manner in which its contract with the city for street lighting is being carried out; third—the advisability of the city appointing an inspector whose duty it shall be to inspect not only the light furnished the city, but also the citizen and to also, from time to time, make a thorough inspection of all meters employed by the said Utah Light and Power company.

### ABOUT PAVING.

Mayor Morris' veto of the recommendation of the engineering committee in regard to using bituminous macadam on the nave of east First South street instead of asphalt, was submitted to the council by Louis Rosco, who claims that he was given one month's furlough in 1897, because of being overworked, and when he returned to work the mayor refused to give him his job again. The matter was referred to the committee on claims.

### MOUNTAIN EMPIRE.

The finance committee reported in favor of appropriating \$2,500 for the purchase of 20,000 copies of Blar & Sloan's book "The Mountain Empire—Utah," to be distributed at the St. Louis fair with the compliments of Salt Lake City. The report was adopted.

### Trust those who have tried.

I SUFFERED from catarrh of the worst kind and never hoped for cure, but Ely's Cream Balm came to do even that. Oscar Ostrom, 45 Warren Ave., Chicago, Ill.

I SUFFERED from catarrh; it got so bad I could not work; I used Ely's Cream Balm and am entirely well.—A. C. Clarke, 241 Shawmut Ave., Boston, Mass.

The Balm does not irritate or cause sneezing. Sold by druggists at 50 cts., or mailed by Ely Brothers, 55 Warren St., New York.

### APPOINTMENTS REFERRED.

Mayor Morris submitted the appointments of Quincy B. Nichols, a polltax collector in Street Supervisor Condie's office and James Phillips as tankman made by Superintendent of Waterworks Hines, caused another altercation.

Black moved that the veto be out of order for the reason that it was incompetent. He stated that the mayor had no authority to veto the appointment of employees made by the heads of the departments.

Tuddenham argued that according to the supreme court decision the mayor had a right to veto any matter which created a liability against the city. Black replied that the ordinance providing for the appointment of a polltax collector and fixing his salary when passed created the liability and that the appointment did not do so.

"Yes, that is what Nys argued before the supreme court in the Sheets case and he got beat on it, too," retorted Tuddenham.

Hewlett sustained Black's point of order against the veto. Barnes appealed from the decision of the chair, but the chair was sustained by the usual vote of 5 to 3.

### RECEIVED AND FILED.

Black then moved that the veto be received and filed. This disposition of the matter was very satisfactory to Tuddenham and the other Democrats who voted in favor of the motion. They contended that the motion to receive and file the veto leaves it effective and in full force, and leave it in the same position as though it had never been acted upon by the council.

### BLACK TRIES AGAIN.

Black again introduced his resolution, which was defeated a week ago, which provided for the heads of the departments to appoint all their employees as though it had never been acted upon by the council.

Several amendments were introduced and the one by Hobday caused considerable confusion to the author of the resolution and President Hewlett. Hobday moved as an amendment that the carpenter, plumber and blacksmith mentioned in the resolution be paid union wages. Tuddenham, with a smile on his face, seconded the amendment. Black accepted the amendment, but notwithstanding that fact President Hewlett ruled that the amendment was out of order for the reason that wages to be paid the men would have appeared in the resolution in the amendment did not state what union wages were. The decision of the chair was appealed from and Black, after consulting former City Auditor Albert S. Reiser, voted that his action in accepting the amendment by voting to sustain the chair. The decision was sustained, for the Republican councilmen discovered what a hole they had been led into just in time to save them from making a serious blunder in introducing such an amendment to their resolution.

### PERMANENCE OF CURE.

#### The Chief Merit.

Many so called pile remedies will afford the user slight temporary relief, and the majority of sufferers do not expect more than this. Women especially, after having tried every preparation recommended for the cure of Piles, have come to the conclusion that there is no cure except by an operation. This is rightly viewed with dread, because of the shock to the delicate nervous system of women, and many of those afflicted, have resigned themselves to the situation with never a thought that there is any help in sight for them.

## TEMPLE NOTICES.

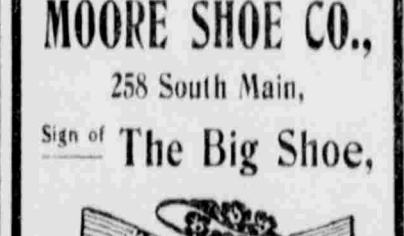
The St. George Temple will close Friday evening, March 25, 1904, and will reopen Tuesday morning, May 24, 1904.  
DAVID H. CANNON, President.

## GOOD SPIRITS.

Good spirits don't all come from Kentucky. Their main source is the liver, and all the fine spirits ever made in the Blue Grass State could not remedy a bad liver or the hundred-and-one ill effects it produces. You can't have good spirits and a bad liver at the same time. Your liver must be in fine condition if you would feel buoyant, happy and hopeful, bright of eye, light of step, vigorous and successful in your pursuits. You can put your liver in the condition by using Green's August Flower—the greatest of all medicines for the liver and stomach and a certain cure for dyspepsia or indigestion. It has been a favorite household remedy for over thirty-five years. August Flower will make your liver healthy and active and thus insure you a liberal supply of "good spirits." Trial size, 25c; regular bottles, 75c. At all druggists.  
G. G. GREEN, Woodbury, N. J.

## The

**MOORE SHOE CO.,**  
258 South Main,  
Sign—The Big Shoe.



**\$2.45**

You will be taken right off your feet by the surprising values in shoes we are giving. Lots of shoes present a stylish appearance—ours are not only stylish, durable, well made up, good fitting, but are worth every penny marked on placard tag or box. Bought from us on our means "another pair, please."

### TURPIN



**ARROW COLLAR**  
15 CENTS, 2 FOR 25 CENTS  
CLUETT, PEARODY & CO.  
MAKERS OF CLUETT AND MONARCH SHIRTS

### JENNINGS OBJECTS.

Thomas W. Jennings submitted a complaint against the head cables being strung in front of his premises on First street by the Utah Independent Telephone company. He referred to the cables as a "nuisance and eyesore," and stated that he would not give his consent for them to remain in front of his premises for \$31.9 and asked that the council take steps to have them removed immediately. The matter was referred to the committee on streets and improvements.

### BULLFIGHT AGAIN.

J. R. Muchols, manager for Senor Enrique Robles, submitted an amended petition to the council to give an exhibition consisting of broncho riding, rope throwing, music and a representation of the Spanish bullfight. The petition was granted upon motion of Hobday by a vote of 9 to 5.

### JANITOR'S SERVICES.

A claim of \$5,850 for services as janitor at the city and county building from July 1, 1897 to Dec. 31, 1903, was submitted to the council by Louis Rosco, who claims that he was given one month's furlough in 1897, because of being overworked, and when he returned to work the mayor refused to give him his job again. The matter was referred to the committee on claims.

### MOUNTAIN EMPIRE.

The finance committee reported in favor of appropriating \$2,500 for the purchase of 20,000 copies of Blar & Sloan's book "The Mountain Empire—Utah," to be distributed at the St. Louis fair with the compliments of Salt Lake City. The report was adopted.

### Trust those who have tried.

I SUFFERED from catarrh of the worst kind and never hoped for cure, but Ely's Cream Balm came to do even that. Oscar Ostrom, 45 Warren Ave., Chicago, Ill.

I SUFFERED from catarrh; it got so bad I could not work; I used Ely's Cream Balm and am entirely well.—A. C. Clarke, 241 Shawmut Ave., Boston, Mass.

The Balm does not irritate or cause sneezing. Sold by druggists at 50 cts., or mailed by Ely Brothers, 55 Warren St., New York.

### APPOINTMENTS REFERRED.

Mayor Morris submitted the appointments of Quincy B. Nichols, a polltax collector in Street Supervisor Condie's office and James Phillips as tankman made by Superintendent of Waterworks Hines, caused another altercation.

Black moved that the veto be out of order for the reason that it was incompetent. He stated that the mayor had no authority to veto the appointment of employees made by the heads of the departments.

Tuddenham argued that according to the supreme court decision the mayor had a right to veto any matter which created a liability against the city. Black replied that the ordinance providing for the appointment of a polltax collector and fixing his salary when passed created the liability and that the appointment did not do so.

"Yes, that is what Nys argued before the supreme court in the Sheets case and he got beat on it, too," retorted Tuddenham.

Hewlett sustained Black's point of order against the veto. Barnes appealed from the decision of the chair, but the chair was sustained by the usual vote of 5 to 3.

### RECEIVED AND FILED.

Black then moved that the veto be received and filed. This disposition of the matter was very satisfactory to Tuddenham and the other Democrats who voted in favor of the motion. They contended that the motion to receive and file the veto leaves it effective and in full force, and leave it in the same position as though it had never been acted upon by the council.

Black again introduced his resolution, which was defeated a week ago, which provided for the heads of the departments to appoint all their employees as though it had never been acted upon by the council.

Several amendments were introduced and the one by Hobday caused considerable confusion to the author of the resolution and President Hewlett. Hobday moved as an amendment that the carpenter, plumber and blacksmith mentioned in the resolution be paid union wages. Tuddenham, with a smile on his face, seconded the amendment. Black accepted the amendment, but notwithstanding that fact President Hewlett ruled that the amendment was out of order for the reason that wages to be paid the men would have appeared in the resolution in the amendment did not state what union wages were. The decision of the chair was appealed from and Black, after consulting former City Auditor Albert S. Reiser, voted that his action in accepting the amendment by voting to sustain the chair. The decision was sustained, for the Republican councilmen discovered what a hole they had been led into just in time to save them from making a serious blunder in introducing such an amendment to their resolution.

### PERMANENCE OF CURE.

#### The Chief Merit.

Many so called pile remedies will afford the user slight temporary relief, and the majority of sufferers do not expect more than this. Women especially, after having tried every preparation recommended for the cure of Piles, have come to the conclusion that there is no cure except by an operation. This is rightly viewed with dread, because of the shock to the delicate nervous system of women, and many of those afflicted, have resigned themselves to the situation with never a thought that there is any help in sight for them.

We invite the attention of all such to the experience of the lady whose address is given below:

"I feel it my duty to recommend the Pyramid Pile Cure, for after suffering ten years with a most distressing form of Piles, I am entirely cured, thanks to this remedy. Anyone doubting this can write to Margaret Brady, 156 Whitman St., Cleveland, Ohio."

Ten months later she writes "I am glad to say that I am still perfectly free from Piles, and have not had the slightest trouble since I first used your remedy.