pelled to return at night to their boats. Lieut. Commander Nathan Sargent, commanding the Scorpton, the gunboat

signed to the commission, succeede

which permitted the American survey

ors to remain on shore at all times without molestation.

When Rear Admiral Walker was asked if he would say anything con-

cerning his interviews with Presidents Zelaya and Iglesias, he declared em-

phatically he had not conducted any negotiations with them, though he would not deny that he had discussed with them various matters affecting the canal.

Killed for Six Cents.

FIGHTING IN KENTUCKY.

liceman and Sheriff Killed.

ing over the city government at Mid-dlesboro, and that the Democrats have

applied to Democratic Governor Beck-nam for troops, Gov. Beckham is at

Shelbyville tonight, and Assistant Adjt.-Gen. Murray, who is in charge of the miltary department, has heard nothing officially concerning the re-

ported trouble.

A late dispatch from Middlesboro says much excitement prevails there over a clash of the authorities last night. Will Mosley, a special policeman, shot Charles Cecil, a deputy sherif, and was himself later killed by unknown persons. Warrants have been

known persons. Warrants have been sworn out for the arrest of Chief of Po

lice King, John Mosley, a brother of the man killed, and Will Sullivan. The

latter two, who were extra policemen, went with Chief of Police King to arrest a negro, who had been released by the city judge. The fight is the outcome of the bitter feeling that has ex-

isted here between two factions, and the end is difficult to predict. The sit-

Louisville, Ky., April 8 .- The Com-

he added, that owing to the distance, no troops would be sent unless the

trouble was very serious. Middlesboro is in the extreme eastern portion of the

JOSEPHITES MEET.

Reorganization's Conference at La-

moni Largely Attended.

Lamoni, Ia., April 8.—This, though the first Sunday of the Saints' confer-ence, has been one of the largest crowds ever gathered at a conference

of this people. The auditorium and basement of the brick church were both crowded to their fullest capacity

at the forenoon preaching services, and

many failed to gain admittance to either one. Prayer meeting was held at 8 o'clock, after which twenty min-

young people's meeting at the Mite do-clety building, and preaching in the auditorium at night by Elder J. W. Wight, and in the basement by Elder

Sheep Grazing on Forest Reserve.

garding sheep grazing on the Ulntah

forest reserve. The report was made

by Forest Supervisor George T. Bucher,

and a perusal of it will show that the

sheepmen are vindicated in their atti-

tude in this respect. The report says:
The topography of the reserve is very rough, broken and mountainous, with canyons and draws throughout, covered with sage and underbrush (which

affords ample shade), and in places park opening. High up the moun-tain sides and in the canyons is the pine timber in clusters, and in places

somewhat scattered. The vegetable matter that the sheep feed on is mostly

weeds and brush, as the grasses are very limited, except in the park open-

sheep on the reserve particular atten-

effect has been after the admitting of 200,000 for sixty days, and I must say that I cannot see where there has been

the least harm done to the forest growth or to the water supply. But,

on the other hand, the grazing has been a benefit in cating off the vegetable matter that matures early, for if it were left undisturbed would mature and become dry in the later part of the season, and if ignited would cause first to spread very rapidly and soon

fires to spread very rapidly and soon

By not admitting sheep until August

1st, it allowed vegetation to become well matured, so that in many places

it was run over and tramped down, whereas if they had been admitted

earlier while it was fender, it would have afforded more pasture. After the sheep had been moved off (October 1st) I noticed that much of the vegetable

matter had matured and been undis-turbed, thereby showing that the range

vould have supported many more sheep

period of time, had they have been admitted earlier, as they could not

have remained later than October 1st owing to the snows. The number of

sheep on the range are usually reduced about one-fourth during the month of

September, when the muttons are mar-

ent in complying with the requirements under which the grazing was permitted,

and they rendered me great assistance

in preventing forest fires that would have originated through the careless-

ness of campers and hunters and tour-ists. The sheep were well distributed over the area of the reserve, except in the northeast portion, wher it is only accessible from Wyoming, from where

The sheepmen kept their bands well within the bounds of the limit under which the grazing limit was granted;

there was no place where the range was overstocked, except where they

congregated near the diening corral to await their turn to have their sheep dipped. All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO, T., BUCHER, Forest Supervisor.

given the matter of the grazing

ings and above the timber.

W. W. Blanchard.

on the Virginia line, near Cum-

uation is alarming tonight.

berland Gap.

the murderers.

ported trouble.

PLUNGING AND FOAMING WATERS

Scenes at the Devastation Wrought by Floods in Texas.

THE SITUATION IS SERIOUS.

Water Begins Falling-Crops Must be Replanted - Fourteen Deaths Reported-Property Loss Heavy,

(Early Disputches.) Austin, Tex., April 5,-Fully 30,000 people gathered at the cam and powerhouse stationed north of this city to witness the rains of the plant which cost this city \$1,750,000 a few years ago, The waters of the Colorado river were still plunging and foaming around the wreck, eating away the big pile of granite which once formed the dam as though it was nothing more than chalk rock. So fierce was the current that great boulders were carried a mile from the dam, being rolled over and over by the turbulent tide.

POWER HOUSE SUCCUMBS.

to the terrific wash of the water at 2 o'clock this morning, lies a mass of wreckage on the edge of the river, all the valuable machinery either having been thrown into the river or badly damaged by the falling timbers of the

The situation in the city tonight is tost serious. The wreekage of the ant means that it will take several secure even a temporary sible even then. In the mean-city will be in bad sanitary stores and the like are without vater, and there is no fire protection, hurches were unable to hold services ot for want of light, and all pubnewspapers are handicapped in their publications, being deprived of their

FLOOD EVERYWHERE.

Reports from the neighboring country are to the effect that everything is ter. In Williamson county, here, railroad bridges and ave been laid waste, and all e stopped running. Hundreds of fencing torn down and county and in the south-

of this county, similar con-ail, everything being under much loss of property is reriver, all the way down its being inundated, and while ed the worst is over, the loss ed tonight will exceed some counting Austin as the larg-

nately the list of drowned acto reports up to tonight, is lim-Frees dispatches last night, (14.) and it the dam broke and caught the

mass meeting of citizens has been of for tomorrow in order that some steps may be taken to relieve the situa-

TRAINS STOPPED.

There were no trains operated on the sternational & Great Northern railroad, as much of its track and quite a number of bridges were washed away during the night. The Missouri, Kan-Texas is also a heavy sufferer from a like cause.

ral and southern Texas are to the efand much damage has been suffered in

As a rule the rivers are now falling and there is not much danger of a gen-eral flood. The crops have been damaged over a wide area, but there is still time for farmers to replant if they get The farmers as a rule have d much cotton because the heavy rains have kept them out of the fields. The railroads have lost many small bridges and it will be a week before traffic resumes its normal con-dition.

CROPS RUINED.

Smithville reports tremendous rains fallen throughout that section, the main flood in the Colorado from the break in the great Austin dam reaching there this evening. The river is on a thirty-eight foot rise at 7 p. m. and rising one foot an hour. It is es-timated that over 5,000 acres of growing ps in the bottom lands within five es of the town have been inundated rom ten to fifteen feet. The loss reach over \$5,000. The stock has drowned. No deaths have been reported in that section so far from drawnings. Great excitement and uneasiness prevailed last night.
Cameron reports the flood in Little river now equals that of last July. The

Waterworks and power-house have been People were warned and of life is reported. Brushy, San riel and Little rivers are all over-ed, causing the entire destruction The rivers are still rising. Reports from points on other rivers are of damage to crons but no loss of life.

ROUGH FOR TOURISTS.

A party of twenty-five tourists en oute to California, and a party of wenty-five Tyrolese immigrants, en oute to the Hawaiian islands to work the sugar plantations, who were hit by the storm on the Southern he rallroad west of Devil's river Thursday, got back to San Antonio and were sent around by way of Worth and the Texas Pacific. Af-he storm the tourists found themin a wild country with six wash-between them and San Aantonio nine washouts and missing bridges een them and El Paso. The easturists had to rough it, for which

northbound passenger train, left Laredo over the Internationireat Northern railway this morn-was wrecked by the spreading of alls, near Twohig about noon. The e train, except the engine, went the ditch. Mail Agent Sebright was seriously injured and several others seriously hurt.

RIVER RAISED 43 FEET.

The Rio Grande river has come to a stand at twenty-six feet, without damage to the bridges at Laredo, but the waterworks machinery is submerged and the beautiful transfer of the standard transfer of the sta and the crops along the river have been

(hville reports the Colorado river at forty feet and rising. All bottom lands are completely submerged and great damage has been done to the young crops and many miles of fence sher than it has been since 1870. The colle in the bottems have moved out of safety. The Brazos river, which has risen

MUNYON'S GUARANTEE. Strong Assertions as to Just What the Remedies Will Do.



a few minutes: that his Cold Cure will quickly break up asy tomedies. At all droggists. 25 cepts a vial. If you need to click advice write Prof. Muniyan, 1505 A th st. Phils. It is absolutely free.

deadily since Wednesday, fall slowly at midnight last night, and at an early hour tonight had receded six feet. Information tonight from the tributaries of the Brazos say the rain has ceased and the river is falling. Reports of washouts on all railroads in the central part of the State continue to come in, and it will be several days before traffic is resumed.

Bastrop reports many families of the vilion at Fireman's park, while others are ready at a moment's warning to flee to the hills. The water is at a standstill at a height of over forty-three feet. Bastrop is literally hemmed in by water now and is cut off from the crops, lands and stock cannot be estimated, but no lives are reported lost.

WAS A MACNIFICENT SIGHT

The power house, which succumbed Eyewitness' Description of the Scene at the Austin Dam.

> Then came a Dismal Warning, and People's Blood Was Chilled as the Great Dam Gave Way.

San Antonio, Tex., April 9.-Jeff Mac-Lemore, who was an eyewitness to the collapse of the dam at Austin, thus describes the great catastrophe: was gazing intently at the great body of water as it swept gracefully over the crest of the dam, carrying with it acres of drift that parted as it went down the falls. The water over the etric power. The river is falling to- crest was more than ten feet in depth, and was rising at the rate of eighteen inches an hour. The fall of the water was about 40 feet and the roaring and surging that it produced can be better imagined than described. It

grand and awe inspiring and noth-in my opinion, could in any meascompare with it except the falls of

While thus looking with awe on a sight such as I had never before witnessed, I noticed a sudden commotion of the waters near the center of the dam. For a moment the water where the commotion occurred seemed to recede, but it was only for a mo-ment. It then shot upward in a tre-mendous spout to a height of perhaps 50 feet, as if in gleeful fury, and I saw that the dam was giving away. The commotion spread toward the east nd of the dam and there was a trem-

bling of the earth. "Suddenly, above the dismal roar of the surging, raging waters, there came a cry, 'The dam is breaking; the dam is breaking.' The sound of the cry was as dismal as that of the maelstrom, and people shuddered and their blood seemed chilled, although the sun

When the break occurred, the distance from the crest of the wave as it rolled over the dam to the water below, was about 40 feet. Imagine, then, if you can, a body of water 40 feet in height and of great width and length suddenly released from confinement, and you will have a faint idea of the scene that I witnessed at the dam across the Colorado river.

"Once released from its confinement the water subsided rapidly, seeking a level with that below the dam, and then it was seen how the break had occurred. The dam was not toppled over, as many supposed it would be, but instead a large section beginning near the center and extending toward the east bank, was moved bodily down the stream a distance of at least feet. Another section extending within 30 feet of the head gate mason-ry on the east end was also moved down stream a distance of 40 or 50 feet. Between these two displaced sections there was a gap of about 100 feet, where the dam had completely disappeared, and it was not long before the section nearest the center also crumbled and disappeared. Had the naining displaced section also tum bled down, the power house, which went down a few hours later, would probably have been saved. As it was, this section threw a heavy current against the power house which event-ually undermined the west wall of the building and caused it to collapse."

Funds for the Jewish Temple.

Chicago, April 9 .- In his address at chicago, April 3.—In als address at the memorial services held in memory of the late Dr. Isaac M. Wise at Isalah Temple last night, Dr. Emil G. Hirsch made an appeal to the Jewish people of Chicago to raise \$500,000, which is the amount yet required to lift the debt on the Jewish Union college in Cincinnati. By so doing, Dr. Hirsch said, the great work which was begun by Dr. Wise and carried forward by him under diffi-culties could be fully accomplished. Incidentally to the appeal for funds, Dr. Hirsch hinted that this college, the leading Jewish educational institution in America, might be removed to this city and become affiliated with the University of Chicago.

SALT LAKE SHADOWS.

Evanston, Wyoming, News Register: Thomas. P. Turner, an individual whose complexion is as dark as the ace of spades, and Mrs. Sophia E. Jenkins, with a milky white physiog., but skin deep, were united in mar-riage last Saturday by Justice Castle Both halled from Salt Lake City.

Burning Scaly Instantly Relieved by

Instant Relief and Speedy Cure Treat-MENT.—A warm balb with Cuticura Soar, a single anointing with Cuticura Ointment, and a full dose of Cuticura Resolvent will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, permanent, and eco-nomical cure when all else fails. Sold overywhere. Price. The SET. \$1 25; or. CUTICUE. SO 49, 25c.; CISTMENT, Sec.; RESOLVENT (half-tire), 50c. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORT., Sole Prope., Boston.

WILL BUY THE CANAL ROUTE

Arrangements For Purchase of Strip Across the Isthmus.

NO NEED OF A TREATY NOW.

Arrangements For the United States to Acquire Territory for the Nicaragua Waterway.

[Early Dispatches.] New York, April 8.-A special to the

Herald from Washington says: An official of the administration is authority for the statement that arrangements have been practically concluded with the governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua for the acquisition by the United States of a strip of territory ten miles wide between Greytown and Brito, through which the Nicaragua canal will be constructed.

There are certain diplomatic phases of the negotiations yet to be perfected, but it is understood that these are rather matters of detail than or principle. Rear Admiral John G. Walker, president of the Isthmian canal commission, sounded the Central American governments as to the action they would take in the event of a formal proposition rom this government looking to the aculsition of the necessary territory, and the answers he received were generally of a very satisfactory character.

HOW IT WAS BEGUN.

The action taken looking to the acquisition of the necessary territory was initiated immediately after the submission of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty mission of the Hay-Pauncerote treaty to the Senate, and when it looked as though there would be no delay in accomplishing ratification. The administration is now disposed not to move bastily, so that it is difficult to say when agreements will be finally signed looking to the transfer to American control of the necessary territory across the isthmus. The determination of the President to secure control of Costa Rican and Nicaraguan territory indicates that af-

isthmian commission he came to theconlusion that that body would undoubt-dly recommend the construction of the caraguan, rather than of the Panama It is stated that the commission will in all probability recommend to Congress that it adopt the Walker route favorably reported by the Walker Nic-

lightly to take advantage of new dis overles made by the surveying party INSTRUCTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Rear Admiral Walker's action folowed the receipt of instructions from the President. These instructions con-

First-That he ascertain the sentiment in Nicaragua and Costa Rica re-specting the transfer of the necessary territory for the purpose of the canal and the terms upon which such transfer would be made and Second-If any conventions or con-

racts with foreign powers or co tions prevented the construction of the canal by the United States. Rear Admiral Walker visited Mana-

gua and San Jose, and had very satis-factory interviews with President Ze-laya and President Iglesias. In view of the fact that to construct the canal it will be necessary to build railroads and other appliances, Rear Admiral Walker considered it desirable to obtain five miles on each side of the route of the proposed canal and at least three miles on the southern shore of Lake Nicara-

gua. The Nicaragua and Costa Rican gov ernments seemed to think that three miles on each side of the line were suffiient, but the rear admiral finally pre-alled upon them to accept his view, t was pointed out to him, however, hat there was one insuperable obstacle in the way of the cession of ter-ritory. The constitutions of Costa Rica and Nicaragua prohibit them from alienating any of their territory.

INDEFINITE LEASE. No difficulty will be experienced, however, as shown by the information com-municated by Rear Admiral Walker to the authorities in obtaining control of the necessary strip of territory. While the two governments are prohibited from disposing of their territory it is understood they have indicated that an ndefinite lease can be granted to the inited States.

Costa Rica has nobly come to the front in this matter. She has entered into no conventions or contracts which will affect in any way any concession she may make to the United States. The Marithme Canal Company's concession is now said to be terminable at any time at the pleasure of the Costa Rican government. tican government.

Nicaragua has made certain conven-Nicaragua has made certain conven-tions which are terminable upon prop-er notification, but they will not stand in the way of the construction of the canal by this government. There is some talk of the Managua government demanding in consideration of the re-linquishment of the control of the strip of terminary to the United States cerf territory to the United States cer-

Costa Rica, however, has, according a information which has reached here from San Jose, given her hearty assent to the proposition to transfer the necessary territory to the control of the United States though she will not re-linguish soveralents are the same transfer. linquish sovereignty over it, and she has promised her co-operation in the construction of the canal.

There is reason to believe that Rear Admiral Walker propounded certain questions to the Colombian govern-ment, but what their character is the authorities decline to state. It is un-derstood they covered contingencies growing out of the possible purchase of the Panama canal by the United States, but the information obtained from the Bogota authorities is not con-sidered as important as that Admiral from the Costa Rica and

WORK ON OTHER CANAL ROUTES. There are nineteen hundred men at work on the Panama canal, and progress is being made, though slowly, in constructing the waterway. The isthmian canal commission has a surveying party on the Panama waterway, checking up the work done by the company and making borings to ascertain the difficulties remaining to be overcome. There is also a party surveying the Darien route, but the commission is satisfied that there is no possibility of a satisfactory route being discovered at this point.

"The commission desires to make the examination so exhaustive." said a member of that body, "that its report will be final. The greatest care is there-

win be linial. The greatest care is therefore being taken in the examinations made."

Several changes have been made in the personnel of the parties surveying the Nicaragua and Darien routes. The savages in the Darien territory have stremuously opposed the landing of foreigners, and traders have been com-

ARE WANTED.

American Commanders in Luzon Want Reinforcements.

Barnesville, O., April 8.-Last night two masked men entered the house of Mrs. James Warrack, an assed widow, THEIR TASK IS DIFFICULT.

five miles south of this place. Living with Mrs. Warrack were her grand-daughter, another young lady and her daughter, another young lady and her grandson, Clarence Warrack. The women were terrified when awakened by the threats of the intruders, but young Wrarack, on hearing the men, ordered them to leave. A scuffle easued, in which Warrack was shot and killed. The burglars then bound the three women and ransacked the house, but secured only 6 cents in money. It was daylight before one of the women freed herself and gave the alarm. Bloodhounds will be placed on the trail of the murderers. Filipino Officials Murdered Recause Friendly to Americans-Much Fighting Reported.

Manila, April 8 .- Reports of encounters between the Americans and the insurgents continue to arrive from many points: On Friday Capt. Sturgis, while reconnectering, struck an insurgent outposts on the Novaliches road. five miles distant from Manila, killing Partisan Clash at Middlesboro - Potwo and capturing ten. All were in full uniform Unfortunately, Capt. Stur-Frankfort, Ky., April 8.-There is an unconfirmed report in circulation here tonight that a collision occurred between the factions which are contest.

A detachment of the Forty-second in fantry, while ecouting in Laguna province, was pursued by the insurgents and obliged to take refuge in a church at Pateo, where the Americans repelled the rebels until reinforced.

Lieut. Gordon, with a company of the Sixteenth infantry, while scouting near Aparri, Cagayan province, engaged 250 insurgents. Lieut. Gordon was A sergeant and a corporal of com-

any I. Eighteenth infantry, were diled in a severe fight in Capiz prov-nce, island of Panay. The insurgents made a night attack upon Calabayon, island of Samar. They killed the sentry, swarmed into the town, and searched the house of Maj. Gilmore of the Forty-third infantry, who was absent. They killed his cook. Ultimately the Americans drove them out of the town, killing four and capturing twelve. uring twelve.

Young, commanding in North Luzon, has made several requests for reinforcements, representing that his force is inadequate, that the men are exhausted by the necessity of constant vigilance, that he is unable to garrison mercial's correspondent at Frankfort wires that Assistant Adjt.-Gen. Mur-ray says that no request had been made for troops from Middlesboro, and, the towns in his jurisdiction, that the insurgents are returning to the district and killing the amigos, and that it is necessary for him to inflict punishment in several sections before the rainy sea-

> in southern Luzon, has made similar representations. He says his forces are inadequate, and he merely holds a few towns, without controlling the ter-The president of Samal, province of Baar, Luzon, and another prominent native, have been assassinated because

Gen. James Bell, who is commanding

they were known to be friendly to the The president of another town has joined the insurgents because they had threatened to kill him if he did not.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

utes was followed by the two preaching services, President Joseph Smith speaking in the auditorium and Elder J. J. Cornish in the basement. Veay Readable Letter from Mrs. Ridgely-Critical Situation.

> The Emperor is Tortured Near Unto Death-While Secret Societies are Undermining the Government.

INTERESTING TO SHEEPMEN Mrs. Louise O. Ridgely, wife of Rev. Lawrence B. Ridgely, who was at one Report of Forest Supervisor Bucher on time the rector of St, Paul's church in this city, writes from Wu Chang, China, to a friend in this city. The Secretary E. H. Callister, of the Utah following interesting facts are taken Wool Growers' association, has received from the letter: the following supplemental report, re-

"Since Mr. Partridge left us to accept the bishopric of Kloto, Japan, the charge of the Wu Chang work has fallen to Mr. Ridgely. He is glad and happy to be at the head of such an important branch of work, but it is a big undertaking, especially for a man of one year's experience and study. "The school, the boys' school in it-

self, is a large work, now numbering over 100 pupils. It necessitates a double service on Sunday mornings—one for the boys at a quarter before 10, and one at 11 for the outside Christians, the hurch not being large enough to hold all at once. EMPEROR IS TORTURED.

"Matters political seem at a critical stage. Just now we fully believe the emperor to be here in Wu Chang. A stranger appeared who for several reasons was suspected to be the emperor. He was taken to the viceroy, who feigned no knowledge of the affair, and turned him over to the fu te or governor. The fu te put him under guard till he should hear from Pekin, or the till he should hear from Pekin, or the stranger would state for himself who

was, which he refused to do.
"This was some time ago. We do not know what advices the fu te had from Pekin, but it is stated by the most re-liable of the better class of Chinese that some days ago the fu te tortured the man until he positively stated he was the emperor, giving such proofs that the mandarins present stole away in the affair, as the viceroy and gov-ernor are at heart in sympathy with the emperor, but afraid to take up his

What can they do? They have nelther hoats, guns nor troops to fight against the 3-wager empress. It is said the emperor hoped the foreigners, English and German, would protect him. He is no loader, He is not a

SUBMIT TO TYRANNY, "The Chinese are a strange people. Where would you find another people who would submit to such tyranny? "It is feared the fu te will continue the torture till the weak health of the poor man gives way. Torture is par-fectly legal, and death from torture a mere accident, such as assassination could not be. It makes my blood boil to think this goes on just over the hill. "Meanwhile a man, a treacherous fellow, who was put out of our missiona loophope for escape, he joined him-self to this stranger when he was brought to the yamen declaring he recognized the emperor. The emperor (?) 'If my mother (country) recognizes

me you are safe; if not, where will your head be?"
"It is said this man now wears the red robe in preparation for execution. "The event most to be feared is a rebellion. The secret societies are astir.

Proclamations are posted up in the eigner leave, stopping the Chinese and getting ready to rise and oppose the dowager empress. Some of the placards promise protection to missions; others SECRET ORGANIZATIONS. "It is a question how much influence these secret societies have on the peo-ple. Two gunboats, one English and

ple. Two gubboats, one English and one German, are lying on the river op-

高州

GANGER Cannot be Cut Out or Removed with Plasters

Surgical operations and flesh destroying plasters are useless, painful and dangerous, and besides, never cure Cancer, Surgical operations and ness the safe is removed, another conics at or near the same point, and always in a worse form.

No matter how often a cancerous sore is removed, another conics at or near the same point, and always in a worse form.

Does not this prove conclusively that Cancer is a blood disease, and that it is folly to attempt to cure this deep-scated, dangerous Does not this prove conclusively the sore, which, after all, is only an outward sign of the disease—a place of exit for

Cancer runs in families through many generations, and those whose ancestors have been afflicted with it are liable at any time to be stricken with the deadly malady.

Only Blood Diseases can be Transmitted from One Generation to Another

-- further proof that Cancer is a disease of the blood. To cure a blood disease like this you must cure the entire blood system—remove every trace of the poison. Nothing cures Cancer effectually and permanently but S. S. S.

Cancer effectually and permanently but S. C. S.
S. S. S. enters the circulation, searches but and removes all taint, and stops the formation of cancerons cells. No mere tonic or ordinary blood medicine can do this. S. S. goes down to the very roots of the disease, and forces out the deadly poison, allowing the sore to heal naturally and permanently. S. S. S. at the same time purifies the blood and builds up the general health.

A little pimple, a harmless looking wart or mole, a lump in the breast, a cut or bruise that refuses to heal under ordinary treatment, should all be looked upon with suspicion, as this is often the beginning of a bad form of cancer.

an 41 years old, and for three years he Cancer on my jaw, which the doctors that I could not live more than is mon true, and had given up all large of eye gist, knowing of my condition, recomm bottles the sore legan to not mach to in a short time made a complete wee, is splendid, sleep is refreshing—in fart

Our medical department is in charge of physicians of long

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

posite Hankou, either one of which could train a gun on a mob at short notice, as all the foreigners are right on the river front. We have had no placards in Wu Chang. Wu Chang is not rowdy in its populace like Hankou, We do not feel any alarm at the present situation, but we do feel an anx-Pekin. The downger empress is a strange woman. She wants her own way, but she also wants to be popular. "If the emperor is here, it is because he knew our vicercy to have been a progressive man not popular with the empress; having just received a roprimand from her, the emperor thought the time ripe for the appeal to the vicercy. But, alas! Mr. Vicercy seems to lack backbane

experience, who are especially skilled in treating Cancer as

or information wanted, we make no charge whatever for this service,

o lack backbone. "Meanwhile our work grows. There are more applications for entrance to the school than could be accommodated even with the addition of the large new building. The new school for girls is open and is filling up."

WATERS OF JORDAN RIVER

Injunction Sult Against the Salt Lake Electrical Power Company,

Utah and Salt Lake Canal Company Alleges that Defendant Has Taken Its Water Supply.

The Utah and Salt Lake Canal company has instituted injunction proceedings against the Salt Lake City Water and Electric Power company, to restrain the defendant from diverting water claimed by plaintiff from the Jordan river. The complaint alleges that since the year 1881 plaintiff has used and is entitled to one-fifth of the unappropriated water in the Jordan river at the Jordan narrows during the irrigation season from April 1 to November 30, in each year, and during the remainder of each year is entitled to one-tenth of the flow against all the

On December 9, 1897, it is alleged, the Jordan River Electrical Generating company, the defendant company's redecessor in interest, built a dam and ther appliances for the purpose of taking the unappropriated water from the river, and that for the sum of \$12,000, the plaintiff agreed to allow the de-fendant the use of its canal to convey the unappropriated waters it intended to take from the river, with the under-standing that defendant would enlarge the canal to a sufficient capacity to carin new headgates etc. It was specifically stipulated, the complaint alleges, that the defendant would have no interest in the water owned and used by the plain-

The complaint then goes on to allege that the defendant company now seeks to control the plaintiff's flow of water rom the river and, in addition, claims from the river and, in addition, claims for itself one-sixth of the water in the river before plaintiff has obtained or received its one-fifth. It is further alleged that the water, at present, is yery low and that there is not enough for the wants of the plaintiff and the other companies and the city, irrespective of the secondary rights of the defendant, on April 3rd, took all the water owned by the plaintiff, leaving none whatever for the farmers, the stock-holders in the plaintiff company, which olders in the plaintiff company, which the plaintiff supplies with water for irrigation and culinary purposes. It is then alleged that the defendant, although it put in new headgates, failed to enlarge the canal according to agreement, and it is prayed that the plaintiff be required to make the enlargement agreed upon; that it be declared that plaintiff has exclusive control of the regulation of the flow of water into the canal, and that the defendant be enjoined from assuming any control over it, and that it be also enjoined from interfering with the water owned by the plaintiff, in any manner whatso-

Judge, Hiles issued a temporary re-straining order and made the same re-turnable Monday, April 23.

STATE TEACHERS MEET. Preparations Made for the Next Annua Meeting of the Association.

The executive committee of the State Teachers' association met Saturday afternoon in the office of County Super-Intendent Van Cott, who is president of the association. The committee is made up of the following:

G. M. Marshall of the University of

G. M. Marshall of the University of Utah, R. J. Caskey of the Colegiate In-stitute, R. H. Brimball of the B. Y. Academy at Provo, W. J. Kerr of the B. Y. College at Logan, N. T. Porter, superintendent of schools of Davis county, A. C. Nelson, superintendent of schools of Sanpete county, F. B. Cooper, superintenden of the Salt Lake school-J. H. Paul of the L. D. S. College, Mrs Mary Gelgus Coulter of Ogden, presi-dent of the State Federation of Women's clubs: C. A. Blocher, Park City, and L. M. Gillian of the city High Schools. The committee was all present except Messrs. Cooper, Paul. Nelson and Korr. The following sub-committees were appointed to make arrangements for the next meeting of the association:

association:
Program—F. B. Cooper, G. M. Marshall, J. H. Paul, Mrs. Mary Geigus Coulter, A. C. Nelson,
Finance—L. M. Gillian, W. J. Kerr.

N. T. Porter.
Transportation—R. J. Caskey, C. A. Blacher, G. M. Marshall, W. J. Kerr.
Arrangements and Entertainment—H. Paul, Mrs. Mary Geigus Coulter, C. B. Cooper, Miss Adelaide Holton, G. M. Marshall, A. S. Martin, N. T. Porter, L. M. Gillian.

The president and program committee were directed to secure one or two celebrated educators to take part on the program at the next meeting of the association and to limit the expense to within \$400. hTe program committee was instructed to make the assignments of persons and topics before the close of the present school year.

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