The following has been handed to THE DISPATCH by the signers with the request that it be published: To the Members of the Church of Jesus

Stake of Zion: -

statement, "That it is the desire of the first presidency of the church, that this or that ticket should prevail."

If such claims are being made, it is be rebaked

The first presidency have emphatically stated that the members of the church are entirely and perfectly free vote the republican ticket, or that a republican shall vote the democratic ticket, let all people know that he is endeavoring to deceive the public, and is unauthorized to make such state-

Your brethren in the gospel, A. O. SMOOT. DAVID JOHN, EWD. PARTRIDGE,

Presidency of the Utah stake of Zion. Dated at Provo city, October 29th.

"Why is He so Irritable?" This question is often heard and

nearly as often unanswered.

It is not always remembered, as should be, that the occasion of ill-temper and irritability is often to be found in the physical condition of the persons affected. What is the use of trying to "harmonize" a man whose liver has gone back on him? If a man is tortured with rheumatism, how can ne be expected to be affable and agreeable? Can a confirmed dyspeptic be expected to be cheerful and always ready to tell a funny story? The only way to remove the difficulty is to get at the cause. Dyspepsia, rheumatism impure blood and liver troubles yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla; this is why it is an effective tranquilizer, a peaceful messenger, and a preventative of do-

### Priesthood Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the priesthood of Utah Stake will be held in the Provo meeting-house on Satur-day November 3, 1894, at 10 o'clock A. O. SMOOT,

DAVID JOHN, EW'D PARTRIDGE, Stake Presidency.

Deafness Cannot be Cured. by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness. and that is by constitutional remedies Deatness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucons lining of the tustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammatio i can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c.

W. P. Bayes of 240o, Jones street Omaha, Neb., says of Parks' Sure Cure: "My wife has been constitu-tionally wrecked for years. Tried everything, fruitlessly. My druggist's persuasion, backed by his guarantee, induced me to buy a bottle of Parks' Sure Cure. The coults are truly wondertul. Parks' Sure Cure for the Liver and Kidneys is a positive specific for the disease of Women. Sold by Smoot Drug company.

Ladies, Attention!

The women's democratic club will meet at the Timpanogos hall, Thursday evening, November 1st, at 7:30 p.m., where the following program will be rendered:

Rescing, Mrs. Charles Duke. Song, Ruthle Wilson. Address, "Influence of Women in nually. This reckoning does not include minor parts, such as shalls and the MAY BROWN, Secretary.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises. Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corus, and all Skin Frantions, and positively curse Files. Eraptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. FOR SALE BY Smoot Drug Co

FRGM \$1.00 up received on savings deposits, J. R. Twelves, Cashier,

Tax Utah Valley Iron paint has no equal. For sale only by A. O. SMOOT.

shown at T. G. Webber's.

It will certainly pay you to call and look that beautiful stock of china-ware, crockery, glassware, and silverware over that Taylor Brothers comhave just received. They also have the most complete stock of watches, clocks and jewelry in southern

Just opened, Gem Chop house, under Pyne & Maiben's drug store. A NEW line of fall shirtings and

domestics just in at T. G. WEBBER'S.

THEY made no mistake when that

taining the "Universal" stoves and ranges success is doubly assured. Call and see their beautiful stock. MRS. W. J. FARRY of Le Roy N.Y, says: "Have tried fifty cough Cures Park's Cough Syrup is the only one that helped me. I know it is the best cough Remedy." Sold by Smoot Drug Company

Buy the Provo Relier Mills flour and

Sarrenss in dark shades ten cente, and upwards at T. G. WEBBER's,

## SKELETON MARKET.

UNCLE SAM IS THE CHAMPION BONK COLLECTOR OF THE WORLD.

Human Species Found In the National Museum - Bones Used as Fertilizers - Market Value of Skeleton

Funk island-that is, a part of ithas been reproduced for exhibition at Christ of Latter-day Saints, in the Utah the National museum at Washington. It was on that lonely rock, 32 miles off It is reported, upon good authority, the coast of Newfoundland, that the that different individuals in this stake | now extinct great auk had its principal are attempting to influence voters to roost. Fifty years ago the last individual support certain candidates, upon the of the species perished. It is represented now by a skeleton, worth \$600, stand ing by a heap of bird remains such as thiefly compose the curface soil of Fank Island, while alongside is an egg of the fowl, valued at \$1,500, together with a reflection upon the honest and sincer- the inner skin of another egg. The Na ity of the first presidency, and all per- tional museum possesses nearly all o sons who use such persuasion should the great auk bones in existence. They are the most costly bones in the world

The finest collection of skeletons in the world is also stored at the National museum. They run upward from the lowest fishes, through the reptiles and in all political matters, and that if any birds, to man. Human bones are much man claims that it is the wish of the cheaper than those of many other anifirst presidency that a democrat shall mals. One can buy a nicely articulated skeleton of a man for \$40 or of a woman for \$50-sex makes some difference in the price-whereas the skeleton of a gorilla costs \$300, of a whale \$150, of an elephant \$400, of a lion \$75, of a horse \$70, of a cat \$12 and of a python

The bones of a human being are nearly one-quarter water during the life of the individual. They are chiefly composed of phosphate of lime, but contain a good deal of animal matter and other elements. In the skeleton of a man are nearly four pounds of the metal calgium, which is many times more valuable than gold, being worth \$300 an ounce. Thus in the osseous framework of the average tramp may be found material with a market value of about \$18,000, if it could be separated.

It is only in bones that phosphate of lime is found in anything like a pure state. Everybody knows the value of that material as a fertilizer, but it is only recently that human skeletons have been imported into this country to grow crops with. Not long ago a shipment was made from Mexico to the United States of 10 carloads of human bones, said to have been obtained from sucient mounds in southern Mexico, but more probably gathered from various old and abandoned cemeteries. As these remains were fragments of unassorted skeletons, it was estimated that 50,000 individuais were represented in

This would not be considered a novel ty in Europe. Years ago English farmers used human bones to some extent to fertilize their land. The battlefield of Waterloo was for a time the base of supplies, and this was supplemented by cargoes of mummies from Egypt ground

to a fine powder. In ancient Egyptian tombs are found great numbers of copper boxes, opening at one end by a slide, which contain mummies of cats, hawks, ibises and now and then snakes and small crocodiles. Mummies are a recognized commercial article in that country today. For a long time locomotives were run between Cairo and Suez with no other fuel. Corpses of royal personages 3,000 years old and upward fetch high prices. A year ago the Austrian bark Vila

was deserted by her crew. Later she was picked up as a derelict off Cape Hatteras. Her cargo was found to consist in large part of bones, and of these one-fourth were human. The rest was composed mainly of the bones of horser and cattle. In one corner of her hold was a great heap of human skulls. Nobody knows to this day why the crew deserted the vessel in midocean. She was worth \$40,000, including her freight. The bones had been collected in deserts and cometeries of Egypt. The preparation of human skeletons for ruarket is quite an industry. The chief ceuter for this branch of commercial activity is Paris, where three concerns are engaged in the business on a considerable scale. They obtain the requisite supplies of raw material in the shape of bodies from public institutions, most of them being those of pappers and criminals. In the United States the existing laws would not permit the establishment of a factory for bleaching and preparing human skeletons. The only sort of skeleton produced here is of the family

type, which is kept in the closet. To supply the demand in this country about 1,500 skeletons are imported anbones. These are in great request by secret societies, being absolutely indispensable for initiatory ceremonies. One money, however, being beautifully disarticulated, so that each particular bons may be studied separately, including

even the little bones of the ear. You can buy a very good skeleton complete for \$40. A plain skull costs only \$6. By students of obstetrics there is a special demand for the pelvis, which comes at \$7. Clubs organized to defy superstitious beliefs affect the use of skulls for drinking cups, and young Some beautiful fall dress goods are men who are studying for the medical profession indulge a ghastly humor by employing similar receptacles to hold tobacco. The demand for human bones World

always exceeds the supply.-New York William H. Hart of 1317 Walner street, who has traveled in nearly every country of the world, says that he no where experienced such extreme cold as in the interior of Labrador. To illustrate the fearful frigidity to minds accustomed to Philadelphia's mild tem-FIFTY planes and one hundred perature Mr. Hart says that before milk-organs on easy terms at Taylor Brother ing the reindeer the milkmaid places perature Mr. Hart says that before milka piece of string in the pail, allowing one end to hang over the side. By the great furniture house of Taylor Brothsers company decided to carry stoves in avers, the lacteal fluid is frozen solid, connection with furniture, and by ob- and the maid takes hold of the string and lifting the frozen milk from the pail throws it over her shoulder and marches to her hut. Economy of pails and casy transportation result from this provision of nature. -- P!#ladelphia Rec-

> Lawyer-Come, brace up man. They can't do any more than imprison you for 10 years or so. Your offense isn't a capital crime, you know.

Criminal (sobbing)—Yes, I know, but they'll print "likenesses" of me in all the daily papers.—Somerville Journal.

ALIVE, BUT PI DNOUNCED DEAD.

Restoration of the Speech of a Mute Child Who Was Once Prepared For the Grave. After being mute for two years the fittle 7-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Brock of Vineland, through seeing the blood flowing from a cut on one of her fingers, suddenly regained her speech. The case is a remarkable one and has excited the interest of physicians and of those who are acquainted with the circumstances of her affliction and

most remarkable recovery. Two years ago the little girl, who was then 5 years of age, suddenly lost her power of speech. She was eating an apple at the time and in some manner dislocated one of her teeth. She ran into lounge, with blood flowing from her month. She refused to answer any questions, and the inquiries of her astenished parents only elicited sous and moans.

The next day the child was still mute and also refused to partake of any And. Her parents became alarmed, and paysleians were called in. They were unable to disgnose the strange malady, and the child grew worse. Medical skill was of no avail, and she grew weak and esenciated. After several weeks the child died apparently, and the doctors prono mosd her dead and left. The little form was covered with a shroud and preparations for the funeral begun, when signs of life were discovered in the seeming corpse

mend slowly and in the course of a year | fax Herald. vegained her former good health and spirits. She was still, however, as silent as a sphinx. Nothing could induce her to utter a word, and she continued in this condition until a short time ago. She accidentally cut her finger while playing one day, and the red blood flowed from the wound. Either the sight or the smell of the fluid seemed to have a strange effect upon the child, and that day marked the turning point in the history of the case. During that same night, while in bed, she startled her sister by speaking her name quite distinctly. She also uttered several other words very plainly. Since then she has been improving daily and now can articulate quite plainly.-Philadelphia

BELLAMYISM IN ENGLAND.

Spirit of Paternalism Manifested by the London County Council. England is trying all sorts of socialistic experiments. If it keeps on, it will soon become Mr. Bellamy's ideal coun

The latest manifestation of the pater nal spirit in government is the proposi tion, now seriously entertained by the London county council, to open municipal pawnshops for the purpose of lending small sums to poor people on pledges of personal property at small rates of interest.

The London pawnbrokers are up in arms against the proposition. Of course they cannot go on charging 60 or 100 per cent, as they are now said to do, if the city pawnshop will loan money at 5

And the London Chronicle wants to know why, if the state undertakes to do banking for the rich man, it should not do it also for the poor man.

The idea of making governments gen orally useful and using their powers to break down odlous and oppressive monopolies by exposing them to an un equal competition is gaining ground ev-

If New York's plain people could have their way, unobstructed by the politicians and the stock gamblers, the entire transportation service of th tropolis would be, like the Brooklyn bridge, municipal property, run for the general benefit and exacting no more fares than were needed to pay for its maintenance, repairs, extension and running expenses.-Editor New York Recorder.

The New Enlistment Law. What is called the Outhwaite law has been signed by the president, making some important changes in the conditions of enlistment in the United States army. Hereafter no alien can be enlisted to become a soldier of the United States. The recruit must be a native American or have taken out full citizenship papers. The term of enlistment henceforth is two years, and there is no provision, as at present, for "buying out" before the term of enlistment has expired. The provision of the present law that no soldier shall re-enlist after 10 years' service is repealed. The soldier must stay two years, and he may stay thereafter until retired under the veteran act. -Kansas City Star.

COLUMBUS TOOK A TUMBLE.

It Was the Last Day of the California Fair.

and He Was All Broke Up. Truth crushed to earth will rise again, but there is no such hope for the statue of Columbus at the fair. It lay on the ground in the grand court recently shattered to a thousand piece. Columbus came off his perch about 1 o'clock in the forenoon, and as he was large and portly he struck the ground with a dull thud. His right leg clung to the pedestal, the indications being that that limb had been pulled, the fracture being committed at the knee. Columbus wore no whiskers at the exposition, but the wind was attracted to him nevertheless. It sought to lift the long locks that hung over his shoulders, and in this effort it toppled their big owner from his commanding elevation in the valley of the court. People who are affected by coincidences did not fail to comment on his passing way on the day that was practically the last of the fair. He had seen the glories of the exposition come and go, and some persons imagined that the memories he cherished overcame him as if he were an animate being. The knowledge that the fair was over and that he was to be taken away to some obscure and strange place broke him all up, they said. He had been ailing for several When it was evident by the indays. clination of his head that he was unbalanced, measures were taken to keep him from injuring himself, but he finally broke from the ropes that restrained him, and the fall of Casar was nothing in comparison to his. The statue was made of a sort of plaster and was partly hollow, being devoid of lungs and

ries? she wouldn't tell that I took the cakes, and she did tell.-Good News.

A unique petition has turned up on the house side among some old papers. The memorialist is a woman, and she asks congress to appropriate \$500 to enable her to perfect and place upon the market sundry inventions, which she lacks means to secure patents upon. She says: "I have asked assistance from most every one I thought most likely to aid. I began on the common liner, went on to the thousanders, then to million aires, governors and the president-not the present president-but I asked Brother Arthur. They all paid as deaf an ear to it as the Alps would to the chirp of a snowbird." She asks con-gress to "look into the patent office treasury and see if you can find an idle \$500 that is doing no one any good. the house and threw herself on the Bring it out and let me use it for a season. Money, like trees, yields more being stirred about the roots."-Washington Post.

Is a frog a fish? This is the problem which the officials of the Dominion fishery department have recently had to consider. Petitions were forwarded to the department from the inhabitants of Northumberland, Ont., praying for a close season for frogs. A lucrative trade in the shipment of frogs' legs had been done in that county, but it was discov-ered that the very time when the frogs are spawning is one when the greatest havoc is wrought among them. bly a change will be made in the fishery laws so as to embrace frogs. The officers The girl sat up and with her fingers made signs indicative of her desire for take an amphibious character.—Hali-

Dinner Service Worth \$190,000.

The silver dinner service which Mrs. W. Mackay has with her in Europe is worth \$190,000. Her millionaire husband furnished \$75,000 in weight of pure silver and then paid another \$115. 000 for the work done upon it. The above is, I believe, reckoned as being the most costly silver set now in use in the world.—St. Louis Republic.

1894 Harper's Magazine.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for 1894 will maintain the character that has made it the invorte illustrated periodical for the bone. Among the results of enterprise undertaken by the publishers, there will appear during the year superbly illustrated payer on India by Rivin Lord Weeks, on the Japalese Scasons by Alfred Parsons, on Germany by Poultiney Bigelow, on Paris by Richard Harding Davis, and on Mexico by Frederica Hemington.

Among the o her botable leatures of the year will be novels by George du Maurier and Charles Dudley Warner, the perso-alreamiscences of W. D. Howells, and eight short stories of Western frontier life by town visiter. Short stories will also be contributed by Rander Matthews, Richard Harding Davis, Mary E. Wikins, Ruth McKnery Stuart, Miss Laurance Alma Tadema, George A. Hibard, Quesnay de Beaurepaire, thomas Nelson Page, and others. Articles on topics of current interess will be contributed by distinguished specialists. ILLUSTRATED.

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1894 Harper's Bazar.

Harper's Bazar is a journal for the nome. It gives the fullest and litest information about fashious, and its numerous illustrations, Paris designs, and pattern-silvet supplements are indispensible aliae to the nome dress-maker and the professional modiste. No expense is spared to make its artistic attractiveness of the highest order. Its bright stories, amusing connectes, and thoughtful essays satisfy all tastes, and its last page is famous as a budget of wit and hunor. In its weekly issue everything is included which is of interest to women. The scrains for 1894 will be written by William Black and Watter Besant. Short atories will be written by Mary E. Wilkine, Maria Louise Pool, itulia Meznery Stuart Marion Hariand, and others. Out-door Scotts and in-door Games. Social Entertainment, Embroidery, and other interesting topics will receive constant attention. A new series is promised of "Coffee and Repartee."

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other internal organs.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Alamma—Why did you pray that Goushould stop your sister from telling stoties?

Small Son—Because she promised me she wouldn't tell that I took the cakes, Address: HARPER BROTHERS

New York

Sealed Proposals

will be received by the Territorial Insane Asylum for furnishing the Asy-lum with supplies for the six months ending April 30th 1895. Consisting of 1500 bushels of wheat 24 000 pounds of fresh meat, 12,000 pounds of shelied corp, 15,000 pounds of onts, grocies, dry goods, medicines and sait. Particulars will be furnished by James Dunn, stewart, upon applica-

All bids must be sealed and marked "Bids for Supplies," and addressed to w. R. Pike, medical superintendent, on or before the 8th day of November,

order of the board of di-W. R PIER, Medical Superintendent. October 17th, 1894.

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Meetings held each Thursday at Pyne & Mathen's hall at 8 p. m Vis ting members cordisly invited. A. A. NOON, D. H. C. R. A. MCCURTAIN, C. Rauger.

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LEAVE PROVO FOR WEST.

No. 6. For Springville, Spanial 6:30 p. m.

LEAVE PROVO FOR WEST.

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No. 8. For American Fork, Lehi and 4.15 p. m.

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