DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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COLDS. "Orrville, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1882. "Having been subject to a bronchial affection, with frequent colds, for a number of years, I hereby certify that AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL gives me prompt relief, and is the most effective remedy I have ever tried. JAMES A. HAMILTON, Editor of The Crescent."

COUGHS. "Mt. Gilead, Ohio, June 26, 1882. "I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL this spring for a severe cough and lung trouble with good effect, and I am pleased to recommend it to any one similarly affected. HARVEY BAUGHMAN, Proprietor Globe Hotel."

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XLVIII CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 19.—Harrison from the committee on Indian affairs, reported it inexpedient to establish a military academy west of the Mississippi for training Indian youths for soldiers.

Miller, of California, from the committee on foreign relations, in compliance with the resolution of instruction to the committee to inquire and report what legislation, if any, is necessary to protect the interests of the United States, against those governments who have excluded or restrained the importation of American meats, reported an original bill providing for the inspection of meats for exportation, and prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food and drink, and authorizing the President to make proclamation in certain cases, and for other purposes. Placed on calendar.

Vance presented the views of the minority of the committee.

The matter went over till to-morrow.

The Chair laid before the Senate, as unfinished business, the bill to aid in the establishment and support of common schools.

A long debate followed, and when Blair had the floor and was meeting the objections raised to the bill, Harris inquired whether he would give way for a motion to adjourn.

Blair replied he would do so on one condition: that before opening the debate to-morrow, the Senator would read his speech of yesterday, as he thought it covered all the points of objection raised to the bill.

Blair's speech having occupied several hours in delivery, this suggestion was greeted with a hearty laugh, in which Blair himself good-naturedly joined.

A few amendments in detail were made in the bill and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 19.—Curtin, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, submitted as a privilege question, the following report and resolutions:

The resolutions adopted by the House on the 9th of January were intended to express to the German Government and people, sympathy at the death of an eminent man who died in this country, and had served his native land as a member of its highest legislative body, and as a tribute of respect to his memory. While your committee is of the opinion that said resolutions should have been received and transmitted in the same spirit of cordiality and good will by which they were prompted, it refrains from expressing an opinion as to whether the course pursued by the authorities of the German Empire, in regard to them, was, or was not, in accordance with the properties governing the internal regulations of said Empire as a matter not within its province of consideration. As to the resolutions offered on the 10th of March, your committee is of the opinion they contain language that under the present circumstances is superfluous and irrelevant, and not necessary or proper to vindicate the character or dignity of the House. Your committee therefore reports back the said resolutions with the recommendations that they lie upon the table, and reports the following resolutions with the recommendation that they be adopted as substitute therefor.

Resolved, That the resolutions referring to the death of Dr. Edward Lasker, adopted by this House on the 9th of January last, were intended as a tribute of respect to the memory of an eminent statesman who had died within the United States, and as an expression of sympathy with the German people for whom he had been an honorable representive.

Resolved, That the House, having no official concern with the relations between the executive and legislative branches of the German government, does not deem it requisite to its dignity to criticise the manner of the reception of the resolutions, or the circumstances which prevented their reaching their destination after they had been communicated through the proper channels to Germany.

Curtin immediately demanded the previous question. The House had made apologies enough for having been insulted.

Cox, of New York, moved to lay the whole matter on the table. That was the way to treat the German Chancellor.

The motion was lost, 83 to 33.

The previous question having been ordered, Ochiltree rose to debate the resolutions. He yielded to no gentleman in his esteem for and confidence in the distinguished members of the foreign affairs committee, and ordinarily he was disposed to rely on their judgment, but this had gone beyond the domain of red tape and circumlocution. Ochiltree delivered an eulogy on the high abilities and noble character of Lasker, and said the compliment to Lasker was a rebuke to the German Chancellor, because they were the antithesis of each other. The speaker then proceeded to picture Bismarck as the flattering and sycophantic instrument of despotic royalty.

Belford asked ironically whether it would be in order to offer a resolution presenting the apologies of the House to the German Chancellor for having troubled him.

Phelps said this matter, at first of very little consequence, had been of great consequence and the committee had unanimously agreed upon a report, and it would seem there ought to be an explanation. When on the 9th of January, the members were closing their desks preparatory to adjournment, the gentleman from Texas (Ochiltree) sent to the clerk's desk a series of resolutions, and asked unanimous consent for their adoption. After waiting until the resolutions were read, they were unanimously adopted and the House adjourned. After ten days the House was startled by the information that the German Chancellor had refused to accept them, and the next morning members consulted the *Record* to see what they had done. They found they had expressed regret at the death of Lasker and sympathy with the German people at his loss. This was true. They read also that they had expressed the belief that the free and liberal sentiments of the deceased had advanced the materiel and social interests of his country. This was true, but between the two truths there was a vast difference. One was a truth which this House could export. The House could say it regretted the death of Lasker and send the message anywhere. It could believe and know his political sentiments were for the German Empire, but it had no right to send that opinion to a friendly power, which entertained a different opinion, and thought the political sentiments had materially retarded the progress of the government. Here was a dilemma, where was the refuge? There seemed to be none. The House could resent the fact that its friendly sentiments had been rejected, but it could not resent the fact that its political sentiments had been rejected, because in had no business to put them on the same paper.

The resolutions were adopted without division, though an unsuccessful attempt was made to have the yeas and nays ordered.

The House adopted the resolutions, cordially reciprocating the wishes of the Liberal members of the German Parliament, for a closer union of the two nations, recognizing its graceful appreciation and its sympathy for Edward Lasker, and accepting the resolutions adopted by the Liberal Union, and directing them to be spread in the journal.

Bland, from the committee on coinage, weights and measures, reported the limiting of the coinage of double eagles and to discontinue certain United States coins. House to-morrow.

Ellis, from the committee on appropriations, reported the Indian appropriation bill. Committee of the whole.

Then the long expected struggle over the whisky bill began.

After considerable discussion the committee rose and the House adjourned.

Pittsburg, 19.—Rock county convention to-day instructed for Blaine.

AMERICAN.

The Navy.

WASHINGTON, 19.—The appropriation committee of the Senate agreed to-day to make public the communication sent them at their request by the Secretary of the Navy recommending appropriations for naval services additional to those contained in the naval appropriation bill as it passed the House. In this communication the Secretary of the Navy asks that the individual appropriations in the House be increased as follows: To pay miscellaneous bills, from $875,000 to $425,000; bureau of navigation, from $75,000 to $131,000; contingent navy expenses, from $15,000 to $25,000; bureau of equipment and recruiting, from $707,000 to $903,000; bureau of medicine and surgery, from $10,000 to $25,000; bureau of construction and repairs, from $1,020,000 to $1,750,000; bureau of of steam engineering, from $760,000 to $1,200,000. He asks that appropriations for the bureau of ordinance be made as follows: General appropriation, including the civil establishment, $193,324: miscellaneous items, $503,000; purchase of torpedo boat and working drainage of the same, $55,000; machine cannon, gatling guns, wagons, rifles and machine tools, $273,210; for additional steel breech-loading guns, $500,000, and states the sum of $200,000 appropriated by the House bill for the bureau of yards and docks is manifestly inadequate to meet the requirements of that bureau. Each of the requests for additionhl appropriation is accompanied by a statement from the chief of the bureau for which it is asked, setting for the necessity for such increase. Other additional appropriations recommended by the Secretary of the Navy are as follows: Completing batteries of the new cruisers, $303,992; completing four double turreted monitors and ordnance for the same, $200,000; also that there be appropriated $3,500,000 towards the construction of two cruisers, one dispatch vessel, two heavy armed gunboats, two light gunboats, one steel ram, one cruising torpedo boat and two harbor torpedo boats.

Depravity and Disaster.

INDIANAPOLIS, 19.—Wm. Dane, a young man of Bentonville, Fayette County, was enamored of Ada Swift, a 13 year old girl. The parents of the girl objected to the continuance of his attentions. Saturday night he purchased two ounces of laudanum, giving Miss Swift half and taking the remainder himself. The poison failed to have a fatal effect, being an overdose. Yesterday the father of the girl had Dane arrested for giving Miss Swift poison for the purpose of suicide. Last night Dane shot himself, dying in a short time. The girl is seriously sick. Dane was a school teacher, and a correspondent of the New York *Graphic*.

CHICAGO, 19.—Hiram Caldwell, an attorney of this city, was this evening held up by one Healy at the muzzle of a revolver, and forced to sign a check for $800. Healy claiming that Caldwell had wronged him in a cattle trade to that amount. Warrants are out for the arrest of Healy, who is a man of means and an old cattle dealer well known in trade circles.

New Orleans, 19.—*Times-Democrat* Clinton, La., special: John Knighton was shot dead by his brother-in-law Jas. Kent. No details.

St. Louis, 19.—A warrant was sworn out against McFadden this afternoon and he was placed in jail, occupying a cell with Teller, the express robber. Later in the afternoon he secured a glass vial he had in his pocket by stamping upon it, and while eating, mixed the pounded glass with his food and swallowed it. About an hour later Teller reported the matter to one of the jail guards and Dr. Dorset, the dispensary physician, was immediately summoned, who gave McFadden a strong emetic, but he vomited no glass, showing the food had digested. He is still in jail and at last accounts not suffering, but Dr. Dorset says inflammation of the bowels will probably set in to-morrow.

San Francisco, 19.—In the Sharon divorce case to-day Miss Hill, the plaintiff, resuming, testified: "I told Gen. Barnes if Sharon had me convicted of crime, knowing me to be innocent, I would kill him." Barnes denied her having told him so. Miss Hill continued: "I never offered to pay anybody to kill Sharon. I told a friend that Sharon had posted me before the world as a bad woman, and that if he obtained my conviction I would take his life and my own."

San Francisco, 19.—The breaking of the levee at Roberts' Island, near Stockton, Cal., last night, destroyed 27,000 acres of wheat, valued at $500,000.

The broken levee was one of the largest in the Island, being 100 feet wide at the base, 40 feet at the top, and 10 feet high. Before the break occurred the middle section of the levee was cut in the hope of relieving the cross levee, but the relief came too late. The water did not run off fast enough to take off the pressure. The sudden and tremendous rush of water made the water fall 150 feet wide and 6 feet high. As it swept down the Island on its way toward the lower section, the immense fields of tall grain disappeared from sight, and were transformed into one immense lake. The inhabitants quickly huddled together what they could carry off in wagons and are now seeking refuge on the lower section. Arrangements will be made to take them ashore should the lower levee give way. In the meantime every effort will be made to strengthen it. Horses and cattle stampeded in wild fright, breaking across and toward the dry ground of the lower section. If the lower levee breaks the loss will be $1,000,000.

Louisville, 29. — By mistake four children of G. D. Alsop near this city, were given opium for powered rhubarb to-day by the mother. Two of the children have died, and the others are not expected to live.

That Earthquake.

ST. JOHNS, 19.—At Heart's Content, several houses were violently shaken by an earthquake yesterday. At Clark's Beach, the ground heaved in undulations, and the ice in the lakes was cracked and rent. Two woodsmen, who were compelled to fly the woods, describe the hills as rocking and shaking. To-night the western sky is illuminated as with a conflagration.

FOREIGN.

British Briefs.

LONDON, 19.—Jenkinson, director of the Irish criminal investigating department, has appointed fifty detectives in London, who will be under special pay and have special duties. Twelve of them are English, eight Irish and eight American. The rest are Russian, French, German, Austrian, Spanish and Canadian. The Irish constables are appointed to act as detectives in English seaports.

It is rumored that the Dongola garrison, under Leipton Bey, in the province of Bahr Gazelle, surrenderd and have been massacred.

Switzerland's efforts to hold an international copy right conference is faintly supported only by an answer from America in acknowledgement of the invitation.

Friedlander & Co., leather merchants, have failed. Liabilities £50,000.

General Items.

Paris, 19.—Gen. Millot has decided to attack the black flags in Hunghoa.

Stockholm, 19.—Crown Prince Gustaf has been appointed Viceroy of Norway.

Cairo, 19.—Telegraphic communication s beyond Berber is still cut off. The Bedouins are massing at points on the Nile. They have already occupied the region about Baboska catarract, and have blockaded the river at that place. The Botakheer tribes are preparing to attack Shendy.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

ANNAPOLIS, 19.—The House of Delegates have passed the Senate bill reducing the marriage license from $1.50 to 50 cents.

Philadelphia, 19.—A special to the *Press* from Mahanoy City, says the people are protesting against the crowding of Hungarian paupers into that region by the New York emigrant agencies. A committee of the town council to-night visited 20 of the dens in which 300 persons were found. Most of the dens are old stables, and few contain more than one room, in which men, women and children are huddled in sickening filth and stench.

St. Paul, 19.—The Associated Press interviews with a number of the most prominent farmers of Minnesota and Dakota, attending the Farmers' Convention here, show that the increased acreage of Minnesota will be between 10 and 25 per cent.

Cincinnati, 19.—The Cincinnati *Price Current* to-morrow prints a compilation of pork packing for the past season at seven cities, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas city, Indianapolis, Milwaukee and Louisville showing a total of 8,367,485 hogs, against 4,650,940 of last year.

The House Committee on agriculture has authorized a favorable report made on the bill to allow any person to manufacture wine or brandy out of apples, pouches, grapes and other perishable fruits raised by himself, or his tenants, free from internal revenue, tax or restriction.

Postmaster General Gresham has returned from the west. Negotiations with the Northern Pacific Railway resulted in an agreement to start at 4 p. m. from St. Paul which now leaves at 6 p.m. This train will place St. Paul mails in Portland, Oregon, 21 to 24 hours earlier than under the present schedule. Gresham says: We are simply using the means at our command to give the public the best possible service. The new fast service has not cost the public a dollar more than the old service did.

THE SCRIP CASE.

SALT LAKE, March 19th 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

Enclosed letter, written when it purports to have been, I laid aside. In commenting, last evening, on the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in this case, you again charge the taxing of the mdse., orders to me as a piece of spite work. Therefore I enclose this letter and ask you to publish it in justice to me. As a matter of fact, I believed the orders to be taxable, and have said so a hundred times, probably, and I only did what I did in the matter upon orders from the head of my bureau. Any one else in my place would have had to do it or resign. Respectfully.

O. J. HOLLISTER.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, Collector's Office, District of Utah.

SALT LAKE, June 29, 1883.

Editor Deseret News:

SIR:—Commenting on the decision of the Territorial Supreme Court, in your issue of Thursday, you say that the collection of 10% tax on the merchandise due bills, formerly used by the co-operative stores in this district, was over officious and malicious. You have said so before, and I am bound to suppose, believe it, but it is not true. The records of this office show that the issue and use of these "papers," began in 1873-5; yet no notice was taken of them till in 1878, and Mr. Calder said at the time that they had been presented to me, and I had decided them not liable to tax. I had no memory of this, and think Mr. Calder in error, because I should have referred such a question to Washington, and my letter copy book would have the record of such reference. But if it had been submitted to me, I should have held as the court does.

In May, 1878, Revenue Agent Garret came here on an inspecting tour, and some one calling his attention to these "orders," he said they were taxable, and that they had taxed out of existence everything of the kind elsewhere in the country. He telegraphed the commissioner, and the commissioner telegraphed me to require returns of the amounts of these due bills issued and paid out from all parties in my district who had done it. I did this as I perform any duty, faithfully as I could, and with no more malice than I eat my breakfast. The assessment and collection of the tax was then suspended until the law governing the case could be argued before the Commissioner. The Commissioner was left somewhat indonbt; he took the advice of the Attorney General, and the Attorney General did not feel perfectly clear about it. On the whole it was deemed best to pursue the uniform course of the office, and let the parties go to the courts and have the liability of the "notes" to taxation finally decided. So the tax was assessed and collected, but only for fifteen months, that being the limit of the assessing power, going back, in all cases but that of spirits, illicitly made. For the other two-thirds of the time, if the notes are liable to the tax, the government will have to sue to get it. No doubt it will, should this case be decided in its favor, when carried up. But it has shown no disposition, either through the Attorney General, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Agent Gavett or the Collector, to press the matter beyond what official duty required. For myself I should never have been first to move in the matter. Mr. Gavett, who did first move, evidently did so under the impression that the laws of the United States prevailed in Utah, or were designed to, the same as in the other Territories and States. In other words, he did here, in this case precisely what he had done everywhere there was occasion for it, from Texas to Maine, from South Carolina to Michigan, and "things" have been taxed that were not nearly so much like money as these "notes"—meal tickets, pool checks, anything representing value that actually circulated as a medium of exchange. The internal revenue officers did not need to go to the courts to learn that "note," in the usual meanof the word, is a piece of paper payable in money. But their point was and is, that the statute defined "note" in this case, as "used for circulation and paid out." They held that the liability to taxation was established by the fact of the actual circulation as a medium of exchange of the paper, call it note, due bill, order, what-not. We were prepared to prove, as a fact, that these due bills passed current in parts of this Territory as money for years, driving out nearly all real money; that they were taken for taxes, in short, were a legal tender, so far as custom and use could make them so. But the district court and on appeal, the Territorial supreme court threw us out on the ground that the "orders" are not "notes" in the usual meaning of the word. The point I wish to make is, that the action in the case has not been malicious in any sense, but prompted by the most ordinary considerations of officieial duty.

Respectfully,

O. J. HOLLISTER, Collector.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MEXICAN MISSION.

By permission of the lady to whom it is addressed, we are enabled to publish the following letter,

DESCRIPTIVE OF OZUMBA AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

OZUMBA, Mexico, Feb. 16, 1884.

Dear Mother:

Your welcome letter was received on the 31st ult., etc.

Ozumba is nearly south of the city of Mexico, about 40 miles distant, and is the centre of several villages overshadowed by the lofty snow-topped Popocatepetl. It is situated at the southern extremity of the valley of Mexico, which sweeps around and among the hills and mountains like the bed of some large lake, which undoubtedly the greater part of it was, in times gone by. This region has been terribly disturbed by volcanic eruptions, as extinct craters seen in every direction, abundantly testify. The Book of Mormon tells us that the time these disturbances took place was when the Son of God was upon the cross, and this part of tropical America seems to have been especially visited. The "gran volcan" Popocatepetl, rising in a cone 17,852 feet above the level of the sea, still emits a small column of smoke, which can be plainly seen on a clear morning from the village of Aclantla, but later in the day it is quite difficult to distinguish on account of the heavy atmosphere.

THE HOT COUNTRY.

The descent from Ozumba to the hot country, or a lower valley just south, called the "tierra caliente," is very rapid, being nearly 3,000 feet in ten miles, and the valley is still over 4,000 feet above sea level. Aclantla lies on the east of Ozumba, San Juan de Guadalupe on the northeast with its large plantation, Tecalco on the north by west.

INDIAN TOWNS.

Between it and Tepaclespa on the west are two fine plantations extending to the summit of some low, but densely timbered mountains. Chimal, a village of pears and flowers, lies on the south. These settlements are in the immediate vicinity of Ozumba, and what makes them more interesting to us than anything else is thas they are all Indian towns, the inhabitants of which are actual Lamanites, Israelites, as there is very little white blood diffused among them, except here in Ozumba. In the other settlements they usually speak the Mexican instead of the Spanish language, although they understand and can speak both. Cousin Hfalaman and myself have arranged to meet with the people of Chimal and Tecalco on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, respectively, for the purpose of learning to sing sacred hymns, and our effort in this direction is proving quite a success. In this way we are creating an interest in the hearts of those who come, not only to learn to sing, but also to learn the principles of life that we have been sent to present to them; and we feel well when we have them around us and happy in teaching them. The feeling that was so bitter against us when we first came is giving place to a better one, and those who were most bitter are becoming more friendly.

PROGRESS OF THE GOOD WORK.

We held a re-union at Tecalco on New Year's afternoon, and some of the brethren expressed themselves as desirous to began the New Year well and to endeavor to live more in accordance with the principles of the Gospel. They have shown their sincerity by voluntarily paying their tithing from that date. We have also two congregations in the "tierra caliente," one in Coahuistla, and the other in San Andres de la Cal. In these and many other places a spirit of inquiry is being manifested, and there are also some applications for baptism, which we shall attend to soon.

APPEARANCE OF THE TOWNS.

The towns of Mexico that I have visited are nearly all alike, and, when one is seen, it is easy to form an opinion of the others, although position, climate, etc., may make some changes. The low adobe buildings seem huddled together somewhat promiscuously, on account of the short, narrow and irregular streets. Almost without exception the imposing cathedral fronts on the "plaza," with its substantial domes towers high above all else. "Plaza" is the Mexican name for market place, and usually it is no more than a hollow square, like that of Ozumba, which has a few stingy looking trees upon it. Some, however, have little parks in the centre, very neatly arranged into walks and gardens, with choice varieties of flowering trees and plants, shrubbery, cactus, statuary and fountains, and not infrequently is encountered an elevated stand for the band, for the Mexicans are as passionately fond of music as they are lovers of flowers

We are well and enjoying our labors immensely. Your affectionate son,

MILSON H. PRATT.

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was the first preparation perfectly adapted to cure diseases of the scalp, and the first successful restorer of faded or gray hair to its natural color, growth, and youthful beauty. It has had many imitators, but none have so fully met all the requirements needful for the proper treatment of the hair and scalp. HALL'S HAIR RENEWER has steadily grown in favor, and spread its fame and usefulness to every quarter of the globe. Its unparalleled success can be attributed to but one cause: *the entire fulfilment of its promises.*

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The use for a short time of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER wonderfully improves the personal appearance. It cleanses the scalp from all impurities, cures all humors, fever, and dryness, and thus prevents baldness. It stimulates the weakened glands, and enables them to push forward a new and vigorous growth. The effects of this article are not transient, like those of alcoholic preparations, but remain a long time, which makes its use a matter of economy.

The proprietors have constantly on hand a large supply of pure Hair Dye, Shampooing Mixture, Pomade, Hair Tonic, Hair Brushes, Combs, Etc., Etc., which they offer at reasonable prices.

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BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE WHISKERS

Will change the beard to a natural brown, or black, as desired. It produces a permanent color that will not wash away. Consisting of a single preparation, it is applied without trouble.

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