

AS BEEN
REPLY WORKING

District North of Tuscarora De-
veloping Mines That Are
Seldom Mentioned.

LARGE AREA OF ORE
HAS BEEN UNCOVERED

Montana Mining Company Op-
erating Mill and Large
Cyanide Plant.

A great era of development work and
enriching production continues with
uninterrupted vigor in the Edgemont
district, which is forty-five miles north
of Tuscarora, and situated on the western
slope of Bull Run mountains. Attention
is being attracted to the new camps of
this district, which is twenty years
with very little said or known about the
country. Visitors from the Edgemont
have the highest words of praise for the
producing record and future of this district.

Large Area of Ore Uncovered.
In the Edgemont is located the Lucky
Girl group of mines which is the property
of the Montana Mining company,
which, in addition to the famous
Drummond property which has produced
up to the present time over \$2,500,000.
Large areas of excellent milling ore
have been discovered by the systematic
development work which has been going
on for several years past. The manage-
ment has reared a 200-foot shaft
where, in addition to the great quantities
of ore already extracted, there are ore
bodies blocked out that are sufficiently
extensive to keep the concentrating plant
on the ground busy for a generation.

Cyanide Plant Capacity Doubled.

At present the company is operating a
twenty-stamp-mill concentrator and cyanid-
ing plant and so large are the de-
velopments becoming upon the limited capacity
of this plant that the capacity will be
greatly increased in the coming spring.
Last fall the company was compelled to
double the cyaniding plant, and other im-
provements will be added before the ex-
piration of the present year.

Abnormal Saving of Values.

The science of saving the values of the
Edgemont properties has been reduced to a
science that is seldom equaled by any
property in a given field of time. Over
the saving of the previous year, that of
1905 was extraordinary. A new process of
cyanide treatment has been used with
great success by Mill Manager Robertson,
now in this city, and during 1905 the sav-
ing effected was over 50 per cent, and this
based on actual cash returns. This ab-
normal saving speaks volumes for the
process now being used.

GO TO COLORADO.

Utah Miners of Experience Sent to
Telluride District.

SALEM, Jan. 14.—Superintendent Oie
of this camp, left for Telluride
to start work on the Gold De-
velopment company's property at that
look with him several of the
most experienced Utah miners,
will devote their energies this
year to the development of the
production early in the spring.
Oie is an old producer and it
is not blocked out now to in-
crease the dividend column
early in the present year.
Mr. Murray of Richfield has been ap-
pointed Western manager of the
development companies in Utah and Colorado,
and as Ephraim will offer him more
convenient opportunities to look after the
properties in both States, he will make
his home here.

MODENA COPPER SHIPMENT.

Copper and Silver Bring Good Returns
to Bristol Company.

Special to The Tribune.
MODENA, Jan. 14.—A shipment of cop-
per and silver amounting to 21,000
pounds from the Bristol mines of Pioche
to the smelters at Murray netted \$913.
There is said to be abundance of the same
grade of ore, which is about 10 per cent
copper and 10 to 15 in silver.
This was a trial shipment, and
others will follow soon.
G. Pray Smith, formerly superintendent
of the Shawmut Nevada Mining and
Milling company, and who was awarded
a half interest in the Bristol mine at
Fay, in the legal controversy over that
property, left yesterday for Los Angeles,
after inspecting his interests at Fay.
The Snowflake is said to be the best
property in that camp, and that it will
soon become a steady producer of excel-
lent ore.

BAD INVESTMENT.

Gov. Sparks of Nevada Has Losing
Venture to Make Good.

The executor of the estate of the late
George Wedekind has been instructed by
the courts to close the sale of the Wede-
kind mine to Gov. Sparks of Nevada, by
receiving the two payments yet due
amounting to \$65,000. After the mine had
been worked out it was sold to Gov.
Sparks for \$175,000. The Governor spent
about \$50,000 in development work, in
building a mill and in other improve-
ments, but not enough ore was ever
taken out of the mine to pay for this
work.
The property is located about six miles
northwest of Reno.

CAPITAL STOCK INCREASED.

Tintic Mining Company Stockholders
Meet at Portland, Me.

Stockholders of the Tintic Mining company
at a special meeting in Portland, Me., voted
to increase the company's capital stock from
100,000 shares, par \$5, to 200,000 shares.
100,000 new shares will be offered to stock-
holders of record as of January 16 at \$25 per
share. Any unsubsribed stock will be taken
up by an underwriting syndicate at the same
figure, without commission.
The additional capital is to be used in paying
off the company's indebtedness, and in
working capital. Everything at the company's
property is said to be satisfactory.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the
Best Made.

"In my opinion Chamberlain's Cough
Remedy is the best made for colds,"
says Mrs. Cora Walker of Porterville,
Cal. There is no doubt about it's being
the best. No other will cure a cold so
quickly. No other is so sure a pre-
ventive of pneumonia. No other is so
pleasant and safe to take. These are
good reasons why it should be preferred
to any other. The fact is that few peo-
ple are satisfied with any other after
having once used this remedy. For sale
by all leading druggists.

HOW DEATH VALLEY
GOT ITS TITLE

Emigrants Became Exhausted
and Over Fifty People Per-
ished While Resting.

Much has been written about this valley
and a strange amount of romance is
attached to it. The prospector could
easily find a more promising field and a
less expensive place to work a mine in
than a long, narrow valley, very deep and
surrounded by high mountains. The Pan-
amint and Sentinel peaks reach an ex-
treme elevation of 11,000 feet while Death
valley hardly rises 9,000 feet above the
northwest corner of the valley. A similar
difference of elevation occurs eight miles
northwest between the snow-capped
Mount Whitney and Owens Lake valley.

What Composes the Valley.

Under one general name there are three
connecting valleys. Death valley proper,
Lost valley and Mesquite valley. The
prospector of the latter is only about thirty
miles from Goldfield. Instead of being
the horrible region usually reported, it is
the best of the desert valleys. Laying
low and being shut in by surrounding
mountains, it is hot in summer, but the
winter climate leaves little to be desired,
particularly by those who like a dry
atmosphere. It is but a few miles to an
elevation in the Panamint, where in the
shade of the pine the traveler can be com-
fortable and look into the awe-inspiring
valley below, while a battery of abandoned
charcoal kilns might make him fancy he
was summering near Lake Superior.

Loss of Emigrant Train.

The name Death valley comes from the
loss of an emigrant train in the lower end
of Lost valley. The party was on the
way from Salt Lake to southern California
and becoming exhausted, stopped in
the horrible region usually reported, it is
the best of the desert valleys. Laying
low and being shut in by surrounding
mountains, it is hot in summer, but the
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valley below, while a battery of abandoned
charcoal kilns might make him fancy he
was summering near Lake Superior.

GOING TO INYO COUNTY.

The Investor Follows Trail of Pros-
pector With Small Means.

There was a time not many years ago
when few mining men ventured or cared
to visit the counties along the Nevada-
California line owing to their remoteness
from avenues of travel and transportation,
but great discoveries like those of Tonopah
and Goldfield are bound to attract
men to almost any quarter of the globe,
and even these great strikes will not
keep the great army of mining men
supplied with prospects and mines.

All Kinds of Characters.

This considerable army of mining men
that we see traveling every mining section
of the Pacific coast, are of all
characters. There are those few who
are in quest of only large properties and
those of a developing character, and
round sums for investing in Manhattan
property and elsewhere. Even in the
first boom days Goldfield never enjoyed
such general attention as that which
prevails at the present time.

New Life in Bullfrog.

As to Bullfrog, Mr. Peery states new
life has been taken on since the suit over
the Shoshone mine was terminated in
favor of the defendant, and the com-
mencement of ore transportation from
that property. Manhattan has not drawn
many men away from Bullfrog as it
was expected, and a large amount of
capital is being expended in putting into
shape and developing the magnificent
properties in the vicinity of that district.
The Gold Bar, Shoshone, Gibraltar,
Denver and other good propositions are
being developed, and it is expected that
Bullfrog will be fast assuring a solid
mining basis.

Peery Property to the Front.

Of the Peery-Montgomery property, Mr.
Peery has only the most encouraging re-
ports to make. The mine is fast forging
its way to the front, and the fact that
made all around his ground only serving
to strengthen the faith in the property
and his confidence in the future. It is
reposed in it. While many great things
are expected from the Bullfrog district
with the completion of the railroad early
this coming summer it is realized by
those who have seen some of the ore that
is being sacked there that the expecta-
tion of the world will be more than
realized.
Mr. Farrington left Sunday at 1:40 for
New York, accompanied by J. H. Shockey.

JANUARY'S NEW MILL.

Goldfield People Anxious to See Im-
provement Made at Mine.

Goldfield is greatly interested in the
prospective new ten-stamp mill which the
January people are about to erect. It is
stated that the management is weary of
examining hills, but and sacking up, and
concluded that their ore can be more
profitably worked by a mill of their own.
On the other hand, there is sufficient ore
blocked out on the various levels to keep
a mill busy for two years, and this with-
out taking into consideration the ore
bodies that are to be encountered on
the lower levels.
For some time past the company has
been shipping three carloads of ore per
week, some of which have run very high
in gold. For some weeks the January,
in addition, has been sending about 25
tons per day to a mill at Columbia, which
averages \$9 per ton net.

ANCIENT TOOLS FOUND.

Miners Uncover Evidences of Work
Done by Indians.

In an old crumbled shaft, forgotten for
centuries, three Azusa mining men have
 dug up strange looking tools of a type
unlike any they have ever seen. They
were in an old half-crumbled shaft, the
entrance to which is overgrown with a
thick growth of ivy. The place is eighteen
miles from Azusa.
When Fred Maley and his partners began
working there were no signs that mining
had ever been done there before. Soon
they began turning up tools of an old
type, lying half-buried on the surface of
the ground. When the shaft had been
sunk about one hundred feet they broke
into an old tunnel, widening out into
broad chambers, and running back 200
feet into the hills. In the series of
chambers they found the mining tools,
which they suppose must have belonged to
Indians in the time of the padres.—De
Lamar Lode.

MEXICANS WILL STEAL.

Mine Managers Find Great Difficulty
in Stopping Practice.

The management of a number of rich Mexi-
can mines is finding itself in a very un-
pleasant situation. It is acknowledged that
considerable quantities of rich ore are being
stolen each month, and that in one district a small colony
of Mexicans derives its means of existence
from the ill-gotten gains. Ordinary methods
of preventing this thievery are without avail,
and yet resort to the practice of forcing each
miner to change clothes on entering and leaving
the mine might precipitate labor troubles that
would in the end be more expensive than the
present losses by theft.
It would be difficult to imagine a more ex-
asperating situation than this. It is fully con-
templated the loss of several thousand dollars
monthly due to the peculations of dishonest
employees is scarcely to the liking of the
owners of action and integrity, but in the
present cases the problem appears to resolve itself
into the maintenance of a system of watch-
men under conditions obtain.—Mining Reporter.

EXCITEMENT RAISED ON
GOLDFIELD CHANGE

Surging Crowds Taking Advan-
tage of Advancing Prices
in Goldfield Stocks.

JUST LIKE SALT LAKE
IN THE BOOM DAYS

Numerous Investors Make Good
on Shares Purchased
for Few Cents.

D. H. Peery, who has extensive in-
terests in Nevada, arrived in this city
from that State Saturday night, accom-
panied by I. K. Farrington, the well-
known New York broker. Mr. Farrington
has been making an extended invest-
igation of the numerous camps in Ne-
vada in which he and his business as-
sociates are interested, and his trip has
given him quite an insight into the real
conditions that exist in that interesting
country.

Like Old Salt Lake Days.

Mr. Peery stated Sunday that condi-
tions at Goldfield could hardly be ap-
preciated, although much has been said in
the newspapers of late in regard to the
healthy conditions now existing there.
The camp, he says, puts the old-time Salt
Lake rest in the opinion in mind of the
boom days of Salt Lake. Gold-
field has enjoyed a wonderful real estate
boom which is disarranging property in
tended demand for property in the busi-
ness portion of the town would tend to
indicate most positively that the camp is
fast reaching a substantial boom.

Awaiting Results of Shipping Season.

There is hardly a mining property in
the district without some good evidence of
prosperity and permanency in production.
New strikes are of daily occurrence, and
other prospects little heard of in addi-
tion to the Red Top, Jumbo, Florence and
other famous properties. While the mad
rush to Manhattan is largely occupying
the attention of the people, no mines in
Goldfield are being neglected, and all are
awaiting with impatient confidence the
results that will follow the beginning of
the shipping season.

Excitement on Stock Exchange.

The greatest excitement has prevailed
for several weeks in the Goldfield stock
exchange, crowds surging in the room
but even these great strikes will not
keep the great army of mining men
supplied with prospects and mines.

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VOLUME IS ISSUED
OF GOVERNMENT

Geological Survey Brings Out
Valuable Book of Refer-
ence to Miners.

In 1904, for the fifth time, the total
value of the mineral products of the
United States exceeded the enormous
sum of \$1,000,000,000, according to the
summary contained in the volume, "Min-
eral Resources of the United States, 1904,"
which the United States geological survey
has recently published in bound form.
The publication of this volume has been
anticipated to a great extent by the
issue last spring and summer, in pamphlet
form, of the several chapters which com-
pose it. The complete volume will, how-
ever, be desired by the many who find it
a valuable work of reference.

Continuation of Activity.

The figures given in the summary of
the volume shows a continuation of
activity in the mineral industries of the
United States noted in 1900, 1901, 1902
and 1903, although the value of the output for
1904 was about 2 per cent less than that
for 1903. The exact figures for 1904 were
\$1,289,974,414, as compared with \$1,419,280,617
in 1903, with \$1,250,501,858 in 1902, with \$1,
550,571 in 1901, and with \$1,058,678,053 in
1900.

Importance of Iron and Coal.

As heretofore, iron and coal are the
most important of our mineral products.
The value of the iron in 1904, \$223,233,
625,000, the value of the coal, \$444,516,283.
The fuels decreased from \$544,226,291 in
1903 to \$554,453,514 in 1904, a loss of \$40,
747,000. The value of anthracite coal
showed a decrease in value of \$13,022,423,
from \$122,026,448 in 1903 to \$109,004,025 in
1904. The value of bituminous coal per
long ton at the mine was \$2.35, as against
\$2.50 in 1903, \$2.35 in 1902, \$2.06 in 1901,
\$1.85 in 1900, and \$1.80 in 1899; and the average
price per short ton for bituminous coal at
the mine was \$1.10, as compared with \$1.24
in 1903 and with \$1.12 in 1902. The de-
crease in value of coal is due to a decrease
in output from 1903 was \$4,845,665, a com-
pound decrease in value of coal of \$8,
308,083 in 1904.

Losses in Metallic Products.

The loss of \$30,233,471 in the total value
of our mineral production is due to losses
in metallic and non-metallic products. The
metallic products showing a decrease
from \$624,318,008 in 1903 to \$541,
465,796 in 1904, a loss of \$82,852,212, and
the non-metallic products showing a decrease
from \$792,867,609 in 1903 to \$747,180,559 in 1904,
a loss of \$45,687,050. To these products
should be added estimated unworked re-
sources, including molybdenum, bio-
tinite, tungsten, and other mineral prod-
ucts, valued at \$60,000 (as against \$1,
000,000 in 1903), and the total loss of
making the total mineral production for
1904 \$1,289,974,414.

Possibilities of Peet.

The manufacture of arsenious oxide,
noted for the first time in the United
States in the report on mineral resources
continued in 1904, but again in decreased pro-
portions as compared with 1902 and 1903.
Statistics of the production of arsenious
oxide, including building, engines and furnace
use, and for other purposes, were col-
lected for the first time in 1904. Included
were arsenious oxide, arsenious trioxide, and
calling attention to peat in the United
States and to its possibilities as a source
of fuel.

Black Sand Experiments.

Tin was produced commercially, though
in small quantities, in South Carolina,
South Dakota and Alaska, and the mines
were actively exploited during the year
1904. In accordance with a provision in
the appropriation for mineral resources
of the United States for the fiscal year
1905-1906 a comprehensive investigation is
in progress (November, 1904) to determine
what minerals of economic value are con-
tained in the black sands found in the
placer mines of the United States. An
investigation has been extended to other
localities to all the placer miners in the
United States to send samples of their
ores, concentrates and non-metallic prod-
ucts. These have been tested, as to their con-
tents of precious metals, and their min-
eralogy has been exhaustively studied.
The investigation has shown that the black
sands contained useful minerals that are not
already utilized a competent geologist
was sent to the deposit and samples
carrying in size from medium to fine, and
concentrating machinery at Portland, Or.
The results of their investigation will be
published in the forthcoming volume of
mineral resources of the United States
for the calendar year 1905.

BORAX DEPOSITS.

Deposits of Borax Are Remarkable for
Size and Purity.

South of the Federal range, in the re-
gion drained by the Pacific ocean, on the
Amarosa side of the mountain, is a
large development of recent sedimentary
shales, clays, sandstones and thin sheets
of limestone. There are few intrusions of
later andesite and a heavy flow of black
and brown basaltic lava. In these sedi-
mentaries immense deposits of calcium
borate occur, conformable with the strata.
The most common mineral is colemanite.
As one might expect from
and in sight of high mountains, there are
many combinations of boric acid, lime
and soda under various mineralogical
names. There is some question as to the
value of the borax deposits, but remarkable
Borax company first obtained title under
the placer law, but now favors lode
locations. That company has the region
totally well "corralled" or borax
rocks are highly colored. The country is
bare of vegetation and water is scarce.
The borax deposits are remarkable in
size and purity. In one place there is an
outcrop of calcium borate 20 feet thick.
At the Lala C mine on the Amarosa
side of the range, 12 miles from the
end in sight of Ash meadows, is a de-
posit from three to seventeen feet thick,
dipping about forty-five degrees, and ex-
posed to the surface for a mile. This is
the largest deposit of borax in the Pacific
section. At the mouth of Furnace creek
the Pacific Coast Borax company main-
tains a ranch, having 300 acres in alfalfa
and wheat. Twice a month a sixteen-mile
team arrives from Dagset, 100 miles away
on the Santa Fe railroad. Three miles
from the ranch are the old Coleman
Borax works.—Nevada State Journal.

DAILY WEST STATEMENT.

Last December's Receipts and Ex-
penses Are Given Out.

A statement has been issued by the
Daily West Mining company for the
month of December, 1905. It shows an ex-
cellent record for the month, and the condition
of the property in every way should be
a source of gratification to the company
and management.
The cash receipts for December were
\$104,364.95. The payments, including \$767
set aside for the insurance reserve, amount-
ed to \$69,085.92. The net earnings were
\$44,279.03. Dividend for this the
\$36,000.00. Subsequent requirement there is left
for addition to the surplus the sum of
\$8,279.03.

GRAND SOCIALIST CELEBRATION

At Bingham, Monday, January 15.

Inaugural banquet and ball. Special
train leaves Salt Lake City at 7:35 p.
m. Returning leaves Bingham at 4 a.
m. Via the D. & R. G. \$1.00 for the
round trip.

OUR SMART
CLOTHES

Give you fit and style. With-
out either they would be a
cipher. The best cloth, the
best linings and silks and
velvets don't make fine
clothes.

Mix them, like the paint-
er's colors, with brains,
and they take shape and
grace and beauty.

Our tailors for fifty-one
years have been using their
brains in making these
clothes.

THEY SELL NOW FOR
ONE-FOURTH LESS THAN
REGULAR PRICE.

A. H. Crabbe Co.
220 MAIN ST.

DON'T LET
YOUR MONEY LOAF

Put it to work earning inter-
est in the Utah Savings & Trust
company. Four per cent per
annum paid on deposits—large
or small. You will find it safe,
reliable and obliging. W. S.
McCormick, president, John S.
Daly, vice-president, Huber M.
Wells, manager, No. 150 Main
street.

THIS IS GOOD WEATHER
FOR MALTHOID ROOFING.

IT'S BAD WEATHER FOR
POOR ROOFING.

Morrison, Merrill & Co.
28 Main Street.

Mercantile installment
Company

74 W. SECOND SOUTH.
Clothing for Men, Women
and Children.
\$1.00 WEEKLY PAYMENTS.
Our plan makes it easy to dress
well. You pay for the clothes
while you wear them.
CREDIT TO ALL.

DANIELS
THE TAILOR

Offers a heavy discount on a few un-
called for suits. Come and see if they
fit you.
DANIELS, THE TAILOR.
57 West Second South.

HAND
SAPOLIO

For Toilet and Bath.

It makes the toilet something to be
enjoyed. It removes all stains and
roughness, prevents prickly heat and
chafing, and leaves the skin white, soft
and healthy. In the bath it brings a glow
and exhilaration which no common
soap can equal. Imparts the vigor and
life sensation of a mild Turkish bath.
All Grocers and Druggists.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment
will cure blind, bleeding, ulcerated and
itching piles. It absorbs the tumors,
allays the itching at once, acts as a
poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Wil-
liams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared
only for Piles and nothing else. Every
box is guaranteed. Sold by druggists,
sent by mail for 50c and \$1 per box.
WILLIAMS' PILE OINTMENT, Cleve-
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