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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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ONE THOUSAND DIFFERENT ARTICLES.

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MOORE, ALLEN & CO., Wholesale Depot for Santa Abie and Cat-R-Cure.

LAST NIGHT'S NEWS

Captain John Tobin to Bring a Suit for 80 Acres in This City.

Senator Cullom On Hand with Another of His Celebrated Utah Measures.

A Big Strike Reported to Have Been Made in Eureka, Nevada.

The Regular Daily Railway Accident Occurs This Time in Colorado.

The Powers to Blockade Bulgaria and Squeeze Ferdinand Out.

A Regular Old-Fashioned Political Debate Takes Place in the Senate.

Paupers Coming to the United States via Canada.—Russian Notes, Etc.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

Wants a Slice of the Earth.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.—A dispatch from Kansas City says: Papers in a suit involving the title to eighty acres of land in the heart of Salt Lake City, are now being drawn in this city and will be filed in the United States Territorial Court at Salt Lake in a few days. The plaintiff is Captain John Tobin, an old-time scout and guide, the sole survivor of two Mormon massacres, a noted man on the frontier thirty years ago, now a resident of this city. The defendants are a large number of persons now holding and claiming to own homestead land adjoining what is known as the Warm Springs in Salt Lake. Congressman Warner and other eminent counsel are engaged to prosecute the suit. The land claimed by Captain Tobin is valued at $1,000,000, and the improvements are very valuable.

Hacking at Utah Again.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Senator Cullom today introduced a bill to provide that the legislative power of the Territory of Utah shall be vested in a governor and legislative assembly, the latter to consist of thirteen citizens of the United States, residents of the territory, to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Pleuro-Pneumonia Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Senate committee on agriculture gave a hearing, this morning, on Senator Palmer's bill to extirpate contagious pleuro-pneumonia, foot and mouth disease, and rinderpest among cattle. On the conditional features of the bill, a new point was urged by Dr. Ames maintaining that as six or seven states were quarantined against each other on account of the diseases, it constituted such a hindrance to inter-state commerce as to warrant congressional action.

A Strike Reported.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—At the offices of the company, it was stated this afternoon, that an important strike had been made in Eureka, Nevada. The news has created considerable excitement, the find being in hitherto unexplored ground.

The Daily.

DENVER, 12.—A train of twelve cars on the South Park branch of the Union Pacific, loaded with ore, left the Mary Murphy mine, six miles above St. Elmo, Colorado, yesterday afternoon, for the down trip. The train had gone but half a mile when the engine became unmanageable, the air brakes refusing to work. The train dashed down the mountain at the rate of sixty miles an hour. Just as it was entering St. Elmo, the train jumped the track, completely wrecking the engine and cars and instantly killing the engineer, James Connor, and the fireman, M. Whaley.

More Earthquake.

WILMINGTON, N. C., January 12.—A sharp earthquake shock was felt here this morning about 10 o'clock. No damage was done.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 12.—The earthquake shock, this morning, was generally felt throughout the coast country, and as far south as Augusta. No damage has been reported.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 12.—A distinct earthquake shock was felt here this morning; houses were shaken, and many people frightened, but no damage was done.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 12.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt here this morning. Advices from Charlotte report a shock there, and the people generally are excited, fearing a repetition of the disaster in 1886. There was also a strong shock felt at Shelby and other points.

Squeezing Ferdinand Out.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—It is reported that a general blockade of Bulgaria is contemplated by the powers, in event of Prince Ferdinand's refusal to resign the Bulgarian throne.

The Paris Exhibition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Secretary Bayard, in a communication to the president, which was transmitted to Congress to-day in relation to the international exhibition which is to be held in Paris in 1889, recommends that Congress be asked to enact a law authorizing the appointment of a commissioner general to represent the United States in the proposed exhibition, and to make all needful rules and regulations in reference to contributions from this country, and to control the expenditures incident to a proper showing at the exhibition thereof, and to the preparation of reports on the situation. He furthermore recommends that the sum of $300,000 be appropriated, or so much thereof as may be necessary in defraying the expenses.

The Hopkins Trial.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 12.—In the Hopkins trial, today, it was shown that at one time Hopkins' account B was $700,000 ahead, but at the time of the collapse of Wilshire, Eckert & Co., he owed $1,500,000.

ORT, of the American Exchange Bank, Chicago, was on the stand today, to identify certain drafts, and W. T. Capen, of the united lines, and T. N. Miller, of the Western Union office, produced the original telegrams pertaining to the transaction.

Desperadoes Taken.

TOMBSTONE, Arizona, January 12.—Word has been received here that Sheriff Slaughter and Deputy Sheriff Alvord have arrested Manuel Lopez, known as Colorado, one of the most dangerous desperadoes of southern Arizona, and three followers, in a hut in a Mexican camp, located in Dragoon Mountains. They are charged with horse stealing.

Severe Storm.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 12.—Railroad men agree that the storm of to-day is quiet the worst ever known in the northwest for their business. It extends from the Rocky Mountains to Lake Michigan. Its worst effects are felt in Dakota and Minnesota. Everywhere it has been accompanied by high wind, which drifts the snow badly, and in northern Dakota, with below zero temperature, it assumes the character of a genuine blizzard. The railroads have hardly cleared their tracks from the previous storms, and that of today has absolutely blocked all small roads, though through lines are running bravely against the elements of the weather. All freights on the Northern Pacific and Manitoba lines have been abandoned, and no passenger trains were sent out on these roads to-night.

A special from Huron, Dakota, says: The wind is blowing fifty miles an hour, and the air is so full of snow that one is unable to see fifty feet at any time.

A Roundabout Way.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Michael Griffin, an Irishman from Tralee, County Kerry, his wife and four children, last night applied for shelter at the police station. Today they stated to Superintendent Jackson, of Castle Garden, that Agent French, representing the British government, had furnished them with money to come to New York, via Quebec. Jackson says he has long suspected that English authorities were sending paupers to the United States through Canada. The family were taken care of by the charity department.

Russian Items.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 12.—The order to open the universities has been suddenly revoked, and it is now announced that they will not be opened until March 27.

Among the men arrested in connection with the latest plot against the Czar, is an employe on the Baltic Railway, who kept the nihilists informed of every journey of the Czar to and from Gatschina. Letters were found on the prisoner showing that the plot was ripe on the evening of the man's arrest.

The Platt Case.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 12.—The Platt case was resumed in the circuit court this morning and much documentary evidence was presented.

The clerk of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, was sworn to prove Platt's long residence there and the evidence closed.

McFarland for the defendant, moved for a non-suit, and this being refused by the court, the closing arguments to the jury were begun.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Vest, from the committee on commerce, reported a bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Columbia River at Dalles City, Oregon. Placed on the calendar.

Dawes, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported a bill authorizing the appointment of a superintendent of Indian schools. Calendar.

THE RESOLUTION

offered by Chandler on January 10, instructing the committee on judiciary to inquire into the suppression of votes of colored citizens at Jackson, Miss., at the recent municipal election in that city, and into the alleged participation in such suppression by the United States district attorney, deputy collector of internal revenue and deputy United States marshal, was taken up, and Chandler addressed the Senate in explanation and support of it. He detailed at length the alleged methods that were adopted to carry this out, referring to a circular in which the young men of Jackson announced their ultimatum. It declared that having seen one of their number helplessly murdered in the dark by a negro bully, set on by a negro policeman of a negro-cursed city, that corrupt radical negro power we should and must be wiped out at any cost; that if negroes ran for office, they should do so at their extreme peril, "and that it warned all negroes against attempting to foist upon us this black and

DAMNABLE MACHINERY

called government." The colored citizens under all circumstances surrounding them, had met in convention and had resolved that it would not be unsafe for them to attempt to vote and had consequently abstained from voting, so that none but whites voted. Federal officers engaged in that business were Mr. Harris, district attorney, Mr. Wilson, deputy collector of internal revenue, and Mr. Livingston, deputy United States marshal. He submitted that question, although it affected only the state being the municipal election in the city of Jackson. The county this year was to enter in the Presidential election, an election which was to decide the Presidency, also to decide the complexion of the National House of Representatives. In that election at least 12,000,000 voters, representing 60,000,000 of the

AMERICAN PEOPLE,

would participate. Among these voters were probably 1,500,000 of black men representing six or seven millions of their own race, and it was an important question whether these 1,500,000 odd black men were or were not to be allowed to vote. It was a question whether that matter should be decided with 1,500,000 of those voters, disfranchised in pursuance of that policy which had been deliberately adopted in the capital of the State of Mississippi, which state was seeking today to have an associate justice of the supreme court, to aid in passing upon the validity of the constitutional amendments.

RIDDLEBERGER

remarked that there was no concealment of the fact that the resolution was intended to affect matters that ought to be considered only in executive session, and he gave notice that as to himself, he would vote for the confirmation of Lamar.

Walthall was anxious that the resolution should be adopted by the votes of the senators whose views on the constitutional power of the Senate differed from his own. If the proposition were to investigate a town election in New Hampshire he should vigorously oppose it. He courted the fullest investigation of occurrences at Jackson, but he protested against any prejudgment of the case.

JONES,

of Arkansas, sent to the clerk's desk and had read telegrams sent on January 8th by Attorney General Garland to district Attorney Harris, at Jackson, one of which is as follows: "The papers state that you are mentioned personally, as participating in the political meetings of Jackson to suppress the colored vote of that city, and to prevent colored people from running for office by violence and intimidation. Report fully to me at once the whole proceeding, and your connection with it."

George said his first impulse had been to let the resolution be adopted without any debate or objection on his part. He would vote for it except for one insuperable objection, and that was that it embraced matters entirely outside of the jurisdiction of the Senate.

CHANDLER

called the attention of the senator from Mississippi to the fifteenth constitutional amendment, which declared that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." He conceived that, when ever in any election within any state the right of any man to vote was denied because he was black, that was a proper matter for investigation by the Senate. As bearing upon occurrences at Jackson, he read from the Brandon, Miss., *Republic*, a democratic paper, of January 5th, an article describing the riotous and disorderly conduct which prevailed in Jackson immediately preceding the last election.

THE RESOLUTION

was adopted—yeas 29, nays 24—a party vote, except that Riddleberger voted with the democrats, while the two Mississippi senators were excused from voting.

Hoar, from the committee on privileges and elections, reported a resolution to pay Daniel B. Lucas, of West Virginia, $1,000 in full for all expenses and salary as claimant of the seat in the Senate. Referred.

Mitchell called up the bill introduced by him on December 12th, abrogating all treaties heretofore made and now operative between the United States government and the Chinese Empire, in so far as they or any of them provide for, recognize or permit the carriage of Chinese to the United States, and in so far as they or any of them inhibit the United States from

ABSOLUTELY PROHIBITING

the coming of Chinese to the United States and repealing all acts of Congress, so far as they or any of them, recognize or permit Chinese to come to the United States, and absolutely prohibiting the coming of Chinese to the United States, excepting only diplomatic, consular and other officers, and prohibiting the landing of any Chinese therein, excepting only such diplomatic and other officers.

Mitchell addressed the Senate in support of the bill. He described the Chinese as menacing the occupation of this country as locusts occupied Egypt. He spoke of them as having established within the United States in violation of fundamental law, in defiance of municipal regulations, in direct antagonism to justice and order and decency, a system of

HUMAN BONDAGE

more degrading, more polluting and more destructive, morally, socially, politically and physically, than ever has been that of African slavery in its palmiest days. The Chinese were gradually possessing themselves of this country, bringing with them their system of laws, their imperial customs, their own peculiar views, their own pagan institutions. They had already established in this country an *imperium in imperio*; with them perjury was a crowning virtue, while hypocrisy, deception and fraud were instruments of constant employment, and yet the people were told from year to year in Congress and elsewhere, they were powerless to put an end to that prodigious evil, because it would be necessary to modify treaty stipulations with

THE CHINESE.

Rather than submit to such an oriental pestilence, it would be better that every line of treaty stipulation with the Chinese empire, which obstructed its prevention, should be swept away. In the city of New York there were 2,175 Chinese laundries, to say nothing of innumerable opium joints, gambling hells, and other sinks of vice and iniquity. There were nearly as many in the city of Brooklyn, and the Chinese took from those two cities at least $1,000,000 annually. There were between 250,000 and 300,000 Chinese in the United States, probably 200,000 being in the State of California, and hundreds of thousands more would come by way of Canada, or the Canadian Pacific line of steamers and railroad. They would flow in like water from a sieve. Against such

AN INVASION

what would a restriction of the existing laws of Congress, as construed by federal courts, amount to. The voice of the people of the Pacific Coast, irrespective of party, creed or sex, was unanimously in favor of an absolute exclusion of Chinese immigration, but that voice has been in a great measure stifled and repressed in Congress. There was but one opinion on the Pacific Court in relation to this matter, and that opinion was that the real remedy for the evil was the one proposed in the bill which he had introduced. It was the absolute duty of the United States to strike down, at once and forever, every barrier in the existing treaties which interfered in the slightest degree with an absolute exclusion of Chinese in future.

STEWART

spoke on the same side of the subject. Wherever the Chinese went on the Pacific Coast, American civilization stopped, because there could be no such thing with them as schools and churches. If the doors were opened to Chinese immigration, the Chinese would supplant the people of this country. He had asked General Grant on his return from his tour around the world, what was the most remarkable thing in his travels, and General Grant's answer was that the most remarkable thing he had seen was that wherever Chinamen had come in contact with the Jews in trading, the Chinamen had driven out the Jews. He did not quote this in disparagement of the Jews, whose superiority he admired, but as an illustration of the absorbing powers of the Chinese. He had offered a resolution requesting

THE PRESIDENT

to negotiate a treaty with the Chinese empire, excluding Chinamen altogether, except diplomatic agents and those engaged in foreign trade, but it would be necessary also to have treaties with Great Britain and Mexico, to prevent those powers from opening their doors and allowing the Chinese to come into the United States. If such treaties could not be negotiated, he would be in favor of Mitchell's bill. He moved a reference of the bill and of his resolution to the committee on foreign relations. They were so referred.

The message of the President regarding the invitation of the French government to participate in the international exposition at Paris, in 1889, was presented and referred to the committee on foreign relations.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—On motion of Rogers, of Arkansas, the bill was passed to punish robbery, burglary and larceny in Indian Territory. It fixes the maximum punishment at $1,000 fine and fifteen years imprisonment.

WIKES, of Ohio, under instructions from the commissioner on banking and currency, called up for consideration the bill providing for the circulation of notes of national banking associations. Wilkins stated that under this measure national banks, if they saw fit, might increase their circulation to the extent of 10 per cent. There was in the treasury security for the circulation of $167,000,000, United States bonds to the amount of $189,000,000. If this bill should

BECOME LAW

the circulation of national banks would be increased in round numbers $21,000,000.

Wilkins then demanded the previous question on the third reading of the bill. On a division, the vote was 113 to 59, in favor of sustaining the demand, and the yeas and nays were ordered, pending which the opponents of the bill resorted to filibustering tactics. A motion to adjourn consumed the remainder of the morning hour, in which the bill was being considered, and the matter went over. It will, probably, be further considered tomorrow.

Townshend also reported back the Boutelle "battle flag" resolution, as amended by the committee on military affairs. Boutelle said he had no objections to the amendments. The resolution was adopted.

THE HOUSE

went into committee of the whole for the consideration of the Senate bill, fixing the salary of the commissioner of fish and fisheries at $5,000 per annum. After brief remarks, the committee rose and the bill was passed.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, transmitting the invitation of the French government to the United States, to participate in the exposition to be held in Paris, in 1889, to commemorate the taking of the Bastile.

House adjourned.

Renews Her Youth.

Mrs. Phœbe Chesley, Peterson, Clay Co., Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all disease and pain." Try a bottle, 50c. and $1, at A. C. Smith & Co's Drug Store. (4)

Worth Knowing.

Mr. W. H. Morgan, merchant, Lake City, Fla., was taken with a severe Cold, attended with a distressing Cough and running into Consumption in its first stages. He tried many so-called popular cough remedies and steadily grew worse. Was reduced in flesh, had difficulty in breathing and was unable to sleep. Finally tried Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and found immediate relief, and after using about a half dozen bottles found himself well and has had no return of the disease. No other remedy can show so grand a record of cures, as Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Guaranteed to do just what is claimed for it.—Trial bottle free at A. C. Smith & Co's Drug Store. (4)

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Unfailing Specific for Liver Disease.

SYMPTOMS: Bitter or bad taste in mouth; tongue coated white or covered with a brown fur; pain in the back, sides, or joints—often mistaken for Rheumatism; sour stomach; loss of appetite; sometimes nausea and waterbrash, or indigestion; flatulency and acid eructations; bowels alternately costive and lax; headache; loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; debility; low spirits; a thick, yellow appearance of the skin and eyes; a dry cough; fever; restlessness; the urine is scanty and high colored, and, if allowed to stand, deposits a sediment.

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Is generally used in the South to arouse the Torpid Liver to a healthy action.

It acts with extraordinary efficacy on the

LIVER, KIDNEYS, AND BOWELS.

An Effectual Specific for Malaria, Bowel Complaints, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Kidney Affections, Jaundice, Mental Depression, Colic.

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