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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Wednesday, | November 28, 1888,

DIPHTHERIA EPIDEMIC.

The newspapers have said but little about the prevalence of diphtheria, over considerable areas in the northover considerable areas in the north-western states, but as a mitter of fact, lands (some \$3000 worth of property) the ravages of that terrible disease are so much more extensive and deadly so much more extensive and deadly so much are task to go to Utah. It will than were those of yellow fever in language, but he is studying diligently Florida, last summer, as to make the and will soon be able to talk some I latter scourge seem comparatively insignificant. Such is the statement of went to the island of Tutulla for a a Chicago paper. The same journal week's missionary trip. Two days af publishes a scientific article, which terward Manoa sent me word that describes what are supposed to be through word having reached there to the causes of the disease, the effect that the governor of Tutuila its symptoms, and the treatment which had received orders from the Germans should be followel in combiling it. to have me and all those who had The article states that in the present to Apia. He thought I had better rejoined the Church arrested and taken cpidemics, death does not, as a rule, turn immediately. Not wishing to do result from sufficiation, but from a so until I had visited the settlements failure of the heart. Here is the great or villages that I desired to, I sent back word where I would be each day danger. The throat symptoms are ex until I returned, and that if any officer tremely slight, until the child is almost dead. The diphtheritic patch present where to find me. I was inclined to think the thing was all a capard at on the throat, tonsils and palate are so first, but subsequent investigation has faint in many of these fatal cases as to shown that there was considerable escape attention until the sudden foundation for the report. Of course you are aware that the Germans have been dictating affairs, here for a year collapse of the coild demands an explunation, which is found in a grayish or two past. A German named Branpatch. The peculiar throat odor which daus has been prime minister to the frequently reveals diphtheria has been absent in many of these cases. Cook's \$30. This Brandaus having The constitutional symptoms are often bosent hatil the sudden flas I collapse. The article, in endeavoring to ac. The article, in endeavoring to ac- to proclaim on the two islands that if count for the epidemic, says it is prob- after the prodlamation, any Semoan ably due to the strain put upon the should join the Church he should be drainage by the abundant rainfall and imprisoned. That was the foundation the resultant interference with oat-flow. The best method of checking the surrend of the disease would be to had not got many miles from home be-had not got many miles from home besee that the house drains are in proper fore a vessel arrived from the capital bringing word that the natives on the condition. The following preventive island of Upolu had taken up arms, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tweifth measures are recommended :

be feasible. In those cases, as the case he would return, for if the of I am in those where it is feasible, government were overthrown he was hold disinfection of all sewer outlets and nicis by calorinated lime or solutions of chlorinated soda will be an excel ficially. iont means of preventing the entrance if a diphtheritic element or depressing effects of newer gas, which, while not itself causing the disease, so weak and the heart that the chief effects of diphtheria are localized

From this paragraph it would inferentially appear that sewerage is by no means a specific against dipatheria, one application for baptism, and that unless, in connection therewith, other a young boy. A good many are believprecautions are taken.

amount of scientific truth and good and see how things turn out. When common sense sufficient to justify their reproduction here:

"The earliest symptoms of the dis-ease are judistinguishable from those so to the capital and begin work right ease are indistinguishable

o'clock, badly worn out bodily, but could build our own houses and grow feeling well in spirits. Brother Manos our own food and be near mail cononr own food and be near mail con-nections and base of supplies. But these things will have to be developed was taken down with a heavy fever through exposure and exhaustion, he not being very strong. The rest of us were all right after a night's rest. Manoa is around all right again now. Your kind letter sent by the brethren, speak the language. It will take two four kind letter sent by the orethren, together with the shoes, shoe-mending "kit" and medicines came all right and was greatly appreciated, the shoes especially. Our friends also remem bered us in a very liberal manner. God bless you all for your kindness. or three years to get things well started, as the brethren have to have time to get the language, and we have to take things as we find them and make the best of them. We all feel, will in the work in which we are engaged, and there seems to be You say you wrote me under date of August 13. It has never reached me, nor have other letters for the same month. But I think, probably, I will get them yet, when we can go for our mail.

a lively and energetic spirit among all the missionaries. On account of the unsettled condition of affairs on the islands I don't think it would be wise for any more missionaries to come at present, though a dozen Elders with Since I last wrote you Brother C. K. Kapule has arrived from the Sandwich the language could be used to good Islands. He got here Aug. 13th, and advantage. has been here ever since. He has sold The brethren and sisters all send affectionate regards. And we all pray that you may be strengthened and blessed, and preserved from your enemies. Please to remember me kindly to Brother Geo. Q Canuoa and the

brethren at the oilice. Your brother in the Gospel, Joseph H. DEAN. THE STRUGGLE FOR SPOILS. Severe Arraignment of Receiver

Dyer's Course in the Church Cases. . S. ATTORNEY PETERS ALSO SCORED.

ludge Zane says the Claims for Compensation tion are "Grossly Exerbitant, Ex-

cessive and Unconscionable." The following is the full text of the petition of Zine & Zane, for the school interests, to be allowed to take a part in the contest now going on for the "Mormon" Caurch property :

In the Supreme Court of Utah Terri tory, June Term, 1888. The United States of America,

Plaintiff, The late Corporation the Church of

Jesus Christ of Latter day Saints and others, Defendants. o the Honorable Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah:

Respectfully represent unto your

the case he would return, for if the of school districts receive and land government were overthrown he was, hold all property of such dis-governor no longer. And that was the tricts, and receive, hold, ex-last we have heard of the matter, of-pend and apply all moneys and pro-last. ceeds to be suplied and expended to the use and benefit of the common The war altogether has been confined to Upolu, and has consisted of three to Upolu, and has consisted of three battles in which the rebels have been victorious Both parties are still in ment of teachers, and for all other arms and which way it will finally be decided depends upon the action of the

great powers, England, Germany and its common schools. America. Since the scare started, that is, that those who joined the Church That there is now in the possession and custody of Frank H. Dyer, the Receiver appointed by this court in the above cause, real estate obtained and held by the said late Corporation in ing, but they are alraid the Germans will violation of section 3 of an act of Con-

The following suggestions respecting this deadly malady seem to embody an need for hurrying, and they will wait vised Statutes of the United States. vised Statutes of the United States. described as follows: the war is over and things quiet down All the east half of lot six (6), block again, if the German's retain their

And Section 13 of an Act of Congress \$10,000, said claims aggregating \$52,-in force March 3, 1887, provides that 865 23; that said claims for allowances in force March 3, 1887, provides that the Attorney-General of the United were referred to the examiner in this case to take testimony as to the amount to be allowed; that the United States shall institute and prosecute proceedings to forfeit and escheat to the United States property acquired and held in violation of said section 3; said section 13 also declares that all States Attorney for Utah and the Territorial Commissioner of Schools both appeared for the Receiver in the such property as forfeited and escheat-ed shall be disposed of by the Secre-tary of the Interior, and the proceeds taking of such testimony, and no one appeared for the United States or for the said common schools; that on such thereof applied to the use and benefit examination the defendant corporation at first appeared by its solicitors, of the common schools of Uah Terri Your petitioners further allege that a

Messrs. Sheeks and Rawlins, and by them the first witnesses produced by the Receiver were caoss-examined; but afterwards, as petitioners are inportion of said real estate soon after the said Receiver came into possession formed and believe, they were in-structed by the defendants not to cross examine and not to contest the thereof was and is now rented by said Receiver to the agents of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter - day Saints; that rents to a large sum are claims of the Receiver or of his Solic now in his hands as Receiver, and other rents will be collected by him, all itors, and thereupon they cessed to make any further contest and the examination became and was wholly an

of which in equity and good conscience should be applied to the use and bene-fit of said common schools; that a por-tion of this land, without authority exparte examination by the Receiver and his Solicitors before said Referce. Your petitioners state that section 1875 of the Ravised Statutes of the Ua-ited States provides that a person from this court, has been and is now rented to agents of said Church, to be used as a tithing yard; and the renting

for such purpose is, your petitioners learned in the law shall be appointed protest, contrary to the true intent and spirit of the laws of Coffgress, and in each Territory as Attorney for the United States, d he is required to act in all cases as the attorney of the is so doing the said Receiver violated

his duty as such Receiver; but the rents that have been and shall be col-lected, if retained, your petitioners claim, should be regarded as proceeds case and in all contentions about said funds and property in the hands of the

of the land, and should be appropriated to the same purpose—the use and benefit of the common schools of this Receiver; that tais duty the oath pre-Territory. Your petitioners represent further Statutes of the United States imposed,

unto your honors that the late corpo-ration, the Caurch of Jesus Christ of appear against the United States, or to ration, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, after the 1st day of July, 1862, obtained and held in viola-tion of said section 3, and net for pur-poses of the worship of God, or for parsonages or burial grounds, other real estate to-wit: Parts of lots 2 and 7, block 88, plat A, Sait Lake City sur-tion of said section 3, and net for pur-poses of the worship of God, or for real estate to-wit: Parts of lots 2 and 7, block 88, plat A, Sait Lake City sur-tion of the surface of the surf ey, and bounded as follows: Begin may be reasonable, and if allowed, it is

ing at the southwest corner of said lot all the solicitor's fees that should be 2 and running thence north 25 rods, allowed against said fund; but petithence east 9 rods, thence south 12% tioners deny that any allowance for rods, thence west 4 rods, thence south 12% rods, thence west 5 rods to the future services to any person whatever should be made at this time.

place of beginning: Also all of lot 8, block 76, plat A, Sait Lake City survey; also all that portion of lot 5, in block 75, plat A, Sait Lake City survey, commencing at the northwest corner of said lot 5 exorbitant, excessive and unconscionof said lot 5, and running thence south 105 feet and 1', inches, thence east 324 able; that the allowances to the Refeet, thence north 105 feet 15 incnes, thence west 324 feet to the place of be-ginning; all of said lands being situthose rendered by himself and he can not be allowed for services for which his agents and iemployes may be alated in Salt Lake County, Utan Terrilowed and paid; that his rights and compensation and his conduct as Ra-

That on March 23rd, 1888, April 4th ceiver of this court must be treated 1888, and May 14th, 1888, the said Re-ceiver instituted actions in the Third by equitable principles, and as Re-ceiver he must have been industrious, Judicial District Court of Utan Terri-Judicial District Court of Utan Terri-tory against various defendants, and scientious; that the services which the measures are recommended: "In many cases drain regulation will not be feasible. In those cases, as the governor said if that was the governor said if the governor said the governor said the governor said the governor said the governor sat by said late corporation in violation of ence between the amount for which said section 3 of the act of July 1st, 30,000 sheep above mentioned could 1862, and not for purposes of the wor- have been rented and the amount for ship of God, or parsonages or burial which they were rented is about \$5000, grounds, and that the claims of the as your petitioners are informed and various defendants in said suits were believe, and that this smount should invalid, and prayed that the deeds of be deducted from said Receiver's comsaid various defendants be held to be pensation (if in view of his breaches

common school purposes; and that the colorable and the cloud upon the of duty be is deemed entitled to any district schools of said Territory are title created by said deeds be removed, compensation, and if it be that he so title created by said deeds be removed, compensation), and if it be that he so and that the possession of the said rented said sheep in return for any lands be adjudged to the said Receiver benefit to himself or in the hope for the uses and purposes mentioned in the said section 13 of the act of March 3rd, 1887. That afterwards, on or about the 9th

day of July, 1888, the said Receiver and fund in consequence of such wrongful the delendants to the suits above renting.

named compromised said suits, and in And your petitioners are further insaid complaint, except a portion of lot 8 in block 76, that said Receiver took the sum of \$34,666 15, 07 a note those the said defendant in compromise for again, if the German's retain their grip (which they are almost sure to do I am afraid) and the natives are still afraid of being arrested, I think I shati Commencing at the northeast corner should have been treated and applied as the land count for the state of th



of an ordinary sore throat; indeed, the constitutional symptoms of the latter often exceed them in severity. In the event of sore throat occurring in a child in a neighborhood where diph-theria is prevalent, the child's throat should be carefully examined, and if a good. We have received quite an exwhitish-gray patch be observed on the tonsils or palate or elsewhere, this should be touched with a pluch of sulphur, or where this for several reasons. is not feasible, a few drops of tincture of iodine should be poured on a handkerculef and hold before the mouth to inhale the vapor while the physician is sent for. The child's strength should be kept up with milk, or, perferably, kumyss, frequently given. Strong coffee is also of great child should be isolated from all other in sustaining the heart. children. Visitors should, if possible, not be allowed and should be pre-Alice lost her life by kissing a diphtheric cand, Cats, dogs, fowls, and rabbits should be kept out of the room, since these frequently convey the disease. There should be a small quantity of sulphur burned from time to time in the sick chamber. Everything which comes from the child should be disinfected. would be well also to fumigate the apartment in which the child was first taken sick. The child's food should be frequently given and be of greatly nu-

tritious quality. The spread of dipn-theria can be readily checked by isolating for a short time in a room by itself each child which suffers from a sore throat during a diphtheria epidemic Calldren during such an epidemic should be forbidden to indulge in indiscriminate kissing, whether of adults or children. The symptoms of the present malignant epidemic afe slight fever, slight swelling of the glands of the throat, and sudden exbaustion. All these are indistinguish-able from ordinary sore throat. Pre-vention on the lines already laid down gives better results than any treatment. The physician should be called carly in cases of sore throat in a diphtheritic neighborhood."

inaugurated more furiously or des-tructively than this time. From all inst Conference. All the missionaries ships crushed or cast ashore and des-trayed, with great loss of life and property; of lumber structures along the beach being either swept away or destroyed where they stood, "Come, come ve Saints, no toil nor of trains being blockaded, street cars inactive and a general sus-pension of business. Of course we have not heard all of it, but enough is Church, and all voted to sustain them at hand to inspire the belief that we are on the verge of a severe and protracted winter, a season during which the Storm King will probably reign more high-handedly than he has for many years. We fail to find a parallel in our recollection of recent years when the season opened so inauspiclously; and if what is to come shall prove to be improperly indexed by what we already have, there will be abundant cause for rejoicing and thankfulness.

THE SAMOAN MISSION.

Interesting Account and Statistics From its President.

AUNUU, Samoan Islands,

of said lot, running thence south ten at headquarters, and thereby sound (10) rods; thence west ten (10) rods; the thing to the bottom and see what thence north ten (10) rods, thence east they will do. . I can bear anything betten (10) rods to the place of beginning; they will do. I can bear abytimg over ter than uncertainty. I leel certain that the Lord will overrule it all for good. We have received quite an ex-Sait Lake City survey, bounded as foltensive advertizing as it is.

lows: Commencing at a point ten (10) rods west of the northeast corner of I have not done much missionary work yet outside of this little island, said lot and running thence south ten Having some (10) rods, thence west seven (7) rods, thence north ten (10) rods, thence east forty souls here that have accepted my testimony and joined the Church, I seven (7)rods, to the place of begin-ning; also part of lots three (3) and four (4), in block eighty-eight (88), plat A, Salt Lake City survey, County thought it foolish to leave them in ignorance and run to hunt other bap-tisms, until I could ground them sufficiently in the faith that they and Territory aforesaid, and bounded could stand alone, or until some one as follows: Commencing at a point could come and take my place. My four (4) rods north of the southeast corner of said lot four (4), rnnning thence north sixteen (15) rods, thence policy has always been to labor as hard to keep a member as to get a new one, and not to spread my wiggs over east twenty (20) rods, thence south twelve and one-half (12%) rods, thence more eggs than I can keep warm. And to carry the hen comparison a little further, I can assure you it has kept me busy "clucking and scratching" to keep my little brood straight. Another west fourteen (14) rods, thence south three and one-half (2%) rods, thence west six (6) rods to the place of be-ginging; also all the south half (%) of reason is that I have had to get the ots five (5) and six (6), in block eightylanguage, which I have not yet ac ight (88), as the same are platted in complished by considerable, having plat A, Salt Lake City survey, County a grossly inadequate valuation of said and Territory aforesaid; also all those property; that no evidence was heard certain tracts of lan 1 situate in said by the court in regard to said combeen here but a little over four months. and I have also been working with the natives oulding us a meeting house. county and Territory known as the "Church Farm,"described and bound-Since the brethren arrived we have been working every day together on it, ed as follows: All that portion of lots and finally got it finished last Saturday. ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thir-teen (13) and fourteen (14), block thirty-eight (38), Big Field ten acre It is 36 x 18 feet and very comfortable and commodious, and we all feel proud of it. The roof is of thatchplat, Territoria: survey, containing work of cocoanut leaves. The posts are round cocoanut trees with the bark hewn off and the floor is covered sixteen and seventy two one hundreths (16 72 100) acres, which is included. within the limits of the north-east quarter of section 24; also the east half of the northeast quarter; with clean white coral pebbles from the beech with a good sprinkling of sea shell's among them. I made a also parts of lots 1 and 5 commencing stand by hewing a large coceanut tree flat on one side and placing it flat side at a point south 14 rods from the northeast corner of lot d, section 23, there west 48 4-10 rods, thence south 96 rods, thence south 19 deg., east

up on two posts firmly planted in the ground. I made it as nice as I could with a hatchet and an old jack plane 11 2-10 rods to the west bank of water that Manoa has. litch, south 25 deg. 44 rods, more or Elder Wood says it is a nice piece of Elder Wood says it is a nice product or corner of section 23; then the southeast furniture, and he ought to know hav-ing worked in Brother Dinwoodey's rods, more or less, to the southeast corner of lot 5, thence north 146 rods of the place of beginning, containing store. In commemoration of the completion of the house, we had a feast last Saturday, and then an entertainment, which was quite cred-

to the place of beginning, containing, 73 35-100 acres, more or less; also one THE EASTERN STORMS. The winter season was certainly never The winter season was certainly neve half of the street on the north side of all the above described land centaining 1 621% 100 acres, more or less; also part of the southwest quarter of section 24, commencing at a point 28 rods west from the southeast corner of said quarter section, thence running north 30 deg. east 56 rods to the east line of northeastern points come tales of were present, also all the Saints that said quarter section, thence north 111% ships crushed or cast ashore and des-

> 26, containing 127 acres, more or less; also part of the southeast quarter of section 23 commencing at the northeast corner of said quarter section, thence running south 160 rods, thence west 160 rods, thence north 104 rods, more or less, to the River Jordan, thence down said river 9 rods, more or less, thence east 2 rods, thence along the east bank of water ditch north 25 deg. east 56 2-10 rods, thence east 127 rods to the place of beginning, containing 15422-100 acres more or less; also part of the northeast on arter or with their faith and prayers. The statistical report of the mission was then read, which is as follows:

Statistical report, Samoan Mission, to Qctober 6, 1888:

tained

Missionaries — Male, 5, female, 2. Elders, 2. Priests, 1. Deacons, 3. Total officers, 6. Members—Male, 13, female, 16; total members, 29; total officers and members, 35. Children under 8—Male, 2, female, 8; total chil-dren, 10; total souls, 56. Deaths, 1. We also organized a Sunday School and Relief Society, with the following officers, who were unanimously susalso part of the northeast quarter of also part of the northeast quarter of section 26, containing 127 acres more or less; also part of the northwest quarter of section 24, commencing 14 rods south from the northeast corner of said quarter section, running thence west 160 rods, thence south 146 rods, thence east 160 rods, thence north 146 rods to the place of beginning, con-taining 146 acres more or less, also one half of the street on the north side of said quarter section, containofficers, who were unanimously sus-

Wm. O. Lee Superintendent of the Sunday School; A. Beesley and S. Manos, counselors, F. B. Dean, Presi-dent of the Relief Society; Louisa C. Lee and Leutuva, Counselors, Paside of said quarter section, containing 2 acres; also part of the northwest quarter of section 25, commencing at the southwest corner of said quarter section, thence running north 160 rods, thence east 132 rods, thence south 30 deg. west 92 rods, thence south 69 6-10 loga was chosen a missionary to travel with me on the island of Tutuila. He was ordained a Priest. Chief Lemaza made a few remarks. Singing. Benerods, thence west 50 rods, thence

en treated and applied that the solicitors of said cor-poration were the attorneys between \$75,000 and a 1 attorneys of said defendants, except one, in said compromises, and thereby admitted that the land had been obtained by the late corporation and was then held by the defendants for the late corpora-tion in violation of said acts of Congress, and that the plaintiff was en-titled to recover if said acts were valid, an 1 in effect admitted that the money be held accountable for the loss to the fund and to the common schools. caused by the compromise upon received should be substituted for said lands, and should be applied for the benefit of said common schools; that the real estate above mentioned; benefit of said common schools; that and this loss your petition-the order of this court authorizing the ers charge, on information and belief, the order of this court authoriz ng the ers charge, on information and belief, said Receiver to compromise said suits is not less than \$135,000; and that, fin-

was made by the court, as your peally, if said Receiver be allowed any titioners are informed and believe, compensation at this time, it should solely upon the recommendations and representations of the Receiver and not in any view exceed \$5000. representations of the Receiver and Your petitioners further represent his solicitors, who stated to the court that they are informed and believe that that the estimates in the petition for the said Receiver now claims through his solicitors that the common schools of this Territory have no beneficial inauthority to compromise were the actual and reasonable values af said tracts under the circumstances, and terest in the money and notes received that said compromises were fair and by him for the compromise upon the by him for the compromise upon the land acquired by the late corporation reasonable; your petitioners charge, nowever, that said tracts of land were and held in violation of the third sec-tion of the Act of Congress of July 1st, worth \$225,000 and that \$84,666 15 was 1862, or in the rents collected from the property; that no evidence was heard by the court in regard to said comreal escate now in possession of the Receiver; your petitioners insist that this claim of the Receiver and of his promises, and your petitioners believe that the court was misled by the said solicitors is urjust and inequitable: that neither the United States nor any representations and recommendations of the Receiver and his solicitors; that of its officers, nor the Receiver had the power to deprive the common schools of their right to have such the said order of the court required the Receiver to report said compro-mises to the court for its approval land converted into money or other and that such report has not been proceeds, or of the rents thereof, and to have the same applied to their use Your

made.

should

petitioners forther that said compr and benefit; and that this attempt to rep defeat their rights shows the necessity of their being heard and of their being compromises should be set aside; but in they are allowed to stand, then the allowed to protect and defend their interests; that inasmuch as the equitthey are allowed to stand, then the money or notes or other evidences of indebtedness, or the proceeds thereof, taken for and in lieu of said land, man be applied as the land and the pro-ceeds there were required to be apable rule with respect to parties is that a party has an interest in the sub-ject matter of the suit either in possesceeds there cwere required to be ap-plied by said section 13, to the use and benefit of the common schools of this Territory; that the right of the comsion or in expectancy, which is likely either to be defeated or to be either to be diminished by the Receiver claims (the Receiver and his solicitors being in this proceeding, the non schools to the land attached to and followed the money or other property into which the land was converted, until it is applied to the use and ben-efft of the common schools; that it was not in the power of the power claimants), in such cases such party has an interest i resisting such claims, has an interest " resisting such claims, and is a proper party; and inasmuca as the common schools of this Terri-tory are interested in the funds and property in the hands of the Receiver, to the value of the real estate and the rents and profits thereof, and of the proceeds of the real estate converted into money by the Receiver, in the compromise, and that ho one is ap-pearing in behalf of the common schools and resisting such claims, and was not in the power of the Receiver and the late corporation, by com-promise or otherwise, to deprive the common schools of the use and benefit of the proceeds of lands obtained or held in violation of the said Act of July 1st, 1802; that the United States, under the law, have no interest in said land or in its proceeds, and the officers of the government must keep their hands schools and resisting such claims, and that the fund is likely to be greatly di-minished by said claims, the appearoff, except to aid in its application as provided by law, to the use and bene-fit of the said common schools. Your petitioners further represent that the said Receiver now has in his possession the sum of \$75,000, received in common for cattle and other ance of some one for the commo schools is rendered absolutely neces

sary, to the ends of justice; and the facts that the Commissioner of School facts that the Commissioner of Schools of this Territory is employed by said Receiver, against the interests of said schools, and that the United States Attorney for this Territory is also employed against the common schools, and that the Receiver bimself is an officer of the United States, and that they are claiming that by a compro-mise, the said schools have already been deprived of a large portion of the pro-ceeds of said lands, and that there proceeds have become the property of in compromise for cattle and other In compromise for cattle and other property; that said property, as your petitioners are informed and believe, was worth at the time, \$250,000; that it was estimated by the parties to this suit, in a stipulation of facts made October 19th, 1887, to be worth the sum of \$268,982.39; and that this trans-action between the Receiver and the defendant corporation was made with. defendant corporation was made with-out authority from this court.

proceeds have become the property of the United States, furnish additions!

out authority from this court. That since the appointment of said Receiver he has obtained possession of 30,000 sheep, the property of the de-fendant corporation; and after receiv-ing the same he rented them without any authority from this court and without public notice, to one W. L. Pickard, a surety upon said Receiver's bond, at the rate of twenty cents per head per annum, when the customary head per annum, when the customary price was from forty to fifty cents per head, and that in such renting of said sheep, the fund sustained a loss of about \$5,000.

about \$5,000. Y ur petitioners further represent that they are informed and believe that there is property to a large amount, of which said Receiver has not taken possession, that was owned by said defendant componention and was arount, of which said Receiver has not taken possession, that was owned by said defendant corporation and was in the possession of its agents, or of others for said corporation, after said Receiver qualified; and that he could have taken or obtained possession of said property by the use of reasonable diligence as Receiver, and that his failure to do so was from want of at-tention to his duties as Receiver or from wilful negligence, or through

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DOCTORS' BILLS

Nearly al diseases originate from inaction of the liver, and this is especially the case with chills and fever, inter-mittent fevers and malarial diseases cine in the market for the cure of liver or bowel diseases.-Zelegraph, Dubuque, Iowa.



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