DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. XVIII. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 17, 1885. NO. 47.

CHICAGO TRADE.

CHICAGO SCALE CO.
161 S. Jefferson St., Chicago.
2 Ton Wagon Scale, $40. 3 Ton, $50.
4 Ton $60, Beam Box included
240 lb. Farmer's Scale, $5.
"Little Detective" 4oz. to 25 lb., $3.
FORGES, TOOLS, Etc.
Best Forge Made for Light Work, $10
40lb. Anvil and Kit of Tools, $10
Farmers save time and money doing odd jobs.
Blowers, Anvils, Vises and other articles. Lists Free.

USE THE BEST!
Fairbank's Fine Family Soaps.

THERE IS NO ECONOMY IN BUYING anything solely because it is CHEAP, but when you can get the BEST at the price of the poorer article it is clear to your advantage to purchase.

Fairbank's Fine Family
SOAPS
Are undoubtedly the very best in the market. If you have any doubt as to this fact, try the Soaps and you will be convinced. They are made of the finest materials and prepared skillfully.

WHITE STAR
Is now celebrated all over the country, and is in every respect strictly first class. It is easy on the hands and lasts wonderfully when being used.
We also make the following well known brands, all of which are highly recommended
LAKESIDE, BRILLIANT, GOLDEN WEST, STANDARD, JEWEL, OLD GERMAN, ALHAMBRA, SPANISH CASTILE.
EXTRA AMERICAN FAMILY.
☞ Samples of any of our Soaps always furnished when desired.
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Chicago, Ill.

M. S. VANDEUSEN, WM. LEIMBERT.
JOHN C. NEEMES & CO.,
MANUFACTURING
CONFECTIONERS,
28, 30, 32, & 34 MICHIGAN AVENUE,
CHICAGO.
Goods are kept by Z. C. M. I., its Branch Stores and dealers generally in the Territory.
d 108 1 y

HAZARD POWDER
Office, 62 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. B. CLAWSON, Agent.

L. H. RUMSEY M'F'G CO.,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
PUMPS AND FIRE ENGINES,
Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead, Gas Pipes, Plumbers' and Steam Fitters' Brass Goods, Belting, Hose and Packing.
Agricultural Implements,
FENCE WIRE, BARBED WIRE, FENCING, Etc., Etc.
806 NORTH SECOND ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

SAPONIFIER
Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye for FAMILY SOAP MAKING. Directions accompany each can for making Hard, Soft and Toilet Soap quickly. It is full weight and strength. Ask your grocer for
SAPONIFIER, and take no other.
PENN'A SALT MANUF'G CO., Philadelphia.

STAR HORSE NAILS,
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 CO.,
CHICAGO.
For Sale by Z. C. M. I. and its Branch Stores. d108 1y

ESTABLISHED 1850.
Palmer, Fuller & Co.,
Wholesale Manufacturers of
SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS,
MOULDING,
Mantels, Pews, Church Finish, Stairs, Stair Building, Balusters, Newels, Etc
CHICAGO, Ill.
Our Goods are constantly kept in Stock by the largest Lumber Dealers in Salt Lake City and Ogden. Price Lists and Moulding Books sent free upon application
d103 1y

Peterson's Meat Market.
PETERSON & WEST,
BUTCHERS.
☞ SAUSAGE A SPECIALTY. ☜
Family Trade Solicited. Order by Telephone 24 WEST, FIRST SOUTH STREET.

HAYNES & SON,
Steam Boiler Makers,
LARD & OIL TANKS, COOLERS, KETTLES, PANS, ETC.
Shop, 1½ Blocks East of Depot,
P. O. Box, 525, - Salt Lake City.
General Repairing Done Promptly.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
Refer to any Work done by us with pleasure

GEO. M. SCOTT & CO
— DEALER IN —
Hardware, Iron, Steel.
Stoves, Tinware,
Mill Findings,
Miners' and Blacksmith Tools
— ETC. —
54 & 56 MAIN ST., S. L. CITY, UTAH
d 42y

NEW YORK TRADE

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 multitudes of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders.
Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, New York.

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.

BRINCKERHOFF, TURNER & CO.,
109 Duane St., New York.
Manufacturers of and Dealers in COTTON SAIL DUCK, "Woodberry," Druid Mills, "POLHEMUS" and other favorite brands, all numbers—Hard, Medium and Soft.
DUCK FOR OVERALLS, BLUE, BROWN, OR IN THE GREY
COTTON CANVASS of all numbers—14 to 150 inches wide, for Deck, Car, Trunk and Wagon Coverings, Machine Aprons and for 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.

PECK BROTHERS & CO.,
Manufacturers of
BRASS & PLATED WORK FOR WATER, GAS & STEAM.
JOBBERS IN
PLUMBERS MATERIALS,
72 Beekman Street,
NEW YORK.
Refer by permission to David James, Salt Lake City.

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

SALT LAKE CITY BREWERY
TO OUR PATRONS:
We are now selling our favorite Beer in
Four and Eight Gallon Kegs,
AT
At $1.75 and $3.50 Each
TO THE FAMILY TRADE.
☞ Orders will be promptly attended to and delivery made to any part of the City.
MORITZ & CULLEN,
New Proprietors.

JOSEPH E. TAYLOR
PIONEER
UNDERTAKER of UTAH.
No. 283 FIRST SOUTH STREET
TELEPHONE No. 70.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT I have not changed my place of business, neither have I any connection with any other firm, but can be found night or day at the old stand to promptly and efficiently fill all orders entrusted to my care. Telegraph Orders answered by return train.
☞ SEXTON'S OFFICE in same building. d 86 tf

OVERLAND HOUSE,
South of Walker House,
Main St., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Better accomodations at Less Rates than any other Hotel in the City.
TERMS, $1.00 to $1.75 PER DAY,
ACCORDING TO ROOM.
W. A. PITT, Proprietor.
☞ Take the Street Cars that pass to and from the Depot, and pay no attention to Canvassers for other Houses. d&s

FOX & SYMONS'
— NEW —
PHOTOGRAPHIC PARLOR,
322 MAIN STREET,
OPPOSITE ST. JAMES HOTEL,
OPEN MONDAY, OCT. 27th.

DISCOURSE

BY

APOSTLE GEORGE TEASDALE,

DELIVERED

At the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday Afternoon, January 11th, 1885.

REPORTED BY JOHN IRVINE.

SINCE the last time I had the privilege of worshiping in this house I have had the opportunity, in company with Bro. F. M. Lyman, of making a tour through the Southern wards and Stakes of this Territory, and I must say, though it was my first visit to several places, that I have enjoyed my labors exceedingly. I appreciated my association with the Saints, who are striving in their weakness to establish the righteousness of God upon the earth. I was treated with the greatest kindness. It is impossible for us to be associated as we are in a great work—a work that from the beginning has been opposed by the world—without feeling the greatest admiration for men and women who are filled with the spirit of integrity, who manifest a love for God and for the principles of righteousness, that is surprising in the day and age in which we live when righteousness is so unpopular. I had always been given to understand that I was living in an enlightened age in the blaze of the Gospel; that we had passed from the dark ages and were living in an enlightened age, among educated people; that the Gospel of the Son of God was being promulgated in all nations, and that we had the Bible for a guide, so that we need not be mistaken. This being the case, it is something very curious—I often think so in my reflections—that men and women are to-day in the penitentiary, doomed to associate with the worst class of villains, because they believe in God. The same principle that exalted Abraham and made him the "friend of God," because he believed God and obeyed Him to-day is considered a crime; for men and women who manifest that they have the faith of Abraham by doing the works of Abraham are considered fit subjects to be placed among murderers and the worst class of characters. Some time if 50 years ago, any man had said that the time would come when the doctrine of Christ should be so unpopular that those who believed God, and who practiced the principles that lead to endless lives, would be incarcerated in dungeons, he would have been considered slightly insane. It has been the boast of the nation to which we are attached, that wherever the glorious flag waved it was a source of consolation to the people of all nations to know that there was a spot on earth that was the land of the free and the home of the brave. With a Constitution that is the admiration of all nations and peoples, nobody would have ever thought for a moment that the circumstances that we see to-day, and the facts that we are in possession of, would ever be recorded upon the pages of American history, and they never would have been had the spirit of patriotism that dwelt in the bosoms of those who consecrated their lives, their sacred honor, and their all, for the establishment of a spot on earth that should be indeed the land of the free, and the home of the brave, been manifested to-day. No brave man would ever interfere with another man's religion. It is all that I have. My hope, my joy. Take my religion away and I am a beggar of the poorest kind. If I am wrong show me my wrong; I am open to conviction. I embraced the doctrine taught by the Latter-day Saints because I believed that it was true, and that it promised to me something more than I was in possession of. The humble man that brought the glad tidings of the restoration of the Gospel told me that if I would appeal to God who dwells in the heavens, and would appeal honestly, He would give me light and intelligence, and that if I would obey the Gospel I should be put in possession of knowledge that it was true; that I would learn that Joseph Smith was no false prophet, but a true prophet sent of God; that holy angels, holding keys of power and authority, had visited the earth for the express purpose of restoring the Priesthood of God, that the Gospel might be taught in power and authority in all nations preparatory to the coming of the Son of Man, which is nigh at our doors. Wishing to be kind to myself; wishing to understand if there was any truth in all these things, I went where we should all go—to the throne of grace, and asked God the Eternal Father, in the name of Jesus Christ, that if the testimonies I had heard were true, that I might have a knowledge of the same; that I was willing to embrace the Gospel provided that it was true and it would guarantee the excellency of knowledge that was promised me if I would seek wisdom at His hands and obey. I asked that if it was the truth I might know it; because if any man desired eternal life I did; if any man desired to serve God I did; if any man desired the remission of his sins I did; and consequently I went to that source that I would presume all intelligent men and women would appeal to when a message of the kind that came unto us through the prophet Joseph Smith was sounded in our ears. I obtained that knowledge, and I have endeavored faithfully to bear my testimony wherever I have been, and under whatever circumstances I have been placed. And I have never taken any step but what I have appealed to the same source, believing as I do in the Gospel of Christ, believing as I do in the Bible, and believing that the James meant what he said when he stated: "If any of you lack wisdom let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally and upbraideth not; and it shall be given him." I went forth in the simplicity of my heart believing God would answer my prayer. He did so, and from that day to this I have had, in my associations with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, a living testimony of the truth of this work, and the closer I live to the requirements and to the principles that have been enunciated, and are continually enunciated, by inspired men, the greater the happiness and peace I enjoy. Do I wish to interfere with the rights and privileges of anybody? God forbid. Do I wish to do anything that would be a reproach to this nation? God forbid. The course that the Latter-day Saints are taking is an honor to the nation. It is an honor to this country. That God our Eternal Father selected men who had been born, and raised on this soil to usher in the dispensation of the fulness of times. It certainly ought to be a source of joy to all men who are honest in heart, and who desire to obtain eternal life, to know that the keys are turned by which they can obtain the same. But as it was in the days of Christ so it is to-day. The world by wisdom know not God: and the course that they are taking to-day in fighting against the principles of righteousness is a shocking record to make upon the pages of history. Can a false religion benefit me? Can man-made systems benefit me? Can I obtain the remission of my sins and the gift of the Holy Ghost through uninspired men? I think not. I have no guarantee for that inside or outside of the lids of the Bible.

In my travels among the Latter-day Saints circumstances have arisen that have caused me some reflection, more especially with regard to prayer. It might not be believed that among the people who profess to be Latter-day Saints there are those who neglect prayer. We have had to ask young men, sometimes, that were Elders and who had been reccommended to be Seventies, if they prayed, and in telling us the truth, they have stated that they did sometimes. I never should have doubted for a moment that there was anybody professing to be a Latter-day Saint who did not pray. I cannot understand it. I was inducted into the Kingdom of God by prayer, and I have been sustained by the Almighty Father by prayer ever since that day. I do not pray for form sake: I pray because I earnestly desire to have the fellowship of the Holy Ghost. I cannot understand how anybody can pray for forms sake, although I have almost been led to believe that we do so on a great many times and occasions, and I will give you my reasons for so thinking. What is the idea, after singing, of one of the brethren standing up here to open this meeting by prayer? Is he not our spokesman, the mouthpiece, and should we not while he utters the sentences, have those sentences pass through our minds in a prayer as a congregation, and when he has finished it endorse the same by saying "amen?" What is the meaning of "amen?" So be it. Well, I noticed to-day that there were few "amens." Why is this? Did we not endorse the prayer? Did we not sanction it? I should think if we did we would naturally say "amen"—so let it be. But I will tell you what I am afraid of—I am afraid of the Latter-day Saints getting into a form of religion, and being no better off than their neighbors,—or getting into the habit of going to meeting and hearing the singing and praying and the discourse without their having any influence whatever upon our minds any more than perchance to criticise. I cannot understand how that kind of a worship can be acceptable to God. If I understand it He requires our hearts, and he desires when we pray that we mean what we say. What is the meaning of prayer? Why, it is to earnestly ask something that we require with all our hearts. All who are in fellowship of the Holy Ghost will ask God for His Spirit to be in their hearts in all their business relations, even, that they might not soil their hands, but keep them clean and their hearts pure that they might merit His approbation. The Lord Jesus Christ encouraged His disciples to pray—to pray without ceasing. Upon one occasion He spoke a parable on this very subject that men ought always to pray and not faint. And I think if any people on the face of the earth ought to pray it certainly should be the Latter-day Saints; for we have no friends on the earth. All the friendship that we can depend upon is in God our Eternal Father who controls the actions of all men, and who allows men to go to a certain extent that they may prove before the heavens their corrupt hearts and what they would do if they were permitted; that every man through the agency that God has given him may manifest himself before God, before the heavens, and before all mankind as to the spirit he is of in the record that he makes. The Savior said there was a certain judge, "which feared not God, neither regarded man: And there was a widow in that city; and she came unto him saying, avenge me of mine adversary. And he would not for a while: but afterward he said within himself, though I fear not God, nor regard man; yet because this widow troubleth me, I will avenge her, lest by her continual coming she weary me." This was the parable that the Lord Jesus gave the people when persuading them "to pray, and not to faint." "And the Lord said, hear what the unjust judge saith. And shall not God avenge his own elect, which cry day and night unto him, though he bear long with them? I tell you that he will avenge them speedily. Nevertheless, when the son of man cometh shall he find faith on the earth." We as people should certainly be a prayerful people, and I would venture to say that if we were not, if we depended upon our own strength, the time will come when we will fail. I cannot understand how in a well ordered house family prayer can be dispensed with. I cannot understand how it is that men understanding the responsibility that rests upon them, understanding their own weakness and insufficiency, understanding the blessing that God our Eternal Father has promised unto us through our faithfulness, should consider that they can do without God. Why, it seems to me that in every well regulated family the head thereof should gather His wives and children around him and bow at the altar, even the family altar, and offer unto God thanksgiving and praise for His protecting care and to entreat Him for His Spirit, that we might be led by its counsels, that He might not suffer us to be led into temptation, but that He would deliver us from evil. And I do not consider that this duty is all the time upon the head of the house. I consider that his family should take a part in family prayer. I do not consider it necessary for the man to be the mouthpiece all the time. I think it is just as acceptable to God our Eternal Father for the wife to take her part in prayer, and for the boys and girls to take their part in the same exercise. It seems to me there is something very shocking that young men should be allowed to grow up until they are about twenty years of age and have it to say that their father never asked them to pray in the family circle. We expect our wives to be associated with the Relief Societies, and certainly they should know how to pray. We expect our young men to be associated with Young Men's Associations, and they certainly should know how to pray. We expect our children to be associated with the Primary Associations, and they certainly should know how to pray. We do them an injustice when we do not divide up the honors in prayer in this way. It is requisite that all should take their turn in prayer, and I do not think it should be done for forms sake. It should be the expression of glad hearts, understanding the great blessings that have been conferred upon us through the light and intelligence of the Gospel, and feeling glad that we are not under the condemnation of priestcraft, but that we have the privilege of priesthood; that we are not led by false teachers who have no authority and who know not the way of life and salvation, but that God has given unto us true teachers, inspired by him, that His people may learn of His ways and walk in His paths. And I believe in the counsel of the Savior when He advised His disciples to pray for their enemies. If there are people on the face of the earth who ought to be prayed for it is our enemies. I would pray the Eternal Father that He would have mercy upon them, that He would enlighten their minds that they might understand they were fighting against the truth; I would plead before Him that they might be prevented from making the dreadful record that they are making against themselves; I would plead that the Lord would be merciful unto them, that they might be converted as we are converted. Who converted us? The Spirit of God. What do we know only as we are taught of God, and what can they know of the true faith only as they are taught of God. The Lord Jesus Christ, in His dying agonies, and the martyrs Stephen filled with the Spirit of His master, said "Father, forgive them for they know not what they do." Lord, lay not this sin to their charge! Behold the unbounded love and charity that were in the breast of the Savior and His servant Stephen. We should have this same Spirit. It is a most awful thing to die in ones sins. It is most awful to be classed with those who misrepresent, who are called in the Bible liars, who are to have their portion in the lake of fire and brimstone, which is the second death. When I think that men of professed intelligence will stoop to such dishonorable means to bring trouble upon innocent people, I think they ought to be prayed for that God would have mercy upon them, that He would convert them from the error of their ways, that they might not be blotted out from the book of remembrance and become subject to the second death. I think common humanity should inspire us to pray for them. They are the children of God, and they are in the image of God, they are our brethren and sisters, children of the same parent; and it is a duty we owe to God and to mankind to pray that the Lord may have mercy upon sinners. I also believe that we should pray for the Chief Magistrate of this nation. We should pray that He might be inspired of God, and be a blessing to the nation in his integrity to the constitution. I believe we should pray that God might overturn, and displace the wicked, and put in righteous men who would repeal the unrighteous acts and laws that have been passed, and thus demonstrate that they were willing that all mankind should enjoy what they themselves wish to enjoy—the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness. All the happiness that I have is in keeping the commandments of God. All the happiness that I have has been given unto me through the new and everlasting covenant, which God has restored to the earth. And then I believe in secret prayer. I can go and tell my Father things that I would not want anybody else to know. I can go and ask His direction when I require it. So can the sisters, who are entrusted with these bright spirits that have been reserved in the heavens and foreordained to come down on the earth in the dispensation of the fulness of times to assist in the establishment of the Kingdom of God. How are you going to exercise righteous dominion over your children and teach them correct principles unless you enjoy the revelations of God. I cannot understand how a woman can love her children and not plead before the Almighty that they may be protected from all accident, that they may enjoy their senses, that they may be preserved in the use of their limbs, that they may not meet with any accident that would disfigure or disable them in the battle of life. I think all these things arise on common sense principles. When we know that God lives; when we know that He hears and answers our prayers; when we know that we are dependent upon Him and upon Him alone; when we know that we have no friends outside, and that the world is at enmity with God, is at enmity with us, and with the principles of righteousness, we should humble ourselves to the dust and ask God to be merciful to us and all mankind.

Then, again, how can we have faith in the Gospel unless we have the Spirit of God. In a revelation that has been given, and that is frequently quoted, we are told that when we do as the Lord sayeth He is bound to fulfil; but when we do not we have *no promise*. And on another occasion He said that he could not look upon sin with the slightest degree of allowance. Do we believe this? Do we believe that all we have, or that we ever expect to have, comes or will come from God? Do we understand this principle? Do we understand that if we do not obey the Gospel, that if we do not offer unto the Father the offering of a broken heart and a contrite spirit we will not be accepted of Him? Do we understand that unless we live the principles that He has revealed from the heavens that we have no promise of the future, and then to think it a light thing not to pray. The Lord has said with regard to the work of the ministry and the establishment of His Kingdom on the earth that, "No one can assist in this work, except he shall be humble and full of love, having faith, hope and charity, being temperate in all things, whatsoever shall be intrusted to his care." How is it possible for us to be put in possession of these inestimable virtues unless we desire them with all our hearts? And how can we obtain them but by earnest prayer to Him from whence all these priceless blessings flow? From what other source can we obtain them? Why, if we thoroughly understand our position, and our entire dependence upon God our Eternal Father, our prayers would ascend up to heaven night and day, and they would be mingled with praise and thanksgiving to God for the mercies and blessings He has vouchsafed unto us. If we do not see the necessity of this it is because we are too ignorant to understand the loving kindness of God, and it is time we should wake up to righteousness and good works, that we may have wise and understanding hearts. The Lord has indeed been merciful to us as a people. How marvelously He has protected us! How marvelously he has blessed us as a people, and how cheerfully He has poured out His Spirit upon us when we have sought it. It behooves us to walk in His paths. It is our duty to walk in the light, even as the beloved Apostle said: "If we walk in the light, as he is in the light, we have fellowship one with another, and the blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth us from all sin." The same beloved Apostle said: "Marvel not, my brethren, if the world hate you. We know that we have passed from death unto life, because we love the brethren. He that loveth not his brother abideth in death. Whosoever hateth his brother is a murderer; and ye know that no murderer hath eternal life abiding in him."

My brethren and sisters: Let us pray to God our Eternal Father; let us make ourselves familiar with His Spirit and the impress thereof; let us, if we have not done so, put our houses in order, remembering that we are living in perilous times, that we are living in the hour of God's judgment, that we are on the eve of famine, of pestilence, of earthquakes; and it behooves every man and women professing to be Latter-day Saints to be alive to their duties, to put away all folly, to live humbly and frugally before God and to prepare for the calamities that are coming upon the earth. We have been warned and forewarned, and I say unto the Latter-day Saints prepare ye, O prepare ye, for the calamities that are at our doors. Let us cease all extravagance; let us remember the children intrusted to our care that they, too, may have something for a day when nothing shall be raised; let us sanctify ourselves before the Lord, striving to do His will and keep His commandments, calling upon Him in mighty prayer, (remembering "The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much"), to have mercy upon His heritage; and that these valleys of the mountains may indeed and of a truth be the land of the free and the home of the brave; which blessings I ask in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen.

BY TELEGRAPH.

OVER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

XLVIII CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 16.—Among the memorials presented was one from 3,000 cigar makers of Philadelphia, setting forth that a ratification of the pending Spanish treaty would throw out of employment more citizens of the United States than there are inhabitants of Cuba and Porto Rico, and protesting against ratification. A number of other petition against the ratification of the treaty were presented and referred.

A message from the House was received announcing the disagreement of that body to the Senate amendments to the temporary naval appropriation bill, and asking a conference. The Chair appointed conferees.

The Chair then laid before the Senate the inter-State commerce bill.

Van Wyck addressed the Senate. He said that since 1872 all political parties had demanded redress from grievances in transportation, but the party managers seemed to learn no lesson from disaster, and were still trying to amuse and cajole the people. The people only demanded reasonable rates, no discrimination, no pooling no rebates no greater charge for a short than a long haul.

"This," he said, "is no time to delay. The work of deception cannot longer be carried on. You cannot pretend a willingness to do something, and that the obstinate or unwilling House of Representatives refuses. If the Senate falters now to accept the House bill, an indignant people will believe it falters in a double sense, and is seeking, by disagreement, to prevent the legislation so long sought and so long denied." The railroads owned and controlled the elevators, and the farmer, if he desired, could not possibly ship his own grain or cattle to market, for he could obtain no rebates. The power of absolute control by the railroads was not always exercised in a saintly manner. To illustrate: The Union Pacific became incensed at Columbus, an active interior city of Nebraska, whose citizens were enterprising, and aided to secure another road. The company determined they should be punished for such temerity and rebellion. So rates were changed, and more was charged per car load to Omaha than to Kearney and points further west. So the Central Pacific—without the excuse of revenge or of punishing rebellious subjects in their territory—actually charges to points east to San Francisco through rates to San Francisco, and then local rates back. Was it not evident that railroads should be restricted from exacting more for a short haul than a long one. Van Wyck quoted from a letter written by Wm. Walter Phelps, in which he said the latter showed that Senators and Representatives purchased railroad shares on the basis of one to three. "Certainly," he said, "stocks and bonds, according to this evidence, are owned in this chamber and at the other end of the capitol on that basis; that is, you put down one dollar and take up three. So it would appear that even members of Congress learn where the 'little joker' is. No wonder there is here manifested the same contempt for public clamor as Vanderbilt is said to have exhibited in language more forcible but not so reverential as by distinguished Senators." According to the written and printed statement of one New Jersey statesman, and in Poor's Manual, $4,000,000 of fictitious watered stock was represented in the stocks and bonds of railroads. On this, interests and dividends were collected from the people, and made a mortgage on every acre of land in the Republic—an operation paralyzing industry and laying a tax upon producer and consumer. Yet we must remand all this to the natural laws of trade. Jay Gould had greater wealth than the assessed property, real and personal, of both Kansas and Nebraska, and Vanderbilt could buy both States and have forty millions left. Were these millions honestly acquired? The Senator from Iowa (Wilson) trembled lest too much should be done, and the Senator from from Kansas (Ingalls) said he did not stand as the advocate or champion of "that cheap demagoguery that appeals to public opinion against railroads. Railroads were entitled to the protection of the law." "In Kansas and Nebraska fifty bushels of corn will not purchase one ton of soft coal; 150 bushels will not buy one ton of hard coal. Your sympathy expands for the pauper labor of Europe and India, while your hearts seem steeled against the cry for bread from Americans who are forced to work at starvation wages or have their places supplied (in mines owned by specially-protected mine owners) by pauper and convict labor imported under contract from Europe. It is the toiler, seeking labor in the furnace heat, in the underground labyrinth, the settler in the dugout on the frontier of Kansas and Nebraska, whose wives and children are drawing warmth from corn because the great corporations refuse to reduce rates of freight so that the coal of Pennsylvania may be exchanged for the corn of the west. For twenty years these corporations have grown rich, strong and defiant, in violation of law, and now let us see to it that the protection of the law shall be given to those who are the victims of their extortion."

McPherson, Ingalls and Mitchell opposed Slater's pending amendment prohibiting railroads from charging more for a short than for a long haul.

VanWyck addressed the question to the Senator from Kansas (Ingalls), "Is it right to charge the same rates from Chicago to Kansas City as to Levanworth?"

Ingalls made no reply.

The inquiry was repeated but still without eliciting a response.

VanWyck said that while the Senator from Kansas was pondering over his reply, he would propound the same question to the senator from Iowa (Allison).

Allison said he did not want to get into a colloquy with his friend from Nebraska.

VanWyck—No; I should think not. (Laughter.)

Allison said the rates to both points ought to be reasonable.

Ingalls thought the compensation of the roads should be proportioned to distance.

George offered an amendment providing that Slater's proposed amendment shall not be construed to legalize charging as much for a shorter as for a longer distance in any instance.

George's amendment was agreed to as modifying Slater's amendment, the latter, however, not being part of the bill, but still under debate.

Brown, of Georgia, said consolidation, not compensation was the solution of the railway question. The legislation proposed would greatly discourage the building of railroads. There may be enough of them in the North and West; those sections may have enough game in the trap to be able to afford to pull the trigger, but it was not so in the South, which yet needed railroads. If the present bill passed, people who were now clamoring for its passage would then be found clamoring for its repeal. It would drive the railways into bankruptcy or else it would prohibit all interchange of commodities at a greater distance than 500 or 600 miles. As statistics quoted by Brown showed freight could not possibly bear the same proportionate rate for 1,000 miles. It would not only destroy inter-State commerce, but—by making long-distance freight from the West to the Atlantic Coast so expensive as to prohibit shipment—it would also destroy our foreign commerce.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 16.—Cobb reported the conference disagreement upon the bill to forfeit the unearned Atlantic and Pacific land grant. Cobb stated that the difference between the two Houses grew out of an amendment placed upon the bill in the Senate, commonly known as the Morgan amendment. He desired that the House should give expression of its opinion in respect to the amendment.

Hiscock moved that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment. Lost—45 to 85.

The committee remained in session several hours, considering war claim bills, but no final action was reached.

The Indian appropriation bill was reported and placed on the calendar.

Wood presented a petition signed by 1,800 citizens of his district in favor of the Mexican pension bill. Referred.

Recess until 8 o'clock.

The evening session is for consideration of pension bills.

The Old Mill.

Mr. Ezra Valentine, millwright, of Baltimore, Md., says he had rheumatism very badly for five years, but finally tried St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain-cure, and now he is permanently cured.

Go to J. G. Cutler & Bro. for PROVO and OTHER HOME-MADE WOOLEN GOODS, Flannels, Linsey, Blankets, Wool Batting, Socks, Stockings, etc., No. 48 West First South Street.

Angostura Bitters are endorsed by all the leading physicians and chemists, for their purity and wholesomeness. Beware of counterfeits and ask your grocer and druggist for the genuine article, prepared by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

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

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

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
COME AND SEE THE VARIETY OF
Furniture and Upholstery!
TWO CAR LOADS JUST ARRIVED!
Suitable for Presents for all people in all varieties and circumstances and ages of life.
THERE IS THE SMALLEST ROCKER to gladden the heart of the child, as well as the comfortable Library or Reading or Office Chair for the business man, and the Patent Rocker for the ripe matron and the comfortable Easy Chair for the venerable patriarch, as well as all kinds of BED ROOM, PARLOR and KITCHEN FURNITURE for the young man and maiden just starting on the sea of matrimony. Come and see and be convinced that the
Cheapest and Best Place to Buy Holiday Presents is at
SORENSON & CARLQUIST'S,
30 W. First South St.,
MARKET ROW.

Winter Goods!
DEPARTMENTS FULL.
Newmarkets, Dolmans and Coats!
NEW ARRIVALS.
MEN'S BOOTS
AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.
Hats, Caps, Blankets & Clothing
LOWER THAN ANY OTHER SEASON, AT
TEASDEL'S!

ESTABLISHED 1876.
THE LARGEST
.....AND MOST.....
COMPLETE STOCK
FOR FALL AND WINTER IN THE CITY.
FINEST IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC OVERCOATINGS SUITINGS — AND — PANTINGS.
1876.

STYLE, FIT — AND — WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.
PRICES — TO — DEFY COMPETITION.
BUCKLE & SON.
Sample Fashion Plates and Rules for Self-Measurement forwarded on application.
BUCKLE & SON,
TAILORS AND WOOLEN DRAPERS,
SALT LAKE CITY. P. O BOX 689.

GRAND
First-Class Excursion
— TO —
THE WORLD'S FAIR!
AT NEW ORLEANS, WILL LEAVE
Ogden, Salt Lake City and Provo,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 21, 1885,
By the regular D. & R. G. R. R. ATLANTIC EXPRESS TRAIN, thus traveling over the "Scenic Route," viewing the tableaux of nature comprised in
Castle Gate, along the Gunnison, Black Canyon, Marshall Pass, Royal Canyon, Royal Gorge of the Arkansas, to Pueblo, where the party will take the A., T. & S. F. R. R. to Kansas City, passing clear through the beautiful and fertile State of Kansas.
When returning from Kansas City, will travel over the Burlington & Missouri R. R. in DENVER, thus having a diversity of scenery, with the privilege of laying over, going or returning, AT PLEASURE. The party will stop at St. Louis, as a whole, one or two days, going.
YOU WILL SAVE MONEY
By joining this party, from special rates secured at dining halls, hotels, omnibus fares, etc. The WORLD'S FAIR at New Orleans will be grand, and it is claimed by some that it WILL SURPASS THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.
Everything will be in smooth running order by the time the party reaches there, and they will be there during the
GRAND MARDI CRAS CARNIVAL
Enjoying the fine Southern climate.
SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS WILL BE MADE
For those desiring to visit Washington during the
INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT CLEVELAND,
On MARCH 4th, or the
DEDICATION OF WASHINGTON MONUMENT, FEB. 22, 1885.
☞ Ample Pullman Sleeping-Car Accommodation.
FARE FOR ROUND TRIP, NEW ORLEANS, $92.75.
For further particulars, and certificates of deposit good for tickets apply to E. H. Schettler, Cashier Zion's Savings Bank, Salt Lake City, or G. H. Tribe, Ogden, which should be secured on or before Monday, January 19th, 1885.
JOHN W. SNELL, Manager.
d16 s&w 2te Will be along to look after your interests.