ample evidence to convince itself of the truth of the charges made but the proof was not so overwhelming and indisputable as in the allegations against other Church officials and therefore names had not been used. The convention had no desire to unnecessarily stir up everlasting enmities with anyone.

R. W. Sloan maintained that if the committee had the names of such people they should be given out lest those who were innocent might be suspected.

Colonel Gash, of Utah county, was willing to have the everlasting enmity of a man who would engage in such dishonorable business and if Mr. Lyman had done that kind of work his name should be given to the world.

Then Mr. Evans, of Weber, suggested that the name of Mr. Lyman was at one time in the address, but that it had been stricken out. Fergus Coalter, of Salt Lake, demanded the proof, and a sort of crossfiring between himself and Mr. De La Mar, they being seated on opposite sides of the auditorium, began. But it was cut short by the De La Mar amendment prevailing. Then Paul of Cache moved to strike out the paragraph referring to the Panguitch incident. On this motion there was considerable talk, and it was finally lost by a very large vote.

DALY WANTED TO QUIT.

P. J. Daly then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we take our State ticket from the field.

Resolved, That we declare the Democratic party of the Territory of Utah opposed to Statehood and the proposed Constitution.

Resolved, That we call upon all good citizens and all believers in civil liberty and the rights of conscience, to vote against the adoption of the said Constitution.

On motion of Creer, of Utah, the resolutions were laid on the table by an overwhelming vote, whereupon Daly wanted to know if gag rule methods were to obtain. In response to the query Judge Powers smilingly replied amid the roars of the convention that he was not there to answer conundrums. Then Evans, of Weber, who voted in the affirmative, said that it was a Democratic convention and the fullest freedom of speech should be allowed. He therefore moved a reconsideration of the action tabling the resolutions. Carried by a large vote.

DININNY AGAINST EVERYTHING.

J. H. Dininny here secured the recognition of the chair and proceeded to oppose everything except the Daly resolutions and to make a savage attack on the Mormon Church. The gentleman from Salt Lake was anything but well received and the chairman was called upon to restore order.

Attorney J. H. Moyle called him to order, and, stating his point, said when he attacked the Mormon church he attacked the people of Utah who were patriotic and liberty-loving Americans.

Considerable confusion followed and again Dininny commenced a wholesale denunciation of the Church, and again Moyle called him to order, this time in angry and thunderous tones.

The chair ruled the point of order not well taken, and Mr. Moyle took an appeal, and speaking to it, Mr. Roberts stated that no harm could come from Dininny proceeding. He could be fully and effectually answered at the proper time.

Mr. Moyle said Dininny was not speaking to the question. It was not that the Mormon Church had interfered in politics but that a few ecclesiastical leaders had done so. When he finished speaking the ruling of the chair was sustained and Dininny in a semi-apologetic tone said "Let me explain. When I speak of the Mormon Church I do not mean Mr. Moyle. I mean the leaders and masters."

Many voices—We have no masters.

Again Dininny started out to finish his speech. He said he had no reason to speak against the great body of the Mormon Church. He was only after some of its leaders. "If you" he vehemently went on, "disregard this opportunity to defeat statehood, you will rivet upon your necks the chains of the Mormon Church."

ROBERTS AGAINST THE RESOLUTION.

B. H. Roberts said he opposed the resolution to withdraw the Democratic ticket from the field in this election. Despite all the influence wrongfully used in 1894, it should be understood that in this Territory there were 19,000 good Democrats who had resisted that unlawful influence. "I ask," said the speaker, "if this does not give good earnest that in this Territory, and State to be, there is a firm and determined resolution in the hearts of enough people to divorce the church from the state? I want to ask the gentleman offering this resolution if he now intends to desert Utah's cause and relegate her to Territorial vassalage? Have we not shown ourselves worthy of trust by the demonstration of this great body of 19,000 Democrats, mostly of the Mormon faith?" Continuing the speaker said, "I always thought the Democratic spirit grew higher and higher as the difficulties confronting it became greater and greater. If our friends will only stand by these 19,000 who gave the best earnest possible of their sincerity and honesty, we will have the church and state separated. We will take this question to the people now, and now it can be settled as well as fifteen or twenty years hence."

APPEALS TO THE PEOPLE.

Ex-Congressman Joseph L. Rawlins was opposed to despotism and especially to ecclesiastical despotism. He reviewed the history of the Democratic party in Utah and declared that the influence of the Church had been brought to bear against it in former campaigns. He was confronted in Congress by this question of Church interference when the enabling act was before the National legislature, and the reason for the continued reference to this subject by members of Congress was found in the perfidious action of a few unfaithful men. He had guaranteed to the United States through Congress the good faith of the people of Utah and he was sure he could depend upon the body of the people against the acts of a designing set who might wrongfully [illegible] a wrongful influence in civil affairs. His party proposed to appeal to the patriotism and intelligence of the people of Utah.

SLOAN'S STIRRING SPEECH.

R. W. Sloan made an unexpectedly strong and stirring speech in which he declared he allowed no church official to dictate to him what his political duty should be. At the same time he favored submitting the great question of the Constitution to the people, and was unequivocally opposed to the Daly resolutions. Who could say in advance what the people wanted? Who could say what they would do until they had been tried? He had some sympathy with the men who were opposing this great question, still he owed it to his parents and his people through the teachings he had received from them that he should say something in their defense. He had been taught that the Constitution of the United States was a divinely inspired instrument; that when other people would violate every principle of it; when they would tear it into shreds and trample it under foot; that here in the tops of these mountains a liberty loving people would pick it up and extend it and again wave it into an emblem of liberty. He didn't want his belief in this regard to be disturbed. He wanted the resolution voted down and the Constitution adopted.

S. A. KING'S VIGOROUS REPLY.

S. A. King, of Provo, said he had no desire to talk after Roberts and Rawlins had done so, but he felt in duty bound to reply to some of the aspersions of Mr. Dininny. He would grant for the sake of argument that Church influence had been used in the last campaign. But it should be borne in mind that a political party that had never before had its vote cast with the Republicans—the Liberal party—voted almost solidly with Democracy's common enemy. It was an undeniable fact that in the Mormon county districts everywhere there had been Democratic gains while the Republican gains had principally been in Salt Lake and one or two other non-Mormon communities. He was opposed to turning back the wheels of progress in Utah. He wanted the Constitution adopted and he wanted statehood for Utah.

POSITION OF THE WOMEN.

Mrs. Ellen Jakeman, of Provo, said the gentleman from Salt Lake had overlooked one element that was interested in this matter — the women. Women liked brave men and if Democracy failed to do its duty now the women would defeat it at the polls some day. In the name of the mothers of men she appealed to the delegates to all like men. (Applause.)

"LOGIC OF THE SITUATION."

Charles Baldwin declared rather good naturedly that after all that had been said and done the logic of the situation was with Mr. Daly and his resolution. He didn't make the charge, but the address did, that the leaders of the Church had controlled in the matter of politics heretofore, and if they had done so they would do so again, and political leaders would be going around and asking what they wanted put in the party platforms.

There were pronounced demonstrations of disapproval at Mr. Baldwin's remarks.

POWERS BELIEVES IN THE PEOPLE.

Judge Powers said it was well known that he had been an opponent of the Mormon people in times past. But he had confidence in them now. (Applause.) They proved themselves good, honest fighters in the support of their tenets and had gone to the door of the penitentiary therefor. He maintained that if they stood together for the right they could win.

HAD GONE PAST THE DOOR.

Delegate Hardy, of Sanpete, declared that he had not only gone to the door of the penitentiary but that he had gone inside for the tenets of which Judge Powers spoke, and he was willing to pledge his faith in the honest purposes of the Mormon people.

DAVID EVANS.

The concluding speaker was David Evans, who briefly explained why he had moved for reconsideration on Daly's amendment, but that he was not in favor of those resolutions.

ANTI STATEHOOD VOTED DOWN.

Mr. Abel J. Evans then moved the previous question, which was upon the adoption of the Daly resolutions. It was ordered, and the vote on the question resulted in a weak four or five for the affirmative and an avalanche for the negative.

THE ADDRESS ADOPTED.

A vote was then taken on the address and it was almost unanimously adopted.

THE ADDRESS.

The address begins in the following language:

The Democratic convention of the Territory of Utah, that assembled at Ogden city on the 5th day of September, 1895, having reassembled in extraordinary session at Salt Lake City this, the 22nd day of October, 1895, in response to the call of the Democratic State committee, issues this address and declaration to the people:

The Democrats of Utah, recognizing that conditions have recently arisen imperatively demanding that the great Democratic party of Utah shall speak in no uncertain tones and forever declare the policy that should be taken by the State, and by all followers of religious creeds in political affairs, deem it proper to review dispassionately the series of events that have caused the reconvening of this convention, and the issuance of this declaration.

The first settlers of Utah came here with sorrow in their hearts. They followed their trusted leaders through travail and distress. They came here through a wilderness filled with savages, that they might in these valleys, obtain the liberty which they felt was unjustly refused to them in the states. They left homes and property. They had been harrassed by mobs, and had suffered from murder. As to whether they were at fault, or were the victims of persecution, history, when impartially written, will truthfully declare.

Naturally they looked up to those who had led them to their new home, with trust and confidence. As a result there appeared to be a practical union of church and state. In most instances the political offices were filled by ecclesiastical officers of the Mormon Church. At first there were no political parties in Utah. The people were thousands of miles from civilization, and even had they so desired, there was no opportunity for them to consider, to discuss and to align themselves upon the one side or the other of the great questions that divided the people east of the Rocky mountains. With increased immigration there came those who disagreed with the Mormon people upon religion, and the conditions then changed to the extent that there was organized what was known as the People's party, or the Church party, and the Liberal party, or the anti-Church party.

Then began the long and harrassing contention, between men of different religious views. As might have been expected, the contest was waged with great bitterness, resulting in reprisals, antagonism and much desire to not endure, and which at times culminated in disorders.

With increased facilities for communication with the outer world, new questions gradually forced themselves to the front. The people became more harmonious, and the time finally arrived when it was thought that the old issues should be dropped, and that the bitterness of the past should be buried, never again to be revived. The local parties disbanded, and a new alignment of the people was made along the lines of policy advocated by the Republican and Democratic parties. The Mormon Church, in a most authoritative manner, issued its manifesto abandoning one of the dearest tenets of the Mormon faith, and it thereby acknowledged the supremacy of the National government in all affairs pertaining to the political welfare of the people.

Then reference is made to the petition of the First Presidency and Apostles to the President of the United States asking for amnesty, and the fact cited that the people had been faithful to the obligations of the manifesto. The famous Times interview with the First Presidency wherein they set forth that the Church did not pretend to direct or control its members in political matters is fully and specifically mentioned. The resolutions adopted on the same subject by the General Church Conference of October, 1891, is quoted verbatim and attention directed to the fact that the declarations of the Mormon people were accepted in good faith and the way thus paved for statehood. The address makes this reference to a later movement: At the national convention of the Democratic party held at Chicago in 1892, a memorial was presented by the Democrats of Utah, signed by Hon. C. C. Richards, chairman of the Democratic Territorial committee, and Elias Smith, secretary, in which, among other things, it was stated: "that the sole objections, to-wit, polygamy and church dictation in politics against the Mormon people on political grounds, have been entirely removed, and it is most unwise and impolitic to deny them the common rights and privileges of citizens, or to place a barrier in their way when they are evidently determined to turn their backs on the past, and, for the future, is at in harmony with the nation for the general welfare in strict submission to the laws, and each taking an independent course in reference to party."

The Democratic platform of 1892 announcing confidence in the sincerity of the Mormon people is also quoted and reference made to the efforts of Mr. Rawlins to secure statehood for Utah and the promise made by him to Congress that the people would remain true to their professions. The division movement receives due attention as does also the Glade letter and the trouble arising from it. Then the alleged letter of Joseph F. Smith to Bishop — certifying to the character and Church standing of Frank J. Cannon, also the letter of Thomas J. Stevens, Bishop of the Fifth ward, are given in full as is also the circular letter of Charles Crane recommending the distribution of political literature through the medium of the Sunday schools and Elders' meetings. In the general disposition the "Nuggets of Truth" are not forgotten. The speech of Joseph F. Smith, delivered in the Seventeenth ward meeting house in the campaign of last year, receives pronounced condemnation. Reference is also made to the speech of a "Democratic speaker in a public meeting" at Provo last year in which he "asked certain questions of the Republican candidate for Congress, Mr. Frank J. Cannon, with reference to the plans of the Utah company," and the claim is that no attention was paid to the matter until eleven days before the election when a circular from the First Presidency, together with a double-leaded editorial was published in the DESERET NEWS with disastrous effects to the Democratic party; that two weeks before the election, canvass returns pointed to a Democratic victory of 2,500 but that after the action indicated the party was defeated by a Republican majority of 1818. Immediately after this part of the address the alleged political activity of Apostle F. M. Lyman at Panguitch and other Southern Utah Points receives attention. Other minor matters with similar attendant results are also dwelt upon here and the telegram of the First Presidency thanking Colonel Trumbo for his efforts in the statehood struggle reproduced. Mention is made of some of the remarks of Delegate F. J. Cannon recently delivered at Ogden, cautioning voters against receiving "grape vine messages" just before election to the effect that it would be well for them to exercise their suffrages in favor of B. H. Roberts instead of C. E. Allen. Certain deductions are drawn from the home industry talk of President Joseph F. Smith at the recent conference, as well as from what he and President Cannon said on the question of church discipline at the Priesthood meeting.

It goes on to say that "as a consequence of the foregoing and many similar occurrences" there has sprung up the belief that the Presidency of the Mormon Church desire the success of the Republican party and are working to accomplish the defeat of the Democratic party. A paragraph declares that statehood has been rendered possible by the Democratic party, and another that good faith is needed and nothing but Church interference can defeat the complete political independence of Utah; Democrats desire this consummation but "demand that Utah shall be free in every sense before assuming the responsibilities of the proud position in which the Democratic party has been the means of her exaltation; we are for statehood, but that must be statehood free from the control of any ecclesiastical institution under the sun." This portion of the document concludes as follows: "The Democratic party is now and ever has been the party of civil and religious freedom. It is the party of toleration. It has ever been the defender of the rights of individuals, and the advocate of personal liberty. It believes in the people, and declares that they are the source of all political power. It steadfastly maintains that there shall be no invasion of [illegible] rights. It is a staunch upholder of the doctrine that man must be allowed to worship God where he chooses and as he chooses, without molestation and without interference, and that on the other hand, he should not be directed in his course toward governmental affairs, by those whom he has chosen to minister to his spiritual welfare."

The entire document concludes with these propositions:

We declare the truth to be:

First—That men may worship his Maker as his conscience dictates.

Second—That no state or political body has the right to interfere with this great privilege.

Third—That man's first allegiance, politically, is to his country.

Fourth—That no church, ecclesiastical body, nor spiritual adviser should encroach upon the political rights of the individual.

Fifth—That in a free country no man nor body of men can, with safety to the state, use the name or the power of any religious sect or society to influence or control the elective franchise.

Sixth—That a trust is imposed upon each citizen, in a free country to act politically, upon his own judgment and absolutely free from control or dictation, ecclesiastically or otherwise.

Seventh—That no political party can be required to obtain the consent of any church or the leaders thereof, before nominating its candidates for public office.

Eighth—That no citizen, by reason of his association with the church, can be absolved from his duty to the state [illegible] in times of war or of peace without the consent of the state.

Ninth—That all men should be, and of right are, free to think; free to act; free to speak, and free to vote, without fear, molestation, intimidation or undue influence.

Thus believing, whenever designing men have seized upon the cloak of religion to hide from view their nefarious designs and while appealing to men's spiritual faith, have sought to direct his political action for selfish ends, the Democratic party since its organization, has denounced such a course. It has declared in the past, and it declares now, for every man's political freedom, whatever may be the governmental views of those who guide his spiritual welfare.

We therefore, in the most solemn manner, say that we will not be so dictated, interfered with or hindered in our political duties by those selected to minister to us the consolations of the Gospel.

The people being sovereign in this free land, to the people we make our appeal. The church being the source of man's religion, to the church we appeal when we so desire with regard to matters affecting the conscience. We call upon the Democrats of Utah, men, women and children, and all other people who sympathize with our efforts to secure political freedom to assemble in every hamlet throughout the Territory, on the evening of Wednesday, the 30th day of October, 1895, at their usual places of meeting, then and there to read this declaration, to listen to such remarks as may be properly made in connection therewith, and to solemnly consecrate themselves, their efforts, their property and all that they hold dear if need be, to this cause of human liberty.

And this cause with the help of the One who holds the universe in the hollow of His hand, we will ever advance and maintain.

THE FINANCIAL REPORT.

Chairman O. W. Powers reported the progress of the campaign, so far as it concerned the Democratic party, as being very satisfactory and just before the close of the meeting, made a statement as to the finances of the state committee, saying that notwithstanding the fact that the committee was reputed to be running a "Fifty-thousand-dollar campaign" the actual amount of money so far expended reached the total only of $4814.60, an itemized statement being furnished in writing by the chairman. As the campaign could not be carried on without further means, and as all appeals to the eastern Democracy had been in vain, Mr. Powers was obliged to depend upon the party in Utah for the "sinews of war." A subscription list was then and there started and a total of $1,395 was subscribed. A hat collection also brought in a considerable amount of small change.

After all of which, and at about the midnight hour, the convention adjourned.

FIGHTERS IN COURT.

A Brace of them Before Judge Smith Today—Boys Punished for Cruelty To Animals.

Alfred Hazen and John McCraden, two young men about 20 years of age, charged by Dr. Beatty with over-driving and otherwise abusing a horse were before Judge Smith today. With the testimony of Dr. Beatty and the other evidence adduced, the court decided that the boys had been out for a good time and had overdriven and abused the animal to such an extent as to be found guilty, and an assessment of $2 or its equivalent in days in the city jail, was imposed upon each of them.

G. W. Van Horne and J. A. Curry, who were arrested last night while engaged in fighting in the Elk saloon, were found guilty of the aforesaid charge, and ordered to pay a fine of $10 each or be incarcerated for 10 days.

A. McEwan forfeited $10 for engaging in a fistic encounter, while C. Hazen, the other contestant, was discharged.

Rose Brown, the alleged sweetheart of J. M. Woods, the hack driver, who is now in the city jail awaiting trial for assault, was found guilty of trespassing in the jail yard and fined in the sum of $7. The supposition is that Rose wanted to communicate with her imprisoned lover, although she accounts for her presence there in a very different way.

Hazel Lockwood, who prefers to lead a life of shame rather than one of virtue, forfeited $8.50 on the usual charge.

Horace Duncan, a driver of a sprinkling wagon, who is charged with battery in sprinkling upon the person of Mrs. Lynch, was ordered to appear for trial tomorrow morning.

J. S. Parts forfeited $10 for imbibing too much of the flowing bowl.

Sallie Davis pleaded guilty to drunkenness, and proudly stated to the court that it was her first offense in a month. "Give her twenty-five days" said Judge Smith.

Isaac Woolf was being tried on a charge of disturbing the peace, alleged to have been committed last evening during the parade, when the NEWS went to press. M. H. Dusky who was arrested at the same time for interfering with an officer, was discharged.

The Circuit Races.

The circuit chasers together with their trainers, mascots, etc., are scheduled to arrive in Salt Lake tomorrow from Pueblo and incidentally walk off with a good percentage of the array of "sparklers" which are at present reclining safely in the office safe of the Cycle Track association. The first national circuit meet ever held in Utah ought to be a bumper considering the bill of fare spread out to the cycle cranks of Salt Lake City together with the appearance of such men as Bald, Murphy et al, who are known on paper at least from Maine to California. Zion and Bonal clubs have undertaken to entertain the visitors in the form of an old time smoking concert on Friday night at the club rooms, whilst on Saturday evening a ball in Christensen's hall with the distribution of prizes will be another feature. The following is the official program:

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25TH.

First race—One-mile novice, class A; prize, gold medal, value $35.

Second race—One-third mile open, class B; prizes, value $200, $50, $25.

Third race—One half mile open, class A; prizes, value $35, $25, $15.

Fourth race—One mile open, class B; prizes, value $150, $50, $25.

Fifth race—One mile open, professional; prizes, value $125, $50, $25.

Sixth race—One-fourth mile State championship, class A; prize, championship medal.

Seventh race—Two-thirds mile handicap, class B; prizes, value $100, $50, $25.

Eighth race—Two mile handicap, class A; prizes, value $50, $25, $15.

Extra race—One mile record, unpaced, flying start, class B; prizes, value $100, $50, $25; $100 additional prize for breaking world's record of 2:07 1-5. Competitor may start at any time during either day of the meet.

Three riders to start, four for two prizes, five or more for three prizes.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26TH.

First race—One-fourth mile open, class B; prizes, value $100, $50, $25.

Second race—Two-thirds mile handicap, class A; prizes, value $35, $25, $15.

Third race—One mile, 2:18 class, class B; prizes, value $100, $50, $25.

Fourth race—One mile open, class A; prizes, value $35, $25, $15.

Fifth race—Half-mile handicap, class B; prizes, value $100, $50, $25, $15.

Sixth race—Five-mile state championship, class A; prize, championship medal.

Seventh race—Two-mile handicap, class B; prizes, value $125, $50, $25.

Eighth race—Half-mile open, professional; prizes, $125, $50, $25.

Ninth race—One-mile winners' race, class B; prizes, value $125, $50, $25.

In professional races three to start, five for two prizes, six or more for three prizes.

Trial meet Friday morning, October 25th.

Lost, a Gold Medal

Harry Smith, a newsboy, lost a gold medal this afternoon on East Temple, between South Temple and First South. If the person who found it will kindly return the trophy to this office, Harry will be greatly obliged.

[illegible] Return to Work.

TOLEDO, Oct. 23.—This morning all men went back to work in the shops at the advance offered yesterday, except the striking tool makers. The G. M. [illegible] company will draw from the manufacturers' association, granted an advance and the tool makers are at work.

Two Freight Trains Collide.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23.—Two freight trains on the Wabash railroad collided at Martinsburg, thirteen miles east of Mexico, last night, killing Dan Kahre, a pump foreman in the employ of the road, and Edward Thompson of Tulip, Missouri.

COMMERCIAL.

SALT LAKE CLEARING HOUSE.

Today's clearing house exchanges amounted to $177,812; same day last year, $174 132.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS.

New York.—Silver, 67¼; lead, $3.15.
London.—Silver, 31 1-16d.

ORE AND BULLION.

T. R. Jones & Co. received today: Ore, $14,000.

W. S. McCornick & Co. received today: Silver and lead ores, 47,800; Hanauer bullion, $4,300. Total, $11,800.

STOCKS AND MONEY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—There was a slight stiffening in stock values [illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.

Cattle market steady.
[illegible]
Sheep, active and steady.

OMAHA LIVE STOCK.

South Omaha, Neb., Oct. 23.

Special Dispatch to the NEWS.

Cattle receipts, 4,000; market steady.
[illegible]

CHICAGO MARKET.

[illegible] Oct. 23.

Wheat—October, [illegible]; December, [illegible].
Corn—October, [illegible]; December, [illegible].
Oats—October, [illegible]; December, [illegible].
Pork—October, [illegible]; December, [illegible].
Lard—October and November, [illegible].
Ribs—October, [illegible]; January, [illegible].
Barley—[illegible]
Rye—[illegible]
Flax—[illegible]
Timothy—[illegible]

UNTOLD MISERY FROM RHEUMATISM

C. H. King, Water Valley, Miss., cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"For five years, I suffered untold misery from muscular rheumatism. I tried every known remedy, consulted the best physicians, visited Hot Springs, Ark., three times, spending $300 there, besides doctors' bills; but could obtain only temporary relief. My flesh was wasted away so that I weighed only ninety-three pounds; my left arm and leg were drawn out of shape, the muscles

being twisted up in knots. I was unable to dress myself, except with assistance, and could only hobble about by using a cane. [illegible] Ayer's Sarsaparilla [illegible] I am now able to do my full day's work as a railroad blacksmith."

AYER'S

The Only World's Fair Sarsaparilla.

AYER'S PILLS cure Headache.

Pink of perfection, Hewlett Bros. High Grade Three Crown Baking Powder.

Housekeeping Made Easy

By patronizing our "Rough Dry" Family Washing at 5c per pound. We iron all fine linen handkerchiefs and hose.

Troy Steam Laundry, 142 Main Street.

Telephone 192.

Catarrh in the Head

Is due to impure blood and cannot be cured with local applications. Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured hundreds of cases of catarrh because it purifies the blood and in this way removes the cause of the disease. It also builds up the system and prevents attacks of pneumonia, diphtheria and typhoid fever.

Hood's Pills become the favorite cathartic with every one who tries them. 25c.

Mrs. W. J. Fahey, of Le Roy, N. Y., says: "Have tried fifty cough cures. Parks' Cough Syrup is the only one that helps me. I know it is the best Cough remedy." For sale by F. J. Hill & Co., and Nelden Judson Drug Co.

New Blood

And [illegible] have been given me by Hood's Sarsaparilla, in place of [illegible], disordered stomach and catarrh. I regard

Hood's Sarsaparilla

a most excellent tonic and heartily commend it to all." J. W. Johnson, City Clerk, Oakesdale, Washington.

Hood's Pills [illegible]

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER.

Each Bear Testimony to the Skill and Faithfulness of Dr. G. W. Shores' Work.

And the Splendid Results Obtained from His Perfected System of Disease Treatment That Cures.

One of the most powerful testimonials ever given to any physician or physicians in this great country, is the following one to Dr. G. W. Shores, from Mrs. Isabella Wellington, an old resident of Sandy, Utah, in which she describes in her own words, the splendid relief from sickness and suffering, both she and her daughter, Mrs. Emily Morris, who also resides at Sandy, received from Dr. G. W. Shores' Famous system of treatment. Mrs. Wellington says:

"I myself have been sick and miserable for ten years. A great deal of the time I could not walk across the room. [illegible]

RUNNING INTO CONSUMPTION.

I lost flesh and strength, until I was a physical wreck, and I had almost given up all hopes of ever being cured, for I had tried many doctors and medicines but they all failed utterly to relieve or check the disease.

"Finally a neighbor of mine, who knew of Doctor Shores' great skill and the wonderful good his treatment accomplished, advised me to consult him and I did so. [illegible]

HER DAUGHTER'S CASE.

"While I feel to thank Doctor Shores for the great good he has done me," continued Mrs. Wellington, "I also feel grateful and wish to commend him for what he has done for my daughter, Mrs. Emily Morris, who also resides at Sandy. [illegible]

THE PEOPLE'S HELPER.

Any sick person in this country however high in station, however lowly and forlorn, may NOW either in person or by letter apply at Zion's Medical Institute and receive from Dr. G. W. Shores the "People's Doctor" the best care and most efficient treatment known to enlightened medicine till completely and permanently cured under Dr. Shores' Golden Rule System of $5 a month, the whole cost of all medicines included.

TRIAL TREATMENT FREE

All sufferers are now welcomed by Doctor Shores upon their first visit [illegible] applying in person at Zion's Medical Institute.

Home Treatment Cures.

Every mail brings scores of letters like the following extracts. It cures others as it will cure you. Send stamp for Doctor Shores' New Symptom List.

Mt. Pleasant, Utah, Oct. 11, 1895.

Doctor G. W. Shores:

Dear Sir—It is now two weeks since I reported my condition and now I am feeling first rate. Under your treatment I am gaining in strength right along and at present I feel stronger and better than I have been for the last seven years. I am more than satisfied.

Very respectfully,

[illegible]

DOCTOR G. W. SHORES'

COMPLETE CATARRH CURE.

BOTH LOCAL AND INTERNAL.

The only remedy guaranteed to absolutely cure catarrh and completely eradicate the disease from the blood and system.

FULL SIZE, $1.00; TRIAL SIZE, 25c.

[illegible]

Dr. G. W. Shores' Tonic and Blood Purifier [illegible]

Dr. G. W. Shores' Kidney and Liver Cure [illegible]

Dr. G. W. Shores' Cough Cure [illegible]

Dr. G. W. Shores' Mountain Sage Oil [illegible]

Dr. G. W. Shores' Pepsin Vermifuge [illegible]

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