

FRIENDS SPEAK UP FOR MAYNARD

An Answer to the Letters of an Anonymous Accuser.

WHAT NAT M. BRIGHAM SAYS

Secretary George B. Greenwood, of the Salt Lake Unitarian Society, Endorses Mr. Maynard.

The Denver Post gives the following regarding the attack made on Rev. F. A. Maynard, formerly of Salt Lake: F. J. Stanton, who made charges of a serious nature, which were backed up by anonymous communications, against Rev. F. A. Maynard of Broadway temple during Sunday's services, has come out in a published statement reiterating his belief in the words of the cowards who are trying to blacken the pastor's name.

Mr. Stanton denies that the information he has is anonymous, yet he steadfastly refuses to divulge the source of it. He says that Mr. Maynard had admitted that he was a drunkard and had committed indiscretions against the law while under the influence of liquor, and charges various other things that the pastor has furnished documentary proof are untrue and the result of an attempt to persecute him in the cowardly fashion described.

Mr. Stanton also denies that he received any letters recommending Mr. Maynard as a Christian and a gentleman, but in the face of this statement the minister can exhibit at least three letters addressed to Mr. Stanton testifying to his excellent character, and which Mr. Stanton read and filed.

The affair has now narrowed down to a fight between anonymous letter writers and Mr. Stanton on one side, and a large majority of the temple congregation and a score or more of prominent people in Salt Lake, Grand Rapids and other places, where both the pastor and his wife are well known, on the other.

In his statement Mr. Stanton lays particular stress on the charge that Mr. Maynard is a common drunkard. His only authority for this is the anonymous letter, and a frank admission on Mr. Maynard's part that during his younger days and before he entered the ministry he took a drink when he felt like it, and several times was under the influence of liquor. Because of this, Mr. Maynard has been branded as a common drunkard at the present time.

FOR THE SALT LAKE SOCIETY.

At the time Mr. Maynard accepted the pastorate of the First Unitarian church in Salt Lake City, the charge regarding a scandal connected with his past life, together with other allegations made by people under cover, and which were published in a paper in Grand Rapids, were dug up by his persecutors. The board of trustees of the church investigated them and found them to be entirely without foundation.

Just after he resigned, the charges came up again, but the church ignored them. Three days after Mr. Maynard reached Denver, in September last, he received the following telegram from the First Unitarian society's secretary in Salt Lake City addressed to himself and Mrs. Maynard:

"At the meeting of the board of trustees of the society on the 19th instant, your resignation as pastor of our church was duly accepted, to take effect immediately, as therein requested. 'I am instructed by the trustees in behalf of themselves and the society to express to you their most sincere regrets for the existing financial condition which makes them consent to parting with you. Their regret is for the true value of your work here for the last twenty-one months is so strong that it is a great disappointment that the working relations of the past must be severed. I wish to assure you that your will carry with you to any future field you may select, the most sincere good wishes on the part of all concerned, for your success. Most sincerely, GEORGE B. GREENWOOD, 'Secretary.'"

Accompanying the above letter was a personal note from Mr. Greenwood, who was also highly complimentary to the minister.

The substance of it is appended: "Yes, sir! the board did instruct me to write you a strong letter, and I ought to have done it long before, only it seemed so superfluous so far as conveying to you and Mrs. Maynard any idea of their true feelings, for you understand them very well. Of course, if you want to show it to others, the letter will be a necessity, and I shall be glad to do so. I hope you will meet your satisfaction. The composition is entirely my own, and if you wish anything different, I do not think there would be the least question about my instructions covering almost anything you might get up."

FROM A SALT LAKE BANKER.

Following is a copy of a letter addressed to Mr. Stanton by the cashier of one of Salt Lake's leading banking institutions. It was given out by Mr. Maynard, and as it is a private letter to some one else than himself, he withholds the writer's name. Mr. Stanton, however, is in full possession of the letter and the name:

"I have no hesitancy in stating that Mr. Maynard is a man in every sense of the word, and I am quite sure you will find him worthy of your confidence, and that he will give satisfaction in any field he may be called upon to labor. When he tendered his resignation it was accepted with feelings of regret by the entire board of directors. He is a man possessed of most excellent qualities, and is endowed with a bright intellect."

NAT. M. BRIGHAM WRITES.

Nat. M. Brigham, traveling passenger agent of the Santa Fe, former marshal of Utah territory, and the founder of the First Unitarian church of Salt Lake City, writes to H. P. Steele, a member of the Broadway temple, as follows regarding Mr. and Mrs. Maynard:

"When the need for a pastor arose in Salt Lake I unhesitatingly recommended Mr. and Mrs. Maynard. My interest in the church in Salt Lake had been so great and my labors so persistent that the trustees voted to call them. The matter which Mr. Maynard refers to in his letter was brought before the board of trustees. The letters from all manner of sources, exonerating him were carefully considered by our board, and without a dissenting voice the resolutions about which Mr. Maynard doubtless has told you, were passed by the trustees. I know the Maynards through and through, and I know that they are sincere and genuine in every respect."

Grand Rapids is the place where Mr.

Maynard was supposed to have been a drunkard and a reprobate.

MRS. MAYNARD'S PASTORATE.

Mrs. Maynard was formerly pastor of a church there. Her predecessor, who is now pastor of the Church of the World, an independent congregation in Kansas City, has sent the following letter to Denver:

"The rumor has reached me that the reputation of my friends, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Maynard, is being made the subject of attack. I wish to go on record as standing by them. For two years I was minister of the Unitarian church in Grand Rapids, Mich. Mrs. Maynard, who was then Miss Mila Tappe, succeeded me. Afterward Mr. Maynard was superintendent of the board of trustees. I knew them both. It would have been an utter impossibility for Mr. Maynard to occupy those positions had his reputation not been above reproach in the community where he was best known. I can assign no motive for these attacks but malice, and the wanton desire to cause pain."

GRAND RAPIDS.

The head of one of the largest furniture manufacturers in Michigan, located at Grand Rapids, writes to Mr. Maynard:

"While we were not on terms of intimacy during your residence in this city, we frequently met in a business way, and I never had any reason to entertain anything but the highest regard and respect for you personally. In fact, I never knew until after you left here that there was any report that you were ever addicted to the habit of drinking, and the charge that you were a common drunkard while in this city is certainly a gross libel. The statement that you were ever arrested is a falsehood pure and simple, as far as I can learn."

Here is another letter which was addressed to Mr. Stanton regarding the character of Mr. Maynard. It was written by the attorney for the board of trade of Los Angeles, Cal.: "He is a man in every sense of the word, and verily one of God's noblemen. Not only is he a scholar and a gentleman, but he is also possessed of the qualities of firmness, which, too often are lacking in the gentle disposition."

A BLAMELESS LIFE.

A member of the United States department of justice at Washington, who will testify in Mr. Maynard's favor in case of an investigation, writes:

"I can truthfully state that you held an enviable place in the esteem of the Grand Rapids and Kent county people until the newspaper accounts of your trouble were published. Had you remained at least for a few years before going away, you would have been able to show that you lived it down, so that it would not thereafter have humbled you. I do not share your theological views, yet I am broad enough to wholly sympathize with you in your efforts. I am surprised that anyone should have such animosity as to follow and persecute you, knowing that you are leading a blameless life and endeavoring to do good."

There are at least a dozen letters similar to these in existence. Nobody who has met the charges has been dared to sign his name.

That is why it seems that Mr. Maynard has been completely vindicated.

NEVADA GETS UTAH HONEY.

Another carload of extracted honey from the Ashley Co-operative company of Vernal fell Price, Utah, this week for the west. The shipment consisted of 37,792 pounds, valued on the cars here at \$2,645.45, and was consigned to the Standard Commercial company of Reno, Nev. The honey was mostly from the apiary of Mr. Alfred Powell, who loaded it and started it west. This is the sixth car loaded out of Price this fall and winter. The shipment is made more remarkable from the fact that it goes west toward California, where for years Utah bought nearly all the honey used, except in farming districts.—Denver Stockman.

BURGLAR TRUSTY CAUGHT.

Lewis Johnson, Who Skipped, Brought Back Today by Deputy Goldman.

Lewis Johnson, the trusty who escaped from Sol. Kimball's mansion a few days ago, is once more in the bosom of his sorrowing friends. He was captured yesterday and lodged in jail by Murray by Deputy Sheriff W. H. Goldman.

He will now serve the balance of his ninety days' sentence and the probabilities are in favor of his having to serve a few more days for his folly in abusing Jailer Kimball's confidence.

POSTMASTER AND PENSION.

[SPECIAL TO THE "NEWS."] Washington, D. C., Dec. 29.—Hugh East has been appointed postmaster at Emida, Idaho. Pension, Lemington McCarty, Ogden, \$6.

THE FRUITS OF NO LICENSE.

Brockton, Mass., has built a magnificent city hall at a cost of \$310,000. At its dedication Hon. Z. C. Keith, ex-mayor, said:

"The cost of this building has been more than saved to the people of this city during the seven years last past, by the banishment of the saloon and the licensed places, by your votes, supplemented by the action of the several boards of aldermen; and ere this debt is paid, four-fold its cost will have been saved. This is the result of the financial crisis only. How about the physical, moral and intellectual interests involved? Can the value of these be computed? Which is the better, this legacy of bonds to be paid to some extent by a future generation, or the bondage of ruined lives besotted parents and beggared children, which otherwise would have been entailed? This building is to be the home of our representatives who have the charge of the sacred interests of this flourishing people. You have conceived, completed and furnished it as a fit temple for noble and true men, who, in the administration of affairs, have it in their power to so promote the prosperity of the people that what at present seem to be burdens shall prove blessings in disguise."

GREATEST OF HUMAN BLESSINGS

A skin without blemish and a body nourished with pure blood. Such is the happy condition produced by CUTICURA SOAP and CUTICURA Ointment, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, internally, in the severest cases of torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly humors.

Hold everywhere. Price, Ten Cents. B. J. CUTICURA, Boston, Mass. Sole Agents, J. C. Benson & Co., New York, N. Y. "How to Cure Humors," 65-page book, free.

ANGLO-GERMAN DIVISION PLAN

Is Not Believed in Detail, but Its General Truth is Admitted.

EFFECT ON SOUTH AFRICA

British Getting Into a Position to Show the Boers "How It's Done" in a Very Short Time.

New York, Dec. 29.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

The Anglo-German agreement remains a mystery, the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger's version having been quashed by official denial. All well informed diplomats are convinced, however, that Germany will enlarge her colonial possessions in some quarter at the end of the war and will have a free hand when she wants it in the future in Asia Minor or elsewhere. It is not considered probable that Lord Salisbury has consented to the sale of Goa, Macao and Damoa to Germany, but the future of the East African possessions of Portugal was discussed without doubt at the foreign office with the German ambassador, a year ago. The German emperor and Mr. Chamberlain are known to have held a prolonged consultation at Windsor a few weeks ago, and by the process of exclusion the diplomats have reached the conclusion that East Africa was the subject which interested them. It may be premature or unsafe to carry out these arrangements at present, in view of Russian reprisals in Herat and of French intrigues in Morocco, but the shrewdest observers in diplomatic circles forecast the ultimate occupation of Delagoa Bay by Great Britain and the enlargement of German East Africa Southward to the Zambesi. The Berlin disclosure is probably accurate to that extent, but has been overlaid with fiction respecting Portuguese possessions within the Indian sphere.

The British government is embarrassed without doubt by the Portuguese neutrality, which cloaks trading on a large scale with the Transvaal. While the British army does not have a free passage through Portuguese territory into the Transvaal on the shortest line of march to Pretoria, the Boers themselves are receiving European recruits and military stores through Lourenço Marques. This back door would be closed if Delagoa Bay were either under British or Boer jurisdiction, but it remains open under a neutrality which is useful to trading and double dealing. It is evidently inconvenient for the British government to carry out any prearranged scheme with Portugal and Germany. The Berne arbitration award respecting the Delagoa Bay railway cannot be made for three months, and that will be the base for financial dealing with Portugal. Moreover, Lord Salisbury cannot be eager to challenge Russia to seize Herat by the occupation of Delagoa Bay.

Meanwhile the riches of search at sea is exercised and prize courts, by condemning cargoes of breadstuffs, may set awkward precedents for England hereafter. This is evidently inconvenient for the British government to carry out any prearranged scheme with Portugal and Germany. The Berne arbitration award respecting the Delagoa Bay railway cannot be made for three months, and that will be the base for financial dealing with Portugal. Moreover, Lord Salisbury cannot be eager to challenge Russia to seize Herat by the occupation of Delagoa Bay.

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Satisfactory Armor Test.

Washington, Dec. 29.—In the presence of officials of the Russian government, several United States naval officers and representatives of the Carnegie Steel Company, an 8-inch Krupp plate, a part of a lot of armor intended for the Russian battleship Retvisan, now building at the Cramp ship yards, Philadelphia, was tested at the Indian Head proving grounds. The plate was 150 inches long, 93 inches wide and 8 inches thick, and curved. The gun used in making the test was an eight-inch rifle, the projectiles being armor-piercing, 55 pounds each in weight. The required striking velocity was 1,200 feet per second. Four shots were fired at the corners of a 25-inch square drawn in the center of the plate. The striking velocity, as measured by the chronograph, was 1,335 feet per second for the first shot, 1,250 for the second, 1,350 for

the third, and 1,324 for the fourth. The penetration attained by the shells ranged from 1 1/4 to 2 1/2 inches. The plate did not crack under the test, and was very little injured. The test was regarded by those present as entirely satisfactory.

BETTER BULLETINS.

The war office continues to supply its daily bulletin of news from the front, Natal alone being excluded from its scope. The man in the street is spared the necessity of reading many columns of belated and confused dispatches from news agencies and special correspondents. He will see at a glance this morning that Baden-Powell was safe on December 12; that neither Gatacre nor French has met with any fresh adventures, and that Methuen holds his ground at Modder river, exchanging gun fire with the enemy and constantly reconnoitering with his cavalry brigade. The Boers have been challenging General Methuen to renew the fighting. The war office bulletin is also gaining in variety. Today's includes reference to a heavy rainfall; this is a close approach to a weather report. There is also something like a market report. General Methuen has established a market at Modder river, where tea and other dry groceries are exchanged for milk and vegetables.

This bulletin helps to dispel apprehension respecting General Methuen's ability to keep communications open behind him, for there is a direct reference to a reconnaissance north and west of Enslin.

There are few press dispatches from this quarter, but the war office supplies information that is indefinite and reassuring. Rumors of important news from General Methuen were current toward midnight.

NATAL CENSORED.

In Natal the censorship is again operating closely and only minor camp incidents come through. The London press having at last discovered that General Warren is with General Buller, is assuming that the battle will be speedily renewed on the Tugela. Every Ladysmith casualty list enforces the moral that a rescue cannot come too quickly. Today's record includes seven deaths from typhoid fever.

GLOOM UNWARRANTED.

The gloomy views which several journals express today do not appear to be warranted by the comparative strength of the army. General Buller's division, reinforced by the bulk of Warren's division, will have certainly 25,000 men, exclusive of General White's field force. There are more British soldiers than Boers on the Tugela and now that a siege train has arrived at Cape Town, there is no lack of means of long range. If British generalship be equal to the crisis, the relief of Ladysmith ought to be the natural consequence of British superiority in numbers and artillery, bravely and warily as the Boers will contest the passage of the river and hold their scientific lines of defense.

MUCH MOURNED.

Ex-Premier Escombe's death in Natal is greatly regretted by South Africans in London. He was a strong imperialist and ally of Cecil Rhodes. He was regarded as a practical statesman who was destined to work out the confederation scheme of South Africa after the war, and as Mr. Rhodes' natural successor in the English leadership.

San Francisco, Dec. 29.—The steamer

Curacao from Guaymas brings news that the British men of war Phocaean, Leander, Warple and Icarus were in Magdalena Bay when she left that port, but were all preparing to sail for Acapulco on December 30.

The title of Albert Bigelow Paine's complete novel "The Bread Line," in the New Lippincott for January, is founded on a custom of the Model Bakery. The following extract is descriptive of the pathetic scene: On the corner of Tenth street they halted. Across the way there was a long line of waiting men that extended around the corner in either direction. "What's that?" exclaimed Paine. "Why, don't you know?" said Van Dorn, "that's the bread line. They get a cup of coffee and a loaf of bread every night at 12 o'clock. Old Fleischman, who founded the bakery, made that provision in his will. They begin to collect here at 10 o'clock and before, rain or shine, hot or cold."

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New York City's Poor Fed One Night in the Year.

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"It's cold enough to-night!" said Livingstone.

They drew nearer. The waifs regarded them listlessly. They were ragged, thinly clad lot—a drift line of hunger, tossed up by the tide of chance. The bohemians remembering their own lavish dinner and their swiftly coming platitude, regarded these unfortunate with silent compassion.

"I say, fellows," whispered Livingstone presently, "let's get a lot of nickels and give one to each of them. I guess we can manage it," he added, running his eye down the line in hasty calculation. The others began emptying their pockets. Paine, the business-like, stripped himself of his last cent and showed a dollar of Van Dorn to make his share equal. Then they separated and scoured in different directions for change. By the time all had returned the line had increased considerably.

"We'd better start right away or we won't have enough," said Livingstone. He began at the head of the line and gave to each outstretched hand as far as his store of coin lasted. Then Van Dorn took it up, and after him Paine. They had barely begun to give to the last comers. The men's hands stretched out long before they reached them. Some said "Thank you," many said "God bless you," some said nothing at all.

"There's more money in that crowd

than there is in this now," said Paine, and they turned away.

Portugal Would Better Give Up.

New York, Dec. 29.—Luis C. M. P. A. Taveira, Portuguese consul-general, said that he had no knowledge of any agreement regarding the sale of Delagoa Bay. "But," added Senhor Taveira, "this does not mean that such an agreement may not have been made. I would not be likely to hear of it before the general public. It would not be surprising if a treaty had been made or is going to be made."

The Portuguese charge d'affaires in the United States, Ignacio de Costa Duarte, is at present in this city. He declared in an interview that, in his opinion, it would be well for Portugal to dispose of Delagoa Bay and the East African possessions. They had always been a source of trouble and were likely to remain so.

"But it is not credible," said Senhor Duarte, "that any treaty has been made by which Portugal has parted with all her colonial possessions. Any ministry that agreed to such a treaty would not remain in power a minute. If a treaty such as described in the German newspapers had been consummated, there would have been some hints of it published in Portugal to prepare the public mind."

Movements of Men of War.

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NEW YEAR'S DAY IN JAPAN.

Somehow, though the sun may have shone just as brightly on the previous day, and indeed the whole year round, yet it all seems changed and different on this, the first day of the year. It is the spirit of the New Year! This is the time of universal peace and goodwill when the inhabitants of the little empire start life anew with fine resolutions and promises for the future, and all ill-feeling dies away with it.

The first of January bears the significant title of Gansan, (the Three Beginnings), meaning, beginning of the year, beginning of the month, and beginning of the day. And to this might be added the beginning of a new and better life. What Christmas is to the Occidentals, New Year's is to the Japanese, although greetings and congratulations are not confined to the first day of the year, but at any time between the first and the fifteenth.

The Japanese begin to prepare for the New Year nearly a month before, and in fact give their houses and possessions a thorough cleaning, just as the good American housewife does in the spring. Even the very poorest people do this, laying mats of rice straw, and cleaning every nook and corner with fresh bamboo dusters and brooms, which are said to symbolize prosperity and good fortune. And after the house has been cleaned and it is decorated with pine and bamboo, for the Japanese venerate both of these, because they keep green through the entire winter and symbolize longevity.

The Japanese read in the most insignificant natural objects some striking significance, and there is a meaning attached to almost every decoration or ornament in the house. The outdoors and gardens of the houses are also beautifully decorated, to say nothing of the streets, which present a most interesting and animated spectacle at this time.

On New Year's Eve the streets and stores, which at this time display their most attractive goods, are thronged with people intent on buying the necessities for the coming year. At night the streets are beautifully illuminated with lines of big lanterns, family crests, flags, shop-signs, etc., hung from every store. On this eve many of the people remain up all night, and watch the old year out and the new year in, though a few old-fashioned ones prefer the custom of rising very early in the morning to worship the first rising sun of the new year.—Otoyo Watana, in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for January.

SICK HEADACHE ABSOLUTELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED.

By using Moki Tea. A pleasant herb drink. Cures constipation and indigestion, makes you eat, sleep, work and study. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. 25 cts. and 50 cts. Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

NOW READY.

Jensen's Church Chronology, a chronological history of the Church from 1830 to the close of 1898. Printed in new type throughout. In any style of binding desired. Prices, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75. The funds derived from the sale of the book will be used for the erection of a new Latter-day Saints' Historical office in this city. For sale at THE DESERET NEWS.

Honest Now,

Did you ever get such coal anywhere else?

Bamberger Coal Co.

161 Main Street.

Few Days' Brew of Deadly Uric Acid.

In a few days you brew enough uric acid in your own body to produce death. Your kidneys are your only salvation. Because when they are well, they filter out this deadly poison.

So, when your kidneys are sick, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

They are all being slowly poisoned. Uric acid irritates the nerves, and causes rheumatic pains in joints, muscles and limbs, headache, backache, stomach and liver trouble, shortness of breath, heart trouble, dizziness, nervousness, irritability, lassitude, loss of ambition, weakness and wasting away.

Red brick dust and similar sediments in the urine are also caused by various salts of uric acid.

The cure for these troubles is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy.

It instantly relieves the congested, overworked kidneys, and gradually brings them back to health.

Healthy kidneys keep down the excess of uric acid, and you soon feel the benefit in new health and strength.

Swamp-Root should at once be taken upon the least sign of ill-health. It will make you well and is for sale the world over in bottles of two sizes and two prices, fifty-cent and one-dollar.

Swamp-Root is used in the leading hospitals; recommended by skillful physicians in their private practice; and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney ailments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy for kidney and bladder troubles.

To prove its wonderful efficacy, send your name and address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Hiram, N. Y., mentioning this paper, when you will receive, free of all charge, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a valuable book, by mail, prepaid. This book contains many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured.

The disposition of children largely depends upon health. If they are troubled with worms, they will be irritable, cross, feverish, and perhaps seriously sick. WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE is a worm expeller and tonic to make them healthy and cheerful. Price 25 cts. Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

In biliousness, HERBINE, by expelling from the body the excess of bile and acids, improves the assimilative processes, purifies the blood, and restores to normal the entire system. Price 50 cts. Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

There are few ailments so uncomfortable as piles, but they can easily be cured by using TABLET'S RUCK-EYE PILE OINTMENT. Relief follows its use, and any one suffering from piles can not afford to neglect to give it a trial. Price 50 cts. in bottles, tubes 75 cts. Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

Have you a cold? A dose of BAL-LARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP at bed-time will remove it. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

For broken limbs, chilblains, burns, scalds, bruised shins, sore throat, and sores of every kind, apply BAL-LARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. It will give immediate relief, and heal any wound. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

Beecham's Pills cure sick headache.

Bargains in Candy.

Kolitz' Butter Cuts, 25 lb. Kolitz' Mixed Candy, 150 lb. tomorrow from 2 to 6 o'clock at both stores.

WALKER'S STORE.

EVERYTHING IN READY-TO-WEAR.

Half Price Saturday.

NO RESERVE. ENTIRE STOCK.

Time's up! We told you the Ready-to-Wear would decrease in value as it neared the stock taking time. It is here. And were we to go into market for any one of these garments you may pick from today, we could not, even in hundreds, buy them at the price you will pay. But why tell you what your good judgment already knows. The thousands of women in Salt Lake, who are deeply familiar with the characteristics of this stock, who know upon what kinds of goods this half price is put, will need