

Monday, March 22, 1890.

**EDITORIAL NOTES.**

Dr. Millett, a French army surgeon, recommends powdered aloes as a dressing for wounds, both as a means of favoring cicatrization and for closing them. It is said to relieve the severe pain of wounds almost immediately, and requires to be renewed only at long intervals.

The American Agriculturist gives the following as the highest inhabited houses in the world. In this country, a miner's house on Mount Lincoln, Colorado, is 14,157 feet high. In Peru, a railway village, called Galera, is 15,415 feet high. Near this place is the celebrated railway tunnel of La Cima, which is being bored through the peak of the mountain. The tunnel is 3,517 feet long, and is located 993 feet above the line of perpetual snow.

"The pious Mormons are said to be grasping all the fertile land in Utah by means of an ingenious system of township entries." So says the Cincinnati Times. What the "Mormons" are said to be doing would make a big book, but the truth in the volume would be like the nigger's one grain of wheat in three barrels of chaff. Mr. Times, why don't you find out something before you say anything more about the "pious Mormons"?

The doctors and the druggists are having a struggle in San Francisco over the prescription commission business. The custom of demanding from druggists a percentage on all prescriptions filled on doctors' orders is an old one, but has little to recommend it except usages. The druggists on the Coast are rebelling and the doctors are annoyed. But if the people and mortar men will only combine and be true to each other, the disciples of Galen will have to submit.

The Christian Union says: "Mr. Ingels has adopted the short and easy method with antagonists which has been in great favor with controversialists of all ages: define your opponent's doctrine for him and then refute your own definition." That is just the plan adopted by the Union, and all other Christian assailants of "Mormonism" whenever they attack it. If this method is wrong in the infidel, is it not at least quite as wrong in the "Christian"?

Our Washington correspondent thinks that those who expect an adjournment of Congress before the 4th of July will likely be disappointed. The heaviest appropriation bills are yet to be reported. Besides these bills, the House has before it a vast amount of other business. There are in the committee of the whole House 109 bills and other propositions, on the House calendar thirty-two bills, etc., and over 200 bills on the private calendar. There are on the table over 100 bills from the Senate. Some of these bills are of great importance, and members interested in them will make a fight for them even against the appropriation bills.

A horticulturist authoritatively gives the following advice: "If you intend to set out trees or vines this spring, procure your plants early and heel them in, prune them at the same time. Set little stakes to mark each position, and make all other preparations. Such forethought will enable you to take prompt advantage of your best opportunity for transplanting, whenever it may occur. Whether Spring or Fall transplanting is to be preferred depends upon circumstances. The main trouble in Spring is that the best time for transplanting is also the best time for plowing. If, however, you are thoroughly prepared and have well-rooted plants, and the soil is in just the right condition, thawed and settled, yet pliable, you can set out trees very rapidly. On the other hand, if they are heeled in, you can take a few at a time at leisure intervals."

Parents, read this to the boys: "A certain doctor, struck with the large number of boys under 15 years of age he observed smoking, was led to inquire into the effect the habit had upon the general health. He took for his purpose 25, aged from 9 to 15, and carefully examined them. In 27 he discovered injurious traces of the habit. In 22, there were various disorders of the circulation and digestion, palpitation of the heart, and a more or less taste for strong drink. In 12, there were frequent bleedings of the nose, 10 had disturbed sleep, and 12 had slight ulceration of the mucous membrane of the mouth, which disappeared on ceasing the use of tobacco for some days. The doctor treated them all for weakness, but with little effect until the smoking was discontinued, when health and strength were soon restored. Now, this is no old wife's tale, as these facts are given under the authority of the British Medical Monthly."

**PROSPECTIVE REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA.**

Br' letter from the French capital we learn that advances from Russia state that almost the entire country is anxious for a change, and more or less openly sympathizes with the revolution. One report, not destined for publication, says that no human power can prevent its outbreak. What has already occurred is represented as a "timid" foreboding of what has yet to come. It is a mistake to suppose that the danger with which the Empire of the Czar is threatened is likely to be confined to the large towns, such as St. Petersburg, Moscow and Kiev. The same expectation against the administration and corruption of the authorities exists in every town and village of Siberia, and in every inhabited part of the steppes of Little

Russia, in fact, the most remote districts are not free from it.

Prior to the inauguration of the reign of terror, Russian malcontents formerly belonged to two distinct categories. One of them comprised people who, though dissatisfied with the existing state of affairs and desirous for a change, hoped to attain their end by pacific means. They, nevertheless, had an occult hostility of their own, and carried on an active propaganda amongst students and working men. This group included a large number of adherents belonging to the better classes, and professed to be opposed to means of violence for the realization of their theories. Latterly, however, they have rallied to the other group of malcontents, which, since its formation, has been a party of action. They have always gone by the name of Nihilists. With comparatively few exceptions they belonged to the middle and lower classes. They have also recruited partisans chiefly from the universities and factories. Many of them are members of culture, gifted with an iron will, and ready for every privation and sacrifice in the common cause. The prospect of being transported in cages like wild beasts to Sibiria, tormented in some prison cell, or even executed in the midst of St. Petersburg, are matters of small consideration for the Russian Nihilists.

Even the Russian peasants, who live far from the centres of revolutionary plots and conspiracies have an obstinate, dogged way of resisting the authorities, which is without example in any other part of Europe. The magistrates appointed by the Czar find the peasants taciturn, and sullen, if ever, succeeded in obtaining evidence from one against the other. On the approach of the tax-gatherer the peasant hides all he possesses. Only last year hideous stories were told of Russian peasants mutilating themselves in order to shrink the army conscription. Amongst themselves they are honest enough, but every means is justifiable in their eyes for escaping the oppression that poisons their very existence. General Loris Melnikoff may imprison, proscribe, and execute; but he will neither pacify nor terrify. The Hydra of revolution has been let loose, and it has a tremendous scope for action.

**TRAVELLING SWINDLERS.**

Farmers in the States are frequently made the victims of travelling agents who inveigle them into signing agreements and notes, as worded as to make them legally liable for the payment of money which they had no idea of becoming responsible for. The documents—made negotiable—are disposed of at once to some banking firm or broker, and while the farmer is victimized the swindler escapes.

A "new move" in this direction is exposed by the Prairie Farmer. An agent for a "Barb Fence Company," calls on a well-to-do farmer with a sample, and, merely to introduce the article, of course, agrees to furnish rods free of charge as a specimen to the neighbors. But as a matter of form, wants a little contract for future orders, just to show the company what the agent is doing. Here is the contract which the farmer signs, without the least idea that he is binding himself to pay for two coils of wire:

NEW YORK BARB FENCE CO., N.Y.  
 WESTERN OFFICE, BUFFALO, N.Y.  
 Agents for the New York Barb Fence Co.

Please ship me by freight at your earliest convenience, via—R.R., two (2) coils of your steel barb fencing, which I have the right to sell in the town of \_\_\_\_\_ county of \_\_\_\_\_ State of \_\_\_\_\_, only reference being had to the following agreement, which I have this day made with your traveling agent, namely: said company shall furnish me forty (40) rods of barb fencing free of charge to be used by me as a sample fence in my own place, and I am to give the company or bearer four (4) cents per foot for the first order of two coils, which will sell at six (6) cents per foot. It is further agreed by the parties, that all further orders are to be settled for by the company, or their traveling agent, at one half the retail price above named, and for the purpose of protecting the vendors, be it understood, that no agent is authorized to make any contract or verbal promise, and that this agreement as written and printed, is the only agreement said company will be responsible for. All settlements to be cash, or good bankable paper.

(Signed)  
 P.O. \_\_\_\_\_

Notice that the "contract" starts out—"Please ship me by freight at your earliest convenience," etc.; afterwards, "said company shall furnish me, forty rods of barb fencing free of charge," next, "I am to give the company or bearer, four cents per foot for the first order, of two coils." The rest is added, simply to give it length and seeming importance. The cost of the two coils is between \$150 and \$200; and the advice to the company to ship them is the first order, for which—in a blind way—the signer agrees to pay four cents a foot.

Every one should be cautious about signing documents and traveling agents for unknown firms ought not to complain if they are viewed with suspicion. Our Utah farmers and their folks will do well to be on their guard against impostors and swindlers, and give a fair birth to smooth-tongued strangers who want their notes or agreements.

**BY TELEGRAPH.**

THE WESTERN TRIST TELEGRAPH LINE.

**AMERICAN.**

**SUNDAY GOSPEL FROM THE CAPITAL.**

**A PAR FOR THE FLOOD.**

WASHINGTON, 21.—The Sunday Herald which for some time has been assiduously working up the Hancock boom, contains the following editorial paragraph to-day: "Mr. Justice Field has made himself honored among non-partisan lawyers by the ability with which he has defended the administration and corruption of the authorities in every town and village of Siberia, and in every inhabited part of the steppes of Little

Russia, in fact, the most remote districts are not free from it. Prior to the inauguration of the reign of terror, Russian malcontents formerly belonged to two distinct categories. One of them comprised people who, though dissatisfied with the existing state of affairs and desirous for a change, hoped to attain their end by pacific means. They, nevertheless, had an occult hostility of their own, and carried on an active propaganda amongst students and working men. This group included a large number of adherents belonging to the better classes, and professed to be opposed to means of violence for the realization of their theories. Latterly, however, they have rallied to the other group of malcontents, which, since its formation, has been a party of action. They have always gone by the name of Nihilists. With comparatively few exceptions they belonged to the middle and lower classes. They have also recruited partisans chiefly from the universities and factories. Many of them are members of culture, gifted with an iron will, and ready for every privation and sacrifice in the common cause. The prospect of being transported in cages like wild beasts to Sibiria, tormented in some prison cell, or even executed in the midst of St. Petersburg, are matters of small consideration for the Russian Nihilists.

**The Completion of Our Mission.**

The Senate naval affairs committee will this week submit a written report on the House joint resolution providing for the creation of a board of navy officers to examine the present conditions of our fleet, and to report whether or not it is advisable to complete them. The committee will at the same time incidentally report on the resolution of the California legislature which asks an appropriation to complete the *Monadnock* now at Mare Island navy yard. They will report that the original contract for the construction of the *Monadnock* was entered into legally and that it is therefore entitled to consideration upon grounds of equity which they say are wholly wanting in the cases of the *Puritan*, the *Amphitrite* and the *Terror*, the contractors of these construction having been unauthorized by law. Nevertheless, the majority of the committee were of the opinion that the plans for the *Monadnock's* construction were furnished by the contractor, it will not be wise or prudent to authorize her completion upon these plans until after the proposed board of officers have carefully examined the question whether they should be changed or perhaps wholly abandoned.

**The Agreement with the Utes.**

The Senate committee on Indian affairs will hold a special meeting tomorrow with a view of taking action upon the question of ratifying Secretary Schurz' agreement with the Utes. The committee will probably report that the agreement, or at all events the bill submitted by Secretary Schurz, which should be amended in several particulars, and they will undoubtedly insist that some handsome provision, by way of deducting from the Utes' annuities, be made for the benefit of Mrs. and Miss Meeker and Mrs. Price, who were so brutally murdered by the savages. The exact features of the agreement as to the lands which these Colorado Indians are to be allowed to occupy hereafter have not yet been published. They are as follows, the precise terms of the agreement being as follows: "The Southern Utes agree to remove to and settle upon the lands on the Grand River, in Colorado, and such other unoccupied agricultural lands as may be found in that vicinity. The Uncompaghe Utes agree to remove to and settle upon the agricultural lands on the Grand River, in Colorado, and such other unoccupied agricultural lands as may be found in that vicinity and in the Territory of Utah. The White River Utes agree to remove to and settle upon the agricultural lands on the Grand River, in Colorado, and such other unoccupied agricultural lands as may be found in that vicinity and in the Territory of Utah."

Senator Teller opposes granting the unqualified options above set forth in regard to the Southern and Uncompaghe Utes, because the agreement is not a simple one, and the agricultural lands in the vicinity of La Plata and Grand River, having long been open to settlement, are, he says, already occupied and the great effect of granting these options will be to allow the Utes to absorb nearly eight hundred thousand acres of agricultural land within the boundaries of their present reservation, which in his opinion will leave little or no agricultural land within those boundaries to support the anticipated settlements upon its vast extent of mineral territory.

**A Hendricks Room.**

Senators McDonald and Voorhees, the Indiana democratic representatives, and some Indiana democrats resident in Washington, held a meeting last evening, and organized a club to help the Hendricks cause. Representative Cobb was chosen president and the headquarters will soon be opened and a literary bureau put in operation. Hendricks' friends profess to entertain considerable hope that he may get the nomination at Cincinnati, basing it largely upon the fact that he is the second choice of so many democrats in that city. The friends of the statement that Horatio Seymour has recently said that Hendricks is the man who ought to be re-nominated, and Hendricks' question but he could carry New York State.

**Indian Taciturnity.**

The House committee on Indian affairs is likely to have a case of insubordination to take care of, and it may be that the public will see the novel spectacle of a majority of Indians brought before the House for refusal to answer questions, as white men have often been. The examination of Chief Ouray has been going on for several days, and the committee has been immensely entertained by the statements of the famous Indian, but when a delicate subject was reached, the outcries that were committed upon the Meeker agency, Ouray began to show for the first time, that tactfulness which has always been represented as his chief characteristic, of the race. His wife, who is a person of uncommon intelligence and ability, was tried, but found even more recalcitrant than her husband. Then Jack and Sowerby, two of the associated chiefs were placed upon the stand but none of them can be persuaded to speak a word in relation to the late massacre of which the Meeker family received from their tribe. The committee were amused at first at the ingenious methods of evasion, but after considerable time was wasted in this important branch of inquiry and the attitude of the committee became more serious. Chairman Scales explained to the Indians that the committee had been directed to ascertain the true history of the whole affair, and told them that they would be expected to relate all they knew about it. He dilated upon the seriousness of the situation and the effect their answers might have upon legislation to be hereafter enacted by Congress. The committee he explained were in possession of the statements of the victims and it was due to the Indians that their version of the circumstances be given. The committee should insist upon a full and accurate statement of their information, and would detain them in Washington until that statement was given. Ouray and his companions began to squabble, and Scales remarked were interpreted to them, and then left the committee room. It is rumored that they have had several conferences over the subject but their decision is not known.

**A Terrible Accident.**

ECHINATA, Penn., 21.—During the progress of an entertainment given by the public school in the Public Hall at Lincoln, last night, at which about 600 persons were present, part of the floor gave way, precipitating between 100 and 125 persons to the floor below. Many escaped by jumping out of the windows which are about 12 feet from the ground. About 20 persons were injured, some severely. During the descent a scholar rushed on the stage, overturning two coal oil lamps, one of which exploded, setting fire to the carpet, but the fire was quickly extinguished before any serious damage was done. Intense excitement prevailed throughout the neighborhood. It is not yet certain that all the injured will recover.

**Chinese in New York.**

NEW YORK, 21.—Fifty Chinamen arrived by the Erie road yesterday. Most of them go to work in the interior, a few having before hand selected places to settle in.

**Anxious to Explain.**

Jas. E. Williams, by his counsel, expresses readiness and anxiety for speedy indictment and trial on the charges brought against himself and his wife by his aunt, Della H. Little, and claims to be fully able to establish the rectitude of his purpose and action on the part of his wife and himself in all their relations with Mrs. Little.

**The Growing British Lion.**

The World, commenting on the London Times' strictures on the Monroe doctrine, says: The American claim to exclusive control of any canal is founded on reasons of state and considerations of our duty to ourselves. It does not involve any claim to the exclusive innocent use of any such canal. Great Britain, we presume, would hardly venture upon assuming the right to an exclusive innocent use of the Suez Canal were she to require the exclusive ownership of that work. The British policy of the United States can only be objected to on one of two grounds, that the power of this country is inadequate to secure the innocent use of the Suez Canal to all nations on equal terms in time of peace, or that the disposition of the United States to do this is not to be trusted. It would be interesting to see Great Britain exert herself in hostility to the British policy of this country on either of these grounds.

**Terrible Storm on the Gulf.**

GALVESTON, 22.—A strong gale accompanied by rain has prevailed on the coast here for the past 18 hours. Shipping in the outer roads of the harbor has, in some instances, met a serious disaster. The Norwegian steamer *Reginor*, with 600 bales of cotton for Galveston, was blown off her anchor and went to pieces. The crew, together with 15 stevedores and two pilots were lost. The revenue cutter *McClure* went to the rescue but was compelled to return. A yawl from the ship came ashore on the Gulf side of the city last night, but by the time the missing men have been recovered. The cargo was saved at \$165,000. The night was dark, the wind high and the sea rough, with no probability of the storm abating. The *Reginor* is now in the Gulf of Mexico, with General Grant and party on board. She was due yesterday afternoon, but for the pilots have been unable to detect the steamer in sight. It is surmised the steamer will change its course to New Orleans as the gale is from the northeast, and it is impossible to enter this port during the present high wind. It is supposed for her to leave her anchorage, and McLean will go out on a cruise tomorrow morning in search of the *City of Mexico* and the lost bark *Reginor*. General Ord and staff arrived on a special train from San Antonio to meet Grant.

**MARRIED.**

On Thursday, March 14th, 1890, by Rev. Daniel H. Wells, Mr. BENJAMIN S. DAWSON and Miss ANNE E. KIRK, both of this city.

**DIED.**

In the 12th Ward of this city, March 21st, 1890, at 4:30 p.m., of inflammation of the stomach, MARGHERITA CATTELL, wife of Godfrey Leonard; born August 27, 1824; Hamilton, Canton of Zurich, Switzerland; emigrated to Utah in 1864. She leaves a husband and three children.

**WESTERN MEAT MARKET.**

**Notice of Transfer of Business.**

HAVING TAKEN THE BUSINESS OF J. WESTERN MEAT MARKET, we beg to inform the Customers of the Public generally that we will have always on hand full stock of Choice Beef, Mutton, and Pork, and all other meats. All orders entrusted to our care will be filled promptly and delivered.

**NOTICE.**

JOHN W. LOWELL, HAVING BOUGHT THE BUSINESS OF J. W. LOWELL & CO., the owners of the business, will continue to conduct the business and will pay all liabilities and collect all debts due to or from the business.

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**ESTRAY NOTICE.**

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION: One black bay HORSE, five years old, left hind foot white, and a brand visible. If not claimed she will be sold on Saturday, April 20, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of J. L. MILLER, District Poundkeeper, South Cottonwood, March 19, 1890.

**WANTED.**

A HOUSEKEEPER, of MIDDLE AGE, in a small family. Comfortable home. Apply at this Office. 466 1/2

**PETERSEN, THE BUTCHER.**

1225 First South St., Second Butcher Shop from the Corner. Serves home-slaughtered beef, mutton, pork, and poultry. Has the best of the season. Give him a trial. Sausages a Specialty. 601

**A MAN WANTED.**

WHO WISHES TO LEASE A GOOD FARM from 1 to 5 years, or work the same on shares. Work on share premises will be furnished so that the rent can be paid in labor if desired. The farm is in Salt Lake City. Call on or address immediately. J. W. L. at this Office.

**REMOVAL NOTICE.**

THE DRUG DEPARTMENT OF Z. C. M. I. will be closed on Monday, March 22nd, on account of removal, and will reopen on Tuesday Morning, two doors south of the old stand. Our patrons will please govern themselves accordingly. H. S. ELDRIDGE, Supt.

**SEALED PROPOSALS.**

FOR THE CARPENTER WORK ON THE Z. C. M. I. Store at Ogden, will be received at our Office in Salt Lake City until April 15th. Full plans, specifications and particulars, apply at our Office or to Obed Taylor, Architect.

**JOHN READING.**

NURSERYMAN AND FLORIST, Corner of 2nd South and 2nd East Streets, Salt Lake City.

**FRUIT AND SHADE TREES.**

Shrubs, Flowers and Pure Seeds. Which he is prepared to furnish at better prices than the worthless importations.

**TO EMPLOYERS AND THE UNEMPLOYED.**

APPLY AT THE ROOMS OF THE SALT LAKE REFORM CLUB. The committee of the Labor Movement have made arrangements, in accordance with the principles of the Labor Movement, to employ the co-operation of employers to assist them in carrying out the benevolent intentions of the Club.

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