DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. XIX SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 7, 1886 NO. 38.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT at a meeting of the Directors, held on the 17th day of October, A. D. 1885, an assessment of One Dollar per Share was levied on the Capital Stock of the Corporation payable on the 26th day of November, 1885, to the Secretary at the Office of the Company. Any stock upon which this assessment may remain unpaid on the 28th day of November, 1885, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before will be sold on the 15th day of December, 1885, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

E. SMITH, Secretary.

Office, 123 West, North Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah. d27 4w

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Pioneer Undertaker of Utah,

Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of

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Telephone and Telegraph Orders promptly filled.

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DUCK FOR OVERALLS, BLUE, BROWN, OR IN THE GREY

COTTON CANVASS of all numbers—14 to 120 inches wide, for Deck, Car, Trunk and Wagon Coverings, Machine Aprons and for other purposes, constantly in store and made to order.

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These Goods can be obtained at Z. C. M. I.

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Constantly on hand a complete stock of this well known and justly celebrated

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Blasting, Kentucky Rifle, Fair, Lawn, Duck, Electric Fuse.

For sale at wholesale and retail by all the leading stores in the Territory, and at wholesale only by J. W. Sanders & Co., Agents, Salt Lake City.

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THE BEST in USE.

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PERFINE WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR WHEAT.

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I have Reduced the Price of Cabinet Photos to $5.00 per dozen. Carte de Visites $3.00; other Sizes in proportion.

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Birthday Gifts and Wedding Presents, New and Cheap.

☞ ALBUMS AT NEW YORK PRICES.

A lot of Hand Satchels, Closing Out at Less than Cost!

A Full line of Stationery & Fancy Goods.

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PICTURE MOLDINGS Latest Styles.

New and Beautiful Views of Mountain Scenery.

Everything as CHEAP as the Cheapest.

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Grain Chopper	25 00
Baxter six horse power Engine and New Boiler	300 00
12 to 15 Acres of Land in Brighton	300 00
Heavy Wagon	55 00
Ballard Rifle, new, cost $75, for	45 00

Coarse and Fine Salt, 100, 50, 10, 5 and 2½ pound sacks.
Building Rock.
Fine Tar.
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Car load Cedar Posts.
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Large Billiard Table 5x10, marble bed, $50.
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Coasters, Shelves, Gas Fixtures and Tobacco Cutters.
Ground Cherries.
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Lumber.
Stove Polish, Wholesale.
Butter and Vinegar, Wholesale.
Bone Ash for Assaying, Refining and Fertilizing.
Liquid Bluing, Wholesale.
4 Ton and all kinds of Scales.
Branson Knitter, best in the world.
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Many articles of Merchandize, all for trade, cash, etc.
Wells Bored.
House in 11th Ward to dispose of.
Lime earth, over 90 per cent. lime, good for fertilizing and making smooth side-walks. Sample, front of store. Sell 0c. per ton at bed.
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XLIX. CONGRESS.

SENATE.

The Edmunds Bill—The Utah Commission, etc.

WASHINGTON, 6.—The Chair laid before the Senate a letter from the Postmaster-General complying with the call of the recent Senate resolution in respect to the appointment of postmasters in Maine alleged to have been procured through the influence of S. S. Brown, chairman of the democratic committee of that State.

The communication having been read, Hale said that before it went to the country he desired to say a few words with regard to it. It was every day becoming the belief of the people he said, that the civil service of the Government should not be the result of party service. Above all, the country desired that we should have a pure civil service. There should be no taint of bargain and sale about it. All parties had recognized this, and the party rallying cries had been based on this thought. The rallying cry of the democrats was, "Turn the rascals out," which could only mean that if rascals were in office they should be turned out. A singular state of affairs, Hale continued, had arisen in Maine within six months. There were a few large offices in that State. There were but 37 presidential postoffices, but several hundred fourth-class ones. No department of the government came so near the people as the Postoffice Department, and no department was more interested in a pure administration. When Ex-President Cleveland came into office the business was generally well conducted. He (Hale) made no appeal for the men that had been turned out. The republicans had expected to go out. The clamor of the democrats for office had been so great that they expected to go. The Administration had taken a conservative course, and the President, though pressed to make a general sweep of the postmasters in Maine, had declined, but the people of many places had waked up one morning in Maine and found that persons had been appointed whom nobody wanted and nobody recommended. In one case it was found that the chairman of the democratic committee, S. S. Brown, had given up his law practice, closed up his office and had come to Washington to superintend the distribution of patronage under the civil service system. When it was found that this one man power was the source of removals, Hale received letters from democrats and republicans alike, complaining of the new state of affairs. Hale read several letters, one saying that the people had sent to the Postmaster-General a petition, signed by eighty-four persons, praying for the appointment of a person, who, however, was not appointed. When Hale came to Washington one of Brown's letters was handed to him, (Hale,) the letter which became the basis of the present inquiry. He had made the inquiry for the purpose of putting before the Senate full information on the subject. Out of one hundred of the larger postoffices in Maine, it now seemed that Brown had recommended 87 of the new appointments. Hale acquitted the Postmaster-General of any endorsement of Brown. Brown had come to Washington endorsed by the democratic party or its committee. The Postmaster-General had turned these matters of appointment over to his assistants, who relied on Brown, but the Postmaster-General had not made a complete answer to the resolution of the Senate. He had not stated whether the wishes of the people had been respected in the new appointments. No explanation had been made of the infamous system on which the proceedings complained of had been based. Hale read what he termed "the most extraordinary exculpatory letter" ever heard of, a letter to the Portland *Argus*, stating among other things that the democratic committee of the State of Maine and Brown had arranged that persons who received appointments should pay something for the expenses incurred in their behalf, and also stating that he (Brown) had secured a large number of appointments to post offices. Hale referred to the severe denunciation which, on a former occasion, had been expressed by Beck in the Senate, at a circular issued by the republican committee, the chairman calling merely for voluntary contributions. What was the issuance of such a circular compared to the condition of affairs shown by the facts in this case. One may have muddied the water, the other poisoned the fountain. The republican party had not always been perfect, but in 24 years He's had never heard that public offices had become matters of public sale.

Vest said President Cleveland had honestly and conscientiously endeavored to carry out every particle of the pledge made by him to the people of the United States before his election, and he (Vest) was astonished that any complaint of him in that regard should come from the republicans. It was certain that much complaint had come from the democrats because he had not made removals enough.

The debate then closed, and on motion of Hale, the communication of the Postmaster-General was referred to the committee on civil service reform.

Vest said it was impossible that the administration should know every man who solicited office. If Vest had his way he would make it a misdemeanor for any man to solicit office. But what was the Postmaster-General to do? It had become a sort of common law in both parties to recommend people for office. Was the Postmaster-General to go to the republicans for recommendations? Vest characterized Hale's position as mere cant. He (Vest) had before now seen in the departments at Washington such endorsements as this: 'This man is endorsed by Vest and Cockrell," and therefore the appointment had been refused. Yet the Senator from Maine had discovered what he pretended to be a new evil. But for the democratic successes of 1882 there never would have been a civil service law passed by the republican party. The civil service bill had been in the Senate for years without attention, until a prospect of democratic ascendency made clear to the republicans the necessity of enacting it into a law.

Hale said that had nothing to do with the question under dispute.

Vest said that his colleague (Cockrell) and himself in the course of their investigations heretofore under republican administrations had found an unmistakable evidence of the use of money in the attainment of public offices and though they could not put their fingers on a letter showing any use of money, they could convince the moral sense of any man that money had been used.

Voorhees said the fact seemed that three presidential postmasters and some other minor postmasters had been changed by the present administration. It seemed to Voorhees that that simply showed that not as many changes had been made in the post offices of Maine as the people by their votes last year intended should be made by the administration.

Voorhees sympathized with the republican postmasters who had been turned out. They would get used to it after a while, as the democrats had gotten used to it. Voorhees was not here to defend Brown. He thought Hale had done a service to the democracy by exposing such a man. But did Hale suppose he could make an impression on the country that the democracy of the United States favored the course pursued by Brown? Voorhees differed from Vest in one thing. He (Voorhees) was willing to put in power and office the men who had helped to elect the democrats. He believed it to have been the intention of the framers of the Constitution that the Government should be administered by the friends of the administration which the people should place in power.

Gray called up Beck's recent resolution of inquiry regarding the payment of custom duties in coin, and the application of that coin to the purposes of the sinking fund, etc. Gray said he would vote for it, but for reasons very different from those which actuated Beck and those who thought with him. The act of 1878, Gray said, was tentative. It was based on the idea that silver would shortly reach an international ratio with gold. It was the hope of the attainment of this international ratio that actuated many thoughtful men in voting for that bill. This hope had been disappointed. The object of the bill had been defeated, and the dollar worth 92 cents in 1878, was now worth less than 80 cents. The passionate invective on the part of the silver men would not enhance the value of the silver dollar. The actions and recommendations of the President and Secretary of the Treasury on the silver question, were right. He (Gray) was not here to defend any one, but economic laws were always the same. He was neither a bondholder nor a son of a bondholder, but he was for paying a bondholder in honest money. The true issue in question was whether the true relation of gold and silver could be reached by a continuance of the present plan of silver coinage. He asserted this could not be done. Silver coinage had served a useful purpose, as a subsidiary coin, but no country desired a basis of silver coin alone, and if gold were supplanted by silver we would have a silver basis. The gold standard had kept us in easy relations with the rest of the world. Bi-metalism could not be reached by any one country alone. France had long ago stopped her silver coinage, and should we, by continuing our present course, drive out of the country several hundred millions of gold coin? If we did so we should have a contraction indeed. The act of 1878 having failed to raise the value of silver coinage would bring us to a silver standard. We would be descending to the basis of an 80 cent dollar, and thus the government of the United States would in fact be scaling its own debt. This would be a public misfortune as evidencing a condition of public dishonesty, which, to say the least, was equally reprehensible with individual dishonesty. Many of those who favored silver coinage were not, in Gray's opinion, the solid conservative business men but those of a speculative turn. He desired to see silver in circulation concurrently with gold, but the failure of efforts to get it into that condition was a sufficient proof that our continued coinage would be of no avail in that direction. We were all embarked on the same great voyage—debtors and creditors—one fate awaited us all. We should therefore honestly endeavor to adjust our differences in order that the interests of all our people may be honestly and fairly advanced.

McPherson followed on the same subject. The United States Treasury, he said, had become a vast and complicated machine. There were seven different factors in our circulation in the form of various kinds of notes. If the coinage were now suspended, silver might be got to a proper relation with gold, and in the opinion of the best authorities in the world we had now got to a point in silver coinage beyond which it was dangerous for us to go. The need of currency was a need created not by law, but business. Whenever the Treasury could no longer sustain a gold basis then the public would have to take care of the silver. The silver dollar had thus far remained at par with gold because they had but a limited use and were limited in number within the limits of the public needs, but the Gresham law still held good after three centuries of observation, namely, that bad money drives out good money. All history taught that with a currency of fluctuating values, as ours was tending to become, speculation was encouraged and monetary ruin hastened. Loss would always fall on the productions of our country, as the importers would protect themselves. Referring to the effect of silver in India, McPherson exclaimed: "God forbid that the American laborer should ever come to a condition like that of the laborer of India." The blow aimed by the silver men at "the bloated bondholder," McPherson insisted, would strike with ten-fold force on the head of the laborer. The Government had permitted its financial agent Jay Cook, to advertise that the interest on bonds was payable in gold. (McPherson produced such advertisements.)

Beck inquired how much the purchasers of bonds had paid for them.

McPherson replied that made no difference. The Government having held out such representations it could not now ignore them. It could not play fast and loose with its creditors.

The reference by McPherson to an understanding that the bonds were to be paid in gold, brought from Morgan, Harris and Beck a simultaneous and energetic fussitance that the payment in "coin" and not "gold" was the understanding and agreement.

To show that business was already becoming alarmed at our course with regard to silver, McPherson read a letter from the manager of the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company stating that the company, in view of the great uncertainty with the coinage, had decided to make no further terms except on a specific agreement of their repayment in gold coin.

On the conclusion of McPherson's remarks, Brown gave notice that to-morrow he would ask to be heard on the resolution of Beck.

Hoar called attention to the anomalous condition of business in the Senate, there being several important bills already reported from the committees, which bills were being delayed by a silver debate which would have to be repeated when the finance committees should come to report a bill dealing with coinage.

THE UTAH BILL.

On motion of Edmunds, the Senate then took up the Utah bill, the pending question being on Hoar's motion to strike out the section that would disfranchise the women of Utah.

Brown expressed himself as being opposed to woman suffrage, and said if the question was in his own State he would vote against it, but as the question before the Senate was one affecting a right already given to the women of Utah by the laws of that Territory, he (Brown) would vote for Hoar's motion.

A vote having been reached on the amendment it was rejected: yeas 11, nays 37. The Senators voting yea were Aldrich, Blair, Brown, Call, Dawes, Dolph, Hoar, Mitchell (of Oregon) Palmer, Stanford and Teller. The section disfranchising women remains, therefore, a part of the bill.

The amendment proposed by Edmunds was agreed to, providing that marriage within, but not including the fourth consanguinity should be termed incestuous and punishable by imprisonment.

THE UTAH COMMISSION.

Van Wyck offered an amendment, dispensing with the Utah Commission. The so-called duties of that body could, he said, just as well be performed by the army officers, at no extra expense to the Government, and his amendment provided that a board of three officers of the army should perform the duties now vested in the commission. He denounced the extravagance of the commission and insisted that it had been no use to Utah or to the United States. The commission, he said, had half a dozen clerks.

Voorhees denied this, and challenged Van Wyck to prove his statement.

Van Wyck in reply read from a list in his hands the names of seven clerks and a janitor.

Voorhees remarked those were not regularly employed clerks, but had been employed only temporarily to meet an emergency. He thought he knew the reason for Van Wyck's attack on the Utah Commission.

Van Wyck thought Voorhees had better understand himself on the subject before taking his seat. (Laughter.)

Voorhees did not wish to speak on the time of the Senator from Nebraska.

Van Wyck was willing he should. It seemed to make a difference. Van Wyck said, whose friend was "attacked."

Van Wyck's amendment was rejected.

Morgan opposed the provision for trustees to administer the affairs of the Mormon Church. He characterized polygamy as an offense that "stinks in the nostrils of civilization." He thought if anything was to be done about it it should be torn up root and branch.

Edmunds replied that those trustees would deal only with the property of the Church. The committee had feared to abolish certain rights, and had confined the work of the trustees to the temporal affairs of the Church. The committee had not wished to make a precedent for legislative interference with religion. Apart from the feature of polygamy, Edmunds did not think the belief of the Mormons different from the belief of other sects.

Teller thought Mormons had very little property except their temples.

Edmunds had been informed they had.

Teller said the temple was one of the most wonderful buildings in the world and had cost a great deal. But these trustees would have to deal with Mormonism in every way. He did not believe in polygamy, but he would say that if we had sent the right men to look after Utah, polygamy would have been dead long since. We had sent men there who irritated and persecuted the people of Utah. It was by our persecutions that we had kept polygamy alive. Religious enthusiasm had done much for civilization, but we could not forget that two-thirds of the people of the world to-day believed in polygamy. Great Britain had never put its hand on the polygamists within its dominions. The Mormons had their faults, but he had seen Salt Lake City when not a grog shop, gambling den or house of ill fame could be found within its limits. It could not be expected that men who had married wives thirty years ago would put them aside now as so many prostitutes and declare their children bastards. The bill under consideration Teller looked on as folly. It was too severe. We should treat the great evil existing in Utah with rather a velvety hand. Men who did not believe in polygamy, he said, had by the severity of our government been driven into the condition of opposition to the policy of the principle of the United States.

Edmunds denied that there was anything oppressive in the bill. It was simply an attempt to cut off the one-man power existing among the people of Utah. He would not discuss the crimes committed, whether at Nauvoo or in Utah, but Mormonism could not be successfully dealt with by the "velvety hand" referred to by Teller. It was a shame, a delusion and a pretense to cover a crime. After further argument on the provision in relation to the testimony of the husband and wife, the debate went over until to-morrow, Edmunds saying he would ask the Senate to "sit it out" and bring the bill to a vote.

Mr. Voorhees gave notice that on Wednesday he would call up his resolution expressing the sense of the Senate on the death of the late Vice-President Hendricks.

Morgan offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to consider the report with reference to his policy in the civilization of the Indians required the establishment of a school west of the Mississippi river, based on the principle of military enlistment, instruction and discipline of the Indian youths, with a view to qualifying them for service in the United States army.

Hoar asked and obtained unanimous consent to have the judicial salary bill stand over as unfinished business till Monday at 2 p. m.

Blair, from the committee on education and labor, reported favorably the bill to aid in the establishment of common schools—the same bill that passed the Senate at the last Congress.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 6.—The Speaker laid before the House the Senate joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to the Governor and the people of the State of Ohio for the statute of James A. Garfield, and accepting the same.

On motion of E. B. Taylor, of Ohio, the resolution was laid on the table for the present.

The call of States for the introduction of bills and resolutions was resumed, and the following were introduced and referred:

By Seney of Ohio—To repeal the civil service law; also to retire the trade dollars.

By Wilkins of Ohio—To provide for the issue of circulating notes to national banking associations.

By McMillan of Texas—Requesting the President to give notice of the termination of the convention of 1875 with the Hawaiian Islands.

By Reagan of Texas—To incorporate the Atlantic & Pacific Ship Railway Company. [This is Eads' bill.]

By Stewart of Texas—To carry into operation the convention between the United States and Mexico.

Bills were introduced for the erection of public buildings at Roseburg, Oregon City and Portland, Oregon.

Before the conclusion of the call, the House adjourned.

AMERICAN.

Wired from Washington.

WASHINGTON, 6.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: James Shields, of Montana, to be collector of internal revenue for the District of Montana; to be postmaster, J. C. Morgan, at Kearney, Neb.

Land Commissioner Sparks has made a decision affecting the grant of lands within the conflicting limits of the Atlantic and Pacific and the branch line of the Southern Pacific roads in California, holding that the latter company has no legal claim to the lands embraced within the indemnity of the former. His decision is based upon a provision in the granting act of the Southern Pacific road that it shall in no way affect or impair the right, present or prospective, of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company or any other railroad company. The Commissioner holds that the right to the indemnity was a prospective right and although the Southern Pacific has constructed its road and the Atlantic & Pacific had not, still the lands not being granted to the Southern Pacific Company it can have no right to them. This decision affects odd numbered sections within an area of 600 square miles or about 250,000 acres.

There were 882 bills introduced in the House to-day. During the greater part of the session Speaker Carlisle was absent from the Chamber, the Chair being occupied by Springer or Wellborn, and the impression was that the Speaker was engaged in the final revision of his committee list. As far as was learned no changes have been made in the formation of the committee since yesterday morning, though some minor changes may be made before the announcement. It is the Speaker's intention to complete the call of States before naming the committees. Only two States and the Territories remain to be called, but the recognition of members who were absent on the recent bill days may occupy a couple of hours.

Mr. Seney of Ohio to-day introduced a bill in the House to amend the revised statutes relating to letter carriers so as to authorize the employment of one letter carrier in each town where the postal revenues are more than $7,000 and less than $10,000 per annum. Where the receipts exceed $10,000 the Postmaster General shall designate the number of the carriers to be employed.

In the Senate to-day Senator Van Wyck offered a petition of the National Labor League, praying that Lieut. Gen. Phillip Sheridan be made full General. He asked that it be printed in the *Record* and also be referred to the committee on military affairs. It was so ordered.

It is understood that Secretary Whitney is entirely satisfied with the seaworthiness of the *Dolphin*, as shown in the recent trip, and will formally accept the vessel as soon as certain preliminaries can be arranged. It is not thought necessary to have another sea trial.

Delegate Joseph of New Mexico will introduce in the House to-morrow a bill to provide for the organization of a regiment of volunteers in New Mexico and Arizona for the purpose of suppressing the outrages committed on settlers by hostile Indians.

The President to-day transmitted to Congress a draft of the bill formulated by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs intended to protect the timber on Indian lands from spoliation.

Storms and Floods.

LANCASTER, 6.—The flood in the Susquehanna reached Columbia this morning, and the rise is higher than for twenty years. The water is up to the back of the Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad, and the Pennsylvania and Tide Water Canal and river is one body of water. Fred Keller, a young man of Columbia, fell into the river this morning and was drowned.

Mauch Chunk, Pa., 6.—The Lehigh river and the creek that passes through the town were even and every cellar on Broadway was half full of water. The water in the Lehigh Valley building was four feet deep. Long before this the dam at Stroh's foundry gave way, and the raging torrent rushed through the streets. The merchants on Broadway were busy from one to five o'clock this morning carrying their goods from the basement to the upper floors. Matters were made worse in several parts of town by the walls of the creek giving away. In many cases not only were the cellars filled with water, but the contents of the rooms on the first floor were floating about. The trains are still running.

Denver, 6.—A snow storm, not unusually severe but general throughout the Rocky Mountain region, is raging. The snow blockade, caused by the drifting, and which has been confined to Kansas and Nebraska, delaying the Burlington, Kansas Pacific and Santa Fe trains from thirty-six to seventy-two hours, has been raised this evening. All trains have arrived and departed on time. Cattle men do not anticipate any loss of cattle. The wind drifted the snow, exposing plenty of grass to support the herds until the snow melts.

The Cattle.

KANSAS CITY, 6.—The *Times'* Springer, N. M. special says: It is feared that very heavy losses will occur among the cattle on the ranges in this region this winter. The cattle men, anticipating an open winter, have generally retained fewer men than usual, and on account of the recent storms the cattle are already many of them dying and drifting from their ranges.

Weston in Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, 6.—Milton Weston of Pittsburg, Pa., the refiner, who's Pittsburg special dispatch says had fled the country to escape imprisonment, having been convicted of being accessory to a murder, is at a hotel in this city. He says he has no intention of leaving the country, and will be in Pittsburg whenever wanted.

Fond of Travel.

CHICAGO, 6.—McDougall Foster, "the great American traveler," is in the county jail. Though not yet twelve years old, young Foster has the record of running away from home oftener and being locked up in more strange cities than any other juvenile known to the police. He has been to New York five times, and about two months ago was arrested in San Francisco while trying to hide away in the hold of a vessel bound for China. Mr. Foster was notified of his arrest, but refused to pay out any more money to bring him back, so McDougall was forced to make his own way home. He proved abundantly able to do this and some time ago turned up in Chicago just a little bit ragged as a result of roughing it for 6,000 miles.

Sarah Althea to be Married.

SAN FRANCISCO, 6.—It is announced to-night that Miss Sarah Althea Hill, plaintiff in the celebrated Sharon divorce case, will be married to-morrow morning at Stockton, California, to David S. Terry, ex-chief justice of the supreme court of California, her leading counsel in her proceedings for divorce. Terry is also renowned as the slayer of Senator Broderick in the famous duel between them.

Arrested.

LOWELL, Mass., 6.—State detectives arrested at Rutland, Vermont, yesterday, a young man named Charles H. Veo, for complicity with McNeill, the absconding president of the Lancaster National Bank, and have brought him back.

Tobacco Growers.

BUFFALO, 6.—A meeting of the prominent tobacco growers and dealers was held here to-day. All the New England States were represented; also New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. The conference agreed upon three propositions.

First—To ask Congress to levy a proper duty upon the whole sale of tobacco; not exempting any portion thereof.

Second—To cause the duty on unstemmed tobacco to be fixed at $1.50, and stemmed tobacco at $2.

Third—That the standard of taxation shall be upon the wrappers.

El Paso Items.

EL PASO, Texas, 6.—Work has been commenced on the El Paso, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad. A full corps of engineers are engaged locating the road from El Paso northward.

The temperature here for over a week past has been continuously below the freezing point. This is something unusual for this section.

Millinery Fail.

TORONTO, 6.—Brayley & McClurg, wholesale milliners, have failed, with liabilities estimated at $140,000.

FOREIGN.

Turkey's Poverty.

LONDON, 6.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Constantinople says: The financial difficulties of the Turkish government are increasing. Soldiers are clamoring for their pay. It is proposed to issue paper money. The dispatch also says a military council will instruct the commander on the Greek frontier to attack the Greeks if they make any hostile movement.

A Postal Train Burned.

ROME, 6.—A postal train from Milan to Verona took fire to-day. All the mail matter was destroyed. The officials jumped from the train and escaped unhurt.

Mothers know the benefit of Red Star Cough Cure. It contains no opiates.

HAGAN'S

Magnolia Balm

is a secret aid to beauty. Many a lady owes her freshness to it, who would rather not tell, and *you can't* tell.

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(Formerly with Seth Thomas Clock Co.)

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Forewarned

of danger by the condition of your blood, as shown in pimples, blotches, boils, or discolorations of the skin; or by a feeling of languor, induced, perhaps, by inactivity of the stomach, liver, and kidneys, you should take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It will renew and invigorate your blood, and cause the vital organs to properly perform their functions. If you suffer from

Rheumatism,

or Neuralgia, a few bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla will relieve and cure you. Alice Kendall, 218 Tremont st., Boston, Mass., writes: "I have been troubled with Neuralgia, pain in the side, and weakness, and have found greater relief from Ayer's Sarsaparilla than from any other remedy." J. C. Tolman, 336 Merrimack st., Lowell, Mass., writes: "In no other remedy have I ever found such a happy relief from Rheumatism as in

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Forearmed

with Ayer's Sarsaparilla, there need be no fear of Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Eczema, Catarrh, Liver troubles, or any of the diseases arising from Scrofulous taints in the blood. Geo. Garwood, Big Springs, Ohio, writes: "Ayer's Sarsaparilla has been used in my family for a number of years. I was a constant sufferer from

Dyspepsia,

but Ayer's Sarsaparilla effected a permanent cure. Seven years ago my wife was troubled with Goitre: two bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured her, and she has never had any return of the disease. I regard this preparation as the best medicine in use for the blood." B. Barnard Wair, 75 Adams st., Lynn, Mass., writes: "For many years I suffered terribly from Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Scrofula. Almost hopeless, I took Ayer's Sarsaparilla

and am a well man to-day." Be sure and get Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the most thorough and effective blood purifier. The best is the cheapest.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

For sale by all druggists. Price $1; six bottles for $5.

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"	" 6	-	138
"	" 7	-	861
"	" 8	-	1414
"	" 9	-	2026
"	" 10	-	319
"	" 11	-	1281
"	" 12	-	285
"	" 13	-	1941
"	" 14	-	1566
"	" 15	-	716
"	" 16	-	2145
"	" 17	-	2277
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THE THIRD TERM, AND SECOND Semester of the present academic year of the University will begin, Monday, January 11, inst., at 9 a. m., in the University building.

Besides all the studies of the Preparatory Course, beginning classes will be organized in Botany, Trigonometry, Civil Government, English Literature, Theory and Practice of Teaching, Modern History, Geology, Mental Science, and Mechanical and Architectural Drawing, together with a series of evening lectures on the subject of Law.

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