SCHURMAN ON CUBAN SITUATION

Constitutional Convention is Very Radical.

TALKED WITH DELEGATES.

Property Owners Want Platt Amendment—At Bottom Problem is an Economic One.

Ithaca, N. Y., April 25.—President J. G. Schurman spoke last night before the students of Cornell university in Library hall on the Cuban situation. His recent return from the island where he spent two weeks enabled him to make the subject one of particular interest. After a review of the general condition of the people, he touched directly upon the question of the Cuban opposition to the Platt amendment. He said in part:

"It is the revolutionary army and its supporters who are represented in the constitutional convention. That body is more radical than the Cuban people as a whole. If it hesitates to adopt the Platt amendment, the people who own property on the island would not. They feel that the Platt amendment is indispensable to the peace and protection of the island and the prosperity of its people. Still I think great consideration should be shown for the men who won Cuban independence, and after all, the constitutional convention is the only organized body authorized to express Cuban sentiment and opinion. I had the honor week before last of conferring with two large delegations from the convention, in which were included all of the members of the committee now at Washington. Their complaint was three-fold. First, they objected to the manner in which the Platt amendment was forced upon them. Secondly, they criticised it as a limitation of the sovereignty rights of Cuba. Thirdly, they deprecated the omission of a clause providing for freer commercial relations between Cuba and the United States. The first objection, which is a matter of form rather than of substance, is now irremediable, and we need not discuss its merits. I believe the second objection rests on a misapprehension, which President McKinley will in all probability be able to remove in a conference with the committee for the Platt amendment, while continuing the historical policy of the United States toward Cuba, may be fairly described as a guarantee of the independence of Cuba and the formulation of the means to protect it both against invasion and domestic disorder. The third objection will, in my judgment, prove the hardest to overcome.

"But the convention is not in a way of success when they propose a lower duty on sugar as a quid pro quo for their acceptance of the Platt amendment, which is quite as advantageous to Cuba as to the United States. Let them, on the contrary, accept the Platt amendment, which, in substance, is indispensable to Cuba as it is expedient for the United States and then let them appeal to the great heart of the American people to furnish a market, with proper protection for home industries, to the exports of their neighboring sister republic, which has suffered untold agonies in its struggles for freedom, and whose prosperity is bound up with the prosperity of the United States, and I believe they will win their case. The Cuban problem is at the bottom, an economic and a financial one. And the United States has the control of it in its own hands. There are two measures by the enactment of which Congress might win the heart of Cuba. One is the reduction of the duty of sugar. The other is a loan at a low rate of interest of some $15,000,000 for the payment of soldiers honorably discharged from the Cuban armies. Would not both in the long run be wise investments for us? Neither in Cuba nor in the United States do the people desire annexation at present. Let us aid the Cubans to set up their own republic. With the establishment of a republic under the guarantees of the Platt amendment, with a consequent influx of capital which is now greatly needed, and with a market for sugar in the United States, the island of Cuba would become one of the richest and happiest communities in the world."

BRITISH IN SOUTH AFRICA.

An Englishman Denounces Their Rule as Most Barbarous.

Respectable People Committed on Evidence of Natives Alone—Mr. Merriman Dismayed at Policy.

London, April 24.—J. N. Merriman, the former treasurer of Cape Colony, and now a representative of the Africander bund in England, speaking at a meeting of the League of Liberals today against aggression and militarism, said military law, the abnegation of all law, was established in Cape Colony. The newspapers had not heard of the treachery and espionage going on. Respectable people were committed upon the evidence of natives alone. They were brought up and fined for harmless observations, called seditious, and the town guards harried them. These things created greater irritation and indignation than actual violence. The press was deliberately stopped, and four editors had been sent to jail. The fruits of this policy would be bitter, as the memory of these insults burned in the hearts of the people.

Mr. Merriman detailed instances of punishment of the Dutch under military law, usually upon the testimony of natives and employes. He mentioned an instance of a "cheeky girl" being fined for saying things against the town guards. Martial law and censorship throughout Cape Colony prevented the people of England from knowing the hardships of the Dutch. As an Englishman, Mr. Merriman said he viewed the policy pursued in Cape Colony with the blankest dismay. If persisted in South Africa would be lost to the British empire. The only thing that could save it was recognition that the people wanted self-government, and were determined to have it.

J. W. Mauer, the former commissioner of the public works of Cape Colony, said the camps in which the Boer women and children were kept were guarded by sentries with loaded rifles and fixed bayonets. A majority of the women had been placed there against their will. Their homes had been burned and their possessions taken. He had tried to get the military authorities, through the government of Cape Colony, to permit 200 or 300 women and children camped at Fort Elizabeth to be liberated, food and shelter having been promised them by the town, but the military authorities refused the request.

Resolutions opposing annexation and crown government were adopted.

"BLACK JACK" KETCHUM.

Forged Message Saying He Had Been Reprieved.

Clayton, N. M., April 25.—A message was received here last night by the sheriff of this county signed "Otero," saying that President McKinley had granted Thomas Ketchum, alias "Black Jack," who is to be hanged here Friday, the 26th day of April, a respite until the 25th day of May, 1901.

An inquiry addressed to the governor developed the fact that it was a forgery. The governor denies having sent any message to the sheriff here.

The sheriff has doubled his force since the false telegram was received.

HONORS FOR UTAH BOY.

H. H. Cluff Wins Annual Oratorical Contest at Eastern Law School.

The Des Moines, Iowa, Daily Capital, under date of April 20th, publishes the account of an oratorical contest that was held at the Highland Park college at that place, and in which H. H. Cluff, of Provo, won the first prize. Mr. Cluff read law at Provo for some time and entered the college last fall. His wife is instructor in elocution and physical culture in the Latter-day Saints college in this city. The account as printed in full in the Iowa paper is as follows:

H. H. Cluff was awarded the medal in the first annual oratorical contest of the law department of Highland Park college last evening for his address on "National Patriotism." The judges were C. M. Best of Drake university; Prof. Chas. P. Johnson of East Des Moines high school, and Rev. F. J. Van Horne of Plymouth Congregational church.

The contestants and their subjects were: "Responsibility of American Citizenship," J. A. Pete; "Oliver Cromwell," Neil Verploeg; "Ratification of the Constitution," J. M. McNenny; "Is it Policy?" G. H. Moeliring; "National Patriotism," H. H. Cluff.

The program opened with a violin selection by Miss Cassie Mullineaux and closed with the "Waltz Song" by Miss Blanche Britton.

Mr. Cluff in his oration called attention to the patriotic spirit which had burned in the breasts of the old Grecians and Romans and of how Spartacus had been able to move the hardened gladiators by his reference to their Grecian ancestors.

"It was the same flame of liberty and of national patriotism which burned in the breasts of the founders of this country, and which was awakened by Patrick Henry in his immortal speech in which he said, 'Give me liberty or give me death.'

"What was it inspired the farmers of Massachusetts in the battle of Lexington; and later on warmed the heart of General Washington and his 300 followers as they crossed the icy Delaware on that Christmas night during the dark days of the revolution? It was national patriotism. Still later on Francis S. Key found it a solace as he lay imprisoned on a British ship while Baltimore was being shelled, and which led to the writing of the 'Star Spangled Banner.'

"But has this national patriotism decreased with advanced years? Has this people become so filled with the thoughts of other things that the spirit of liberty has been forgotten? Let us consider for a moment the events of the past three years."

Mr. Cluff then recounted the sinking of the Maine, the spirit of patriotism which flashed over the whole nation and was aflame by the dawn of the following day; the sinking of the Merrimac in Santiago harbor by Lieutenant Hobson; the destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila bay by Admiral Dewey.

He denounced those who claim that this government has reached the highest pinnacle of its achievement and that from this on it will decline, as pessimists.

The oration was loudly applauded, and the judges had little difficulty in determining upon the winner.

The medal was presented to Mr. Cluff by Prof. Lawrence DeGraff of the law department, who announced that he was but the conduit through which the jury pronounced its verdict.

WITH THE JUSTICES.

Tomorrow morning before Justice Timmony, W. E. Hubbard will have a preliminary hearing on the charge of outraging little Helen Knox. The hearing was continued from last Monday, owing to Hubbard's illness. He is represented by Powers, Straup & Lippman.

At 10 o'clock tomorrow morning in Justice Dana Smith's court, the demurrer in the case against Ernest Cronk and George Penrose charged with resisting and "obstructing" Deputy Sheriff Walter Sloan, will be argued by the attorneys for the defense and prosecution.

The defendants are represented by Attorney Ray Van Cott.

Gymnastics

Will do much to develop a muscular body. But the strength of the body is not to be measured by its muscle, but by its blood. If the blood is impure, the body, in spite of its bulk and brawn, falls an easy prey to disease.

There is no medicine equal to Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for the purifying of the blood. It carries off the poisons which contaminate the life fluid. It increases the activity of the blood-making glands and gives the body an increased supply of pure, body-building blood. It builds up the body with sound, healthy flesh instead of flabby fat, promotes the appetite, feeds the nerves, and so gives to weak, nervous people vitality and vigor.

There is no alcohol contained in "Golden Medical Discovery," and it is absolutely free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics.

"I feel it my duty to write to you of the wonderful curative powers of your 'Golden Medical Discovery,'" writes George S. Henderson, Esq. of Demand, Lee Co., Florida. "I had a bad bruise on my right ear and my blood was badly out of order. I tried local doctors, but with no good results. Finally I wrote you the particulars in my case and you advised your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' which I began to take. From the first bottle I began to feel better, and when I had taken eight bottles the sore was healed up. I wish you success."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in paper covers, is sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

WHY MRS. PINKHAM

Is Able to Help Sick Women When Doctors Fail.

How gladly would men fly to woman's aid did they but understand a woman's feelings, trials, sensibilities, and peculiar organic disturbances.

Those things are known only to women, and the aid a man would give is not at his command.

To treat a case properly it is necessary to know all about it, and full information, many times, cannot be given by a woman to her family physician. She cannot bring herself to tell everything, and the physician is at a constant disadvantage. This is why, for the past twenty-five years, thousands of women have been confiding their troubles to Mrs. Pinkham, and whose advice has brought happiness and health to countless women in the United States.

MRS. G. H. CHAPPELL.

Mrs. Chappell, of Grant Park, Ill., whose portrait we publish, advises all suffering women to seek Mrs. Pinkham's advice and use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as they cured her of inflammation of the ovaries and womb; she, therefore, speaks from knowledge, and her experience ought to give others confidence. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice is absolutely free.

SCHOOL EXPENSE FOR NEXT YEAR.

Estimated That It Will Require $397,420.

GENERAL LEVY THE SAME.

The Levy for the General Maintenance Expense Need Not be Higher Than 5½ Mills.

According to the estimates of Clerk Moreton, of the school board, it will require nearly $400,000 to run the city schools next year. These estimates Mr. Moreton submitted to the finance committee of the board last night and they were approved by the board in special session. The chairman and clerk were authorized to certify them to the county assessor and treasurer before May 1st, for the tax levy to be fixed as required by law. There will be no need for an increase in the levy for general maintenance over that of last year, 5½ mills. The 1½ mills additional levy allowed for maintenance by an act of the last legislature will not be required and only the additional ½ mill for building purposes will be levied.

The meeting of the finance committee was a lively session, the tax levy being the point of discussion. Formerly 5½ mills was the limit of the board's taxing power for the purpose of maintenance. The position that has always been taken by Mr. Georghegan, viz: that an increase in the levy of 1½ mill was unnecessary, was shown to be sound. The additional revenue to be derived from the county tax levy of 2 or 2 1-5 mills added to the revenue from a 5½ mill city levy being sufficient to not only maintain the schools for the coming year, but to also meet the deficit of $30,000 in this year's accounts.

There was some talk of raising the estimates in order to increase the levy so that the board would be sure to have enough funds on hand for next year. But the finance committee thought that it would be better to let the original estimates stand, and they were unanimously approved by those present, Walker, Nelden, Young and Glauque were absent.

The estimates were for every account that the board will have to meet, including interest on bonds, sinking fund, building fund and the $30,000 deficit. The total amount is $397,420. The following shows how the estimates were divided:

Teachers' salaries	$195,000
Maintenance of buildings and repairs	15,000
Books and supplies	10,000
General expense	14,000
Janitors' salaries and supplies	18,500
Fuel and lights	8,500
Rents	7,000
Furniture	2,000
Deficit for year 1900-1901	30,000
Total for support and maintenance	$300,000
Interest on bonds	$ 35,300
Sinking fund	14,120
Buildings	48,000
Grand total	$397,420

The value of the city property is estimated to be $32,500,000 on which an assessment of approximately 5¾ mills would provide a revenue of $186,000, and the balance of the $300,000 for general maintenance will be supplied by the receipts of $56,000 from the state school fund and the state land fund, and the remainder from the county tax levy. A levy of 1½ mills for the $48,000 building fund, and a levy of 1½ mills against 1 mill this year, and a levy sufficient to raise $35,300 for the interest on bonds and $14,120 for the sinking fund will bring the levy up to about 8½ mills.

NO INDIAN UPRISING.

The Sensational Story Printed in Denver Has No Foundation.

The local manager of the Associated Press yesterday afternoon received a query from the Denver representative of the association as to the report of the threatened Indian uprisings on the Uintah reservation in Utah, and which was published in the Denver papers in a sensational style. The investigations of the local manager elicited the information that the report was absolutely false and that the Indians on the reservation were quiet and peaceable.

THE OLD WORLD OF NORTH AMERICA

Teeming Population in Arizona and New Mexico.

AN INTERESTING ACCOUNT.

Correspondent Submits a Few Observations Relating to History of Ancient America.

Special Correspondence.

In your issue of the 4th of April I notice an article headed, "Marvelous Discovery," and as the Arizona Gazette has truthfully put it, it is no secret that Arizona and New Mexico have long been known by scientists to be the old world of North America. The thousands of ancient canal beds long years since abandoned and far above the present water line; the numerous buried cities of the plain uncovered, some of them of remarkable architecture—all of those ancient structures have caused widespread attention to be directed to these territories. That is true; I have seen them myself, for there is no city mentioned in the above discovery that I have not seen. But the fact remains true that the cities are there covered up. No doubt other and more marvelous discoveries will in due time be made. And I for one take in due time be made. And I for one take great interest in these discoveries because they establish facts that are little thought of today by the masses as not being reliable data. But after so many evidences that these buried cities with the remains of human beings found in them have been unearthed, and that by men of a scientific cast, who are not to be disputed; this being the case, these gentlemen are capable of giving to the world a true statement of facts as they exist, and no one can get around the fact but what these cities were built by a highly cultured and civilized people. But as to who they were and from whence they came is the great mystery. At the same time, strange to say, the descendants of this lost people roam the plain under which these buried cities with the remains of their forefathers and mothers lay, which now are brought to light by the scientific men of this age to testify to the world and to their children of the curse of God which fell upon them through their wickedness as portrayed by their own history. And while this generation may reject the book which gives a full account of what took place two thousand years ago as to their destruction we are confronted with the fact that signs do exist which go to prove that the condition in which these cities are found indicate that a heavy hand was once laid on them and crushed them heavily, and it being so long ago their children have lost all trace of them so much so that it is as much of a surprise to them as it is to the American people. It has been positively proven by the many witnesses that have testified to the finding of so many ancient buried cities, that they more or less indicate a mark of high civilization, so much so that the idea of the American Indian descending from that stock would be scouted. But I am reminded of an account given in the Book of Mormon bearing on this very subject, to which I wish to refer for the enlightenment of those who wish to profit by the same.

I will take the reader to the 8th chapter III Nephi, 5th to 16th verses, where it says: "And it came to pass in the thirty-fourth year, in the first month, in the fourth day of the month, there arose a great storm, such an one as never had been known in all the land, and there was also a great and terrible tempest, and there was terrible thunder, insomuch that it did shake the whole earth as if it was about to divide asunder. And there were exceeding sharp lightnings, such as had never been known in all the land. And the city of Zarahemla did take fire. And the city Moroni did sink in the depths of the sea, and the inhabitants thereof were drowned, and the earth was carried up upon the city of Moronihah, that in the place of the city thereof there became a great mountain, and there was a great and terrible destruction in the land southward." (South America.)

"But behold, there was a more great and terrible destruction in the land northward (North America), for behold the whole face of the land was changed, because of the tempest, and the whirlwinds, and the lightnings, and the thunderings, and the exceeding great quaking of the whole earth. And the highways were broken up and the level roads were spoiled, and many smooth places became rough, and many great and notable cities were sunk, and many were burned, and many shook till the buildings thereof had fallen to the earth, and the inhabitants thereof were slain, and the places were left desolate, and there were some cities which remained, but the damage thereof was exceeding great, and there were many in them who were slain."

Will the scientific men please take note of the above description given by an eye witness of those times, who saw the condition of things after the tempest had subsided, and will these gentlemen please take notice in their future explorations in these two territories, Arizona and New Mexico, and note the condition of the face of this land of relics, to see if it compares favorably with the account as given in the above narrative. I have had the privilege of roaming over quite an extent of the territory of Arizona, and my observations have led me to the conclusion that that particular territory was once a densely populated land. One sign of this is the immense quantity of broken earthenware to be found in all directions and in places little thought of. The very face of the land bespeaks a terrible ordeal under which it has groaned, and the petrified timber to be found on the plains is sufficient to give the idea that beautiful groves of trees once adorned the garden of a once blessed people, but whose face is now woe-begrimmed with the hand that was laid upon it to punish its inhabitants, and the hand which afflicted the people left its mark on the land as a testimony to coming generations. And when we wake up to the realization of the above facts those relics which are now being found will be, in my opinion, more valued than fine gold. And no matter as to how this subject may be viewed from a Book of Mormon standpoint, I am sanguine of this one fact: that it is the only solution at the present time to this great mystery as to the hidden cities and people who are buried under them which seems to be many.—(Book of Helaman, chapter 3, 3 verse.

I wish now to draw the attention of the reader to the fact that the Nephites took their flight into North America about 57 years before the visit of Christ to that people after his death, and if that is correct it will be found that these people had inhabited this north country about 378 years before the son of Mormon whose name was Mormon was carried by his father to the land of Zarahemla. Now in mentioning this I have expressed myself in saying that there is every indication that a vast concourse of people once dwelt in Arizona and New Mexico. But now whether Mormon migrated from that land is in question. But hear what he says in his own hand writing in his book as to the condition of the land he left at the age of eleven years, chapter 1: 7, the whole face of the land having become covered with buildings, and the people were as numerous almost as it were the sand of the sea. It appears the one great reason or cause of this people's great increase was due to the long period of peace without any contention for at least 200 years, as is mentioned on the three first pages of the book of 4th Nephi, 22, 23 verses, which says: "And it came to pass that 200 years had passed away, and the second generation had all passed away save it were a few. And now I, Mormon, would that ye should know that the people had multiplied, insomuch that they were spread upon all the face of the land, and that they had become exceeding rich because of their prosperity in Christ." It is not for me to say at this time that he did live in the land of the north when he left with his father to go south. Mormon was only ten years of age when Ammaron gave him charge of the plates, and he must have seen where they were deposited, and the force of circumstances drove him and his people into the north countries as is mentioned in his second chapter, 3, 4, page 550, which says: "And it came to pass in the 327th year the Lamanites did come upon us with great power, insomuch they did frighten my armies and they would not fight, and they began to retreat towards the north countries. (North America, see foot notes) and they fled to the city Angola, and were driven out of the land of David to the land of Joshua further north." Sixteenth and seventeenth verses say that in the 345th year the Nephites were driven before the Lamanites until they even came into the land Jashon before they could be stopped, and the city Jashon was near the land where Ammaron had deposited the records. And here Mormon went and took the records as he had been commanded by Ammaron, fourteen years after he left to go to the land of Zarahemla. The twentieth verse says the Nephites were driven and hunted until they came northward, (see foot notes) to a land called Shem. The 28th verse says that a treaty was made by the Lamanites and Nephites. The 29th verse says that the Nephites got all the land northward and the Lamanites all the land southward to the narrow passage leading into the land southward. Both sides rested ten years, when the Lamanites made a descent on the city Desolation, a little north of the dividing line where a terrible battle took place. The Lamanites finally drove the Nephites back to the old war ground and battle field, the hill Shim. The fourth chapter 23rd verse says: "And now I, Mormon, seeing that the Lamanites were about to overthrow the land therefore I did go to the hill Shim and did take up all the records which Ammaron had hid up unto the Lord."

R. HOLMES.

Spanish Fork, Utah.

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

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For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle.

What's Your Face Worth?

Sometimes a fortune, but never, if you have a sallow complexion, a jaundiced look, moth patches and blotches on the skin, all signs of Liver Trouble. But Dr. King's New Life Pills give Clear Skin, Rosy Cheeks, Rich Complexion. Only 25 cents at Z. C. M. I. Drug Department.

VARIOUS COURT CASES.

Proceedings for attachment have been commenced by Thomas Bews against Henry Bews for the refunding of $459.81, which Thomas claims was Henry's share of a joint note to Annie Bews on account of the purchase of a ranch in White Pine county, Nevada, and which he was forced to pay. Henry has gone to England, and an attachment was issued on his property to satisfy his creditors.

Frank C. Stevens has commenced divorce proceedings against Eugenie Stevens. He asks for the custody of his two minor children, charging that his wife left him five years ago. The couple were married in King's county, N. Y., July 16, 1884, and Stevens has lived in Salt Lake for two years.

Ruth P. Matthews is suing John William Snell and Eliza Shafer to recover $2,020 claimed to be due on a promissory note, bearing 1 per cent per month interest from March 8th.

RIPE OLD AGE

"His head was silver'd o'er with age, And long experience made him sage."—Gay.

ABRAHAM E. ELMER, 119 YEARS OLD.

COMES TO THOSE WHO USE

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

JOSEPH M'GRATH, 102 YEARS OLD.

Utica, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1901.

President Duffy Malt Whiskey Co.

My Dear Friend: *On this, my 119th birthday,* it gives me great pleasure to tell you how grateful I feel for what your valuable whiskey has done for me. *It is my only medicine.* My health is still good, and I am as strong and vigorous as a man could expect to be at eighty years of age, notwithstanding I am 119 years old to-day. I have taken no medicine but Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey for several years. I take it in an egg-nog three or four times a day, and it stimulates my blood and keeps me well and strong. It is both food and drink for me. My hearing is good, I can walk around, dress and undress myself, and I thank God for what Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey has done for me. It is truly a blessing for old people. I cannot say too much in its praise. I know I would not be alive to-day if it were not for your whiskey. It has just pulled me through a siege of grip. Very gratefully yours.

ABRAHAM E. ELMER, 62 Tracy St.

ABSOLUTELY PURE & UNADULTERATED TRADE MARK

NO FUSEL OIL.

Jan. 1, 1901.

Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Gentlemen: It gives me great pleasure to write you on the birth of the new century to thank you for the benefit your whiskey has done me. *I am 102 years old,* can see, hear and sleep perfectly. I shave, take long walks every day. I have used whiskey as a medicine since I was 21 years old, and using whiskey 81 years, I have learned to appreciate a good, healthful stimulant like yours. I have used it constantly for years, and can find nothing to take its place, neither food nor drink. It tones my system, stimulates my blood, as well as keeping me proof from coughs and colds. I hope with God's will and the aid of your whiskey to see much more of this wonderful century.

Yours very respectfully,

JOSEPH M'GRATH, 414 East 53d St., New York City.

WOULD YOU ENJOY RIPE OLD AGE?

THEN USE DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY. It Brings Health and Strength to Every One All Along Life's Pathway. It Aids Digestion, Stimulates and Enriches the Blood, Invigorates the Brain, Builds Nerve Tissue, Tones Up the Heart, Fortifies the System Against Disease Germs and Prolongs Life. It CURES Consumption, General Debility, La Grippe, Colds, Bronchitis, Malaria, Dyspepsia, Depression and Weakness from Whatever Causes.

A teaspoonful in half a glass of water or milk three times a day, and take no other medicine. It is dangerous to fill your system with drugs they poison the system and depress the heart. Quinine depresses the heart, while DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY tones and invigorates the heart action and purifies the entire system. Write us and state your case. It will cost you nothing for advice. We take an interest in all our patients. We will send you a medical booklet free, which contains symptoms and treatment of each disease, also many convincing testimonials of marvelous cures. DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY is the only one taxed by the United States Government as a medicine. It has been the means of saving thousands of lives. It will save yours if you will try it. There is none "just as good as" DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY. All druggists and grocers, or direct.

DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

NELDEN-JUDSON DRUG CO., SALT LAKE CITY, WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Dropped Dead! Heart Disease? No! Kidney Disease.

Every day people die of so-called "Heart Disease" or apoplexy, but in reality of an unsuspected kidney disorder. Why? Because physicians either are ignorant of its existence, or unwilling to tell the truth.

In the present age there is no more fatal malady than kidney disease. We do not even except consumption of the lungs, for a kidney disease which is allowed to become fully developed is certainly consumption of the kidneys. Kidney disease is often unsuspected, as the kidneys have but few nerves, and when deranged they don't give alarm by reason of pain or distress.

Any person may have an attack of dyspepsia and attribute the disorder to a bit of undigested beef or other slight cause. An occasional darting pain will be experienced somewhere. It comes and goes often like a flash. The victim may think there is something wrong with the air, or that the weather has "broken its record." He has a headache; his rest is disturbed; he cannot keep quiet; he is fidgety. If he is a brain worker, he lays it to close application. At times his appetite is lost, while at others he cannot get enough to eat. He has what he calls catarrh; he has strange misgivings; he is easily startled; he has at times a raging fever, a little pleurisy and congestion; he wakes in the night scarcely able to breathe, great beads of sweat on his brow, his heart jumping wildly.

What is the trouble? An unsuspected kidney disease, the kidney poison corroding his entire system.

How can it be stopped? There is but one sure treatment. Warner's Safe Cure absolutely, permanently and radically cures, no matter how long, how severe, or how generally fatal the disease. It is a specific. It has a marvelous power over the kidneys. We challenge the world to produce its equal. Warner Safe Cure must, however be taken faithfully and as directed. If so taken, we will guarantee it to produce the desired results.

Send your name and address to WARNER'S SAFE CURE CO., Rochester, N. Y. For Free sample Warner's Safe Cure.

PROTECT YOUR HOMES

Is your home insured? If not the Home Fire Insurance Company of Utah will give you safe protection to the amount of $1,000, for about ONE CENT A DAY. Now is the danger time. "Insure today; tomorrow may be too late." Inquire of Heber J. Grant & Co., General Agents, Nos. 20 to 26 S. Main Street, Salt Lake City.

CONSUMPTION

POSITIVELY CURED

In its first and second stages, and in the third stage if there is enough lung tissue left to build upon and the patient's vitality strong enough to carry him along until the lungs have been cured. Our

HOT AIR INHALER

provides the most effective Home Treatment of Modern Times and its success is unparalelled, not only for Consumption but also for Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma and all lung troubles.

Our Medicated Hot Air Treatment obviates the necessity of taking medicines into the stomach. The value of Hot Air needs no explanation, anyone knows the healing quality of heat and its being the greatest Antiseptic.

The only Hot Air Inhaler on the market for family use, at a price which everyone can afford.

Booklet and testimonials upon application.

IDEAL HOT AIR INHALER CO., 213-F Woodward Ave., DETROIT, Mich.

ELIAS MORRIS & SONS COMPANY.

21-23-25-27 W. South Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mantles and Grates
Monuments and Headstones.

Just Received Four Carloads of New Goods.

Now is the time to get what you want in our line at the Right Price.

F. Auerbach and Bro.

Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods etc

Annual Statement, for the year ending December 31, 1900, of the condition of the

Aachen & Munich Fire Insurance Co. of Aix la Chapelle, Germany.

The name and location of the company, Aachen & Munich Fire Insurance Co. of Aix la Chapelle, Germany.

Resident managers, Weed and Kennedy, 29-31 Liberty st., New York City, N. Y.

The amount of its assets is	$ 916,099 98
The amount of its liabilities (including capital) is	437,815 55
The amount of its income during preceding calendar year	576,579 12
The amount of its expenditures during the preceding calendar year	608,370 43
The amount of losses paid during the preceding calendar year	258,855 17
The amount of risks written during the year	59,521,885 00
The amount of risks in force at the end of the year	54,878,215 00

STATE OF UTAH, Office of Secretary of State } ss.

I, James T. Hammond, Secretary of State of the State of Utah, do hereby certify that the above named Insurance Company has filed in my office a detailed statement of its condition, from which the foregoing statement has been prepared, and that the said company has in all other respects complied with the laws of the State relating to insurance.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Utah, this 27th day of February, A. D. 1901.

(SEAL.)

JAMES T. HAMMOND, Secretary of State.

CANNON & CANNON, 307 Templeton Bldg., Local Agents.

Annual Statement, for the year ending December 31, 1900, of the condition of the

Hanover Fire Insurance Company

The name and location of the company Hanover Fire Insurance Company, New York City, N. Y.

Name of President, Charles A. Shaw.

Name of Secretary, Joseph McCord.

The amount of its capital stock is	$ 1,000,000 00
The amount of its capital stock paid up is	1,000,000 00
The amount of its assets is	3,108,305 70
The amount of its liabilities (including capital) is	1,622,642 40
The amount of its income during the preceding calendar year	1,862,923 05
The amount of its expenditures during the preceding calendar year	1,931,034 28
The amount of losses paid during the preceding calendar year	1,111,812 74
The amount of risks written during the year	228,988,190 30
The amount of risks in force at the end of the year	26,017,353 07

STATE OF UTAH, Office of the Secretary of State } ss.

I, James T. Hammond, Secretary of State of the State of Utah, do hereby certify that the above named Insurance Company has filed in my office a detailed statement of its condition, from which the foregoing statement has been prepared, and that the said company has in all other respects complied with the laws of the State relating to insurance.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Utah, this 28th day of February, A. D. 1901.

(SEAL.)

JAMES T. HAMMOND, Secretary of State.

CANNON & CANNON, 307 Templeton Bldg., Local Agents.