DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. XIX. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 30, 1886 NO. 58.

EVENING NEWS:

Published every Evening, except Sunday.

One Copy, one year, with Postage, $10 00
" " six months " 5 00
" " three months, " 2 50

DESERET NEWS:

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY

One Copy, one year, with Postage, $3 00
" " six months, " 1 75
" " three months, " 1 00

DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

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XLIX CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Exhorbitant Fees of Lobbyists.

WASHINGTON, 29.—Walthall presented the credentials of the re-election of J. Z. George, United Senator from Mississippi. The credentials were read and filed.

Ingalls from the committee on Judiciary, reported favorably the bill relieving from political disabilities Geo. S. Storrs, of Texas, and on Ingalls' motion the bill passed.

Among the bills introduced was one by Call, at the request, he said, of the Governor of Florida, to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to settle and pay the claims of Florida on account of the expenditures made to suppress Indian hostilities. In introducing the bill Call said that a similar bill had been before the Forty-eighth Congress, but at the request of the then Governor of Florida, it was allowed to remain unacted upon because a Washington claim agent named Walles claimed commissions amounting to $82,000 for services in connection with it. As the amount of cash allowed by Congress was only $82,000, there would be little money left after paying the commission. Call regarded it as a reflection upon the members of the Senate and House that money should be paid or contracted to be paid for services never rendered in connection with legislation, while the soldiers who had rendered hard service to the State and the widows and orphans of such soldiers went unprovided for. Under any circumstances, he regarded it as public scandal that a vast sum of money should be paid to lawyers, or pretended lawyers, or agents for votes to be given in Congress. The idea of paying $82,000 out of a State's claim for $92,000, should receive the public condemnation, and Call desired from his place in the Senate to give public expression to this opinion. There were no services to be rendered, Call said, in connection with such a bill. The question was one well settled by the history of the country, and legislation on it was nothing new. He believed, however that the Government should pay interest on the claim of the State.

Platt submitted a resolution for reference to the committee on rules, and it was so referred, providing that the executive nominations shall hereafter be considered in open session.

A resolution offered by Edmunds was agreed to, directing the Secretary of the Navy to transmit to the Senate copies of drawings and a report of the recent survey of the Nicaragua Canal route made by Chief Engineer Menocal.

Proceeding to the calendar, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to divide the Sioux Indian reservation in Dakota.

In the course of the debate Teller said he had recently met a lady who had built and organized free schools among the Indian tribes, one of which cost $18,000, and she kept up the schools by private contributions, furnished by philanthropic people. Teller thought it a burning shame that individual citizens should be required to contribute to Indian education while the government had itself undertaken that task. If the Secretary of the Interior were empowered to take the Indian boys and girls and put them into manual labor schools whether their parents were willing or not, they would have constituted hostages, and would have prevented further Indian wars. Fifty Apache children placed in such a school would save the nation millions of dollars.

Logan said if his (Logan's) proposition of ten years ago in this Senate had been agreed to, there would have been no Indian wars after that time. His proposition then was that it made it a penal offense for anybody to sell a gun or powder or bullet to an Indian. That was what was the trouble in our Indian affairs.

At 2 o'clock Vest took the floor on the Dakota bill. He disclaimed any hostility, personal or political, to the people of Dakota, and disclaimed himself to be a Western man and proud of the Western country and its magnificent development.

Vest could show that many brave ex-Union veterans, who were now residing in Dakota were earnestly opposed to the measure reported from the Senate Committee on Territories. He insisted that Congress was the only power that could say when the States should come into the Union, and took that broad ground that no ordinance or treaty ever could hamper or bind Congress in a matter of so fundamental a character as this. Mr. Vest compared the position assumed by Dakota with that of Montana to show that the latter Territory had acted in a respectful and constitutional manner, although he said he should be compelled to vote against the admission of Montana, until it had a population at least equal to the unit of representation in the lower House of Congress. In conclusion Vest said he would hereafter submit a proposition to divide the Territory by a line running North and South on the 101st parralel of longitude so as to provide for keeping the unsettled western side in a Territorial condition.

Logan then took the floor, but gave way for a motion to adjourn.

The Senate accordingly adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 30.—After a few private measures had been reported by the committees, the House at 1:30 went into committee of the whole on the private calendar.

The first bill on the calendar was McMillin's bill providing for the payment of "Fourth of July" claims.

Geddes explained that the bill comprised 948 claims distributed among 11 States and one Territory, and called for expenditures of $239,000.

The House at the evening session passed about fifty pension bills.

Adjourned till Monday.

James Welsh, President of the Typographical Union of Philadelphia, and representing the unions of the entire country addressed the committee and presented a memorial in support of the Chace bill and in opposition to the Hawley bill. In reply to inquiries he said the Hawley bill amended as suggested by Senator Hawley, yesterday, by the insertion of a provision requiring foreign works copyrighted here to be printed in this country, would be satisfactory to the labor organizations.

R. B. Bowker, of New York, formally presented the committee a memorial signed by about 200 leading authors of the country in support of the Hawley bill, and addressed the committee briefly upon the subject.

The House committee on labor today instructed Representative James to report favorably the bill introduced, making it unlawful for any officer or agent in the service of the government of the United States to contract with any person or corporation, or permit any official of any State prison where criminals of the United States may be incarcerated, to hire or contract for the labor of said criminals, and imposing a fine of from $500 to $1,000, or imprisonment from one to three years for violations of the act. The sub-committee having charge of the convict labor question reported favorably the bill prohibiting the use of the material made by convicts in the construction of government works. The bill is a long one, and the full committee adjourned before concluding its consideration.

AMERICAN.

Wired from Washington.

WASHINGTON, 29.—At the hearing given to-day by the Senate Committee on Patents to authorize publishers, and others interested in the subject of international copyright, Gardner Hubbard addressed the committee in opposition to the passage of any copyright bill. James Russell Lowell, President of the American Copyright League, introduced and spoke at some length in favor of the passage of an international copyright bill. In reply to Hubbard he said nobody would maintain that there was property in an idea. Property right was the fashion of presenting an idea. The Constitution recognized this in granting patents. Patents were nothing but ideas fashioned in a certain way. For instance, the Bell telephone was precisely a parallel case with books. He declared there was one kind of books better than cheap book and those were books which were honestly come by. He took a moral view of the question. Many of the arguments introduced by Hubbard might be used in defense of pocket-picking. One could live much easier if he could live on the labors of other people but this was not considered honest when he was young. Lowell spoke for an hour closing by reply to inquiries addressed to him by members of the committee.

The National Letter Carriers' Association will appear before the Committee on Postoffice and Post Roads on Monday next in favor of the extension of the eight hour law to letter-carriers.

The sentence imposed by the general court-martial in the case of Paymaster General J. A. Smith, United States Navy, having been approved by the Secretary of the Navy and confirmed by the President, was promulgated to-day at the Navy Department. The charges upon which Paymaster-General Smith was arraigned and tried were four, the first being—"habitual conduct, tending to the destruction of good morals," and the second, "culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty." The court found him guilty of both charges and sentenced him "to be dismissed from the position of Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing in the Department of the Navy; to be suspended from the rank and duty as Pay Inspector, on furlough pay for three years and to retain his present number in this grade during that period."

With the purpose of promoting the interest in the establishment of institutions in this country for the artistic and musical education of the blind, a concert was given in All Souls Church this evening by artists educated at the London Royal College and the Academy of Music for the Blind. Invitations to the concert were sent out by a committee consisting of Miss Cleveland, Mrs. Chief Justice Waite, Mrs. Senator Sherman, Mrs. Speaker Carlisle, Mrs. Endicott and several prominent gentlemen. President Cleveland and Miss Cleveland were among the audience. The concert, which was under the direction of Dr. F. J. Campbell, the principal of the Royal College, was pronounced a complete artistic success.

The Attorney General has given an opinion to the Secretary of the Treasury touching the case of a package imported at San Francisco and alleged to contain only household goods, but the contents of which were, in fact, mainly goods which were subject to duty. It has been the custom of the Treasury Department in such cases to confiscate all the goods, those exempt from duty as well as those on which a duty is imposed; but the Attorney General holds that only dutiable goods can be confiscated, and that the household goods must be returned to the importer.

The public reception at the White House to-night was one of the largest affairs of the kind ever seen here. The hours of the reception were from 9 to 11, but long before 9 a closely packed line of people extended from the main entrance of the Executive Mansion the entire length of the carriage way and for a block up Pennsylvania Avenue. Up to 11 o'clock the crowd continued to increase, and it was long after that hour before the last one in the line had passed through. The President was assisted in receiving by Miss Cleveland, Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Whitney and Mrs. Vilas. Secretary Manning, Whitney, Endicott and Lamar were also present. Colonel Wilson made the presentations.

Further Details of the Railway Wreck.

SANDUSKY, 29.—The Chicago express on the Baltimore & Ohio Railway, ran into a freight train a mile west of Chicago Junction this morning. It is reported that the engineer and fireman of the express and the conductor of the freight were killed.

The engine of the passenger train, the baggage car, two passenger coaches, a freight caboose and about a dozen freight cars were wrecked and hurled into a mass. The noise and cries of the injured soon added to the confusion.

The officials are very reticent and little can be learned from them. The fireman of the passenger train was instantly killed and was found dead under the engine. Chas. Bristol, the engineer of the passenger train, Conductor Palmer of the freight train and Thomas Freely, brakeman of the freight train, were all horribly injured and have since died. The others may die. A number of others were injured, but their names are unknown. None of the passengers were killed.

The accident was the fault of the conductor of the freight train, who had neglected to place danger signals at the rear end of the train.

Fire in St Paul.

ST. PAUL, 29.—A fire is now raging in the heart of this city, hopelessly involving property valued at half a million dollars. The buildings on fire are occupied by the Ryan Drug Company and Schultz & Company. A five-story block owned by Dennis Ryan, and other buildings are in great danger. Engines have been sent by a special train from Minneapolis.

The fire is now under control, and all danger to the adjoining property is past. The loss foots up to $55,000, with a fair insurance.

The Cattlemen's Convention.

DENVER, Col., 29.—The third day of the International Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock this morning. After some preliminary business the committee on resolutions reported favorably upon the resolution to appoint committees to confer with eastern live stock merchants to secure a change of commission from per capita, and the investigation of the possibility of the speedy completion of the Denver & New Orleans railroad to the Gulf, and several minor resolutions.

A. H. Swan, of Wyoming, who was asked to deliver an address on "Pooling the shipments of beef cattle in the arid regions," sent a letter stating that he did not believe it could be made generally satisfactory, on account of the vast amount of territory to cover, and advised the convention to take no action upon the subject.

Letters from Norman J. Coleman, Washington, D. C., and ex-Governor Bent of St. Louis, were received, regretting that circumstances were such that they prevented their attendance. They were heartily in sympathy with the object of the convention, and wished it the greatest success.

H. M. Mundy, of El Paso, sent a paper on "The Live Stock Interests of Northern Mexico." He stated that Old Mexico would soon ask the United States to allow cattle to be driven across the country to British America in bond by rail; that there were one hundred million acres of fine grazing land in Mexico which will support three times more cattle than are now on it, but that the settlement was retarded on account of Indians. Upon this subject he says the United States is not only imposing upon Mexico and the pioneers of the United States by leaving the barbarous Indians on the reservations scattered over the frontier, but she is imposing upon the multiplied thousands of her laborers East, who need employment in the manufacture of machinery and other implements to develop the mines and other resources of Northern Mexico and the frontier of the United States. That these enemies of civilization, industry and economy are terrorizing the settlers through the incompetency of our present worthless Indian policy.

Congressman Belford introduced the following upon the land question: "That the Committee on Resolutions be directed to inquire into the necessity of revising the land law of the Government so far as appertains to the occupation of the public domain, and report to this convention." Mr. Belford then in a speech severely attacked the land policy of the Interior Department, and heartily supported the leasing of the arid region by the Government to cattlemen, and trusted the Convention would not adjourn without taking action upon the subject. He stated that driving cattlemen out of the Indian Territory was because of "stock-jobbing New York," and not because the welfare of the Territory demanded it.

The convention adjourned to visit the Government Mint and witness the smelting of $100,000 of gold bullion.

In the afternoon a committee of five was appointed to examine the different models of stock cars present, and report which in their judgment was superior.

The committee on permanent organization rose to report the name to be the "International Range Association," and the object the promotion and development of the cattle and horse-growing interests of the country, to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases and secure reasonable rates of transportation of live stock; the basis of representation to be one delegate to 50,000 cattle, but Dorsey, of New Mexico, and a few others desired the basis to be one delegate to 10,000 head. The convention was involved in a discussion upon this clause, when it adjourned till to-morrow without settling the question.

FOREIGN.

Bismarck's Speech on Polish Expulsion.

BERLIN, 29.—Prince Bismarck, in the debate in the Lantag on the expulsion of the Poles from Germany, said the Poles were constantly engaged in intrigues against the government, and had made the most steady annoyance to Prussia. By acting as accomplices of the opposition in the German Parliament they effected a majority against the government, and the Crown could do nothing else than deny the demand of such majority or destroy the evil element which made the majority possible. The Polish agitation in Germany, Bismarck said always appeared to him an element of danger, and had compelled him to keep his eyes upon Russia. The Poles had been constantly, and not always unsuccessfully, endeavoring to set foreign States against Prussia. "Hence," continued the Chancellor, "we have determined to buy out all the real estate owned by Polish nobles in Prussian Poland, and place German colonists on the land hitherto occupied by the expelled people. In order to make colonization more permanently to the benefit of the Empire, the colonists will be prohibited from marrying Poles. The cost of the undertaking will be about 300,000,000 marks (about $75,000,000), but the state will lose only about ten per cent of this, the loss made necessary by the exigencies in the case of buying out an alien class and reselling to Germans, while the skin of the Empire will be immeasurable. "The Government," said the Chancellor, with great animation, "will never concede the restoration of of Poland, not a hair's breadth in that direction. The poles played a suspicious part in the Pulturcampf. Whosoever refuses to help to protect and maintain the State is not entitled to claim anything from the State. As for me, I am ready to save my country although it costs me my head and my honor. If anybody dares attack the Prussian frontiers, I shall say, like Gladstone, 'Hands off!'"

Referring to the insinuation that the Government's religious prejudices had a great influence in its treatment of the Poles, Bismarck said: "Religion is in no way connected with the expulsion. As a policy of kindness has failed, it becomes necessary to reduce the Polish element in Germany and increase the German element. This is the real reason for the expulsion, and the Government has determined to persist in its work despite of the Reichstag. In conclusion, I will say that before allowing the Fatherland to be endangered, I would counsel the Emperor to make the Federal Government independent of the obstructionists now in the Reichstag, so far as the Constitution and laws of Germany would permit, for I would hold any Minister to be a coward who would hesitate to stake everything to save his Fatherland from danger."

The Chancellor's speech was the general topic of conversation in the capital. It is generally conceded that the speech is equally capable of being interpreted to foreshadow either the dissolution of the Reichstag or a coup d'etat.

The session of Bismarck's speech was the discussion of a resolution introduced Saturday last, expressing satisfaction at the passage in the speech from the throne promising measures for the protection of German interests in East Prussia. Herr Achenbach moved that the resolution be adopted, and the resolution was supported by Herr Weber. Dr. Lindhorst opposed the motion. After Prince Bismarck's speech, discussion was adjourned until to-day.

The discussion of the Polish expulsions was continued in the lower House of the Lantag this evening. The Polish members denied that the Poles were trying to eliminate the German element from Eastern Prussia, though they confessed that the hope was entertained of the restoration of the Polish Kingdom.

Herr Von Puttkamer, Minister of the Interior, replied that any efforts to obtain a re-establishment of the Polish Kingdom would constitute an act of high treason. The Government, he said, did not wish to hamper the Poles in regard to their religion or their language, but it felt compelled to put an end to the dangerous agitation and enormous development of Polandism in Eastern Prussia.

Prince Bismarck emphatically reiterated that the restoration of the Kingdom of Poland would never be effected by constitutional means.

Irishmen at the Bottom.

LONDON, 29.—The latest number of the *Nineteenth Century* contains an article by Arnold Forster which has created a sensation here. The writer recalls that Irishmen were at the bottom of the Molly Maguire conspiracy in Pennsylvania; that Irishmen plotted against the officials and the Chinese in San Francisco; that the Tammany ring was largely supported by Irish-Americans, and that the Boston police were tampered with by the Irish politicians of that city. The history of the world shows, he says, that the Irish engage in conspiracies wherever they may be, and he advises that the English government exercise firmness in its treatment of Ireland, as otherwise a conquest of that country will be necessary.

LIGHTNING LETTER CARRIERS.

AN INVENTION THAT IS TO REVOLUTIONIZE THE SYSTEM.

Henry Clay, the electrician of this city, says the Philadelphia *Times*, is about to introduce a gigantic system of electro-pneumatic transit, which, he declares, will be a complete and perfect system of mail carriage and transmission of intelligence by telephone. The scheme is one of vast proportions and elaborate detail, and is founded on a new plan of transmission by pneumatic tubes, controlled and governed by electrical appliances. Mr. Clay last year obtained letters patent on the invention in Europe and in this country, and is now taking steps, in connection with George W. Bratton, toward organizing a stock company to cover the United States and several companies in Europe. The tubes are to be laid under ground. They will be made of brass, and through them will be transmitted metallic carriers or receptacles, adapted to the need of the business desired. At convenient points will be machines for introducing the compressed air that moves the metallic carriers and also the electric current, which is a valuable adjunct of the pneumatic system of Mr. Clay. As the current of air travels through the tubes, the carriers containing articles to be transferred are carried along with it. The plant, when fully established, will be worked on what will be known, respectively, as the consecutive, special and exchange systems. These systems will be adapted for the transmission of mail between street letter boxes and postoffices; for special deliveries to and from certain points, for private consultation and the transmission of moneys, stocks and bonds between brokers and banks and business men and manufacturing establishments; for the rapid delivery of packages from stores to districts nearest the address of the purchaser, and for the transmission of intelligence between police patrols and the central station.

The system differs materially from the present pneumatic tube systems in this particular, that whereas at present several tubes are required to run from one central point to those radiating from it, by the new arrangement of electrical devices and switches the carriers are sent from the main tube leading from the central point to the various branches with a great saving of expense in tubing. One line of tube will suffice for all stations, just as do the water mains.

MILK.—Wherever milk is used plentifully there the children grow into robust men and women. Wherever its place is usurped by tea we have degeneracy swift and certain. Dr. Ferguson, a factory surgeon, who has devoted a large share of attention to this subject, has ascertained, from careful measurements of numerous factory children, that between thirteen and fourteen years of age they grow nearly four times as fast on milk for breakfast and supper as on tea and coffee—a fact which shows the benefits of proper diet. No diet is so suitable for growing children as well-cooked oatmeal porridge and milk, long the staple food in Scotch families, but now, in many instances, abandoned for diet very much inferior. Owing to its easy digestibility, it is of equal benefit to invalids, and more especially dyspeptics, who often regain health and pick up flesh at a wonderfully rapid rate on milk, or milk and good bread.—*Chamber's Journal.*

Scientific men have been perplexed for many years over the phenomenon of a certain well at Yakutsk, Siberia. A Russian merchant in 1828 began to dig the well, but gave up the task three years later when he had dug down thirty feet and was still in solidly frozen soil. Then the Russian Academy of Sciences dug away at the well for months, but quit when it had reached a depth of three hundred and eighty-two feet, when the ground was still frozen as hard as a rock. In 1844 the academy had the temperature of the excavation carefully taken at various depths, and from these data it was estimated that the ground was frozen to a depth of six hundred and twelve feet. Although the pole of the greatest cold is in this province of Yakutsk, not even the terrible severity of the Siberian winters could freeze the ground to a depth of six hundred feet. Geologists have decided that the frozen valley of the lower Lena is a formation of the glacial period. They believe, in short, that it froze solidly then, and has never since had a chance to thaw out.

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150,000 boxes of BROWN'S ARNICA SALVE, sold on a positive guaranty and not one returned. Always cures burns, cuts, bruises, sore eyes, piles, etc. Beware of imitations, use only Brown's 25c. a box.

Use Brown's Tar Troches for Sore Throat, Colds, etc.

Use Brown's Pepsin Tonic for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Headache, etc. No remedy can compare with it.

DR. BENLEY'S Celery, Beef and Iron should be patronized by all who regard their health.

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Z. C. M. I. can always be relied upon, not only to carry in stock the best of everything, but to secure the Agency for such articles as have well-known merit, and are popular with the people, thereby sustaining the reputation of being always enterprising, and ever reliable. Having secured the Agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, will sell it on a positive guarantee. It will surely cure any and every affection of Throat, Lungs, and Chest, and to show our confidence, we invite you to call and get a Trial Bottle Free.

The Combination of Ingredients used in making BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES is such as to give the best possible effect with safety. They are the best remedy in use for Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases.

A Clear Skin
is only a part of beauty but it is a part. Every lady may have it; at least, what looks like it. Magnolia Balm both freshens and beautifies.

STOCK WINTERED!
PARTIES HAVING COWS OR HORSES they want wintered, can be accommodated by applying to
THOS. E. TAYLOR,
This Office.

TEN THOUSAND RABBIT SKINS WANTED!
WE ARE PAYING $5.00 PER HUNDRED for them, (if clean and well saved.) We also buy Beaver and other Furs, for the manufacture of Felt Hats.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS can obtain terms and information concerning size, quality, etc., by applying to
GEO. GODDARD & CO.,
Hat Manufacturers, Salt Lake City.
d&w

Constipation
Causes, directly or indirectly, fully one-half the sufferings which afflict mankind. It is usually induced by inactivity of the liver, and may be cured by the use of Ayer's Pills. C. A. Schomerus, Great Bend, Kansas, writes: "I have used Ayer's Pills for Costiveness, with the most beneficial results." J. Wiudholm, Newark, N. J., writes: "Ayer's Pills cured me of chronic Constipation." Martin Koch, Huntington, Ind., writes: "Last year I suffered much from Biliousness

And Headache
After using one box of Ayer's Pills I was quite well." C. F. Hopkins, Nevada City, Mo., writes: "I have used Ayer's Pills, and think they are the best in the world. They have cured me of Sick Headache and Neuralgia." W. L. Page, Richmond, Va., writes: "I have been a severe sufferer from Headache. Ayer's Pills afford me speedy relief." A. J. Forster, Dauphin st., Mobile, Ala., writes: "For a number of years I have been troubled with Constipation and Headaches. After trying a number of so-called Liver Invigorators, without benefit, I was at last

Cured by Using
Ayer's Pills." Rev. Francis B. Harlowe, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "For years I was subject to Constipation, from which I suffered increasing inconvenience, in spite of the use of medicines of various kinds. Some months ago, I began taking Ayer's Pills. They have entirely corrected the costive habit, and have vastly improved my general health." Hermann Bringhoff, jewelry engraver, Newark, N. J., writes: "Costiveness, induced by my sedentary habits of life, at one time became chronic and exceedingly troublesome. Ayer's Pills afforded me speedy relief, and their occasional use has since kept me all right." Ed. O. Easterly, Rockford, Ill., writes that he has been cured of chronic Constipation by the use of

Ayer's Pills.
Sold by all Druggists.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

COHN BROS.
OUR SEMI-ANNUAL
Clearance Sale!
In accordance with our established custom we have MARKED DOWN our Entire Stock, and are offering many lines of goods during this month
AT AN ACTUAL LOSS!
CLOAK DEPARTMENT.
We have left about 200 Ladies' Garments, consisting of the Various Styles so fashionable this season, which we are offering
AT LESS THAN COST!
WE ALSO HAVE ABOUT
200 Misses' and Children's Newmarkets and Havelocks,
WHICH WE ARE SELLING
AT LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' COST!
LADIES' WINTER SKIRTS AT LESS THAN COST!
We are clearing out a lot of ELEGANT PATTERN SUITS at a Great Loss!
SILKS AND VELVETS
Have never been offered so low as the prices we are quoting.
Ladies' Cloths, Homespuns, and Every Variety of Winter Dress Goods AT COST!
LADIES' UNDERWEAR
We are offering three distinct lines of Ladies' Scarlet Underwear, at the following Reduction of Prices: Our $1.25 quality, reduced to $1.00; our $2.00 quality, reduced to $1.50; our full, regular $3.00 quality, reduced to $2.00. WE MEAN TO CLEAR OUT THESE LINES.
As usual we are offering GREAT BARGAINS in our Muslin Underwear.
Our 4-Button Embroidered Back Kid Glove at $1.00, and our 85c. GLOVE, are the Cheapest Kid Gloves now sold in this country.
We will open 300 PIECES WHITE HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES, which will be disposed of at Astonishingly Low Prices!
COHN BROS.

CARY, OGDEN & PARKER,
CHICAGO.
FINEST PAINTS AND COLORS.

RED CROSS COTTAGE COLORS
HANDY PAINTS.
PARKER'S CEMENT PAINT.
QUALITY GUARANTEED.
Cary, Ogden & Parker, manufacturers of Paints. For sale by Z. C. M. I. and its branches.

J. W. SUMMERHAYS & CO.,
LEATHER MANUFACTURERS,
DEALERS IN
Hides, Wool, Deer and Sheep Pelts, Furs, Etc.,
WANT A LARGE LOT OF
SHEEPSKINS
FOR CONSUMPTION IN THEIR TANNERY,
FOR WHICH
THEY WILL PAY THE TOP MARKET PRICE!
WAREHOUSE—ONE HALF BLOCK SOUTH OF THE UTAH CENTRAL DEPOT, S. L. CITY.
d1m eim

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GLASS BLOWERS, WHO THOROUGHLY understands the Blowing of Glass Bottles. Apply at once to
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MISS ELLENOR R. KEEP,
(Late of London, England,)
46 NORTH TEMPLE STREET,
Opposite Temple Block
Is prepared to give LESSONS in VOCAL MUSIC and on the PIANO.
Here is an opportunity for Young Ladies and Children who are Musically inclined. The Teacher is unusually efficient. d1m

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WHOLESALE BUTTER MARKET
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FOURTEENTH WARD STORE.
ALSO A
NEW COAL YARD
Just opened, where all kinds of the Best Coal can be found at coal depot rates.
PROMPT
DELIVERY AND WEIGHT GUARANTEED.
WM. B. WILKINSON,
135 1m Proprietor.

WANTED
AN EXPERIENCED GENTLEMAN School Teacher, having first-class certificates, wishes a position as Teacher. Address DESERET NEWS OFFICE. d&s 2wo

OUR PATRONS
WILL PLEASE NOTICE THAT ON Monday next, February 1st, Z. C. M. I. will close for the day for the usual semi-annual stock taking.
On Tuesday morning, the 2nd proximo, we will open as usual.
H. S. ELDREDGE,
d&s 1wo SUPT.

MRS. DUDLEY'S
DIPHTHERIA CURE,
HAS NEVER FAILED TO EFFECT A CURE. PRICE,
TWO DOLLARS per PACKAGE.
ALSO, CURES MEASLES.
TREE OF LIFE,
The Great Blood Purifier.
PRICE, $1.25 per BOTTLE.
For sale at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store and Godbe, Pitts & Co. d w