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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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XLVIII CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 21.—A resolution was agreed to calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for any further correspondence in his department relating to the collection or postponement of the tax on distilled spirits.

The Chair laid before the Senate Plumb's resolution, offered yesterday, requesting the President to advise the Senate as to his views on the present status of the lands known as the Oklahoma lands.

Owing to Plumb's absence, Ingalls wished it to go over till to-morrow.

Vest offered a substitute for the resolution providing that the Secretary of the Interior shall communicate with the Creek and Seminole nations, to ascertain upon what terms they will convey to the United States all their right to the Oklahoma lands.

Conger said that when the matter should come up for consideration he would move to refer it to the committee on Indian affairs.

Dawes saw no use in that, as that committee had already reported on that subject, and the Senate had adopted its report. He thought some good would result from giving the President an opportunity of proclaiming again the position which, under his oath of office, he feels compelled to assume, namely: that the settlers on the lands in question are there in violation of the law.

Vest said early action on the subject was desirable, as it had been stated in the press that United States troops were prevented only by high water from having a conflict with the people who had gone on to the lands.

The matter then went over till to-morrow, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of bills upon the calendar.

The Senate took up the bill to establish a court of appeals, known as the "David Davis bill."

Hoar said in order to remove any objection that might exist to its passage, on account of resulting appointments, that undoubtedly the appointments would fall to the incoming and not to the outgoing administration.

Morgan offered an amendment, which was agreed to, securing to the defendant in criminal cases absolute right to writ of error.

Further consideration of the bill was cut off by the limitation of time, and consideration of the inter-State commerce bill was resumed, Cox being entitled to the floor.

Coke severely criticised Charles Francis Adams, Jr., who, he said, after having asserted that the railroads were "establishing a despotism that no spasmodic popular action could shake off;" is now advocating the consolidation or federation of all the railroads in the country under one head. In the days of his impartiality, Adams saw the evils of great railroad combinations, but since he had got to be "check by jowl" with Jay Gould, he saw no harm in them. Coke insisted that great railroad companies were the most lawless bodies with which the government had ever had to deal, and the passage of the Reagan bill would, in his opinion, have a greater moral effect on them than anything Congress could do.

On the conclusion of Coke's remarks the Senate, on motion of Butler, adjourned, as a mark of respect to the memory of Representative Ivins.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 21.—After the introduction of a number of bills the House went into committee of the whole on the Indian appropriation bill.

The bill was then read by sections for amendments.

Burnes moved to amend the paragraph appropriating $45,000 for the payment of interest to the Creek Indians, by adding the proviso that no part of this sum shall be paid until the Creek nation shall make and file acceptance and ratification of the survey made under the treaty, and whose statement, in writing, shall release the United States from the seeming trust created by treaty as to half the lands sold to the United States by that treaty. [It is under this treaty that the Oklahoma lands were ceded to the United States.]

Ruled out on point of order.

Rogers, of Arkansas, offered an amendment providing that no part of the money shall be paid unless the Creek nation shall, within twelve months, make and file in the office of the Secretary of State an acceptance and ratification of the survey made and approved by the department under the treaty of June 14th, 1866, and that the additional lands acquired by the United States by the survey shall be held by the United States under the provisions of the treaty. Adopted.

Burnes moved to strike out the paragraph, and in the course of his remarks declared that Oklahoma to-day was practically in the possession of the cattle companies. The land was covered with cattle as thickly as a carcass with flies. Cattle companies covered every acre of it, to the exclusion of individual settlers. Let Congress investigate the subject, for on the settlement of the Oklahoma question depended the blood of American citizens.

The motion to strike out was lost.

The House then, as a mark of respect to the memory of Senator Anthony, adjourned.

AMERICAN.

IMPROVEMENT IN SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES.

THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

PHYSICAL FORCE EMPLOYED BY THE SOLONS OF ILLINOIS.

COUNTERFEITER CAUGHT, ETC.

Improved Outlook.

BALTIMORE, 21. — The Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record*, in showing some of the signs of improvement in manufacturing interests throughout the country, will publish to-morrow a long list of the leading enterprises that have resumed work the last few weeks the number of hands employed by these concerns, as ascertained by special reports, is about 90,000. The estimated number employed by smaller works lately started up and not given in this list is fully 10,000. Total, 100,000 men that have gone to work in manufacturing enterprise since January 1st. In addition to this, a large number of miners—10,000 in one Pennsylvania county—alone have commenced work within the last week.

Womans Suffrage.

The National Woman's Suffrage Association held a second secret session to-day, Miss Anthony presiding. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Elizabeth Cady Stanton; vice-president, Susan B. Anthony, Matilda Joslyn Gage, Phœbe W. Cozzens, Rev. Olympia Brown, Abigail Scott Dunniway, and acting honorary vice-presidents from each State and Territory. Reports and letters were then read presenting suggestions as to the future work of the association. Mrs. Stanton presided at the afternoon session, which was largely attended. Letters and telegrams were read from friends, wishing success to the movement, and offering congratulations on the marked advance of public opinion in respect to woman suffrage. Resolutions were read and and discussed, particularly one denouncing religious dogmas teaching that woman was an afterthought in the creation, her sex a misfortune, marriage a condition of subordination, and matrimony a curse, as contrary to the law of God and the precepts of Christ, and inviting the co-operation of religious teachers in securing the recognition of the cardinal point of our creed, that in true religion "there is neither male nor female; neither bond nor free, but all are one." The discussion of this resolution was long and spirited, and without action it went over for further argument to-morrow. The evening session was devoted to speech-making.

After a Hot Fight the Democrats Come Out on Top.

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, 21.—At 10.40 Speaker Haines resigned, saying that it seemed the democrats did not want him, and it was very evident the republicans did not want him, and he would therefore have to assume his old position as an independent party. As soon as he laid down the gavel there was a free fight for its possession. Representative Pike, of Bloomington, a six and a half foot republican, rushed forward and seized the insignia of authority. But no sooner had he grasped it than M. Caleney, of Carlinville, and Campbell, of McLeansboro, collared the giant and hurled him from the stand, while Baker, of Sullivan, wrenched the gavel from his hand. For five minutes there was pandemonium. At last, however, a motion was made by Messrs. Crofts and McNally, democrats, of Chicago, that Mr. Cronkite, democrat, be made temporary Speaker, which was put in turmoil and carried unanimously. Mr. Cronkite took the chair and the gavel and called the House to order.

On motion the House adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Previous to adjournment, Mr. Fuller, republican, of Chicago, republican candidate for Speaker, in order to satisfy his side, after Cronkite took the chair, moved that that gentleman be made temporary Speaker, which motion was then carried unanimously.

Thus ends the ten days' fight, in which Haines, the temporary chairman acted the role of usurper, and places the democrats in possession of the chair. Logan is here watching his interests.

Counterfeiter Caught.

CHICAGO, 21.—Ferdinand Dittman, quite a wealthy farmer, was sentenced in the U. S. Court to-day to one year in the penitentiary for making a number of counterfeit ten-dollar silver certificates at his home in Saylesville, Wis., and passing them in Chicago. Albert Schmidt and Dr. Wm. Loudon, about whom little is known, werd given two years each as principals in the enterprise.

Bank Robber.

HALIFAX, N.S., 21.—The *Herald* publishes a long interview with the president of the Pictou bank, Senator R. P. Grant. The gentleman charges that Logan, a tanner of Pictou, secured advances to the extent of $125,000, on bogus drafts, from the cashier of the bank, unknown to the directors. The cashier, after making good $12,000 of the amount, was dismissed. The bank will suffer a loss of at least $80,000. It holds at present $125,000 of the bogus paper, besides $200,000 of Logan's bona fide commercial paper.

FOREIGN.

GENERAL STEWART'S BATTLE WITH THE FOLLOWERS OF EL MAHDI.

DEADLY AVALANCHES IN THE PIEDMONTESE ALPS.

ANGLO-ITALIAN OCCUPATION OF EGYPT.

Details of the Battle in Egypt.

LONDON, 21.—A dispatch has been received at the War Office from General Wolseley, dated Korti, January 21st, 3 p. m., which reads substantially as follows: "General Stewart has had a heavy engagement with a portion of the Mahdi's forces near Abu Klea Wells, about 23 miles this side of Metemneh. The rebels had collected from Berber, Metemneh and Omdurman. This last place, I regret to say, prisoners report was captured recently by Mahdi; and that the men were released from there to fight Stewart. On the afternoon of January 16th, Stewart's cavalry reported that the enemy were in position some few miles this side of the Wells. It was too late in the day to allow of an advance and successful encounter, and General Stewart bivouaced where he was for the night. The enemy kept up a harmless fire all night and erected works on General Stewart's right flank. Saturday General Stewart endeavored to draw the enemy on to make an attack, but the rebels hesitated. In consequence, General Stewart left all his impediments, also camels, with a guard composed of the Sussex regiment and some mounted infantry, and moved forward, keeping his forces in the form of a square. All the men were on foot. The British army passed around the enemy's flank, forcing them to make an attack or be subject to an enfilade fire. The enemy wheeled to the left and made a well-organized charge under a withering fire from our men. The square was unfortunately penetrated about its left rear—where the heavy cavalry and camel regiment were in possession—by sheer weight of numbers. The admirable steadiness of our men enabled them to maintain a hand to hand fight with the opposing force, while severe punishment was being inflicted upon the enemy by all other parts of the square. The enemy was finally driven back under a heavy fire from all sides. The Nineteenth Hussars then pushed forward to the Wells, which were in our possession by 5 in the evening. The enemy left not less than 800 slain around the works. Prisoners taken while the enemy were retiring report that the number of the wounded was quite exceptional. One of the immediate effects of the battle is that many of the rebels are submitting. It was necessary for the army to remain at the Wells some hours to obtain water. As soon as practicable, the intention was to push on with the expedition to Metemneh. The English wounded are doing well. Gen. Wolseley says Gen. Stewart concludes his report as follows:

"It has been my duty to command a force from which exceptional work, exceptional hardships and exceptional fighting have been called for. It would be impossible to adequately describe the remarkable support given me by every officer and man of my force. I regret to say that our loss was severe; but our success has been so complete that it may dishearten the enemy to such an extent that all their future fighting may be of a less obstinate character."

Gen. Wolseley says: "Gen. Stewart's operations have been most creditable to him as commander, and the nation has every reason to be proud of the gallantry and splendid spirit of Her Majesty's soldiers on this occasion. Our losses were nine commissioned officers killed and nine wounded, and 60 non-commissioned officers and men killed and 85 wounded. Gen. Stewart's force consists of about 1,500 men, all told."

Besides Col. Barnaby, the following were killed: Major Carmichael, Fifth Lancers; Major Atherton, Fifth Dragoons; Major Gough, Royal Dragoons; Captain Darley and Lieut. Law, Fourth Dragoons; Lieut. Wolfe, Scots Greys, and Lieuts. Pigott and De Lisle of the Naval Brigade. Lord St. Vincent and Lord Airlie were wounded.

Another Account of the Battle.

Reuter's Telegram Company's dispatch, dated near Abu Klea Wells, Saturday noon, gives the following account of the engagement: "When the Hussar scouts returned yesterday announcing that the rebels held the Wells, the British forces promptly formed in a massive column and advanced to the Wells. The guards marched at the left of the column, the heavy corps in the centre and the mounted infantry at the right. The column halted within three miles of the Wells, but the rebels showed no signs of moving. The British troops sat to felling trees and clearing away the grass in front of the column. An abattis was formed around the baggage, and a stone breastwork with a frontage of 150 yards, erected as an additional protection. In the afternoon the enemy's camp was sighted. It comprised numerous tents and appeared to be fairly well fortified. Meanwhile, two groups of rebels were watching us from the high hills on the left front. At six in the evening the enemy fired a few stray shots, and the British replied with several shells. The enemy continued firing throughout Friday night, causing only one slight casualty. Saturday forenoon the enemy commenced advancing in two divisions in echelon, each numbering some 5,000 men, beating drums and waving flags. Many of them were armed with rifles. The enemy occassionally halted, as if trying to discover the British formation. Meanwhile, the British were steadily preparing for the reception of the rebels. They formed a square, the artillery being placed in the center, and and advanced to meet the overwhelming forces of the enemy, who occupied favorable ground. Showing great knowledge of the art of war, they drew us to difficult positions for operations, when, by a cleverly-executed movement, they almost disappeared leaving only their standards visible. Suddenly a large body of rebels appeared and furiously charged upon the front of the British square. The British replied with a deadly fire which the rebels were unable to withstand, and then turned and attacked the left rear of the square. The heavy troops, borne down by the onslaught, were broken in formation for a few moments, but quickly rallied. A hand to hand fight ensued. The rebels penetrated the ranks, but were subjected to a heavy flank fire and finally driven back. General Stewart had a narrow escape, his horse being killed under him.

It is reported the rebels are in force at Metemneh.

The battle between Gen. Stewart's troops and the Arabs was fought at a point in the Passentych desert, twenty-three miles northwest from Metemneh, and near the caravan station of Stebacas. General Stewart's force consisted of about 1,500 effective men. On the approach of the Arabs, who were estimated to number 8,000 or 10,000, Gen. Stewart formed his troops into a hollow square, with field pieces at the corners and invalids and provisions in the centre. The Arabs made their attack in a tumultuous rush, directed principally upon the side of the square held by the Hussars. This side of the square was broken at one time during the fight. The officers attribute this disaster to the unruly conduct of the camels, which got powder-burned and became uncontrollable. The line was speedily reformed, and the discipline of the men was splendid throughout the action. A steady and deadly fire was kept up by the Hussars and mounted infantry, while the artillery maintained an enfilading fire which piled the dead of the Arabs up in heaps. The space in front of the British right flank was a veritable slaughter pen, and when the Arabs were finally repulsed they left 800 of their number dead upon the field. The number of their wounded that were able to march or to be carried from the field is estimated at 2,000. Most of the casualties on the British side occurred during the break in the line of the Hussars. The British took their own and the Arab wounded to the Wells and Stebacas. Most of the wounded are reported doing well. Gen. Stewart, with the remainder of his troops, is progressing toward Metemneh. During the night preceding the action, the Arabs threw up small earthworks, intending to intercept Gen. Stewart's march, but they were captured and destroyed by a detachment of English troops.

The News in London.

The news of the battle in Egypt surprised the government, as severe fighting was not expected. Serious doubts are expressed whether Gen. Wolseley's force is sufficiently strong to reach Khartoum. Col. Barnaby's death is greatly deplored in London. He was a favorite in all the clubs and in political and military circles, where the news has been the chief topic of conversation. The death of Barnaby is more talked about than the battle itself. The news was not generally known until the late editions of the evening papers published it. There is great excitement.

A special, giving further particulars, says: The battle was a fearful hand-to-hand fight. Most of the Arabs were armed with spears and protected by spiked shields of ox hide. They rushed to close quarters and swarmed over the bodies of their dead and wounded comrades. The English troops, after the first round had been fired, fought with shortened sabres and with sword bayonets, wielded at half-arm length. Col. Barnaby was killed by the thrust of an Arab's spear, which entered his neck and severed the jugular vein. When Gen. Stewart's horse was shot, the rider fell to the ground and was badly shaken, but he soon recovered and obtained another horse. The English soldiers had neither food nor water since the night before the battle.

Terrible Avalanches.

A special from Rome says: Terrible accounts continue to be received from the region of the Piedmontese Alps of casualties and destruction caused by snow storms and avalanches. Twenty houses were destroyed and forty persons killed at Bargorino. Fifty houses were demolished at Frassinerie and the number of fatal casualties that occurred were eleven. In the little village of Frassino, which has a total population of less than 1,800, seventy persons were killed. Soldiers have been sent to all the places named to assist the villagers in digging out the dead and rescuing the wounded.

Proceedings of the Reichstag.

Berlin, 21.—The sub-committee of the Reichstag, to which was referred the proposal to subsidize a line of mail steamers, recommends that public tenders be invited for a fifteen years' contract to carry the mails to Eastern Asia, Africa and Australia. The conditions are that the steamers shall sail at least once a month, and that their minimum speed shall be eleven and a half knots an hour.

The Reichstag to-day referred the Bourse tax proposals to a committee of twenty-one members.

Herr Von Burchardt, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, stated that the government would in no way be bound by the bill.

Prince Bismarck said he thought the control clauses of the measure were too rigorous. He announced that the government would participate in the discussions of the committee.

Free Trade.

LONDON, 21. — Lowell, American Minister, presided at a meeting of the Society of Arts this evening. Mr. D. Pigeon delivered a lecture on "Labor and Wages in America." He said workingmen were not likely to institute free trade, and that the movement was more likely to be effected through internal competition. A discussion followed, in the course of which Lowell observed that his position prevented him from expressing an opinion on the subject, but he would say that many far-sighted Englishmen believed the adoption of free trade in America would give England dangerous competition in all the markets of the world, because many American fabrics were more honest than English goods of the same description. Free trade would enable America soon to equal England's mercantile marine, which had heretofore been impossible through the operation of the American navigation law and tariff. England would find America the most intelligent competitor she had yet met.

Turkish Proposals.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 21.—It is believed that Fehmi Pasha's proposals regarding Egypt are as follows: That Turkey agrees to recognize the Egyptian loan granted by England; that part of the expenses of the English expedition shall be defrayed by the Egyptian treasury; that English occupation shall continue at least eight months, and shall not exceed two years; that the Sultan will recognize the native tribunals of Egypt; that Turkey shall occupy certain ports in the Red Sea, and that the right of Turkey to conclude treaties shall be modified. It is stated that the dispatch of 6,000 Turkish troops to Saukim depends on the acceptance of these proposals.

Hostility to France.

PARIS, 21.—The *Gaulois* declares the special instructions sent out by England to the Governors of various British colonies in the far East, for their guidance in enforcing the foreign enlistment act, constitute an act of hostility to France.

Italy and England.

ROME, 21.—It is rumored that Italy is prepared to act in concert with England in establishing Anglo-Italian military occupation of Egypt. It is stated that 20,000 Italian troops are in readiness to embark for Egypt as Italy's contingent for garrisoning that country.

Alfonso's Triumphant Return.

LONDON, 21.—A special dispatch from Madrid says: King Alfonso, having completed his tour of the provinces which were devastated by earthquakes, returned to the capital to-day. He was escorted in state to the palace and greeted with loud cheers by throngs of people who lined the route of the procession. The King looked pale and ill.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Sister Theresa, niece of James G. Blaine, died at St. Mary's Catholic convent, Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, yesterday.

General Briere De Lisle, French commander in Tonquin, telegraphs that the transportation of troops is difficult and tedious.

The recent lecturing tour of Henry George in Scotland is said not to have been a great success. The newspapers dubbed him the California "Profit."

Rear Admiral Rieunier has been appointed to the command of a naval division under Admiral Courbet, commander of the French squadron in Chinese waters.

It is reported that orders have been issued taking off the Morgan steamship line between New York and Galveston, and transferring the same to New Orleans.

Admiral Courbet, in command at Keelung, has detached two cruisers to watch the movements of the Chinese fleet recently dispatched to raise the blockade of Formosa.

Advices from Melbourne state that the commander of the Australian squadron has hoisted the British flag over Louissades, Woodlark, Huron and Entrecasteaux islands, lying east of New Guinea.

Sullivan and Ryan pretend to be dissatisfied with Monday's sparring, and both have agreed to fight for fun or $10,000 to a finish. Ryan will remove from Chicago to New York. The men each received $5,700.

The President has issued a proclamation directing that the military reservation at Fort Dodge, Kansas—being no longer needed for military purposes—be placed under control of the Secretary of Interior for disposition by sale or otherwise.

Six whales have been captured off Southampton, L. I., within the past week. All old mariners have been overhauling their traps and getting in readiness for the return of the good old days when a whale a day was a common occurrence. Business is suspended in the quiet village, and nothing is talked of but whale.

Caldwell, Kansas, 21.—There is no late intelligence from the Oklohama country. The last courrier reported Col. Hatch's command in camp thirty miles from Stillwater, awaiting the arrival of troops from Fort Reno. It was anticipated that no decided action would be taken for several days, owing to high water and stormy weather.

Washington, 21.—The agricultural bill reported to-day provides that the Commissioner of Agriculture may use such part of the appropriation for the bureau of animal industry as he may deem necessary, and in such a way as he may think best, to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia. The new authority vested in the commissioner is not, however, to conflict with the existing law.

Postmaster-General Hatton has sent the chairman of the House committee on postoffices and post-roads the draft of a bill providing for a reduction of postage on second-class matter, or newspapers mailed by publishers, from two cents to one cent per pound. It is provided in the draft that this rate shall not apply to the circulation of sample copies generally.

Representative Oates, from the committee on public lands, has prepared a report on the bill to prohibit aliens and foreigners from acquiring or owning lands within the United States, which the committee has reported to the House, with the recommendation that it pass.

Jamestown, Pa., 21.—The Jamestown Savings Bank closed its doors yesterday, and the officers are making a thorough examination of the books of the concern to determine the exact amount of the alleged defalcation, which it is said will exceed $40,900. One of the officers has been mysteriously missing for several days.

Portland, Ore., 21.—A second fatal case of smallpox occurred in the quarantined car on the Oregon Short line yesterday, the victim being John Hagin, father of the young man who died of the same disease on the 8th inst., the father having nursed the son. The car is now in strict quarantine, and no new cases are reported.

Denver, 21.—On the first joint ballot the Legislature, at noon to-day, elected Secretary Henry M. Teller, United States Senator to succeed N. P. Hill, by the following vote: Teller (rep.) 50, Sullivan (dem.) 20, Hallett (rep.) 3, Hill 1. Hill's name was withdrawn before balloting commenced.

Albany, 21.—The two houses of the Legislature, in joint session, formally declared Wm. M. Evarts elected senator.

Hartford, Conn., 21.—The Legislature has formally declared Orvill H. Platt elected United States senator.

Indianapolis, 21.—In joint convention of the Legislature to-day the vote electing Dan'l W. Voorhees senator was made unanimous. It is announced that his majority on joint ballot is 43—unprecedented in the history of the State.

Jefferson City, 21.—The Legislature, in joint session, to-day formally elected Vest United States senator to succeed himself.

How to make a Speech.
Hon. Godfrey Sichel, member of the Cape Colony, South Africa, Parliament, said in a speech that St. Jacobs Oil, the conqueror of pain, cured him of severe neuralgic pains.

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Who want glossy, luxuriant and wavy tresses of abundant, beautiful Hair must use LYON'S KATHAIRON. This elegant, cheap article always makes the Hair grow freely and fast, keeps it from falling out, arrests and cures grayness, removes dandruff and itching, makes the Hair strong, giving it a curling tendency and keeping it in any desired position. Beautiful, healthy Hair is the sure result of using Kathairon.

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PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.
THE BEST TONIC.
This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.
It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.
It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.
It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*
It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.
For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.
☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

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AT NEW ORLEANS, WILL LEAVE
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By the regular D. & R. G. R. R. ATLANTIC EXPRESS TRAIN, thus traveling over the "Scenic Route," viewing the tableaux of nature comprised in
Castle Gate, along the Gunnison, Black Canyon, Marshall Pass, Royal Canyon, Royal Gorge of the Arkansas, to Pueblo, where the party will take the A., T. & S. F. R. R. to Kansas City, passing clear through the beautiful and fertile State of Kansas.
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YOU WILL SAVE MONEY
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Enjoying the fine Southern climate.
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For further particulars, and certificates of deposit good for tickets apply to E. H. Schettler, Cashier Zion's Savings Bank, Salt Lake City, or G. H. Tribe, Ogden, which should be secured on or before Monday, January 19th, 1885.
JOHN W. SNELL, Manager.