TAXATION OF TRANSIENT STOCK

Law That Is Calculated to Largely Increase State Revenue.

METHOD OF ASSESSMENT.

Estimated that 200,000 Head of Sheep from Other States Will be Taxed Under New Law.

H. B. No. 175, by Richards, which has received the approval of the Governor, is calculated to largely increase the revenue of the State. It is entitled "An act pertaining to the method of assessment, collection and division of taxes received from any live stock brought into the State, or moved from one county to another for grazing purposes, fixing the penalty and forfeitures for violation thereunder."

The measure is in strict harmony with the laws of Wyoming, Idaho and other intermountain states on the same subject. Speaking of its provisions, Mr. Richards said that it would provide a method of assessment and collection of taxes upon transient stock which hitherto had been able to escape such a condition. That such a law was highly necessary was conceded by a large majority of the members of the Legislature. As an instance of it Minority Representative Richards of one out of many cases which occurred in this State last year. Several bands of sheep from California sheared very early in the spring, and transported eastward towards Nebraska were unloaded in the neighborhood of Salt Lake. Being directed of their way they were able to go into the brush where Utah sheep, which were not sheared could not go and eat off the herbage on the range upon which the latter were to summer. There were 18,000 in number and were grazed through several Utah counties. Under the law they could not be assessed. Now, however, all this is changed, as the owners of live stock must file a certificate with the county clerk of the county on the first of January of each year, in the county in which such stock are being grazed, setting forth the number owned or kept together with other incidental and necessary information.

It is estimated that this law will impose taxes upon no less than 200,000 head of sheep owned by residents of other states, and which constantly get away from Utah assessors. It also applies to cattle but not to so great an extent. It does not apply in any manner to stock that are continuously kept in one county as they are caught by the regular taxation. The bill is of great interest to stockmen throughout Utah and surrounding states, and is herewith given in full:

TEXT OF THE BILL.

Section 1. All live stock brought into the State by any person or persons, for the purpose of being grazed for any length of time exceeding ten days, shall be taxed for the year in which such live stock shall be brought into the State.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of every person bringing live stock into any county of this State, for grazing purposes as hereinbefore provided, to set out in a certificate under the hand of such person, or his agent, the number of his stock, with the brands and marks, if any, upon the same, and file said certificate with the county clerk in the county in which such live stock shall be first brought for the above purposes.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the county clerk, upon such certificate being filed as aforesaid, to keep an index of the same in his office for the inspection of all Territorial and State officers after the filing of the same to certify a copy of said certificate under his hand to the assessor of the county. It shall be the duty of the county assessor to immediately enter an abstract of said certificate upon the tax list for the current year. If such certificate is filed with the assessor prior to the annual levy of taxes by the board of county commissioners such assessor shall enter said abstract upon the assessment rolls, unless such rolls have already been completed, in which event he shall make a supplemental report, including all assessments of this character. If such assessment is made after the annual levy has been made, the assessor shall transmit said copy to the county treasurer of the county, who shall immediately enter an abstract upon the tax list for the same year, and shall proceed to collect the sum of money so and payable from the persons so herding and herding said live stock, as the assessor, and in the events that it is necessary for the said treasurer to collect the taxes due upon such live stock by distress and sale of said live stock and all necessary expenses and cost accruing from such sale shall be demanded in the same manner as is herein provided by law for the collection of taxes assessed upon personal property, without any further warrant to him for that purpose.

Sec. 4. Any person named in section one of this act, or his agents, who shall bring live stock into this State for grazing purposes, and who shall refuse the regular tax by the board of county commissioners of the county into which the said live stock may be brought, shall be required by the assessor of the county wherein the said live stock may be kept and herded to pay the sum of forty cents per head on each and every head of cattle, and ten cents on each and every head of sheep, or other live stock brought into such county for the purpose of grazing as herein provided, however, that the said amount of forty cents per head on cattle and ten cents per head on sheep and other live stock, shall at the end of each year be returned to the said owner on paying the same with a showing that he has paid the regular tax by the county for that year upon all of said property, the same as other persons have paid, for property of the same nature located in the State, or such portion of said payment shall be returned as may exceed the amount of regular annual taxes for the said year; provided, that such rebate shall be paid by a county warrant or certificate of indebtedness issued by order of the board of county commissioners of said county; and provided further, that any person or lessee of the same shall be liable to pay the same in any other state or territory in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, and the payment of the said forty cents on each and every head of cattle, and ten cents per head on each and every head of sheep or other live stock, may receive a bond to such county, with two or more sureties, to be approved by the county treasurer, conditioned that such person will regularly for the said live stock for taxation in such county for that year, in the manner provided by law, and will punctually pay said taxes, which may become due thereon during that year, and in such case the said charge of forty cents per head upon cattle and ten cents per head upon sheep and other live stock shall not be collected.

Sec. 5. Any person named in section one of this act, or agent, who shall bring any live stock into this State for grazing purposes, and shall keep said live stock for a period of time exceeding ten days, shall be taxed for the year in which such live stock shall be brought into the State.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of every person bringing live stock into any county of this State, for grazing purposes as hereinbefore provided, to set out in a certificate under the hand of such person, or his agent, the number of his stock, with the brands and marks, if any, upon the same, and file said certificate with the county clerk in the county in which such live stock shall be first brought for the above purposes.

Sec. 7. If any person having the care or custody of such live stock shall neglect to make the report required in the last section, driven or more said live stock out of the county with intent to evade the payment of the taxes thereon, or shall remove said property out of the State, or with intent to evade the payment of the forfeiture hereinbefore named, upon affidavit to that effect by any assessor, and filed in any action brought to recover said forfeiture or tax herein provided, writs of attachment may issue as in civil actions, and the proceedings thereon shall be as in other cases, except that no undertaking on attachment shall be required; and in addition thereto, any person so driving or moving such live stock shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than three hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the same manner.

Sec. 8. Whenever the owner of any live stock, or his agent, whether such live stock have been brought from some other State or Territory, or from the State of Utah, or whether it is live stock which have been herefofore kept and herded in this State, shall decline or refuse to make said live stock out of the county in which the same are being kept and herded according to the provisions of this act, and shall proceed to drive or remove such live stock into another county in this State for grazing purposes, he shall not be required to pay the additional taxes upon such live stock in said county into which they are removed; Provided, that such owner, or his agent, shall obtain a certificate from the county assessor, together with a statement from the county treasurer of the county from which such live stock may remove, setting forth the fact that the tax for the year in which the removal takes place has been paid, or secured in the manner provided in section four of this act, together with a statement of the time at which the said live stock was moved from one county into another county, and where the said live stock are driven into the several counties, such certificate and statement must be filed. In order to claim the exemption as aforesaid, in each county in which such live stock are so driven or removed.

Sec. 9. All herds or bands of live stock within the State on the first day of January of any year shall be considered the same as if brought into the State from any other State or Territory on that day, and the owners thereof shall be subject to and governed by the provisions of this act, the same as owners of live stock brought into this State from any other State or Territory; and in addition thereto, all such live stock brought into the State from any other State or Territory, or which are or may be within the State on the first day of January of any year, shall be taxed upon the same ratio as other property in the county into which such live stock may be brought or in which such live stock may be on the first day of January of any year, in value sufficient to secure the payment of the taxes on such live stock, and the owners shall not be obliged to furnish the bond or pay the forty cents per head on cattle and ten cents per head on sheep as provided in section four of this act.

Sec. 10. On the fifteenth day of January and July of each year, for the purposes of this act it shall be the duty of the county commissioners of each county wherein such certificates and statements have been filed, to determine that live stock upon which the taxes have been paid in any county, have ranged for a sufficient time during the year in another county, to fix a statement with the county commissioners of the county wherein the taxes for the entire year have been paid, and shall proceed to compute such proportion of the taxes as the number of months during which such live stock ranged in said county will bear to the whole number of months of the year, which said account shall be paid by the county receiving the taxes, or of said live stock or counties entitled to a division thereof as above set forth, with the exception that no portion of the tax so noted for State purposes shall be so divided; provided, that such live stock shall be considered in the connection.

Sec. 11. Any person, or his agent, bringing live stock from one county in this State into another, without filing the statement and certificate as provided in section three of this act, within thirty days after he has crossed the county line, shall be subject to a fine of not less than twenty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed six months, and in addition thereto, said live stock shall not be exempt from taxation in the county from which they are taken.

Sec. 12. In addition to the duties prescribed by law, the assessor of each county is hereby required to present at the board of equalization of each county a statement setting forth such live stock and all other property which has not been assessed, or which has been assessed for less than its correct value, by reason of erroneous reports, and it shall be the duty of said board of equalization to immediately while sitting as such board, investigate and in event that the person owning such property has been assessed for a smaller amount of property, or a less valuation that should properly have been given, to correct such assessment in the manner provided for the correction of assessment by the board of equalization.

Sec. 13. Any county officer or member of the board of the county commissioners or board of equalization, who shall fail to perform the duties prescribed by this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

Sec. 14. All acts or parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 15. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its approval.

Approved March 9, 1899.

SNAKE RIVER VALLEY.

A Desert Transformed into a Veritable Garden.

To the Editor:

With your kind permission we would like to talk to the readers of your valuable paper, through its columns, about the Snake River Valley and its advantages to home-seekers.

The population of our part of the country is composed principally of young people—the sons and daughters of the hardy pioneers of the valleys of Utah, brought up and inured to the arts of industry. They have the brawn and muscle and determination to remove mountains obstacles, subdue barren places, and make the desert to blossom as the rose. Sixteen years ago a few sturdy men came here in the depths of winter, under the leadership of Thomas E. Ricks, and began to lay the foundation for the future prosperity of a numerous population. They had to contend with the desert to blossom as the rose. Sixteen years ago a few sturdy men came here in the depths of winter, under the leadership of Thomas E. Ricks, and began to lay the foundation for the future prosperity of a numerous population. They had to contend with the desert in its primeval state, and make great sacrifices, to come here, not because the country was inviting, but because God had been called to push into a new field and make way for the further temporal growth and advancement of our people.

Brigham Young, Jr., Preston and Thomas E. Ricks, had been sent to see the country, and they took a philosophical view of it. They saw the wonderful Snake river flowing down from the mountains through a valley averaging twenty to fifty miles in width and from miles in length. They saw plains that could be easily irrigated and water in the river and its tributaries sufficient to irrigate hundreds of thousands of acres of land. They saw vast areas of timber, and many other resources which only needed the touch of the magic hand of industry in order to produce comfortable homes for a multitude of God's children. I say the country at first did not present an inviting picture. The landscape far and near (except along the river border) was a vast grey and sagebrush plain. The coyote and the jack rabbit were its only inhabitants—no bridges, no roads, all had to be made. Wisdom, energy and labor has done it all—roads are made, bridges are built, comfortable homes and fine farms are to be seen on every hand. Towns and hamlets, schoolhouses and churches, a prosperous and happy people will greet the new comer today.

Sawmills and flouring mills are seen at convenient distances up and down the valley, corn, tomatoes and melons are produced, and also apples, plums, and the hardy beans and vegetables for size and quality unsurpassed. The past year Fremont county raised 2,800,000 bushels of grain. We have unbounded range for horses, sheep and cattle. With us beets grown large, nutrious, and is a very profitable crop. One great drawback to us is the fact that nearly all of us have more land than we need, that is, we are land poor. The best of irrigated farms can be bought at from $5 to $20 per acre, and besides we have thousands of acres that can be acquired from the government.

Anyone desirous of any further information may learn by writing (and enclosing stamp for reply) to Hyrum Ricks at St. Anthony, Idaho; or Joseph Davidson of Rexburg.

Yours respectfully,
HYRUM RICKS.

TRUST THOSE WHO HAVE TRIED.

I suffered from Catarrh of the worst kind and have hopes for cure, but Ely's Cream Balm seems to do even that. Geoge Garrett, 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, 301 Sherman Ave., Boston, Mass.

A 10 cent trial size or the 50 cent size of Ely's Cream Balm will be mailed. Not by druggists. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., N. Y.

The results of an over-indulgence in food or drink are promptly relieved without pain or discomfort, by taking a few doses of HERBINE. Price 50 cents. R. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

To allay pains, subdue inflammation, heal foul sores and ulcers, the most satisfactory results are obtained by using BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. Price, 25 cts. and 50 cts. R. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

Have you a cough? A dose of BALLARD'S HORSEHOUND SYRUP will relieve it. Price, 25 cents and 50 cents. R. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

You can be cheerful and happy only when you are well. If you feel "out of sorts" take HERBINE. It will tone you up. Price 50 cents. R. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

Much pain and uneasiness is caused by piles, causing neither are nor sex. TABLER'S BUCKEYE PILE OINTMENT cures the most obstinate cases. Price 50 cts. in bottles, tubes 75c. R. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

Children who are troubled with Worms are pale in the face, fretful by spells, restless in sleep, have blue rings around their eyes, bad dreams, variable appetite, and pick the nose. WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE will kill and expel the pin worms. Price, 25 cents. R. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

Before the discovery of One Minute Cough Cure, children were frequently carried by coughing congregations. No cause for it now. F. C. Schirman, McCornick Building, corner Main street, First South.

If your child is cross or peevish, it is no doubt troubled with worms. WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE will remove the worms, and its tonic effect restores its natural cheerfulness. Price, 25 cents. R. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

NICE AND SWEET.

If you want to keep your refrigerator sweet and clean use P. V. Ice Tablets. Mountain Ice Co. P. A. Stearns, Mgr.

AN IMPORTANT TEST.

Your Life May be Prolonged by Applying It.

Do you realize the importance of the Kidneys and Bladder? Do you realize that make a lot of trouble—tear down the system and create gravel (stone in the Bladder). Women also suffer from so-called female weakness, which usually trouble really lies with the Kidneys and Bladder. Try the test. Put some urine in a bottle and let it stand twenty-four hours. If there is a sediment, a cloudy or milky appearance, your Kidneys are sick. If you are obliged to urinate often, especially during the night, if your urine stains linen, if you have scalding pains in passing it, if your back pains you, your Bladder and Kidneys are diseased, and you should at once take the greatest of all Kidney medicines, Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. It has cured the most distressing cases. It will cure you.

It corrects the bad effect of beer or whiskey and overcomes the alcoholic cases of Rheumatism and Dropsy, and acts gently yet promptly on the Bowels. Favorite Remedy is sold by one dollar a bottle or six bottles for five dollars, at druggists.

You may have a trial bottle of Favorite Remedy with a pamphlet of valuable medical advice sent free by mail postpaid, by sending your address to the DR. DAVID KENNEDY CORPORATION, Rondout, N. Y., and mentioning this "News." The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this liberal offer.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY BILL.

Governor to Appoint Four Prosecuting Officers Within 30 Days.

OTHERS ELECTED IN 1900.

New Law Will Enable Outlying Counties to Better Defend Themselves Against Transgressors.

By the passage of what is known as the district attorney bill by Utah or Wasatch, the outlying counties will be able to better defend themselves against cattle thieves and other lawless characters than ever before, and that too, at a considerable saving to the State. The members of the Legislature from these counties supported the measure almost to a man, and it will greatly relieve the county officers in their work of prosecuting offenders, providing as it does for the election of district attorneys in all of the seven judicial districts of the State. The first election of these officers will be held in this at the time other officers are chosen. The District is composed of the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Judicial districts, within the next thirty days. Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh. The duties attorney in all of the districts of the state except one shall receive an annual compensation of $1,000. The exception is that in the Second district the salary is $1,500, and in the Third district it is $1,000. The bill is an important one and reads in full as follows:

TEXT OF THE BILL.

An act creating the office of district attorney, prescribing their duties and powers thereof, fixing their salaries and to amend sections 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483 of the Revised Statutes of 1898.

It is enacted by the Legislature of the State of Utah:

Section 1. There is hereby created within the State of Utah, the office of district attorney whose duties, qualifications, duties and term of office shall be as is hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. That at the general election to be held in 1900 and quadrennially thereafter there shall be elected in each of the several judicial districts of the State an officer to be known as district attorney, whose term of office shall be for four years, beginning on the first Monday of January succeeding the election. That all other officers shall be elected by the qualified electors of the respective judicial districts of the State and shall take and hold their offices under the laws and regulations governing the election of the district judges.

Sec. 3. No person shall be eligible to the office of district attorney who, at the time of his election, is not a qualified elector of the district in respect of the judicial district for which he may be elected; nor shall any person be eligible to said office who has not been admitted to practice in the Supreme court of this State.

Sec. 4. Upon entering upon the duties of his office, each district attorney shall take the constitutional oath and shall give a bond in the penal sum of five thousand dollars for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, to be approved by the judge of the district.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the district attorney to appear and prosecute for the State in the district court of his district, in all criminal prosecutions, and in all civil cases in which the State may be interested, and render such assistance as may be required by the attorney general in all such cases pending in appeal in the Supreme Court; to shall attend the deliberations of the grand jury; he shall draw all indictments and informations for offenses against the laws of this State within his district and shall cause all persons indicted or informed against to be speedily arrested; he shall cause all witnesses for the State to be subpoenaed to appear before the court or grand jury, and shall examine carefully into the sufficiency of all appearance bonds that may be tendered to the district court of his district, and, upon the order of the court, he shall prosecute in the name of the State for recovery upon the forfeiture of any appearance or other bonds running to the State and enforce the collection thereof.

Sec. 6. The district attorney shall, when and wherever the other official duties, attend to all legal business required of him in his district by the attorney-general, without charge, when the business can be conveniently served. Any district attorney may, whenever he deems it necessary, appear and prosecute before any justice of the peace within his district, the preliminary examination of any person charged with a felony. All the duties as public prosecutor of any district attorney shall be assumed and discharged by the district attorney, except in cases of prosecutions for misdemeanors, and shall take charge of such preliminary examinations before justices of the peace.

Sec. 7. He shall at the close of every term of court, make a statement of all fines, penalties and forfeitures accruing to the State, adjudged and made final of such term, and also of all fines, penalties and forfeitures accruing to the State that have been collected or recovered by any other required to collect the same, stating such sum, rate and the time and place, and shall transmit such list to the State auditor, and shall pursue against such offender and the bondsmen of such officer or delinquent or duty of which he may be guilty.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of each district attorney to ascertain by all practicable means, whether any person, within his district, has embezzled or treated to his use, and he shall institute proceedings for the recovery of such sum, and shall report to the State auditor and to the attorney general, and shall transmit a copy of such list to the office of the state auditor and to the attorney general. He shall give on the first day of the session of each year, a report with the attorney general, stating the number of criminal prosecutions pending in his district, the nature of the offense charged, the number of convictions, the amount of fines and penalties imposed, and the amount collected. He shall call attention of the legislature to the particular operation of the law, and suggest such amendments, as to his judgment are necessary to perfect the same.

Sec. 9. It shall be the duty of the county attorney of any county within the district, upon the requisition upon the requisition of any examination before any justice of the peace of any person charged with a felony committed, or has been ordered bail to answer in the district court, to forward to the district attorney a transcript of the docket in such case, including a copy of the criminal complaint, and of the commitment, a list of the necessary witnesses in the case, with their postoffice address, and such a statement of the facts as will enable the district attorney to determine for what specific offense the information should be filed before the district court.

Sec. 10. No district attorney shall in any manner consult, advise, counsel or defend, within this State, any person charged with any crime, misdemeanor, breach of any penal statute or ordinance; nor shall he be qualified to prosecute or defend in the name of the State any case in which he has previously acted as counsel for the accused on the pending charge; nor shall he in any case compromise any cause or enter a nolle prosequi, either before or after the filing of an indictment or information, without the consent of the court.

Sec. 11. If at the convening of any term of the district court of the assembling of any grand jury in his district, the district attorney shall be absent or unable to perform his duties from sickness or other cause, or in any case in which he shall be disqualified, he shall, if the time permit, request some other district attorney of the State to appear and serve during his absence or disqualification, and in case no other district attorney can attend the court shall have the power to appoint some attorney to act for the State in the place of the district attorney, during the absence, inability or disqualification of said district attorney, and the person appointed shall have full power to discharge all the duties of said office during the absence, inability or disqualification of the district attorney and shall receive a reasonable compensation for his services, to be allowed by the court, and certified to the State auditor, who upon the allowance by the State board of examiners, shall issue his warrant therefor, which said fees shall be deducted from the salary of the district attorney.

Sec. 12. In case any district attorney shall fail or refuse to perform the duties of his office for a period of thirty consecutive days without reasonable excuse, or in case he shall be absent from the State or the district for ninety days, he shall be deemed to have forfeited his office, except that the governor may excuse as provided by the Constitution of this State, in the case of judicial officer. And in case any vacancy occur in the office of district attorney by death, resignation, absence, failure, or refusal to perform the duties or otherwise, the said office shall be filled in the manner prescribed for the filling of vacancies in State and judicial offices, and the appointee shall hold his office for the unexpired term, and shall be the case of appointees in state and judicial office.

Sec. 13. District attorneys shall be deemed to be State officers, and their salaries and such expenses as are provided herein shall be paid by the State in the manner prescribed for the payment of judges of the district courts. They shall receive the same mileage as is provided by such judges, and their salaries shall be in quarterly payments, which they shall take in lieu of all other compensation; and from and after the approval of the act the State auditor will be limited for any portion of the salaries of county attorneys in the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh judicial districts, nor for any portion of the salaries of district attorneys in the First, Second and Third judicial districts, after the first day of January, A. D. 1901.

Sec. 14. The annual salaries of the several district attorneys for the several judicial districts of the State shall be as follows:

In the First judicial district... $1,500
In the Second judicial district ... 1,500
In the Third judicial district ... 1,000
In the Fourth judicial district ... 1,500
In the Fifth judicial district ... 1,500
In the Sixth judicial district ... 1,500
In the Seventh judicial district ... 1,500
In the Twenty-fourth judicial district ... 1,500

Sec. 15. The duties conferred upon district attorneys in this act, shall be performed by the county attorneys of the respective counties of a judicial district until a district attorney is appointed or elected and qualified as provided by this act.

Sec. 16. The Governor shall within thirty days after the taking of effect of this act, appoint a district attorney in each of the following judicial districts, viz.: The Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh judicial districts, who shall hold their respective offices until the first day of January, 1901, and until their successors are elected and qualified. The said appointed district attorneys shall receive the salary stated in section 14 of this act, pro rated for the time of service; provided, that not more than one-half of the persons appointed to said offices shall belong to the same political party.

Sec. 17. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved March 9, 1899.

OBITUARY.

JOHN STEPHENS.

Died—In Cass county, Ill., February 15, 1899, John Stephens, aged 74 years.

Deceased was born in Davidson county, North Carolina, December 21, 1824, but came with his parents to Illinois in 1831, and was one of the earliest settlers in Schuyler county, where he has resided until recently when he moved to Cass county. His wife, who died seven months before, was a faithful Latter-day Saint, and their hospitable home has given shelter to many of the Elders, who will remember the old man with sympathies drawn out in behalf of those left to mourn the loss of a father, brother and a husband. Deceased leaves two sons, Reed and Alther, a daughter and three sisters, two of whom are faithful Latter-day Saints.

Foul-Smelling Catarrh.

Catarrh is one of the most obstinate diseases, and hence the most difficult to get rid of.

There is but one way to cure it. The disease is in the blood, and all the sprays, washes and inhaling mixtures in the world can have no permanent effect whatever upon it. Swift's Specific cures Catarrh permanently, for it is the only remedy which can reach the disease and force it from the blood.

Mr. B. P. McAlister, of Hazardville, Ky., had Catarrh for years. He writes:

"I could see no improvement whatever, though I was constantly treated with sprays and washes and other local remedies for Catarrh. Instead of inhaling remedies, I wish I had taken a dose of Swift's Specific when I was first troubled with Catarrh, for I feel that had I done so I would have escaped much suffering. It was hopeless to notice the effect Catarrh was having on my disease, and after thinking over the matter, I now it was necessary to resort to a cure for Catarrh, and I decided to try S. S. S. I started the medicine with no hope of being benefited, but after taking a few bottles my Catarrh was cured, and after a few bottles more had finished a permanent improvement. Continuing the medicine for a few weeks longer, and using a tonic, my health was the result."

To continue the wrong treatment for Catarrh is to continue to suffer. Swift's Specific is a real blood remedy, and cures obstinate, deep-seated diseases, which other remedies have no effect whatever upon. It promptly reaches Catarrh, and never fails to cure even the most aggravated cases.

S.S.S. For The Blood

is Purely Vegetable, and is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no dangerous minerals.

Books mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

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SURPLUS, ... $250,000

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Draw and sell exchange, make telegraphic transfers and circular letters of Credit, Buy and Sell Gold, and all points on the Pacific Coast. Issue letters of credit available in the principal cities of the world. Special attention given to the selling of cars and bullion. Advances made on bullion and other securities.

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