DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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Our Goods are kept by Z. C. M. I. its Branch Stores and dealers generally in the Territory.
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POLISHED OR BLUED
Will hold a shoe on Longer than any other. We Guarantee our Nails to be Equal in Quality and Durability to any made.
Made from the Best Norway Iron, Finished Already to drive, by the
UNION HORSE NAIL COMPANY.
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AN ARTICLE OF WORLD-WIDE RENOWN
IS
FAIRBANK'S PURE REFINED LARD.

Once used always desired in the Future.
TRY IT.
N. K. FAIRBANK & Co.,
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For Sale by Z. C. M. I. and its Branch Houses and Dealers Generally.
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HARDWARE

Do you want the best AXE in the world? Ask for E. C. Simmons KEEN KUTTER.
Do you want the best SHEEP SHEAR made? Ask for KEEN KUTTER DOUBLE ARCH SPRING and take no other.
The best solid Steel SHOVELS and SPADES are made by SIMMONS HARDWARE CO., ST. LOUIS.
Don't fail to call for Stockton's "LUCERNE" or WEED SCYTHE. It is far SUPERIOR to any thing on the Market.
All AXES, HATCHETS and other EDGE TOOLS, POCKET KNIVES SCISSORS and SHEARS, bearing the Trade Mark of KEEN KUTTER are SUPERIOR to any other.
The above Goods can be Purchased of the wholesale Hardware Dealers in Salt Lake and Ogden.
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HAZARD POWDER!
Office, 63, Pine St., New York.
Constantly on hand a complete stock of this well known and justly celebrated
GUNPOWDER:
BLASTING, KENTUCKY RIFLE, FAIR LAWN, DUCK, ELECTRIC, FUSE.
For Sale by Z. C. M. I. and all the principal Stores in the Territory, and by
H. M. CLAWSON, Agent.

HAUTHAWAY'S
PEERLESS GLOSS
FOR
BLACKING & POLISHING
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S
Boots & Shoes.

PRIZE MEDALS.
BOSTON, 1869.
VIENNA, 1873.
PHILA., 1876.
The Bottles are supplied with a Sponge attached by a wire to the cork, so that the Gloss may be used without soiling the hands.
The success of HAUTHAWAY'S PEERLESS GLOSS has brought forward so many imitations under various names—some of which are highly injurious to the leather—that the Public are cautioned to ask for
Hauthaway's Peerless Gloss
and to use no other.
O. L. HAUTHAWAY & SONS,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
103, High Street, BOSTON, U. S. A.
Avoid Imitations under various names.
For Sale by Z. C. M. I. and Salesmen throughout the United States.

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ROYAL

BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders.
Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall Street, New York.

G. K. SHERIDAN & Co.,
68, Thomas Street, New York,
MOUNT VERNON
COTTON DUCK.
All Widths Cotton Canvass.

BATES, REED & COOLEY,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
Silk and Fancy Dry Goods
Including a full and complete line of
Prints, Ginghams, and Domestics,
342 345, 347 Broadway, 90, 92, and 94 Leonard Street, NEW YORK.

DUNHAM, BUCKLEY & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
WHITE GOODS, Etc.
No. 340 Broadway, NEW YORK.
J. H. BRADLEY. d1y

THOS. M. ARGALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MENS' AND BOYS'
CLOTHING.
688 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
JEO. E. COWLES.

A. W. FABER'S
STATIONERY ARTICLES & ARTISTS' MATERIALS,
MAY BE HAD AT
Z. C. M. I.,
Gold Pens and Pencil Cases, Penholders, Rubber Goods, Lead Pencils, Etc.

HEMPHILL, HAMLIN & CO.
CARPETING,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS DRUGGETS MATS ETC.
342 & 344 BROADWAY,
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Our Goods are kept by Z. C. M. I., and its Branch Stores.

B. W. MERRIAM & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
LOOKING GLASSES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
No. 577 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
For Sale by Z. C. M. I.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
Star, "74," Sledge, Clipper, Corner Stone,
AND OTHER BRANDS OF
TOBACCO.
For Sale by Z. C. M. I. and Branch Stores.

PECK BROS. & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BRASS & PLATED WORK FOR WATER GAS & STEAM.
JOBBERS IN
Plumbers Materials.
73 BEEKMAN STREET.
NEW YORK.
Refer by permission to David James, Salt Lake City.

BRINCKERHOFF, TURNER & CO.,
109 Duane St., NEW YORK,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in COTTON SAIL DUCK, "Woodbury," Druid Mills, "Pollemus" and other favorite brands, all numbers—Bar, Medium and Soft
DUCK FOR OVERALLS, BLUE, BROWN, OR IN THE GREY.
COTTON CANVASS of all numbers—14 to 150 inches wide, for Dock, Car, Trunk and Wagon Coverings, Machine Aprons and other purposes, constantly in store and made to order.
Agents for U. S. Bunting Co., "Standard" and "Eagle," by the Case or less quantity.
These Goods can be obtained at Z. C. M. I.

USE NONE BUT THE BEST.
THE GREAT FAMILY SOAP MAKER
SAPONIFIER
CONCENTRATED LYE
GLOBE SALT WORKS
VENICE (NEAR SLC) UTAH

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.
I AM NOW PREPARED FOR THE SPRING of 1883, with a large stock of fresh, pure, reliable Garden Seeds, IN BULK, as well as in Packets. Also, PEAS, BEANS and CORN, in great variety. FLOWER SEEDS, over 3000 kinds; the largest stock in the city.
GREEN-HOUSE, BEDDING and BASKET PLANTS, in great variety.
EVERLASTING FLOWERS and GRASSES by weight, or made up to order in Bouquets, Baskets, Wreaths, etc., in great variety.
FANCY BASKETS, the largest stock in the city.
ALL KINDS OF FLORAL DECORATIONS made to order, such as Bouquets, Wreaths, Crosses, Anchors, Pillows, etc.
FRESH FLOWERS PRESERVED CHEAP AND PERFECT.
FRUIT TREES, SHADE TREES AND SHRUBS.
HARDY ROSES AND CLIMBERS.
All orders by mail, express and telephone promptly filled.
Catalogue free to old and new customers. Retail dealers in Seeds in the city or country can get GOOD Assortments for Seeds in packets. Price on application.
O. P. DUR,
Florist and Seedsman and Preserver of Fresh Flowers, 2 Blocks North of Valley House, Salt Lake City. d81y

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 3.—The House bill to confirme certain entries on public lands passed.

Unfinished business: The bill to exclude public lands in Alabama from the operation of laws relating to mineral lands passed.

Plumb called up the bill directing the Postmaster General to rejust the salaries of certain postmasters; passed.

Senator Edmunds was then elected president *pro tem*; and took the chair.

The committee reported the river and harbor bill without recommendation.

Ingalls moved that the report be printed, and that it lie on the table until to-morrow; agreed to.

This killed the bill as Sunday is not a legislation day.

The bill for the relief of the German National Bank, Louisville, Ky., was passed.

The deficiency appropriation bill passed with some amendments, including one giving Chas. H. Reed $2,000 for defending Guiteau.

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill to refund to the State of Georgia money paid out for common defence in 1857; passed.

The House bill to afford assistance and relief to Congress and the Executive Departments in the investigation of claims and demands against the Government passed.

EVENING SESSION.

The House bill to modify the postal money order system and for other purposes passed without amendment.

Allison reported that the conferences of the two Houses on the sundry civil appropriation bill had failed to agree.

Logan would rather see half a dozen extra sessions than submit to the action proposed in the House bill in relation to the repeal of the pre-emption laws or the pensions of the poor inmates of Soldiers' homes.

The Senate insisted upon its action and new conferees were appointed.

The House joint resolution providing for a new mixed commission in accordance with the treaty of 1868, between the United States and Venezuela passed without amendment.

House bills to establish certain post routes were amended and passed.

On motion of Harrison, the House bill to amend the law relating to the recovery of damages for infringement of patents, was taken up, amended and passed.

Also a joint resolution validating certain contracts executed by the Postmaster General.

Several private bills were passed, among them one for the relief of Samuel C. Barney, an officer dismissed from the navy by President Lincoln.

At 2.33 this morning the tax and tariff bill was received from the House, the President of the Senate immediately signed it and a few minutes later President Arthur affixed his signature to the bill. It is now therefore a law.

The House bill to amend the revised statutes so as not to exclude retired army officers from holding civil office in the Territories passed.

The doors opened at 1.35.

The amendments reported by the committee on commerce, striking out the 13th and 14th sections of the shipping bill as it came from the House, repealing the laws requiring payments to shipping commissioners for shipment of seamen, was agreed to. The 15th section regulating duties on tonnage, and the 22d (the mail subsidy) section were struck out. The bill then passed.

Sawyer called up the house bill to adjust the salaries of postmasters. It was passed. This is the bill passed yesterday by the House.

The House bill to create three additional land districts in Dakota passed. Also, the bill making St. Vincent a main port of entry instead of Pembina.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 3.—After the transaction of miscellaneous business, the House proceeded to vote upon the resolution in the Cook-Cutts contested election case, which declares the contestant elected to the seat. The resolution was adopted, yeas 155, nays 81, and Cook appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

Calkins then called up the South Carolina contested election case, Lee vs. Richardson.

Kelley, with the tariff conference report in his hand, raised the question of consideration, and the House refused to consider the election case. Kelley then submitted the conference report.

Hubbell and Bayne demanded the reading of the report. Before it was read, however, Bayne raised a point of order against its reception. He based his point upon rule 29, which provides there shall accompany every conference a detailed statement of the effect of the report. He understood there was no such explicit statement accompanying this report.

Kelley maintained that an index of the changes was sufficient.

The Speaker sustained the point of order, on the ground that an index was not such a statement as was required by the rules, whereupon Kelley again sent up the index, but attached to it the statement to the effect that the bill provided for an aggregate reduction of taxation of $67,000,000.

Carlisle raised the point that this was not a sufficient statement.

The Speaker overruled the point of order.

Kelley proposed to limit debate to two hours. Several democrats laughingly suggested "Make it short." Kelly then suggested an hour and a half. It was finally arranged that the vote should be taken at 5 o'clock. He offered to let the opponents of the report be heard, but Carlisle thought the usual and proper course was to have the effect of the report stated to the House.

Kelley admitted the force of the suggestion and proceeded to open the debate. The first section of the bill, he said, was the bill which the House passed at the last session for the reduction of internal taxes with amendments made thereto by the Senate touching tobacco, cigars and snuff. These reductions would diminish the internal taxes from 35 to 40 millions. He was unable to make any estimate of the immediate effect of the changes proposed in the tariff law. He estimated, however, that total reduction of revenue under this bill would be from 60 to 70 millions. Some provisions of the bill he could not defend, but on the whole he considered the bill an improvement on the present law.

Anderson inquired as to the probable reduction on tobacco.

Kelly said the estimate was $11,000,000.

Hammond inquired (sarcastically) whether the conference committee wasted any time in consideration of the instructions given it by the House in regard to the unconstitutionality of the Senate's action.

Carlisle proceeded to argue against the report. He believed the public safety and the public interest demanded a reduction of the tax, and he regretted exceedingly that the conference committee had not brought before the House such a measure as he could support. He had announced more than once his readiness to vote for an average reduction of 20 per cent. on tariff duties, justly and equitably distributed. The proposition now submitted did not, he believed, make a reduction of more than one half of that average. From thirty-five to forty millions, the whole reduction, would come from internal taxes, leaving only from twenty to twenty-five millions to come to the tariff duties, of which eleven millions would come from the single article of sugar. There were several articles on which the conference committee recommended higher duties than either the House or Senate voted. Common earthenware was one of these articles. It now paid 40 per cent. ad valorem, and the conference committee recommended 60 per cent, an increase of 50 per cent, or allowing for the change in regard to packages, a clear net increase of of 33 per cent. He regretted that the gentleman (Kelley) had not seen proper to state to the House some reason why this enormous increase of duties should be made. Another important change was in the article of iron ore. The House, after full and elaborate debate, fixed the duty on iron ore at 50 cents a ton. The Senate fixed it at the same rate. The present rate is 20 per cent ad valorem, equivalent to about 75 cents a ton. The conference committee fixes the rate at 75 cents a ton. As to steel rails, the Senate and House expressed their respective judgments, the house fixing the rate at $15, and the Senate at $15.68; but the conference committee, supposed to arrange differences between the two branches, disregarded the deliberate judgment of both of them and put the rate at $17. Then, as to bar iron, the House made three classes, fixing the rates at $18, $20 and $22 on first-class. The committee made a reduction of $4.08 to $17.92, and on second class an increase of $2. On sheet iron, too, the duties were increased by the conference committee over those which the House and Senate fixed. These matters ought to be explained to the House and to the country. Then as to the large classes of cotton goods and the very large class of woolen goods, cotton goods that now pay 35 per cent ad valorem, such as stockings hose, sheets and drawers, will have to pay 40 per cent. The rates of duty on wool, raw material, were to be reduced about 18 per cent., but the duties on all woolen goods were increased from 60c and 80c a yard to 35 and 40 per cent. ad valorem. The article of green glass bottles was another instance of the disregard of the conference committee of the judgment of both House and Senate. The House fixed the duty at 35 per cent. ad valorem, the Senate at 50 per cent.; the conference fixed the rate at 1 cent per pound, equivalent to about 66 per cent. ad valorem. He had no feeling of hostility toward the gentlemen engaged in manufactures; he wanted to encourage them by every legitimate means, but he would not agree to do so at the expense of the people at large.

Haskell said, to say that the bill reported was such a one as he would make, would be an untruthful statement indeed, but it was a bill infinitely superior to the present plan, from the standpoint of both importer and manufacturer. It was a bill in which the rates were not high, in many instances not high enough to give adequate protection; and yet the bill as a whole is fairly protective to the great industries of the Nation. It was a bill which considered in all its features made a reduction of seventy to seventy-five millions.

Robinson, of Ohio, said he opposed the passage of the conference report, for he considered the interest which he represented had been wrongfully treated. He had been told the National Wool Growers' Association were satisfied with the wool schedule. He knew "National" was a high-sounding title, but only a few men had been present at their meeting, one of whom had been elected president and one secretary. They had not consulted a single wool grower or representative from the wool-growing States; not a solitary wool grower consented to the reduction, and he was opposed to it, he was a protective tariff man, he voted with the protectionists of Pennsylvania and New England, with the assurance, the positive assurance that the great interests which he represented would be taken care of. Yet in the conference the appeals of the wool-growers had been disregarded. This bill would take from the wool-growers of Ohio one million dollars per annum, and he appealed to protective republicans from Pennsylvania and New England, and asked them not to strike down the wool interests.

Hubbell said the inference might be drawn from the report that the labors of the conference committee had been so attractive and intense in the interests of iron that other interests had been given the "go-by" and stabbed a deadly blow. If the House in committee of the whole had decided anything, it had decided that copper ore could not be placed on the free list; but as reported the bill practically placed it there.

Wilson, of West Virginia, spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

Converse opposed the passage of such an important bill on such short notice. The bill was only reported yesterday, and the House had only had four hours to consider it, two of which were consumed in the first and only reading of the bill.

Dunnell said he was in a strait, wanting to vote for the bill, but was reluctant to take it on trust, and should do so under protest. If the republicans had taken twenty-five millions off sugar and ten millions off steel rails at the last session it would not now see a democratic Congress coming in.

Bayne approved the revenue portion, but the tariff matters were very defective, they would cause heavy importations, and drain the country of specie; and instead of decreasing it would increase the revenue.

Peelle said he would vote for the bill, because the people demand tariff revision.

Anderson characterized as an infamous outrage the proposition, it takes $35,000,000 off luxuries, and only $20,000,000 off sugar; but would vote for it because it reduced taxation 75,000,000.

Morrison opposed the report, and the methods which produced it.

Kasson closed the debate with a defence of the bill. It was a misrepresentation, to say the least; the reductions on woolens was not as great as that on wool blankets, and similar goods, reduced 50 per cent. and the interests of both wool-growers and manufacturers were recognized.

The conference report was adopted, 152 to 116. Ten republicans voted against the bill, and thirteen democrats for it.

The announcement was greeted with applause and the bill now only wants enrollment and the signatures of the presiding officers of the two houses, to go to the President for his action. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The usual "last night" assemblage thronged the corridor of the House this evening. Standing room even was at a premium in the galleries. The doors to the galleries were filled by a patient crowd waiting opportunity to obtain seats left vacant by departing spectators, who had looked their last on the Forty-seventh Congress.

A proposition made by Belford to have families of members admitted met with objections. There was a large attendance of members, many of whom, with favored bills in hand, clamored for recognition, but the printing committee was accorded the floor, and several joint resolutions were passed for printing various public documents.

A committee of conference was ordered on the deficiency appropriation bill.

The House proceeded to consider the contested election case, Lee vs. Richardson, First District of South Carolina—Discussion ran on for an hour and a half without any one paying attention to the speakers, whose voices were drowned by the buzz of conversation in the galleries, and the louder shouts of laughter from numerous groups of members on the floor. The reporters' gallery was thrown open for the accommodation of families of Representatives.

The contestant, Lee, a slightly built mulatto, with a good voice and fluent delivery, was accorded 55 minutes to speak in his own behalf. He was warmly applauded by the republican side.

At this point Hiscock submitted the conference report on the sundry appropriation bill, announcing disagreement. The report was agreed to and further conference ordered.

The election case was then resumed, Richardson submitting his claim in a brief speech.

A vote was then taken on the minority resolutions, as a substitute for the majority resolution declaring Lee entitled to the seat, and they were adopted, yeas 124, nays 114. There was a good deal of indignanation manifested among the democrats at the result of this vote, as it was the first time at this session when the resolutions of a majority of the committee have been voted down. Members were free in denunciation of what they claimed was an attempt to put $10,000 in the pocket of the contestant.

The conference report on the deficiency bill was agreed to.

Page moved to non-concur in the Senate amendments to the shipping bill. No quorum voted.

At 1.10, in order to get the House out of the deadlock, Kasson moved to reconsider the vote by which the previous question was ordered on the election case.

Dezendorf moved to lay the motion on the table, saying no bills should be passed till this matter was disposed of, a declaration eagerly assented to by the democratic side.

At 2.05 the Speaker announced the enrollment of the tariff bill, and affixed his signature thereto.

At 4.30 a.m. the House agreed to the conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill. The Senate will also agree to the report.

AMERICAN.

Wired from Washington.

WASHINGTON, 3.—The last night of the last session of the Forty-seventh Congress was memorable only for the vast crowd at the Capitol, noisy and turbulent scenes upon the floor of the House, dull and monotonous doings in the Senate, hand shakings, leave takings, and such. More than one-half of these were bands of people who came to the Capitol, packed the galleries, and surged through the corridors and lobbies, and vainly asking members and senators for seats. They expected to see the tariff bill passed; were too late for that sight, but clamored none the less fiercely for a chance to hear the dry details of the contested election cases and conference reports.

About 9 o'clock the President and members of the cabinet arrived at the Capitol. They were escorted to the President's parlor in the rear of the Senate chamber. The President remained till a late hour affixing his signature to bills that had passed both houses. Doorkeepers on duty on the corridors adjoining the President's room were instructed to allow only Senate officers to pass, and the white-haired captain of the Capitol police mounted guard at the door with all the pride and dignity of a sergeant grenadier. Members of the cabinet spent considerable time on the floor of the Senate. There was a general exchange of good byes among Senators, quiet little partings, some warm and sincere, others cold and formal.

Hooker, of Mississippi, who was a trifle more drunk than usual, narrowly escaped a fight while trying to put ladies in the crowded galleries. He threatened to whip a crippled doorkeeper, and was not subdued till a sturdy bystander threatened to knock him down.

The President came to the capitol between 9 and 10 o'clock to-night accompanied by members of the cabinet and occupied the president's room for the purpose of examining all bills presented for his approval. Up to 1 a. m. he signed 20 bills which obtained final passage, none of them of general importance.

Secretary Chandler to-day received a cable message from Minister Hunt, St. Petersburg, stating that Ensign Hunt and party, including Bartlett and other survivors of the *Jeannette*, arrived in St. Petersburg this morning, all in good health.

Nominations: Edward L. Curtis of Idaho, Secretary of the Territory of Idaho; Edward Bellows, paymaster of the navy; C. C. Powning, Surveyor General of Nevada.

Confirmations: Max Pollachek of Chicago, United States Consul at Zanzibar, Receiver of Public Moneys, H. Rooney, at Walla Walla, W. T.; C. C. Powning, Surveyor General of Nevada.

Fires and Failures.

NEW YORK, 3.—A large fire occurred in the New York Popular Publishing Co., Rose Street. Some 30 girls were employed in the building, and it is rumored three were burned to death. The rumor was afterwards denied.

Lynchburg, Va., 3.—Two incendiary fires to-day, one at Piedmont House. The impression is the fire was started to force the establishment of a paid fire department.

Philadelphia, 3.—Joseph Myers & Son, manufacturers of cloaks, have suspended; liabilities estimated at $150,000.

Floods.

CAIRO, 3.—The town of Columbiana is entirely sut merged; only the roofs of two houses visible. Eleven houses have floated away; one house demolished by a cake of ice. The citizens waded to places of safety.

Arkansas City, 3.—The river is rising rapidly. A great flood is inevitable. People are taking their property to a places of safety. Families are leaving on every train. Negroes are fleeing panic stricken.

Helena, Ark., 3.—The struggle with water is fairly begun in this vicinity. Slow and steady the past week the mark increased twenty-four inches; this brings the stage within twenty-one inches of the maximum of last year. Examination of the levee from where it leaves the hill one mile above town to Long Lake, four miles south, reveals the fact that it is substantial and may be relied upon. Nine miles south of here several newly repaired brakes are regarded doubtful, but as a large force is at work on weak points, it is thought they will be made secure. No apprehension of Helena overflowing. Coahoma County, Miss., opposite Helena, is in a vast sea of water. Crops are necessarily greatly retarded. No serious losses of stock reported. Measures are being taken to remove them to places of safety.

New York 3.—A snowstorm prevails here and as far west as Buffalo.

Shaweetown, Ills., 3.—The river has fallen seven feet. By Monday dry land will be visible again.

The Catalogue of Crime.

PITTSBURG, 3.—George Jones, Jesse Carter and Martin Weinberger, convicted of murder, were sentenced to be hanged.

Boston, Harvey N. Follansbe, treasurer of the Police Relief Association, embezzled $20,750 of the organization. He confessed.

Charles F. Boyle, agent of B. D. Browne & Co., Burlington, Iowa, is arrested for embezzling $1,000 from his employers.

Omaha, 3.—Mrs. Matilda Ward, who has sued Brother James Bonner for $5,000, for stating that he had for several years been criminally intimate with her, Bonner admitted it, and said he could prove it. Bonner withdrew from the church, but Mrs. Ward remained, and finally was brought to trial. The evidence consisted mainly of letters of endearment, some of them written to Bonner after he had made the above damaging statement; and it was charged that she had told falsehoods regarding the affair. A jury of five church members returned a verdict of guilty agrinst her, and she was to-day expelled from the church. She gave notice of an appeal to the Conference.

Springfield, 3.—Early this morning burglars opened the safe of J. C. Kaholt, jeweler and watch maker, and stole $18,000 to $20,000 worth of goods. A large portion of the property was diamonds, together with 400 watches, of which 250 had been left there for repairs. Kaholt's personal loss is about $15,000. The burglars first entered R. J. Ruttis' hardware store and secured a dozen revolvers and tools to break Kaholt's safe. Private watchman Shult says the robbers bound and gagged him and threw a blanket over him while the burglary was in progress, then threw him into the coal house. He succeeded in freeing himself shortly afterwards. He says there were three men. No clue to their identity.

The Five Cent Fare,

NEW YORK, 3.—Cleveland's veto of the five cent fare bill is on the whole acceptable to the most influential classes of citizens and politicians, and strongly approved by the moneyed interests and their organs. The only American journals vigorously dissenting are the *Times*, *Herald*, *Telegram*, *Star*, *Journal* and *Sun*, which poses on both sides of the question. The *Star* calls upon the Legislature to pass the bill over the veto. The *Commercial Bulletin* says it is not the final settlement of the question.

TUTT'S PILLS
SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER
Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the Shoulder blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and
CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change as to astonish the sufferer.
They increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, regular stools are produced. Price 25 Cents.
35 MURRAY ST., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE
GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS change to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color. Acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
OFFICE, 35 MURRAY ST., N. Y.
(Dr. TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.)

BEESWAX
WANTED,
AT THE
Co-op Drug Store, Immediately,
5,000 lbs. Select Beeswax.
MUST BE CLEAN AND NICE.
Highest Market Price Paid in Cash.
WM. JENNINGS, Vice Pres.
d72 1m

COOPER BROTHERS.
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENTS, Second South Street, in Groesbeck Block, over building lately occupied by Post-office, have now for sale some choice lots of real estate. Also several places to rent. Parties desiring to rent or buy or to borrow on good securities should call on them. d87

Selling Out!
10,000 TREES.
Apple, Pear, Plum, Peach, Hungarian Prune, English Damson, Apricot, Nectarine, Cherry, Gooseberry, Currant, Raspberry and Blackberry.
SHADE TREES—Horse Chestnut, Black Walnut, Balm of Gilead, Box Elder, Lombardy Poplar, etc., etc.
SHRUBBERY—Snowball, Barberry, Lilac, Honeysuckle, Trumpet Climber, and Rose Trees for the million. Garden and Greenhouse Plants at the Farmer's Nursery.
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Matches always on hand. Can fill any order on shortest notice. Satisfaction guaranteed. Local orders can be left at the Co-op. Furniture Store, opposite Valley House, or at the Factory, corner 6th South and 3d East Streets.
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Has a new machine for Sharpening Stone cutter's Tools.
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At Prices that will compare with any Retail House in the City.
FAMILY TRADE respectfully solicited. Goods delivered free.
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