

NEW VIEW OF CONSUMPTION.

And One which Appeals to Common Sense--Many Curable Cases.

[Medical Notes.]

"Many persons die of Consumption who could easily be cured," says Dr. S. C. Clark, of Watertown, N. Y., "if they would go at it right. I have a new view of the disease. Consumption is not always of lung origin."

"How so? What is it then?" "Many cases of consumption are secondary. The disease itself prevails everywhere, but the best practitioners refuse to attribute it entirely to inheritance or the weather. If a person lives in the most favorable climate in the world and has any tendency to lung weakness, if certain conditions exist in the system, that climate, however favorable, will not prevent development of the disease. The disorder in such cases is only a secondary symptom in the lungs of some other ailment, and can never be cured until approached through its source."

"Yes, doctor, but what is the method of approach?" "If you dip your finger in acid you burn it; do you not?" "Yes."

"If you wash this burnt finger every second with the acid, what is the result?" "Why constant inflammation, festering and eventual destruction of the finger?" "Precisely! Now then for my method, which commends itself to the reason and judgment of every skillful practitioner. You know certain acids are developed in the body. Well, if the system is all right these acids are neutralized or utilized and carried out. If the system is run down by excess, anxiety, continual exposure, or overwork, these acids accumulate in the blood. If there is any natural weakness in the lung, this acid attacks it, having a natural affinity for it, and if the acid is not neutralized or passed out of the system, it burns, ulcerates and finally destroys the lung. Is this clear?"

"Perfectly! But how do you prevent the accumulation of these acids in the system?" "Irregularities of the liver and kidneys create this excess of acid and the supply can be cut off only by correcting the wrong action of these organs. The kidneys alone should carry out in quantity, in solution, enough of this acid daily, which, if left in the blood, would kill four men. When the stomach, the liver and the kidneys are all conspiring to increase the acid, the wonder is that weak lungs resist death as long as they do!"

"But you have not told us how you would treat such cases?" "No, but I will. The lungs are only diseased as an effect of this acid or kidney poison in the blood. After having exhausted all authorized remedies to correct this acid condition, I was compelled, in justice to my patients, to use Warner's safe cure; though a proprietary remedy, it is now recognized, I see, by leading physicians, by Presidents of State Boards of Health and by insurance physicians, as a scientific and the only specific for those great organs in which over ninety per cent. of diseases originate or are sustained."

"Is this form of treatment successful?" "It is wonderfully so, and for that reason I am only too willing that you should announce it to the world of consumptives."

Note by the Publishers:—We have received the above interview from H. H. Warner & Co., Rochester, N. Y., with the request that we publish it for the good of suffering people. In a foot note to their letter they say: "The experience of Dr. Clark is not strange to us. In our correspondence we have found that many thousands of people are suffering from what they think is Consumption, whereas the real difficulty is with the liver and kidneys, proven by the fact that when these organs are restored to health by the use of Warner's safe cure, the consumption disappears, and so does uræmic or kidney poisoning, which causes so many symptoms of diseases that the human system is subject to. The same may be said of rheumatism, caused by an acid condition of the system. We insist upon what we always have claimed, if you remove the cause, the system will soon perfect the work already begun. Mrs. Rev. Dr. Theodore Wolf, of Gettysburg, Pa., wife of the editor of the Lutheran Quarterly, said her friends thought her 'far gone with Consumption,' but after a thorough treatment with Warner's safe cure, she says: 'I am perfectly well. We can cite thousands of such cases, but one is enough. If you publish the above article, kindly send us a marked copy.' We gladly give place to the article, for if we can in any way stay the ravages of Consumption, which carries away so many millions yearly, it is our bounden duty so to do."

BORDER RUSTLERS.

Lively Picture of Smuggling Along the Rio Grande.

A VERY DESPERATE CLASS.

Outlaws Who Defy Any Authority—Exciting Incidents of Their Feuds and Turbulent Life.

Along the Rio Grande, between Brownsville and Laredo, is the national home of anarchy on this continent, writes a Rio Grande City correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Two governments meet in the middle of a good-sized stream, and neither makes a serious effort to enforce its authority; in its own territory. The result is the concentration along the river of as picturesque a set of desperadoes as can be found in the world. Smuggling is the avowed occupation of these people, but the theft of cattle and horses is really their most lucrative industry.

The country on both sides of the river is sparsely settled. In Texas the Rio Grande counties are as large as eastern States. Of course, there is a nice tax-exempt establishment at each county seat, but, except in rare cases, the execution of the law outside of the towns is unknown. Occasionally a squad of Texas rangers marches down the river from Doreado but at such times the greater portion, if not all, the male population has pressing business on the Mexican side of the river. Occasionally too, a company of Mexican troops or a band of customhouse guards lounge along the river from Nuevo Laredo to Camargo, and then the Mexican caballeros of the border become the guests of the Texas companions on the American side of the river. For it is known that, although race bitterness, national hatreds, and professional jealousies exist between the tribes divided by the Rio Grande, often to a sanguinary degree, when a natural enemy, the law officers of either government, made their appearance, feuds are stopped and all unite to resist, deceive, mislead, or, if necessary, murder the intruders.

About three months ago a party of select rustlers, having their headquarters in Frio county, Texas, crossed over to Mexico on a horse-stealing expedition. They raided a ranch about thirty miles from the border, killed three men, captured about forty horses, and were heading for home in triumph with their booty when they were intercepted by a party of Mexican rustlers on the south bank of the river. A fierce fight ensued. A couple of dashing freebooters on both sides bit the dust, many were wounded, and the affair promised to result like the encounter between the Killenny cats, in both sides getting cleaned up. Just at the height of the melee, six Winchester were cracked, pistols popping, wounded men groaning, and fifty angry men swearing in two languages bent on killing each other, a detachment of Mexican cavalry dashed up. Before the new arrivals had time to take in the situation the combatants ceased fighting. A most impulsive coup of men from both factions retreated with the stolen horses, and the main body of both proceeded to pump lead into the cavalrymen. The latter turned the fire back, and the desperadoes were reduced to three or four, and after leaving three dead and two wounded comrades, the commanding officer among the latter, the cavalry detachment skipped, rather than retreated, to Camargo. This is not all. When the cavalrymen were well out of the way the desperadoes resumed their fight and kept it up until many in both sides were killed, and the ammunition almost exhausted. It will perhaps gratify American readers to learn that the American robbers succeeded in bringing the horses to this side of the river and holding on to them.

Fierce fights between the rustlers are frequent. It seems to be an understood canon of their creed that pillage by one, or by any faction is the booty of all. This, however, is qualified. If four or five men engage in a dangerous expedition and succeed, the communistic theory will not be enforced, but the successful plunderer must contribute a tax to their less fortunate fellows. It is understood that when American robbers raid into Mexico they must pay duty to their Mexican brethren before being granted a peaceful passage across the Rio Grande on the homeward trip. This rule also works on this side of the river. If Mexican robbers make a rush on an American ranch in Zapata, Frio, Cameron, Hidalgo or Starr counties, they are expected to "divvy" with the American gentleman engaged in the same line of business before being permitted to cross the river peacefully. Of course, all the "swag," no matter how it may be divided, is taken out of the country from which it was stolen. This for reasons that will suggest themselves, and hence the necessity for having a good understanding between the rustlers on both sides.

It is the frequent disputes over the division of plunder that keeps the desperado population on the Rio Grande thinned down to a wretched extent. Partners will fight and kill each other over the disposition of a pony. Factions will fight over the price received for a cargo of hides in Brownsville or Laredo. Then again, a couple of men frequently try to do little jobs on their own hook and keep knowledge of their operations from the gang. These things engender disputes, and disputes mean shooting and killing. The mere stamping out of a human life is thought no more of by these people than the killing of a steer or the shooting of a rabbit. They are always suspicious of each other, and never trust to events to prove their forebodings.

The desperadoes are a homogeneous set. Perhaps representatives in every state in the union and every country in Europe can be found among them. Mexicans, castled by the American and American rustlers, and Americans among the Mexican rustlers. Those who have renounced their nationalities, too, are considered the worst in the tribes. Men of all ages are there. Some with long, white hair and beard, and others with beardless faces. They live either in dug-outs or in shacks when they are not in the saddle. There are no American women among them, with few possible exceptions. Mexican women, however, are plenty on both sides of the river. It is largely a free-love community as well as a free-booting community. The women, like the men, are characterless, but the women, in five cases out of six, have no idea of any higher or better existence than that they are leading. Some of the bloodiest disputes are

caused by these women. Their affections are invariably miscellaneous, but unlike the general booty of the raid, the men don't want to divide them. Stealing women from one side of the river to the other is a favorite pastime when smuggling is dull and general thievery stagnant. Enterprises of this kind frequently end in the death of two men and one woman directly, and then reprisals from both sides are bound to follow.

About ten months ago a soldier of the Eighth United States cavalry received his discharge at Laredo and moved with a Mexican prostitute to Rio Grande City, in Starr county, where he settled down to blacksmithing. All went fairly enough for three months, when disputes arose between the ex-soldier and his brevet-wife on account of alleged infidelities on the part of the latter. Finally, one night, when the blacksmith returned to his hut he found the woman missing. A search of the town failed to reveal her whereabouts. Next morning he was informed that she was seen in company with Jake Long, a notorious rustler, making her way down the river. He mounted a horse and gave pursuit. After riding about fifty miles he reached a number of dug-outs, and was informed that the object of his search was in the settlement. In a few minutes he found her in a dug-out with Long. He promptly killed Long and almost promptly the woman killed him. The noise of the shooting attracted the sojourners to the scene. There was a mixed crowd of Americans and Mexicans. The Americans were in favor of killing the woman to make amends for the death of the two men. The Mexicans objected; shooting commenced; four men were killed and the Mexicans getting the best of the fight, took the woman across the river. A few days ago she killed a captain in the Mexican army at Matamoros, and is now in jail in that city.

The big merchants of Monterey, Laredo, and other Mexican cities, and the wealthy cattle kings of Southwestern Texas encourage the outlaws to resist. The Mexican merchants need them in their smuggling operations, and the Texan cattlemen find them a valuable agency for obtaining cheap Mexican cattle. While the Texas cattlemen are sometimes robbed by Mexicans with complicity of the American rustlers, the smuggled mercantile trans are more frequently robbed by Americans with the connivance of Mexican rustlers. It is to a great extent a case of the biter getting bit. Some of the finest fortunes in Northern Mexico were made through smuggling operations. It is no infrequent sight to see 100 burros laden with mercantile stores and the Texas cattleman's well-dotted desert from the Rio Grande. Sometimes a cargo of goods bound for Monterey is in hiding on this side of the river for months before an opportunity to evade the customs officials presents itself. Sometimes a contract is entered into with the desperadoes to convey the goods safely across the Rio Grande and a hundred miles beyond. Sometimes enterprising smugglers attempt to give the outlaws a little work and pay them for it. It is only in very rare cases that such enterprises succeed, and when they fail it is cheaper for the merchant to put his goods through the regular customhouse.

Both the United States and Mexico employ a number of custom-house guards to watch the smugglers, but it would take 50,000 men to patrol the river banks securely from Laredo to Brownsville.

SUPERSTITIOUS WOMEN.

Some "neer Id-as That Pervade House-keeping Circles.

Women are always somewhat superstitious about their work. There is probably no point on which this superstitiousness is more displayed than that of housekeeping. To be called a "black" housekeeper stings a woman to the quick, no matter how deserved the imputation may be; yet the moment a woman knows that she is exerting herself in her housekeeping to do more than she otherwise would, for fear that "people will talk," that moment she begins to endanger her whole theory of life. It is this keeping house so as to "please" and to "please the neighbors," which is at the bottom of much of the over work and the belittling of the mind which are the bane of housekeepers.

"Don't try to keep your house so clean," says a clever writer, "or else a stepmother will bring up your children." This simple but strong presentation of the matter throws a flood of light upon it. It intimates that a housekeeper has duties besides keeping house and parading to that one.

A housekeeper is usually a wife. A wife besides seeing that her husband has clean rooms to live in, well-cooked meals and neat clothes, should make herself a companion to him. His mind is usually sharpened by his activity in business or professional life. She must see to it that her own mind is kept as sharp as possible by reading and study. She should try to gain, so far as her efforts can go, what she probably was denied the days of their courtship—the most interesting person in the world for him to be with. Above all things, she must keep herself well and strong, or else good spirits, which are the most charming attribute in either man or woman, will be lacking.

are served, no matter what cleaning or other work is going on. Do not let yourself off with trying to do double work in a day. By system this can be avoided. Never mind what the neighbors' say. Keep continually in mind that you are keeping house just for the sake of keeping house, but to make a home in which husband and children and friends shall thrive and rejoice continually.—Kate Upton Clark.

SAMOAN AFFAIRS.

How the Hawaiian Mission is Regarded in Honolulu.

It is an open secret that the Hon. J. E. Bush proceeds to Samoa by the next outgoing Australian Royal Mail steamer as Minister Plenipotentiary to King Malietoa, ad interim monarch of Samoa, and that Mr. Henry F. Poor accompanies him as Secretary of Legation. As the mission is to be a purely Hawaiian one, we do not well see how it could be bettered. Of course, it would be easy enough to select men of larger experience among the foreign element of the population, but as a representative Hawaiian mission, blending the best elements of the races which have amalgamated on Hawaiian soil, it is unexceptionable. And in saying this, we also sincerely wish it success.

But failure or success will depend very much more upon external influences than upon the mission itself. It is hardly to be expected at this stage in the Polynesian question that the way to Hawaiian influence and ultimate sovereignty should be as clear of obstacles as it was four or five years ago. In point of fact we know that such is not the case. New interests have sprung up and new responsibilities have been created with which Hawaii is absolutely powerless to grapple. And the powers interested in Samoa and in Polynesia in its broadest sense, think so too, because some time ago they appointed a commission to report upon Samoan affairs without reference to Hawaiian influence. Nevertheless, a wise and judicious intervention on the part of Hawaii at this crisis might do good, and that is just where the difficulty rises. Will Hawaiian intervention be wise and judicious? and will the powers who have an interest in the Samoan archipelago be satisfied with the location of an embassy at Apia, which must outrank their own consular representation upon all occasions? Of course we cannot possibly tell what the powers may do. If they acquiesce, the work of the Samoan embassy is clear. It solves all difficulties and brings Samoa within the political influence of the Hawaiian government.

But suppose they do not, in what position are our representatives placed, and what influence can they possibly exercise? We assume that his Excellency Mr. Gibson is well and truly advised upon these points, and that he is not sending out an embassy upon the mere chance of its being recognized. Four or five years ago the field was unoccupied, but since then great changes have taken place. If, however, the governments of Washington, London and Berlin invite the Honolulu executive to send a diplomatic mission, to Samoa to direct the domestic policy of that country, well and good; if not, we are inclined to think that our Samoan embassy is going on a wild-goose chase, and will return empty if not wiser men.

Old Women's Whispers. If, on going out of the house, you forget something you must under no circumstances turn back if you can possibly avoid it; if you do you must at any rate sit down a moment before going out again.

If the first person you meet is an old woman it is a sign of coming misfortune, while, on the contrary, a funeral procession denotes good fortune.

Pigs to your left bring good luck; to your right, the opposite; to avert which grasp something made of steel, and the spell will be broken.

Mrs. Hendricks (the landlady)—"Can I send you some more soup, Mr. Dumley?" Mr. Dumley—"No thanks, Mrs. Hendricks (engraving)—"Don't refuse, Mr. Dumley, because it isn't considered good form to be helped twice to soup." Mr. Dumley—"Oh, etiquette has nothing to do with it, madam, it's the soup."

Those Carping Outsiders.—Simpson—"Well Muggins, how's business?" Muggins (our artist)—"Oh, ripping!" Get a commission this morning from a clergyman. Wants his children painted very badly." Simpson (with that pleasant way of his)—"Well, my boy, you're the very man for the job." They don't speak now.—Jury.

NEW TO-DAY.

RETAIL PRICE LIST

GROCERIES, AS REGULATED AT HOWARD & DAVIS' 30 West, First South Street.

Fifty pound Sacks of Flour ..... 80c. to \$1.10  
Granulated Sugar, per pound ..... 85c.  
Brown Ham (best in the market) per pound ..... 14c.  
Extra Light Breakfast Bacon ..... 18c.  
Heavy ..... 18c.  
3 pound Tin Lard ("Banks & Armour's") ..... 20c.  
5 ..... 20c.  
10 ..... 20c.  
Best Rice, per pound ..... 5c.  
Best Oatmeal, per pound ..... 6c.  
Buckwheat Flour, per pound ..... 8c.  
Choice Raisins ..... 15c.  
Choice Currants ..... 15c.  
6 Cans Tomatoes, Winstons' Corn Sugar, Peas, or String Beans ..... \$1.00  
1 Gallon Can Pic Fruit ..... 5c.  
1 Gallon Can Tomatoes ..... 5c.  
Apples, per bushel ..... \$1.00 to \$1.25

BAKER'S Breakfast Cocoa

Warranted absolutely pure Cocoa, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested and admirably adapted for invalids and for persons in health.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Deseret National Bank of Salt Lake City, will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 11th, 1887, at 11 o'clock a. m.

The Mercantile Agency.

R. G. DUN & Co., GEO. OSMOND, General Manager, Salt Lake City. G. W. HOOK, Manager, Helena, Montana.

HOME FIRE Insurance Company, OF UTAH.

Subscribed Capital, - - - \$200,000. Paid-up Capital, - - - \$100,000.

AGENTS: BEBER, GRANT & Co.

TAX SALE.

WHEREAS, THE TERRITORIAL School and County Taxes assessed against and upon the property of J. D. Plume, for the year 1886, amounting to Sixty Cents (60c) remain unpaid. Therefore, I, A. G. Johnson, Collector of Tosele County, Utah Territory, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the provisions of an Act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, entitled, "An Act to provide Revenue for the Territory of Utah and the several Counties thereof," approved February 22, 1878, and of the amendments thereto, have levied upon the following named property, to-wit: Lot No. 2, in Block One Hundred and Fifty (150), as platted in Plat "D," Salt Lake City Survey, and will sell the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the Taxes and costs, at Public Auction, at the front door of the County Court House, Salt Lake City, on the 25th day of January, 1887, at 12 o'clock m.

NEW TO-DAY.

TAX SALE.

WHEREAS, THE TERRITORIAL School and County Taxes assessed against and upon the property of Eva O. Yonson for the year 1886, amounting to Sixty Cents (60c) remain unpaid. Therefore, I, L. G. Hardy, Collector for Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the provisions of an Act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, entitled, "An Act to provide Revenue for the Territory of Utah and the several Counties thereof," approved February 22, 1878, and of the amendments thereto, have levied upon the following named property, to-wit: Lot Four (4) in Block One Hundred and Four (104) as platted in Plat "D," Salt Lake City Survey, and will sell the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the Taxes and costs, at Public Auction, at the front door of the County Court House, Salt Lake City, on the 25th day of January, 1887, at 12 o'clock m.

TAX SALE.

WHEREAS, THE TERRITORIAL School and County Taxes assessed against and upon the property of Elsie Anderson, for the year 1886, amounting to One Dollar and Twenty Cents (\$1.20) remain unpaid. Therefore, I, L. G. Hardy, Collector for Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the provisions of an Act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, entitled, "An Act to provide Revenue for the Territory of Utah and the several Counties thereof," approved February 22, 1878, and of the amendments thereto, have levied upon the following named property, to-wit: Lot Four (4), in Block Twenty one (21), as platted in Plat "G," Salt Lake City Survey, and will sell the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the Taxes and costs, at Public Auction, at the front door of the County Court House, Salt Lake City, on the 25th day of January, 1887, at 12 o'clock m.

TAX SALE.

WHEREAS, THE TERRITORIAL School and County Taxes assessed against and upon the property of Luella H. Hoff for the year 1886, amounting to sixty cents (60c), remain unpaid. Therefore, I, L. G. Hardy, Collector for Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the provisions of an Act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, entitled, "An Act to provide Revenue for the Territory of Utah and the several Counties thereof," approved February 22, 1878, and of the amendments thereto, have levied upon the following named property, to-wit: Lot Three (3) in Block One Hundred and Nine (109), as platted in Plat "D," Salt Lake City Survey, and will sell the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the Taxes and costs, at Public Auction, at the front door of the County Court House, Salt Lake City, on the 25th day of January, 1887, at 12 o'clock m.

TAX SALE.

WHEREAS, THE TERRITORIAL School and County Taxes assessed against and upon the property of Rodolph Peterson for the year 1886, amounting to Sixty Cents (60c), remain unpaid. Therefore, I, L. G. Hardy, Collector for Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the provisions of an Act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, entitled, "An Act to provide Revenue for the Territory of Utah and the several Counties thereof," approved February 22, 1878, and of the amendments thereto, have levied upon the following named property, to-wit: Lot Two (2) in Block One Hundred and Forty (140) as platted in Plat "D," Salt Lake City Survey, and will sell the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the Taxes and costs, at Public Auction, at the front door of the County Court House, Salt Lake City, on the 25th day of January, 1887, at 12 o'clock m.

TAX SALE.

WHEREAS, THE TERRITORIAL School and County Taxes assessed against and upon the property of Christopher McCammon, for the year 1886, amounting to One Dollar and Eighty Cents, remain unpaid. Therefore, I, L. G. Hardy, Collector for Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the provisions of an Act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, entitled, "An Act to provide Revenue for the Territory of Utah and the several Counties thereof," approved February 22, 1878, and of the amendments thereto, have levied upon the following named property, to-wit: North half, N. 1/2 of Lot Two (2), in Block Eight (8), as platted in Plat "G," Salt Lake City Survey, and will sell the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the Taxes and costs, at Public Auction, at the front door of the County Court House, Salt Lake City, on the 25th day of January, 1887, at 12 o'clock m.

TAX SALE.

WHEREAS, THE COUNTY, SCHOOL and Territorial Taxes assessed to J. D. Plume, for the year 1886, amounting to Sixty Cents (60c) remain unpaid. Therefore, I, A. G. Johnson, Collector of Tosele County, Utah Territory, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the provisions of Section 29 of "An Act to Provide Revenue for the Territory of Utah and the several Counties thereof," approved February 22, 1878, have levied upon the following named property, to-wit: Lot No. 2, in Block 89, in Plat of the City of St. George, Tosele County, Utah Territory, which will be sold, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the Taxes and costs, at Public Auction, at the front door of the County Court House, Tosele County, Utah Territory, on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1887, at 12 o'clock p. m.

TAX SALE.

WHEREAS, THE COUNTY, SCHOOL and Territorial Taxes assessed to J. D. Plume, for the year 1886, amounting to Sixty Cents (60c) remain unpaid. Therefore, I, A. G. Johnson, Collector of Tosele County, Utah Territory, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the provisions of Section 29 of "An Act to Provide Revenue for the Territory of Utah and the several Counties thereof," approved February 22, 1878, and of the amendments thereto, have levied upon the following named property, to-wit: Lots Five (5) and Six (6) in Block One Hundred and Three (103) as platted in Plat "C" Salt Lake City Survey, and will sell the same or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the Taxes and costs, at Public Auction, at the front door of the County Court House, Salt Lake City, on the 25th day of January, 1887, at 12 o'clock m.

WHITE HOUSE, BEST FAMILY HOTEL, Main St., Salt Lake City.