DESERET EVENING NEWS MOT VDAI-

Little Pimples Turn to Cancer.

Cancer often results from an im-purity in the blood, inherited from erations back. Few people are enirely free from some taint in the blood, and it is impossible to tell when it will preak out in the form of dreaded Canser. What has appeared to be a mere simple or scratch has developed into the most malignant Cancer.

"I had a styere Gancer which was at first saly a few blotches, that I thought would soon pass away. I was treated by several able physicians, but in spite of their efforts the Can-cer surved undit mean cerspread until my con-ditiou became alarning. After many months of

the the last lif tle seab drouned off. and not a sign of the disease Gillsburg, Miss.

It is dangerous to experiment with Cancer. The disease is beyond the skill of physicians. S. S. S. is the only cure because it is the only remedy which goes deep enough to reach Cancer.

S.S.S. The Blood (Swift's Specific) is the only blood remedy guaranteed Purely Vegetable. All others contain potash and mer-cury, the most dangerous of minerals. Books on Cancer and blood diseases mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

and that is this: It is not in the indrawn on the floor of this House, but in the memorials and protests placed upon the desks of mem-bers yesterday. It is charged that the of Utah has broken her compac with the government of the United States by the election of one who is dleged to have been guilty of the misunlawful cohabitation Utah has Now, sir, if the State of broken that compact by the election a man supposed to be involved in this ystem of marriage that obtained in tah, if they have broken the compact y the election of one chargeable with this offense, then, sir, they have but followed the example of the present administration of the United States government by ignoring the charges against the man whom they

vished to represent them. I affirm that since the admission of Utah as a State, when men were recommended for federal appointments, the office being within the gift of the President of the United States, to be confirmed by the Senate of the United States, objections were urged against hem of the same character as those urged against the member from Utah but the President of the United States and the Senate committees having the matter in charged ignored those pro-tests and objections, and these men were appointed to the respective offices they sought and obtained. Mr. Hopkins. Do you say that the resent administration, when appoint-

ng anybody-

The Speaker, Does the gentleman from Utah yield? Mr. Hopkins. I desire to ask the gentleman if he makes the charge They were dealing with a delagate who Congress of the United States, and throughout the discussion it was al-The Speaker-Does the gentleman leged that the reason for taking excep-

"BER 11, 1899.

have one monster nation etition large enough to make the memublic demand that Roberts be cast

And yet, having collected such a pe ition as that, and by such methods, you come here and propose to stop of resentative of a sovereign State from iking the oath of office. Do you think at will not establish a precedent that Il bring chaos sometime on the flo this House? You can not do evil at good may co The Speaker-The time of the gentle-

ian has expired. Mr. Newlands-Mr. Speaker, I ask nanimous consent that the gentleman e allowed twenty minutes within which

The

o conclude his remarks. Mr. Tayler of Ohio-I object. I will, owever, yield the gentleman ten minites of my time. Speaker-The gentleman from

Ohio [Mr. Tayler] yields ton minutes to the gentleman from Utah. Mr. Roberts of Utah-Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio. Since the charge that I made concerning the probable questions that may arise in onnection with this question of Utah aving broken the compact with United States is questioned, and as I may have failed to make it plain because hurried by the remembrance that my time was limited, I recur to the matter again and read from a letter of one of the Supreme court judges of the State of Utah, Mr. R. N. Baskin, a non-Mormon, addressed to a friend now in

the city of Washington, and which I ara permitted to use. I read from the orl-Both Mr. Roberts and myself were

verwhelmingly elected by the same onstituency and by nearly the same ajority. I am not aware of a single nstance of a Democratic member of the class which in former days was commonly designated Gentlle having roled against Mr. Roberts, notwithstanding the charges so widely spread since his election were currently made against him in the campaign by his Reblican opponents. That the movement against Mr. Rob-

erts is political is shown by the facts that other members of the "Mormon" Church against whom like charges are made continue to hold important office under the appointment of McKinley. Yet not a single word of objection to their continuance in office is heard from the Republican politicians, who in this State are most active in the effort to array public sentiment throughout the nation against seating Mr. Roberts

One John C. Graham, the editor of the Provo Enquirer, a rank Hannaite theet, is postmaster at Provo City. which is among the principal cities of the State. He was appointed by Mo-Kinley. One Orson Smith is also postnaster, under an appointment by McKinley, of Logan, another principal city of the State. These gentlemen's appointment was opposed on the same unds urged against Mr. Roberts, the administration evidently did not consider the objection sufficient grounds for withholding the appointment. Against both of these postmisters in-formations have been filed and are pending in the district court charging them with the same offense of unlawful cohabitation as Mr. Roberts, by information, is charged with, yet no efort whatever is being made by the Republicans, who are so active against Mr. Roberts, to have Mr. McKinley de-pose either of these postmasters. Mr. Speaker, much misrepresentation

has taken place over what is called the Roberts case. Cox. Will the gentleman from

Utah allow me to interrupt him? Mr. Reberts of Utah. I decline to be nterrupted. It is charged that polyamous marriages are now going on in effance of the laws and the compact etween my State and the United States. This supreme court judge in this letter, in continuing, says:

Another of the misrepresentations made by the Republican politicians of against the seating of M that new polygamous marriages are being covertly formed under the sanction of the "Mormon" authorities. There is o foundation for such a charge. It was first made by the Salt Lake Tribune (the Republican organ) during the campaign previous to Mr. Roberts's elec-At the time I visited every part of the State, attended many political meetings, and took special pains to in-quire of the reputable citizens of both parties with whom I came in contact regarding the truth of this charge, and rom the information then and sinc btained there is no doubt in my mini But that such marriages since Wilford Woodruff, as President of the "Mor-mon" Church, issued the manifesto prohibiting polygamy, plural marriages have ceased and the masses of the mons" understand that such mar riages are no longer sanctioned by the Church. While such is the case, it is true that some of the old polygamous relations are kept up, not, however, by ermission or connivance of the Church uthorities. The revolution regarding polygamy which has followed the Edmunds-Tucker law is much more radical and effec-tive than at the time of the passage of said law I mainged it could possi-bly be. Time was fast obliterating all traces of polygamy, and it was a sub-ject regarding which the people had almost ceased to think or talk about until this crusade was started. Polygamy is doomed in this State and cannot be restored by the Church, even if it desired to do. The exceptional cases in which gation of this case be referred to the committee on the judiciary, for I tell you, sir, that making a charge against up are coincidents which are of no more a sovereign State for breaking its com-pact with this government is a very serious matter, especially since it may significance than the irregular relation thereto; for I assert this that If the people of Utab were guilty of breaking the compact by clocking the compact by clocking the compact by clocking the there would have been exbreaking the compact by electing a standing such a penalty might follow man charged with being a violator of Now, Mr. Speaker, I thought it prop-Now, Mr. Speaker, I thought it prop-er that this statement by this reliable man should be made here for the pur-pose of meeting the accusation so recklessly made. I deny that the State of Utah has broken her compact or has any intention or desire to break compact with the United States. break the asking for my political rights upon the floor of this House I do not champion the couse of polygamy. There is no oc casion for championing that cause. It is a question that is settled, and, r. I hold it an honor that in the annals of the State of Utah I will be known as one who assisted in bringing about the settlement of that question upon the floer of the Constitutional 'envention of that State. I am not her to represent polygamy. I am not here to advocate it, I am not here to ask a repeal of the provision in the Constitu tion of my State which places that practice now under the han of con-





question to a settlement by a majority vote, for the reason that they are fear-

ful that if the matter should be pro

ceeded with in the regular way, unde

resolution to expel the member from

cessary two-thirds vote to accom

I understand, sir, that these immun

ties are not given for the benefit of the individual members. They are given

rather as a protection to his constitu-ency, who are entitled to his service

as their representative. And, there fore, I invoke the protection that

given to the constituency of a sovereig State against the proceedings that ar

Instituted here to deprive me of the privilege of being sworn in as a mem ber of this House. Privilege, did say? I do not mean that. I am no

asking any privilege in this House.

am not begging any favor of the me

bers of this House. Under the shadov of the Constitution of the United

States, I demand, both for myself and

for the people of my State, the protec-tion that is due to us. It is a demand that I make and not a favor that I ask.

[Applause on the Democratic side and

n the galleries.) The Speaker. Order must be main

tained in the House and in the galleries Mr. Roberts of Utah. I call atten-

tion to one or two, at least, of the pre-cedents that have been referred to by

that the charges made against then

them were at least able to say that they made them upon the fact of an

ndictment against these gentlemen for

The member from Ohio [Mr. Tayler]

has no indictment against me in his

possession upon which to base his ob-

I take it there is a wonderful difference

between objecting to a member because

an indictment is in hand charging trea-son and an objection based upon cer-

tain affidavits of somebody or other ex-

pressing the bellef that a member is

I call attention to the precedent cited

by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Richardson] in the Forty-third Congress, the case of Mr. Cannon. I

can add nothing to the force of that

gentleman's argument except to say

that in the case of Mr. Cannon the

House was dealing with a Delegate

of the people of a sovereign State.

is created by a statute passed by the

m a territory, not the representative

ctions to my taking my oath

guilty of a misdemeanor

re flimsy ones, yet those who made

and John M.

high treason.

emen on both sides of this cham-In the case of Boyd Winchester

Blce, while it is conceded

Utah, they could not marshal th

plish that purpose

ROBERTS' ELOQUENT PLEA.

Full Text of His Speech Made on the Floor of the House

as Reported in the Congressional Record.

But that does not seem to be

to show that I was ever arraigned of

condemned for any crime whatsoever since the promulgation of the amnesty proclamations of the Presidents of the

nited States, and hence no competent

grounds for believing me guilty of any offense that disqualifies me for the of-fice to which I was elected. The gentle-

nan seemed also to forget the fact that

a state government and that that sal-abling Act also had a provision em-bodied in it that qualified all the male citizens within the limits of said Ter-ritory to participate in the election of

delegates to form the new State's Con-stitution. That Eabling Act was par-

created by the Edmunds-Tucker law. The gentleman seems also to forget

that in addition to that fact we have

had a State Constitution framed; and

framing the State Constitution of Utah

sovereign State, declaring under its Constitution who of her citizens should

All of these things have transpired,

Mr. Speaker, since confession to the

misdemennor that is referred to by the gentleman from Ohio; any one of which

is sufficient to remove the ineligibility charged. Were it not that I am so lith

stage of the discussion, I should be

pleased to enter into the consideration

of all the questions which have been

raised by the gentleman and read the

member from Utah, is that upon affi-davit and other papers in his posses-

sion the gentleman from Ohio is con-

vinced that ever since confession to a

misdemeanor-since 1889-the applicant for his seat has been a persistent law-

And now, Mr. Speaker, as to the mat-

er in which these charges are made

It has been about fifteen months since they began, since the Representative

transgressing it. Other men charged

vet no complaint was made against

No, it did not suit the purpose of those

by

the

who had this present agitation in hand

I understand that the members of

Congress are granted certain privileges

while in attendance upon this House. It would be impossible to arrest any

one of the members upon the charge of a misdemeanor. And yet you would

in as a member of this House upon the

this House you propose-that is, the coterie of men who have entered into

BAD COMPLEXIONS

RED ROUGH HANDS

FALLING HAIR

PREVENTED BY

nember-elect.

ited in the time allotted to me at

contention on this point.

alty of the law?

sīr,

charged.

satisfactory to the President

evidently the acilon of the Conven

to say to the gentleman

Allow me

I new yield thirty minutes to the in this country, is that one is regarded as innocent until he is proven to be man from Utah, Mr. Roberts, Without objection, the The Speaker. guilty. nieman from Utah will be heard, the case here. There was no objection. from Ohio that he has no court record

Mr. Roberts of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I at that the document which I now of to the Clerk's desk be read. The clerk read as follows:

stificate of citizenship, United States (america, Territory of Utah, ss:

it remembered, that on the 6th of September, in the year of our since the confession to a misoemeanor, to which he has referred, there was ri one thousand eight hundred and States an enabling act, authorizing the people of the Territory of Uiah to form a State government and that that Enhy-two, Brigham H. Roberts, late Esgland, in the Kingdom of Great present of Centerville, in the resaid, appeared in al district court of the United a and for Utah Territory led to the said court to be adbecome a citizen of the United of America, pursuant to the di-is and requirements of the sevticularly framed to remove the disquall-fications and disabilities which had been f Congress in relation thereand the said Brigham H. Roberts, a thereupon produced to the court de such declaration ion and taken such oaths in by the said acts required, therein the said Brigham H. Roberts be sitted and he was accordingly ad-ted by the said court, to be a citithe United States and his advisers, since Utah was admitted as a State United States of America. into the Union upon it and has taken upon itself the responsibilities of a mony whereof the seal of the court is hereupon affixed, this 6th September, in the year one ight hundred and eighty-two exercise the elective franchise and be qualified for holding office. rear of our independence the

A. C. EMERSON. Clerk. Miers of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, 1 to a question of privilege. In ing sents some members were unte crough to be called late and, a few seats were left, were to take seats in front. Now, lemen who were more for will take the seats they selected thus not obscure our view-

specific language both of the Enabling act and the State Constituion of Utah, That is a question of the Speaker. and gentlemen will please rewhich will prove beyond question my The second charge, which is supposed to go to the question of eligibility of the

B. Roberts of Utah. Mr. Speaker. urs to me that the question now e the House is a most extraordinme, and the discussion has n remarkable. Already at the ex's desk the oredentials of the memfrom Utah have been read. The stion of his citizenship having been used upon the floor of this House, I wight it proper that the prima facie breaker in the State of Utah. If that be true, let me ask why it is that the gentleman from Utah has not been pun. of that eitizenship should also

sir, following those two docuasis. I wish to submit a citation from ecognized authority relative to the is of the House in such cases, based a its precedents for more than a fred years. I read from "McCrary's aw of Elections," chapter 4:

Sec. 104. Where two or more persons im the same office, and where a delal investigation is required to setthe contest upon the merits, it is is necessary to determine which of claimants shall be permitted to milty and to exercise the functions of its office pending such investigation. the office were to remain vacant sding the contest it might frequently pen that the greater part of the m would expire before it could be lied, and thus the interests of the peo-le might suffer for the want of the es of a public officer. Besides, if mere institution of a contest was be deemed sufficient to prevent the saring in of the person holding the utials, it is easy to see great and serious injustice might

goes no further than the charge of a misdemeanor-not a charge of felony. I this were the rule, it would only enecessary for an evil-disposed peran to contest the right of his success-hi rival and to protract the contest as at as possible, in order to deprive matter of his office for at least a part from Utah was advertised throughout this land as a defiant lawbreaker. And the term. And this might be done a contest having little or no merit yet, sir, I walked the streets of Salt Lake City in open day, within easy reach of the law, and my faults lay open to the law if I were guilty of his side, for it would be impossible discover, in advance of an investigata, the absence of merit. And, again, if the party holding the ordinary crewith the same offense were arrested, pleaded before the courts of Utah, and tials to an office could be kept out of the office by the mere institution of a were fined for the very offense alleged against this member from Utah, and test, the organization of a legisla are body, such, for example, as the use of Representatives of the United tates, might be altogether prevented 7 instituting contests against a mafity of the members, or, what is more to vindicate the law quietly and by the usual methods. They desired pare apprehended, the relative strength d political parties in such a body might be changed by instituting ticularly to have this case upon which to arouse the sentiment of the country sts against members of one the other of such parabout polygamy. Not until my busi-ness called me East did they undertake La These considerations have Eade it necessary to adopt, and to make any charges against me. But shortly after my departure for the East they began this agitation, resultadhere to, the rule that the person ding the ordinary credentials shall ing in the present sentiment of the country now aroused against the domisqualified and allowed to act pending intest and until a decision can be nant church in Utah and the State's

Now, gentlemen, that is the statement Now, gentlemen, that is the statement w one who is learned in the law of fections, one whose book is authority is this country. And if it is the rule the three of Bacconsentatives in cases the House of Representatives in cases but arise to the dignity of a contest, fai arise to the dignity of a contest, by lafinitely more should that rule be desred then only a ved when only a mere protest in hade against a member who presents limed to take his oath of office? limed to take his oath of office? I set proceed to the consideration of the charges that are supposed to justify that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Nyler] himself concedes to be an un-usal proceeding, and which my friend a this side, Mr. Richardson, of Tennes-as has demonstrated to be an un-predented proceeding. The gentle-han from Ohio bases his charge upon a tent record to the effect that some

cont record to the effect that some invice years ago the member from Utah finded guilty to the charge of a mis-

headed guilty to the charge of a mis-demensor. The sentleman seems to be will done to the fact that since the date of his alleged court record on this sub-let we have had two presidential am-batts proclaimed that have been ap-liad to men disqualified under the Ed-made. Tucker act. I understand—and gentlemen who are have still certainly appreciate the bare of the fact—that the presumption of aw is that people keep the law. The mean is that they are innocent will they are proven to be guilty. This emark, however, will not reach the machine or the sense of justice of mean and possible fact. the disappointed to find that the gen-The most effective ekin purifying and beautifying scap in the world, as woll as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. It strikes at the cause of bad complexions, red, rough hands, falling hair, and baby blemishes, viz. the clogged, irritated, inflamed, overworked, or slug-eigh Pourse. liman from Tennessee, in unot reliev teriews from the press, did not reliev 5 that remark. I refer to a remark that remark. I refer to a remark that could man from Iowa, wh a noted in the press of this city as any the induces the member-elect free Utah proves his innocence, that is though yole against him! I thought, sir, that the practice under gish Pones

ished for his lawbreaking? Certainly there was no lack of distions to him was that they could do so because he was unprotected by the provisions of the Constitution, and yet, osition to execute the law on the partthose charged with its administra-on. Its administration was in the notwithstanding he was but a hands of non-Mormons. Its administra delegate, still the objection to his taking the oath was tabled and he was tion and all its machinery were in the permitted to enjoy all the privileges of hands of those who had no sympa

with men of the religious faith of the a delegate It is to be remarked, sir, in this conrepresentative from Utah. How is it, then, that he could be an open and denection, and gentlemen may be aston-ished at it, that the course of nature was not disturbed by this action of a fiant lawbreaker and yet escape the pen-Republican Congress. Notwithstanding an alleged polygamist was permitted The gentleman's objection, then, based not upon a court record, but upon affidavits and papers that have been remain upon the floor of this House supplied him by personal enemies of the did not transpire, as it is said have transpired in ancient Rome a lit-tle ere the mighty Julius fell-the member-elect from Utah. And now, I wish to turn briefly for moment to another branch

stood not tenantless, of the crimes charged against the Rep-resentative from Utah. There is no sheeted dead did not stand and gibber in the streets of Rome. The sun was not darkened nor was the moon turned charge that has ever been made against to blood. Actually, sir, the rain con-tinued to fall upon the just and the him constituting a felony. The only charge, even in the judgment of these people who have been seeking to enunjust alike, [Laughter and apcompass his expulsion from the House,

Gentlemen of the Democratic party, some few of whom may perhaps tremble a little at the monster petition that is to be presented to the House, pretending to voice the sentiment of the country upon the case of the mem-ber from Utah, I want to call your attention to another thing, and that is that notwithstanding a Republican Congress seated Cannon, yet the Republican party really survived its ac-tion. [Laughter.] Why, it is here today, and I believe, gentlemen of the majority, that it could survive even if it should seat the present Representa-tive from the State of Utah now.

the gentleman have expired. Mr. Roberts of Utah. 1 am sorry. Mr. Newlands. I ask unanimouse consent that the gentleman be allowed

Mr. Boutelle of Maine. I hope the claimant will be given time enough to at least attempt to make some an-swer, if he has any, to the indictment brought against him by the people of the United States.

The Speaker. The Chair will say for the information of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Richardson] that but ten minutes of his time remains, and thirty-seven minutes of the time of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Tayler]. Mr. Richardson. How much time re-mains to this side?

The Speaker. Ten minutes. Mr. Newlands Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Utah [Mr. Roberts] be allowed to conclude his remarks, and that the time allegation of some one that I am guilty of a missiemeanor. The thing for which the law itself could not lay a hand on me while in attendance upon fixed for the debate be extended to that

Mr. Tayler of Ohio. I object to that, Mr. Speaker. There was an hour and

Mr. Speaker. There was an hour and a half given to that side. They can use it as they will. The Speaker. What is the pleasure of the gentleman from Tennessee? Mr. Richardson. I think I only used forty-five minutes, and I gave the gentelman from Utah thirty minutes, which would leave fifteen minutes, The Speaker. The gentleman from Tennessee used fifty minutes,

Mr. Richardson. Then, Mr. Speaker, after consultation with gentlemen here to whom I had agreed to yield time, they now prefer not to take it and are perfectly willing to surrender that time to the gentleman from Ltah, and I give

him the remainder of the time. The Speaker. The gentleman from Utah has ten minutes. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Roberts of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I will refer briefly to the Whittemore case, from South Carolina, cited here There is one thing connected in point. with that which is not made apparent by those who have referred to it, and that is that this gentleman from South Carolina was expelled from the Congress and then afterwards returned to the same Congress, and his return was regarded as an affront upon the action of the Congress that had expelled him by a majority of two-thirds. Now, Mr. Speaker, I refer to another

Rold throughout the world. Forres D. ano C. Conr., Propa. Boston. How to Have Beautiful Complexion, free matter connected with this controversy

Mr. Roberts of Uish-I do. Mr. Hopkins-1 desire to ask the gen-

leman if he makes the charge that the present administration has appointed any federal officer in the State of Utah that at the time of the appointment or

Mr. Grosvenor—And that with the knowledge of the President? [Cries of "Oh!" "Oh!" on the Democratic side.] Mr. Roberts of Utah-My answer to the gentleman is that when men were candidates for federal positions-Mr. Hopkins-This is susceptible of

an answer, yes or no. It is a fact. Mr. Roberts of Utah-I object to being interrupted. I wish to answer the question in my own way. My affirmation is that when men were presented for federal appointments, objection was ide against them by affidavits preented both to the President of the Inited States and the appropriate com-nittees of the Senate of the United tates and that these men were ap-ointed.netwithstanding the protest and affidavits that they were living in violation of the law. Mr. Hopkins-That does not answer

my question. The question is as to a matter of fact. [Laughter on the Republican side. Mr. Roberts of Utah-I refuse to be

further interrupted. The Speaker-The gentleman declines to be interrupted.

Mr. Roberts of Utah-So, sir, I take it that the resolution offered by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Blchirdson] is directly in point, and that it would be better that the entire investithese particular laws about unlawful cohabitation, the administration of the government may also be charged with breaking that compact by also appointing men to federal offices against whom like protests supported by affidavits were made. Therefore it is eminently proper that they should go to a com-mittee that will be assured are men of method abultices and learned in the of trained abilities and learned in the

One word in relation to the petition of 7,000,000 people that has been rolled up here. I say to the gentleman from Ohio that it would be exceedingly interesting to know how many of these sig-natures were collected in the Sunday

Mr. Fox-Will the gentleman yield to

The Speaker-Does the gentleman yield? Mr. Roberts of Utah-I decime to yield. It would be interesting to know, furthermore, how many of the signa-tures are repetitions, because I find this in an official letter of the National Anti-Polygamy League, sent out throughout the country, from which I read-an offi-cial letter, signed by the screetary, Grace J. Cutler. The party to whom this letter is addressed is asked to secure the signatures of 2,000 people the anti-Roberts petition:

Get the young people to sign, too, and aid you in securing signatures. It is not necessary that only adults have representation on the petition. A fee young ladles could in a very short time secure the necessary 2,000 names if you would interest them in this great moral work. No matter if your friends have

For Dyspepsia. Horsford's Acid Phosphate Imparts strength, and makes the process of digestion natural and ersy. Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

stitutional provision as well as under statutory law. I thank the gentleman from Ohio, as well as the members of this House, for their indulgence. (Applause on the Democratic side.)

BUDGE ON ROBERTS CASE.

presses His Views.

William Budge, blshop [president] of he Mormon Church of Idaho, was in the city a few hours yesterday, says Sunday's Boise Statesman. The Bishop ame to Bolse to make some investigaions relative to the proposed leasing by some of his people of school land for grazing purposes. In the course himself on the Roberts case. He gav it as his opinion that the House shoul

have honored Roberts's credentials given him a seat in the body. To charges could have been broug against him. The action of the Ho brough In refusing him a seat rather prejudge the case in the opinion of the Bishop The Bishop said he did not believe



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