

BATTLE NEAR MODDER RIVER.

Gen. Methuen Tries Scheme of Surrounding Boers, but Fails.

FIGHTING LASTS ALL DAY.

British Retire to Modder River, with a Loss of Fifty Men.

Koodoosberg Drift, Feb. 8.—The Boers yesterday made a determined attempt to drive the British from a hill commanding the drift.

The South African Highlanders gained a position on the rocky summit and kept up a sustained rifle fire.

Meanwhile two companies of the Argyll Highlanders, advancing along the plain in a westerly direction, found the Boers entrenched at a small drift.

Gen. Methuen now only required sufficient troops in order to completely surround the Boers.

Gen. Macdonald now only required sufficient troops in order to completely surround the Boers.

Chicago, Feb. 9.—Gen. John R. Lewis, one of the best known men in G. A. R. circles, died suddenly in this city last night.

At the outbreak of the civil war Gen. Lewis mastered a company of men known as the Fifth Vermont volunteers and was commissioned captain.

He was born in Edinburg, Pa., in 1825. He leaves a widow, who, with a son, is in Dawson City, in the Klondike region, where they have resided for two years.

SHOOTING IN IDAHO. W. S. Stuart Dangerously Shot by Albert Green.

Idaho, Feb. 8.—In the Payette valley today W. Scott Stuart was shot by Albert Green and is understood to be dangerously hurt.

The shooting occurred at 4:30 this afternoon at Stuart's place, about three miles above New Plymouth. There were witnesses to the affray and the name of the man who shot Stuart is given as Charles Patton, to whose place Stuart went after receiving the wound.

Patton was on his way home, on an order book, while Stuart was going to the place, and he met Green riding rapidly toward his home, which is at the Rigger Staff place.

The immediate cause of the shooting is not known. The men had had trouble before, and it is supposed it was renewed when they met, resulting in the shooting. Stuart is a nephew of the late "Cov." Stuart.

AGUNALDO HAS ESCAPED. Will Probably be Heard of in London or Paris.

Chicago, Feb. 9.—A special to the Chronicle from Washington says: The United States department believes that Aginaldo has escaped from the island of Luzon. The department officials would not be surprised to hear from him next in London, or in Paris in company with Agonello.

Outlook for Quay. New York, Feb. 8.—Convicted that a sufficient number of votes have been pledged to seat Matthew S. Quay as senator from Pennsylvania, says a Washington special to the Herald, his opponents are now seeking to keep him out by preventing consideration of the case when the currency bill is out of the way an effort will be made to sidetrack the Quay case by pressing the Puerto Rican bill. Mr. Quay's friends will oppose any further delay.

Object to Russian Immigrants. San Francisco, Feb. 9.—Acting immigration commissioner Shell at this point has forwarded to National Immigration Commissioner Powderly at Washington, a protest against the intended colonization of a large tract of land in California with 1,500 Russian emigrants now in the Northwest Territory.

Body Washed Ashore. San Francisco, Feb. 9.—The body of Burton H. Hardiman, cousin of Mrs. J. K. Miller, of Oakland, better known in the literary world as Florence Hardiman Miller has been washed ashore on Angel Island in the bay of San Francisco. Whether death was caused by suicide or accident is unknown. Hardiman's home was in Oswego, Kansas, where his mother and one of his sisters reside.

British Cruiser for Pacific. San Diego, Cal., Feb. 9.—At telegram received from the south says the British cruiser Arethusa, 4,200 tons, is en route to San Diego on her way to Eschscholtz, where she is scheduled to arrive February 16th. The cruiser is destined to touch at a United States port. She will take the place of the Amphitrite, which recently sailed for Eschscholtz. The British gunboat Pheasant is also on her way north.

Prosecuting Dowdies. Chicago, Feb. 9.—The trial of one of John Alexander Dowdie's guards at Crown Point, Ind., on the charge of assault, took a curious turn yesterday when five of the "Zionites" who were present witnesses were arrested.

Carl Struck, a Zion guard, was on

Foul-Smelling Catarrh.

Catarrh is one of the most obstinate diseases, and hence the most difficult to get rid of.

There is but one way to cure it. The disease is in the blood, and all the sprays, washes and inhalant mixtures in the world can have no permanent effect whatever upon it.

Mr. B. P. McAllister, of Harrodsburg, Ky., had Catarrh for years. He writes: "I could see no improvement whatever, though I was constantly treated with sprays and washes, and different inhalant remedies."

"Finally I was brought to my knees by a blood disease, and after thinking over the matter, I decided to expect to be cured by remedies which only reached the surface."

"I then decided to try S. S. S., and after a few bottles were used, I noticed a perceptible improvement. Continuing the remedy the disease was forced out of my system, and a complete cure was the result."

Advise all who have this dreadful disease to abandon their local treatment, which has no effect, and take S. S. S., a remedy that can reach the disease and cure it.

To continue the wrong treatment for Catarrh is to continue to suffer. Swift's Specific is a real blood purifier, and cures obstinate, deep-seated diseases which other remedies have no effect whatever upon. It promptly reaches Catarrh, and never fails to cure even the most aggravated cases.

S. S. S. For the Blood. It is Purely Vegetable, and is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no dangerous minerals.

Books mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

trial, charged with beating A. A. Walker in the riot that accompanied Dowie's meeting at Hammond on October 27.

John Van Tent, a witness for the defense, swore he and N. Struck assaulted Walker. Van Tent was placed under bonds to await the action of the grand jury.

The other witnesses who had gone from Chicago to testify in behalf of Struck, were put under bonds. Van Tent, as well as Struck and the other witnesses, were guards of Dowie at the Hammond meeting that ended in Dowie's being stoned and chased.

Walker made a speech at the meeting saying his wife had been deluded by Dowie's teachings, and when his child got sick she would permit a doctor to attend it, and the child died.

He is the head of the "Christian Catholic church."

SAYS TURKEY WILL SETTLE Sultan Promises to Pay American Claims in Full.

Open Door to American Travelers—Armenian Trouble Not Likely—Turkey's Sympathies with England.

New York, Feb. 9.—Oscar S. Straus, United States minister to Turkey, who has just arrived in New York on leave of absence, left Constantinople late in December, proceeding slowly through Austria and Italy.

During his stay here the minister will make an exhaustive report and confer at length with the state department regarding several very intricate and important questions regarding the relations of the United States with Turkey.

When Mr. Straus reached his post a year and a half ago, the United States and the sublime porte had differences on a number of weighty questions. Mr. Straus, it is said, solved these problems satisfactorily. The most important matter placed in the hands of Minister Straus was the adjustment of the indemnity claims against Turkey incurred in 1885, when a large amount of American missionary property was destroyed by Turkish religious fanatics during the terrible disorders in Armenia.

"The sultan assured me the day I left Constantinople," said Mr. Straus in discussing the question today, "that the indemnity claims filed by this government would be paid in full, and we have also won the right to re-construct the Euphrates college buildings at Harput, which were razed in 1885, during the Armenian troubles. I had a most bitter contest on this point. We have also secured the right to establish the United States consulates throughout Turkey and the acceptance of our consul at Erzerum, in eastern Turkey. This latter point especially was one upon which the Turkish department of state refused to agree with us for a long time. We have at last secured what is called the 'open door' in Turkey, which means that our citizens now have the right to travel unmolested through any part of the empire. This was interdicted from 1885 until eight months ago. The entrance of American flour into Turkey was secured only after great difficulty. The Turkish government, instigated by the local millers, issued a mandate for the exclusion of all foreign flour. This law was working great injury to a young but growing American trade with the Ottoman empire."

Asked regarding the Armenian revolutionary movement which, it has been said, was primarily responsible for the massacres in 1895, was dead, Mr. Straus replied: "No; it is still fermenting under the surface, assisted, no doubt, by Turkey's neighbors. There is no reason to be alarmed, however, that there is any danger of an uprising of any kind in the near future."

Touching upon the feeling in Turkey regarding the Anglo-Boer war, the minister was reticent. "The sympathies of the Turkish people, however, are wholly with England," Mr. Straus's leave extends for two months.

Miss Crease is Killed. Victoria, B. C., Feb. 9.—Miss Emily Howard Crease, sister of Sir Henry Crease of Pentreife, was killed at Lytton last night. Miss Crease was a passenger on the coast bound express and had stepped off the train for a moment when the west bound train came along, passing over her.

Frick-Carnegie Dispute. Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 9.—A story which has gained currency to the effect that J. C. Frick, former president of the Carnegie steel company, has decided to go into court to ascertain the value of his holdings in that company, is apparently confirmed. One of the principal counsel for Frick admitted not only that such action would be taken but that the suit might possibly be entered at once.

The amount involved runs up in the millions and the legal action will be one of the most important from a purely financial standpoint in the history of the Allegheny county courts. It is understood that Henry Phipps has joined Mr. Frick in his stand and will be a party to the suit.

IMPOSE ON THE CHINESE.

Statement as Alleged Christian Missionaries There.

Cloak Under Which Natives Steal Chinese Territory—What Minister Wu Ting Fang Says.

New York, Feb. 9.—Speaking at the dinner of the Silk Association of America at Delmonico's last evening, the Chinese minister, Wu Ting Fang, said: "When any disturbance or trouble has occurred in China or elsewhere in the East, not only did the government arrogate demand compensation for the outrage, but beyond that they demanded and obtained concessions not pertaining to the matter in hand. In fact, they often make a pretext of a trouble, such as a missionary trouble, to exact advantages and concessions which may have no reference to the matter in point. In saying this I do not condemn the missionaries as a class in China. There are a good many pious and noble missionaries in China, and they have been and are still doing good work in every country in the East, but there is a black sheep in every flock, you know."

"If a disturbance should occur to them, if a riot should happen, what is the consequence? Their government would demand justice, and not only that, but in addition to that, they obtain something else. That being the case, gentlemen, you wonder that the Chinese and other Asiatic people are at a loss to understand your policy and the policy of the nations in Europe?"

"Therefore, if those nations want to solve this Asiatic question, one of the solutions is to make an open declaration of their policy. They should declare to China and the other Asiatic countries what their policy is, what they mean; they should tell them that if anything should befall any of the missionaries or merchants they will demand this or that. Then, if this is all explained to them openly, why, we can understand what you mean. But, if, instead of doing that, under the cloak of sending missionaries to preach the gospel, and if anything should happen to the missionaries (which in any nation you cannot help; sometimes my countrymen here have been murdered or assaulted by a low class of people), what can we do? What can you do? So, if anything should happen in China or in Japan of that sort, is it very strange for the rabble to do something without the knowledge of the authorities? All we want is an open declaration of your policy, fairness and justice."

"I am glad to find that it is not the policy of this great Republic to depart from your traditional policy and go in for acquisition, grabbing or—I should be more careful in saying this—that you are not willing to adopt territorial aggrandizement, but that you are going for expansion of trade. I am not surprised. We don't quarrel with you for that. We don't blame you. In fact, we welcome you. Do you know why? Because you are doing better. It is for the benefit of both sides; it is to give and take. We give you the equivalent; you give us something back in return."

"If you go on in this pacific policy of commerce and trade, you will be welcome everywhere, not only in China, but also in Japan as well. We welcome you. We will do everything to please you, but, in return, gentlemen, we want to be treated in like manner. Now, on this point, do you better than quote a principle enunciated by our great saint, Confucius, twenty-five centuries ago. He was one day asked what should a man do, what should be the rule of conduct in house, in business and in government. He was asked to give one word to convey this principle. In answer he said: 'Is not this reciprocity?'"

"It was to the same effect, said by him, whom shall I say, your prophet, your savior, who said: 'What you would have others do to you, do the same to them.' But whether it is a merchant, whether it is a tradesman, whether it is a benefactor or whether it be a nation, if we follow this sound principle in government, we shall have no dispute, and no cause for war."

Wheat Shipments. Portland, Ore., Feb. 9.—The foreign wheat shipments from Portland for the week ending today were 174,407 bushels.

Absconder Miller Arrested. New York, Feb. 9.—William F. Miller, the absconder head of the Franklin Syndicate, has been arrested in New York, which promised to pay investors 10 per cent a week, was brought to police headquarters in this city today. He was arrested in Canada.

Honest Thief. London, Feb. 8.—The sum of £20,000, the balance of £40,000 stolen from Farr's bank, was returned, has been mysteriously returned. The notes were found this morning enclosed in a steamer pass book.

Reciprocity with Argentina. New York, Feb. 9.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: One of the reciprocity conventions now pending before the committee on foreign relations of the Senate will lapse on Saturday of this week. The convention was signed at Buenos Ayres on July 10, 1899, under authority of "An act to provide revenue for the government of the United States," approved on July 24, 1897. The first paragraph of article five, provides that the ratifications of the present convention shall be executed at Buenos Ayres, or Washington within seven months of the date, or earlier if possible.

The seven months will expire on Saturday. The convention, together with similar conventions with France and with Great Britain, in behalf of her colonies of Bermuda, Barbados, Jamaica, Guiana and Turks and Caicos islands, was transmitted to the Senate by President McKinley on December 6, 1899.

At the Dewey Dinner. New York, Feb. 9.—Admiral and Mrs. Dewey were the guests of honor at a dinner given at the United League club in Brooklyn last night.

Admiral Dewey was seated at the right and Mrs. Dewey at the left of the president. At the conclusion of the dinner letters of regret were read from President McKinley, Rear Admiral Philip, Assistant Secretary Allen, and Governor Roosevelt.

The health of Mr. McKinley was drunk silence, also that of the Admiral and Mrs. Dewey, after which three cheers and a tiger were given for each.

President William E. Pulsifer, in a speech which recited the battle and victory of Manila bay, and sounded the praises of Admiral Dewey, presented to him a handsome gold medal. In response to President Pulsifer's address, Admiral Dewey said:

"For this beautiful gift, I thank you from the bottom of my heart, and I wish to say that all that my friend, Lieut. Rees, wished for me on a former occasion has been fulfilled. I have the wealth of the world." (Pointing to Mrs. Dewey.)

In the close of these ceremonies, the Admiral and Mrs. Dewey were presented to the lower floor, where a general reception was held by the club members and their friends, for which 200 invitations had been issued.

RAILWAY NEARING CARDSTON, CANADA

That New Country to Have a Line in the Very Near Future.

U. P. MAKES FINE SHOWING Wonderful Properties of Liquid Air—Its Power of Expansion—L. P. Pulls the Biggest Freight Train.

According to the Cardston, Canada, Record, the people in that new country are to have one railroad, and perhaps two. This is what that journal has to say editorially of the matter:

"The advertisement headed, 'Notice of Application to Parliament,' published in another column, seems to augur the early materialization of a much-needed railroad to Cardston and neighboring settlements. We need scarcely say such a boon would be hailed by all of us with unlimited satisfaction and that its materialization would mark an epoch in our history—the beginning of a broader and healthier existence. It would remove from our more or less monotonous routine many of the little vexations and disadvantages that remoteness from more populous centers entails. The present difficulty of securing telephonic communication would be overcome by the acquisition of the telegraph; merchandise would be cheaper, although it is now as cheap as in the Rocky Mountain States) because freight charges would be less there than here; and while many freighters would lose employment, they would turn their attention to other fields of industry, the country would be sooner and more widely developed and altogether the day of the coming of the iron horse would be regarded as the brightest of the year."

"As another company has a charter to build a railway through this locality, and which, according to the charter's provisions, must be commenced this year, we shall be twice blessed if that, too, is materialized. It would probably insure competition in freight rates, and, providing there was no collusion, but if one can't have too much of a good thing, we doubtless would be glad enough to be a victim of the collision or any old thing."

FINE SHOWING. Union Pacific Pays a Dividend—System in Excellent Condition.

The directors of the Union Pacific Railroad company, at their meeting in New York yesterday, declared a dividend of 2 per cent on preferred stock, and 1 1/2 per cent on common. The Union Pacific since its reorganization in 1898, has paid three dividends on its \$87,697,000 preferred stock, two of 1 1/2 per cent and one of 2 per cent. Nothing up to this time has been paid on the common stock. Statements submitted to the board of directors show that the accumulation of earnings of the system, including the Union Pacific Railroad company, the Oregon Short Line, and the Oregon Railroad & Navigation company, for the year ending December, 1899, were \$12,944,533. These results were obtained after charging to income for betterments and equipment approximately \$3,000,000. Expenditures have been made for betterments and equipments since the reorganization of the three companies named, entirely out of the cash of the reserves and without any increase of capital or other obligations, amounting to \$9,627,000, which amount, however, includes \$3,000,000 charged to income. Cash on hand February 7, 1900, was \$8,688,985. The surplus earnings per annum, including amounts paid from income for capital expenditures were more than double the dividend on the common stock at the rate of 3 per cent per annum. The six months' statement ending December 31, 1899, shows a net increase of \$832,359 over the same period of 1898.

MORE OF LIQUID AIR. Terrible Power of This Wonderful Element Partially Shown.

The fact that liquid air, when confined, exerts upon the containing vessel a pressure of 2,500 pounds to the square inch will give some idea of the magnificent amount of power which may be obtained from it for purposes of land transportation and ocean navigation. It is a fact, curious upon first acquaintance, yet sound to be reasonable upon investigation, that liquid air is never at rest—it is continuously boiling. This is accounted for in this way: Liquid air being of such low temperature—fully 312 degrees below zero—has a pressure of the earth's atmosphere compared with liquid air is almost as that of fire as compared with the temperature of ordinary water. So great is the cold of this new element that a portion of it placed in a vessel resting upon ordinary fire will boil. In fact, the liquid air is so cold that it extracts heat even from ice. Thus it is that in the natural and voluntary process of returning to its normal condition of ordinary air, the liquid product exerts almost the pressure used in reducing it to its unnatural form. It is from this working of nature that the "boiler pressure" for locomotion is to be obtained. When the process of mechanical appli-

cation shall have been perfected the present agencies of steam and electricity will be supplanted in many cases where such power has been thought to be inseparable from the success of the industries wherein it is utilized.

On last Saturday evening Prof. Chas. R. Tripler, the great maker of liquid air, gave some experimental illustrations before the Commercial club of Chicago. A few of them are here related in order to show the wonderful properties of the element, as detailed by the Times-Herald of Chicago:

During the exhibition of Prof. Tripler a grape was turned into a bullet, and flowers were frozen and passed around. The grape would shatter into fragments at a blow, and the flowers crumbled away at a touch. Even a tin dipper, of the ordinary kind, which had held liquid air, was found by the club members to be as brittle from its intense cold that it would break like a thin glass tumbler, and indeed much more easily.

NO ABSOLUTE ZERO. Mr. Tripler explained something about absolute zero to a questioner, telling him that there was no absolute cold point, as there was nothing so cold that a colder could not be striven for, and nobody knew how cold interstellar space was.

EXPANSION SHOWN. Then he passed to experiment, showing the expansive power of liquid air. He had a little motor engine, consisting just of a couple of cylinders so arranged that he could confine the air in one and let it exert itself in blowing a cork out of the other. Half a spoonful of liquid air poured into this primitive engine caused the cork out with a pop almost instantly.

Then he took a more complicated and larger cylinder with a whistled attachment. Putting it into a jar of water so used it was raised more rapidly by absorbing the heat from the water, he developed in half a minute a force which he said amounted to forty or fifty pounds, and which set the whistle into shrill tooting at once.

FROZE MERCURY. A hammer of mercury was made by putting the mercury in a card-board mold and pouring on the air. The hammer was a great success, and its ringing blows quickly drove nails deep into a piece of wood. After it had been used it was raised around and examined during the fifteen or twenty minutes it lasted before it melted and retook its ordinary form. "The only trouble with the hammer," said Mr. Tripler, "is that you would have to have it in temperature as cold as liquid air in order to be able to use it."

THIS IS STARTLING. Mr. Tripler then created wonderment by making a tumbler out of ice, which had the ordinary temperature, passing it into the liquid air at a temperature of 312 below zero, and melting in that a piece of steel and burning some carbon at a temperature of close to 3,000 degrees above zero. All of this he did while holding the tumbler in his hand.

SOME PARADOXES. Then came another wonder. Mr. Tripler made ice in a teakettle full of liquid air which he had placed on top of an oil stove. The paradoxes were many in this experiment, to the mind of the uninitiated observer. The liquid air boiled when put in the kettle. It boiled a little faster when put on the stove. However, as the kettle absorbed all the heat, the draught in the stove was downward instead of upward. "The longer I leave the kettle on the fire," said Mr. Tripler, "the cooler it gets." And his hearers had to think of the broken tin dipper before they could realize what that meant. Then when water was poured into the kettle the water froze despite the fire.

PROMISES GREAT THINGS. "There is more of promise in this experiment," said Mr. Tripler by way of comment, "than there was in the electro-magnet, from which all electrical science comes, when it was first shown to the world. These experiments prepare another epoch for the world." He then took occasion to deny statements that had been attributed to him that he proposed to make ten gallons of liquid air out of three gallons, thus introducing a form of perpetual motion into his plans. What he had meant was that by using three gallons of liquid air, over and over in a proper machine, such as ammonia is used over and over in making ice, he could produce the ten gallons. He indicated that in the future commercial processes liquid air would be obtained by condensing rather than by compressing air. "Liquid air," he said, "is nothing but air with the heat taken out of it, and one can use the heat in running engines and doing the work of the world. The time is coming when liquid air will be as cheap as water in the boiler of the ordinary engine."

"Liquid air is here," said Mr. Tripler, "and the world will for its own advantage soon be using it. The day is not far off."

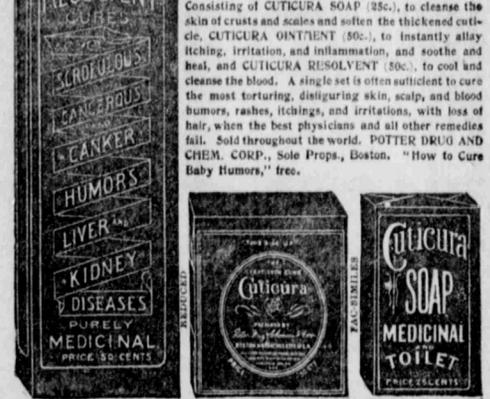
A "Big Haul" Surely. The Union Pacific has again demonstrated its ability to handle big trains. A week ago one engine hauled a train of 38 cars, the same representing 3,633 tons, Cheyenne to Sidney, Neb., but on Tuesday this feat was eclipsed when engine 1501 hauled 96 cars of coal in one train, Cheyenne to Sidney. The tonnage of the train was 3,942 tons, or 209 tons more than was hauled in the first train. These big trains, which are doing the work of the world, have been dubbed the "Buckingham Specials." Mr. Buckingham is master of transportation on the Union Pacific and is known all over the road as "Car Haul Ed," because of his never-failing efforts to make big hauls with certain power.

The largest half year in respect to gross earnings in the history of the

SPRING HUMORS

Complete External and Internal Treatment

\$1.25



Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle. CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c.), to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disgusting skin, scalp, and blood humors, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. Sold through the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Cure Baby Humors," free.

J. Auerbach and Bro. Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods etc.

DR. L. HARRIDEN

Has Extended His Special Offer for One Week by Special Request to Accommodate the Large Number of People who Called and Were Unable to See Dr. Harriden, Owing to the Large Crowds Who Were Waiting.

Realizing that there are many skeptical people in Salt Lake City, Dr. Harriden has decided to give everyone a chance to test his wonderful power for the small fee of 25 Cents.

Don't fall to pay Dr. Harriden a visit, as he is recognized as THE WORLD'S GREATEST PALMIST, CLAIRVOYANT AND MAGNETIC HEALER.

SPECIAL OFFER NO. 2. To accommodate those in the country and neighboring cities, or who may not wish to call, the Doctor will give complete answers to any three questions that you may wish to ask just as good and correct as if you called in person. Mail 27 cents in stamps to Dr. L. Harriden, 240 So. State St., Salt Lake, and write your questions plain; also give date of your birth. Remember, Dr. Harriden makes this offer simply to give everyone a chance to test his wonderful power, and it will last TEN DAYS ONLY. Call early to avoid the crowds. Office hours, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sunday hours, 1 to 7. Cut this out, as it will not appear every day.

N. B.—Dr. Harriden will be pleased to show to any person wishing to consult him in regard to mining properties many testimonials and samples of ore taken from mines that he has located in the past. 24 SOUTH STATE STREET - - - SALT LAKE CITY.

Southern Pacific company, ended on December 31, 1899. A statement just issued shows the gross earnings were \$33,257,826. Earnings in excess of operating expenses were \$12,844,696.

RAILROAD NOTES. T. J. Clark, the Rock Island traveling passenger agent, is a visitor here. Five thousand men are to be employed on the Great Northern railway construction work during this year's fine weather.

Passenger traffic on the Rio Grande Western was delayed several hours by reason of a smashup near Thistle. No casualties resulted from the accident.

Six hundred cars have been added to the equipment by the Western within the past eighteen months, and up to the present time 262 miles of track is fenced in.

Pa., a distance of more than 100 miles. The rate on sugar from New Orleans to Colorado common points has been cut from 77 cents to 50 cents per hundred by the Southern Pacific.

Clear Creek, on the recently constructed spur of the Pleasant Valley branch of the R. G. W., is 3,184 feet above sea level. Altitude is 7,010 feet. Soldier Summit, 7,464 feet; Sunny-side, 6,991 feet.

It is understood that the trolley line across northern New Jersey is now a certainty, preparations having been made to commence work at Phillipsburg, N. J., on a connecting link, which will meet the New Jersey Traction company's line at Caldwell, near Lake Hopatcong. With the connection at Caldwell it will be possible to ride by trolley from Jersey City to Sigfrieds.

PLAYED OUT. Dull Headache, Pains in various parts of the body, Sinking at the pit of the stomach, Loss of appetite, Feverishness, Pimples or Sores are all positive evidences of impure blood. No matter how it became so it must be purified in order to obtain good health. Acker's Blood Elixir has never failed to cure Scrofulous or Syphilitic poisons or any other blood diseases. It is certainly a wonderful remedy, and we sell every bottle on a positive guarantee. Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

Chocolate 25c. lb. and Butter Scotch 15c. lb. Saturday from 2 to 6, at Kolitz.

"PREACHING AND PUBLIC SPEAKING." Of the 5,000 copies of this popular book published last year only three or four hundred remain and the author has decided to sell these through the ordinary agencies for church publications. Your local agent will order the book for you or it will be sent postpaid from the Deseret News Office, Cloth, 11 1/2x7; Half Morocco, \$2.00.

Chocolate 25c. lb. and Butter Scotch 15c. lb. Saturday from 2 to 6, at Kolitz.

LEWIS' 98% LYE. The strongest and purest made. Unlike other Lyes, it is finely powdered, packed in a can having two lids, one easily cut and the other removable for constant use. It will clean the best Parquet floors in 15 minutes without boiling. It is the best for cleaning waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, cleaning paints, bottles, barrels, washing trees and killing insects; for engineers and machinists' use; for removing old paints, etc. PENNSYLVANIA SALT MFG. CO. Producers, Phila., Pa.

Always Favorable. The general opinion concerning the new product Van Houten's Chocolate for eating—which has been on sale to the public for some time,—is highly favorable. The public recognize that this Chocolate ranks as highly among chocolates for eating as Van Houten's Cocoa does among cocoas; in other words, that Van Houten's Chocolate excels in delicious flavor, and in wholesomeness of composition. Every day much harm is done by the excessive consumption of cheap confectionaries and chocolates of inferior quality, doubtful taste and doubtful composition. Why not abstain from these altogether, and substitute the digestible, wholesome Van Houten's Chocolate (For Eating)? Sold in Square Packages and Tins of Drops. Also in Square Tablets and Small Bars.