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AMERICAN.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

A Batch of Gossip from the Capital.

WASHINGTON, 4.—The ceremony of laying the corner stone and blessing the new St. Paul Roman Catholic Church was performed Sunday by Cardinal Gibbons, in the presence of a large assemblage.

The President to-day appointed James A. Hanlan, of Medina, New York, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-eighth district of New York (which includes Buffalo and Rochester) vice H. S. Pierce suspended.

It is stated officially at the War Department that nothing has been determined upon in regard to the surrender of Geronimo and that the Department is still lacking information upon which to base any action. General Miles' want of frankness in avowing at the outset that he had granted liberal terms to the captives is severely criticised. It is now understood that the instructions given to General Crook not to accept the surrender of the Apaches unless they came in without conditions, were transmitted to General Miles for his information and guidance. These instructions were inspired by a desire of the President to undertake a new policy of dealing with the

RENEGADE INDIAN MARAUDERS,

which policy contemplated their trial by the civil courts and their prompt punishment for crimes they had committed.

A requisition, it is understood, has already been made by the Governor of Arizona upon the Governor of Texas for a surrender of Geronimo for trial, but under the terms of surrender the President cannot permit the chief to be surrendered to either Governor. Gen. Miles has defenders among the authorities as well as critics, and it is urged in justification of his course that it is better to have the possession of the Indians, even if the opportunity of making an example of them to deter others from following in their footsteps be lost, than to permit them to go on indefinitely in their course of murder and destruction. There is a conflict of opinion and statement in respect to the condition of the Apaches when they came in. It has been said they were reduced to the lowest point of fatigue and privation and that their surrender was the result. This, in the absence of official information, is not everywhere credited.

Officers who know the Apaches will assert that the kind of life they have been leading latterly is their natural state; that the women accompanied them everywhere and that children were born and thrived, while the troops were in hot pursuit. In short that the savages were as well prepared when they surrendered for continuing their raids as they were a year ago. The surrender and cessation of hostilities is said to be

A SAD BLOW

to a certain class of whites upon both sides of the line—men who made merchandise out of the misfortune of the settlers, and secured valuable mining and ranch properties for a fraction of their value in consequence of the terror inspired by the savages, and who would have supplied the latter with means to carry on their murderous work indefinitely.

Lieutenant Gatewood, the officer to whom the Indians first surrendered, has not yet been heard from through any channel with respect to the conditions granted to the prisoners.

Some anxiety is felt at the Department of Agriculture over the failure of the State and local authorities to fully co-operate with the Department in its efforts to stamp out pleuro-pneumonia. The fund at the disposal of the Department for the supression of contagious disease among cattle, was estimated to be $100,000 and the heavy expenses of the last few weeks have made serious inroads on the appropriation. The quarantine at Chicago is maintained at a daily cost of $150. Commissioner Colman, speaking of the operations of the Department at Chicago says: "There seems to have been a total failure on the part of the State authorities to destroy

THE INFECTED ANIMALS,

Unless some action in that line is taken, a very large sum of money will have been expended simply in quarantining cattle and animals still on hand."

Attorney General Garland, who returned to the city Saturday night, resumed his duties at the Department of Justice to-day.

Last year the Department of Agriculture began to experiment in a small way, at Ottawa, Kansas, with the diffusion sugar-making process as applied to sorghum cane. Instead of crushing the cane, as in the sugar cane process, it was shaved off in minute slices, and the sucrose, or sugar-yielding sap, extracted by streams of water. The results obtained were so encouraging that the field of operations was removed to Fort Scott this year, and with a largely increased plant. The experiments are now in progress on a scale of some magnitude. To-day a telegram was received from Prof. Wiley, the chemist of the Department, who is in charge of the works, announcing the complete success of the experiments. The telegram states that syrup has been obtained from the sorghum cane of a light color, good flavor, and crystallizing well. There was a complete extraction of sucrose in six of the cells of the battery. Commissioner Colman is very much elated at the

RESULTS OF THE EXPERIMENTS,

and regards them as of great value from an economical point of view. In the process now used in the South there is a loss of nearly 50 per cent. of the saccharine matter contained in the cane, while the experiments at Fort Scott show an absolute extraction of all the sugar.

A general distribution of the new one dollar silver certificates began to-day and will be continued until the demand, which is very great, has been entirely supplied. The notes are now being printed at the rate of 30,000 a day. The new two dollar silver certificates will not be ready for issue for two weeks yet.

The Treasury Department has published a statement showing the population, net revenue and net expenditures of the Government for the last fiscal year, with the per capita of revenues and expenditures. The population is given at 58,420,000, and the net revenue at $336,439,717, being a per capita of $5.76, or .06 greater than the fiscal year of 1885. The expenditures were $242,483,138—a per capita of $4.15, or .24 less than that of the previous year.

The President resumed his afternoon receptions to-day and received about 200 callers.

J. S. Hauser, Governor of Montana Territory, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, concerning the condition and

PROGRESS OF MONTANA

during the present year, says: "Agriculture has been almost a failure, certainly not over half a crop having been raised. The long continued drouth, lasting for three months, and the fact that the fall of snow last winter was less than half the usual amount, resulted in drying up many of the streams. It has been difficult, therefore, to procure the necessary water for irrigation, without which it is impossible to raise crops in this Territory. A great portion of our many valleys along the larger streams and rivers will not be utilized for agricultural purposes until there has been a proper system of irrigating canals built. Irrigating canals, however, are expensive and their construction will be greatly retarded, if not indefinitely postponed, if the desert land act is repealed."

"But the most serious of all losses, the full extent of which it is impossible as yet to estimate," says the report, "is that of our natural grasses—our sole dependence for vast herds of cattle, horses, sheep and other stock, both winter and summer. Our ranges are almost bare or so nearly so that our stock is in poor condition for winter, and should it prove long and severe, great loss must inevitably follow. In anticipation of such an event, some of our large stock owners are driving their herds north to the

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

It is a matter of such urgent importance that I would urge upon your department to secure by friendly interposition the privilege on such terms as may seem just, for some portion of our stock men, who can best avail themselves thereof, to pasture their herds during the coming winter on the extensive Indian reservations north of the Missouri river and those south of the Yellowstone river. I cannot too seriously urge upon your immediate attention this suggestion to avoid or lessen the danger that threatens so important an interest as that of our stock, whose numbers and value have been steadily increasing until it represents a vast aggregate of wealth, probably fifty million dollars. On the basis of an estimate made last year, counting the large natural increase of last spring, and the large importation before the drouth began, our cattle must now number 1,500,000 head, horses 130,000 head, and sheep 2,000,000."

The Governor estimates the permanent population of the Territory at 120,000, an increase of about 10,000 during the year. On the subject of transportation the Governor says: "This question underlies all others in the development of Montana. Railroads are more important to us and our industries than any other portion of the United States."

THE PRODUCTS OF THE MINES

of the Territory for the past year are estimated as follows: Gross value—Gold, $3,450,000; silver, $9,600,000; copper, $8,000,000; lead, $1,250; total, $22,300,000.

The Governor discusses the silver legislation at some length, and says the necessity of the free coinage of silver with gold is growing more evident. The Governor makes various recommendations in the way of legislation for the good of the Territory.

The new letter sheet envelopes have met with such favor at twenty-seven postoffices at which they were placed on sale, and the Postoffice Department has been so importuned by other postoffices which did not have them, that it has been decided to extend them to a great number of other large offices throughout the country. Under the present arrangement it will never be possible to extend their sale to all offices, nor to small fourth-class places, because it would entail too much trouble in keeping an extra set of books, which would be necessary. The company supplying the sheets undertakes all the risks of transportation.

Auditor Williams, of the Treasury, has brought suit against the sureties of the late F. P. Burmester, pension agent at Philadelphia in 1867, for a deficit of $17,000 in his accounts. Burmester died in 1869.

The Coal Case.

HARRISBURG, Pa., 4.—Attorney General Cassidy, will be in Harrisburg on Wednesday or Thursday when he will take preliminary steps against the coal pool men. A bill in equity will be filed to restrain the several corporations from entering into the combination.

Pittsburg, 4.—George A. Jenks, Assistant United States Attorney General, was in the city to-day en route to his home in Jefferson county. In an interview relative to Governor Pattison's letter to Attorney General Cassidy regarding the alleged lawlessness of the railroad corporations in entering into combinations detrimental to the public interests, Jenks says: "I think Governor Pattison is right. There is a Constitutional law to remedy the evils he sets forth. It may take some time to bring about the change, but Governor Pattison is pursuing the right course, and it must come. I have no hesitation in saying that the railroad companies, if they are doing what the Governor says they are in his letter to Cassidy, are acting in violation of law."

The Knights.

RICHMOND, 4.—In the Knights of Labor Convention to-day, the race issue raised when Delegate Ferrell was refused admittance to the hotel and his white brother delegates of District 49, New York, refused to go there without him, has appeared in another shape. The Knights of Richmond arranged for a parade tournament and ball next Monday, in honor of the visiting Knights, and a committee of arrangements was appointed. When the Farrell question arose, it became a problem how the ball could be given without bringing up the question in a new and more vexatious shape. It is contrary to local customs and prejudices to have blacks and whites at a ball. If at a Knights of Labor ball both be admitted to the hall, many white Knights here would refuse to attend; if in separate halls, the visiting Knights, especially after Powderly's redeclaration of the principles of equality of races to-day, might refuse invitations. Another complication springs from the fact that Wm. H. Mullen, Master Workman of the Richmond District, is a candidate for Congress and his influence is strong with the committee. If it is decided to admit the whites and negroes to the same ball, many of his white supporters would abandon him. The Committee on Arrangements held a meeting this evening, and at an early hour this morning had not decided what to do. Pending a settlement of the question, efforts are being made to keep secret from the visiting Knights the fact of its existence. It is thought possible that it may result in leaving the ball out of the programme of the day's entertainment.

A Defaulter.

NEW YORK, 4.—It is rumored in Brooklyn that Col. De Besaise, (who died a few days ago), the late chief clerk in the stamp department of the Brooklyn postoffice, is found to be a defaulter to a large amount. It is believed he committed suicide.

Friday last Colonel W. H. De Besaise, late chief stamp clerk in the Brooklyn postoffice, died suddenly. It was rumored to-day that there was a defalcation in his department, traceable to the time when he was chief clerk, and that he had committed suicide. The Coroner held an inquest over the remains to-day and the verdict was that he had died of cerebral apoplexy, presumably superinduced or hastened by anxiety. All of the officials in a position to know about the matter are very reticent. This much, however, has been gleaned: Three packages of stamps, containing 50,000 stamps each, which were turned over to the new postmaster as two cent stamps, have been discovered to be one cent stamps, making a shortage of $1,500; that there had been erasures and changes in the books; that Colonel De Besaise was called on by the postoffice inspectors to explain the matter; that he said that there had been two deficiencies in the accounts of the office, one for $2,000, and one for $1,500, which had been rectified, the money having been put up. There were various other rumors, but none of them could be traced to a reliable source.

The Fire Record.

NEW YORK, 4.—The September fire record in the United States and Canada, according to the estimate of the New York *Daily Commercial Bulletin*, was $6,500,000, a slight decrease from the average September loss of previous years.

The "Anchoria."

The steamship *Anchoria* of the Anchor Line steamers has not yet arrived. She left Glasgow Sept. 16th and stopped at Londonderry to take on 132 passengers. In all, she had about 450 passengers on board, and was due here on Wednesday last. The company's officials profess to believe nothing has occurred beyond the breaking down of some machinery. This would necessitate the steamer having to resort to her sails.

Store Pay Don't Go.

PITTSBURG, Pa., 4.—In the State Supreme Court, which met here to-day, Justice Gordon decided that the store order system, under the act of June 29, 1881, was unconstitutional and void, inasmuch as by it persons are prevented from making their own contracts. In his opinion Judge Gordon says:

"The act is an infringement alike of the rights of an employer and employe, and it is an insulting attempt to put the laborer under legislative tutelage, which is not only degrading to his manhood, but subservient to his rights as a citizen of the United States."

The decision was rendered in the case of Gadchailds & Co. vs. Frank Weigman, of Northumberland County. The judgment of the lower court was reversed and a new trial ordered. The decision caused a great deal of comment in labor circles to-day. Thos. A. Armstrong, of the *Labor Tribune*, advises every labor organization in the state to make a determined fight against the store order system.

John Costello, president of the Pittsburg Miners' Association, said: "The decision will be startling news to the miners. They must necessarily begin a warfare against the pernicious system."

Imbibiting Cattle.

ST. PAUL, Minn., 4.—A Winnipeg special to the *Pioneer Press* says: Some days ago, the customs officers at Lethbridge in Macleod District seized a herd of 1,600 cattle belonging to the Northern Montana Cattle Company and regularly in transit for Chicago via the Canadian Pacific. Being unacquainted with the system of shipping American cattle, he finally accepted the Cattle Company's bond for $30,000 and allowed the cattle to be shipped. The Canadian Pacific Railway has taken the matter up and his action will be investigated at Chicago.

A Bull Fight.

CITY OF MEXICO, 4.—At a largely attended bull fight which took place near here yesterday, six bulls and six horses were killed. Two picadors were gored, but not fatally. Crowded wagons went to the scene of the fight, which was outside the Federal district, where such spectacles are forbidden.

FOREIGN.

Churchill's Success.

LONDON, 4.—The *Times* commenting on the success of Lord Randolph Churchill in the new Ministry says, he has so far disappointed the partisan opposition, which has been eagerly watching to catch him in some indiscrete sally or untimely sarcasm. "It is satisfactory," it adds, "to find Lord Randolph Churchill's eminent capacity for political affairs now displayed without levity of purpose or recklessness of diction."

Resigned.

BERLIN, 4.—Herr Bucher, Chief Counselor of the legation in the office of the Imperial Chancellor, and for the past twenty years Prince Bismarck's most useful assistant in the management of German political affairs and author of many of the Chaucellor's state papers, has resigned.

Ejectment.

DUBLIN, 4.—Major Maxwell, of Tinnebrogue, County Down, has issued 120 ejectment notices.

The Socialists.

BERLIN, 4.—The Government authorities are redoubling their efforts for the repression of Socialism and are taking special steps to prevent the spread of Socialistic doctrines in the army. Orders have been issued that workmen employed at the barracks must be furnished with a permit indicating the particular door by which they shall enter and leave, and in all cases they will be watched by a squad of soldiers to prevent their holding communication with the troops. The Socialists have made a great stride at Chemnitz, where they have obtained the election of three members of their party to the Chamber of Commerce. This is the first time the Socialists have elected any of their number to the Chamber of Commerce.

The Reichstag.

BERLIN, 4.—The newspapers announce that the Reichstag will meet November 18th. An exciting session is expected over the government's demand that the credit for the military shall be defective in times of peace for an indefinite period, instead of as hitherto for seven years. The Liberals who have always considered a seven years' credit excessive and have wanted it reduced to three years, will strenuously oppose it.

The Pope Intercedes.

ROME, 4.—The Pope, through the Papal nuncio at Madrid, has asked the Queen of Spain to pardon General Villacampa, who led the recent revolt, and the officers who were associated with him in the uprising, from the sentences of death which have been passed on all of them.

Royal Marriage.

DRESDEN, 4.—The Princess Maria Josepha, niece of King Albert Frederick of Saxony, was married here yesterday to Arch-Duke Otto, nephew of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria. The Princess renounced for herself and her descendants all right of succession to the throne of Saxony.

Parnell Denounced.

LONDON, 4.—In a letter Mr. Chamberlain denounces the Parnell bill as "a dishonest piece of party tactics, intended to divide the Liberal Unionists and to provoke agitation in Ireland."

"It is probable," he says, "that the influence of these well-paid patriots will collapse in the face of the determination of the people of Great Britain not to yield another inch to the vile conspiracy, supported by outrage and assassination."

Lawyers Indignant.

BELFAST, 4.—The commissioners appointed to investigate the circumstances causing and attending the recent riots met to-day. All the barristers engaged to attend the investigation, excepting two, insisted on an adjournment for a few minutes—fifteen at least—in order to decide on what course to adopt. Justice Day refused to grant the adjournment, saying it would be a waste of time. The Justice then, despite the protests of the barristers, proceeded to examine the witnesses, whereupon the barristers present rose and left the court room in a procession, taking their bags, briefs and books with them. Several solicitors, priests and Orangemen interested in the investigation followed the barristers. Barrister O'Shaughnessy said he was indignant at Justice Day's conduct, and added: "The Irish Bar is not used to such treatment."

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION MEETING.

The usual monthly meeting of the officers and teachers of the Sunday Schools of Salt Lake Stake were held in the Social Hall on Monday evening, October 4th, 1886, Stake Superintendent John C. Cutler presiding.

The 14th Ward Sunday School choir, under the leadership of Brother Henry Gardner, rendered some excellent music at the opening of the meeting.

Prayer was offered by Elder Geo. H. Taylor.

The choir sang, "Scatter the Gems of the Beautiful."

The minutes of the September meeting were read, corrected and accepted.

All the city wards were well represented, as also were the schools of Farmers' Ward and North Point.

Assistant C. F. Wilcox, of the 14th Ward school, read a very able and valuable paper, showing the manner in which the most good could be accomplished in our meetings. His address was full of valuable hints and suggestions, evincing thought and reflection.

The congregation, under Brother Thos. McIntyre, sang "Give us Room that We May Dwell," from the Union Music Book.

Sister Nellie Colebrook had a portion of her primary class in attendance, who answered questions and sang in a very creditable manner.

Supt. H. P. Richards said he was always on hand before 10 o'clock on Sunday mornings to receive his teachers. Order and punctuality were taught and good results had been obtained.

"Let Love Abound," was sung by the congregation.

Brother Evan Stephens reported that over 600 pupils had attended his classes, but 400 was about the average attendance. He asked the superintendents of the different schools to see that the children attend regularly, or appoint others to fill their places. If any from the country schools can make it convenient to attend, they will be made welcome. They should be supplied with music books. The pupils are now prepared to sing "Gladly Meeting," "Welcome, Welcome, Sabbath Morning," and "All Things Beautiful;" and have in preparation, "Rock of My Refuge," "We Want to See the Temple," and "Song of the Seasons." They should all sing alto.

Stake Supt. Cutler said he had visited one of Brother Stephens' practices, and was very well pleased with the progress made. He endorsed Brother Richards' plan of being on hand to receive the teachers, and said the teachers should be on hand to receive the scholars and set them a good example. Our meetings, he said, had been instructive and much good had been accomplished.

The meeting was adjourned to Monday Nov. 1st, at 7 o'clock.

The Fifteenth Ward will furnish part of the exercises for the next meeting.

The pieces to be sung by the congregation are "My Own Home" and "When Shall We Meet Thee?" from the Union music book.

Benediction by Asst. Supt. T. E. Taylor.

D. R. LYON,
Ass't. Sec'y.

HEALTH HINTS, ETC.

COMPILED BY MAC.

SOUPS.

Soups are a wholesome and nutritious addition to dinners, when they are properly cooked and not too thin. It is advisable to always eat bread in connection with soup, as mastication is an essential aid to digestion. If meat is used in making soup it should not be fat, and ought to be soaked in salt water for an hour, to extract the blood, before putting it in the pot. However, it is not necessary to use meat in soups, they can be made equally as good without it.

For "stock," instead of the usual meat foundation, boil a pound of fresh wheat bran in a gallon of water. Stir it into cold water and let it boil slowly for two hours. Strain through a linen cloth, and store for use. If it has to be kept several days, add a little salt and a few pepper corns a half hour before straining.

Take as much of the "stock" as requisite, and combine with it any of the following articles, according to taste: Barley, rice, whole peas, split peas, beans, crushed or cracked wheat, hominy, crushed oats, or coarse oat meal, macaroni, vermicill, onions, turnips, leeks, carrots, celery, (roots, stalks, leaves, or seed,) lettuce, parsley spinach, cabbage, kale, potatoes, tomatoes, onions browned in butter, stale bread, toast, cream or milk.

Peas, or other articles requiring a long time to cook, should be boiled first, and the other things desired added afterwards, according to the time necessary for each of them. Barley is one of the easiest digested, and most nourishing, of the articles recommended.

Condiments may be used in soups, but nearly all such things render food less wholesome; they should, therefore not be cooked with it, but be added by the individuals eating it, according to their respective likings. Butter, salt, pepper, vinegar, catsup, Worcester sauce, curry, lemon juice and sugar are some of the "tasty" but nonessential condiments; the two last named are the least objectionable.

Fear not the sting of the mosquito. St. Jacobs Oil takes it away. It conquers pain.

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.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
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MOP, SCRUBBING BRUSH
AND
SELF WRINGER!
The best in the market to SAVE LABOR, and to do the SCRUBBING and MOPPING QUICKLY. It also saves GOING ON THE HANDS and KNEES. JUST THE THING TO SUIT THE LADIES.
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MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING
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STABLES,
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