DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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XLVIII CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 13.—Hale, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the last naval appropriation bill sent over by the House, amended by striking out all provisions for a change in existing laws. Hale said he would call it up to-morrow.

Dolph, from the committee on public lands, reported favorably the House bill repealing the pre-emption, timber culture and desert land act, and modifying the homestead act.

Edmunds introduced a bill authorizing the President to appoint and place on the retired list of the army one person from among those who had been generals commanding armies of the United States, or generals-in-chief of said army. Edmunds expressed the hope that unanimous consent would be given for immediate consideration of the bill. Every senator, he said, would see the object, purpose and application of the bill. It would authorize the President to appoint Gen. Grant to the retired list. In its form it avoided the difficulty observed in the Fitz-John Porter case.

Cockrell asked that it should lie over till to-morrow.

On motion of Hawley, the Senate took up the Sherman-Davis resolution.

Senator Vance spoke upon it at length. He declared he had been drawn into the Confederacy unwillingly, but he had fought to maintain it, and he defended the course pursued by Davis.

Senator Hawley said he had only presented the resolution to preserve papers of historic value. He, however, sent in the correspondence to show how Davis conspired to rule the South arbitrarily.

Senator Brown said he had been an original secessionist, and defended his course, as outlined in his correspondence with Sherman and Davis toward the close of the war.

Consideration of the inter-State commerce bill was resumed.

The pending question was on Brown's amendment to the amendment of Vance.

Vance's amendment was that no railroad company be allowed to charge a higher proportionate rate for the carriage of small than large parcels, and Brown's amendment proposed to extend this principle to all mercantile business, and so forbid merchants from charging proportionately more for retail parcels than for wholesale.

Vance said he would have thought Brown's amendment a joke, if he had not known Brown had never perpetrated a successful joke in his life. [Laughter.]

Brown's amendment was not agreed to.

Bayard opposed Vance's amendment as an amendment to do what neither Congress nor any human power could do—deprive property of its natural strength and take from weakness its inherent defect.

Sheffield and Sewell also opposed the amendment, and Vance defended it.

The amendment was not agreed to.

Slater proposed an amendment making all rebates unlawful. Not agreed to.

A message was received from the President recommending some provision for compensating special electoral messengers. Referred to committee on appropriations.

Also, a message from the Government engineer in charge of the Yorktown monument reporting its completion.

After executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 13.—Stockslager, rising to a question of personal privilege, sent to the clerk's desk and had read an article in yesterday's New York *Sun*, charging the committee on public buildings with log-rolling to pass bills for the erection of public buildings involving $15,000,000, and giving Randall great credit for fighting and exposing the job. The statements in the article, Stockslager said, were reckless, but considering that statements almost as reckless had been made on the floor, and in interviews, especially by the gentleman from Ohio (Warner), it was not strange that newspaper reporters should repeat them. The amount involved in the bills was not $15,000,000, but $6,227,000. The assertion that there was any binding together of the bills, so far as it referred to him or his committee, was wholly gratuitous, entirely uncalled for and utterly false. He defended the order under which the public building measure were to be considered.

Randall said he had never known of the article in the *Sun* until it was shown him yesterday. The material point in the controversy between the gentleman from Indiana and himself was (and he proposed to take the bull by the horns) whether there was a combination. He did not know, and never had charged, that gentlemen were guilty of forming an improper combination, but he did say that the very effect of the resolution is toward a combination, and naturally so, necessarily so. Since he had presented his objections to the consideration of these bills he had been appealed to on all sides to withdraw that opposition. He had stated that if the committee on public buildings would select a dozen or fifteen meritorious bills, which should be passed, the House could proceed understandingly. The answer was that the moment the dozen or fifteen bills were picked out, gentlemen interested in the bills not selected would oppose the proposition. He was willing the country should judge whether there was a combination or not.

The following bills passed: Increasing the United States Judicial District of Southern California; limiting the time for the presentation of bounty and back pay claims to three years from the passage of the act, and providing that claims hereafter arising must be presented within six years from the time they originated; authorizing the service of civil and criminal processes issued by Territorial courts within military and Indian reservations and the Yellowstone Park; repealing section 840 of the revised statutes, which provides that clerks of Circuit and District Courts in California, Oregon and Nevada may charge extra fees; amending section 1,889 of the revised statutes, so as to prohibit Territorial Legislatures from granting private charters; regulating appeals from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and supreme courts of Territories it provides that no appeal or writ of error shall hereafter be allowed from any judgment or decree in any suit at law, or in any equity, in the supreme court of the District of Columbia or in the supreme court of any of the Territories of the United States, unless the matter in dispute, exclusive of costs, shall exceed five thousand dollars; to extend the laws of the United States over certain unorganized territory south of the state of Kansas; repealing as much of Section 1218 of the Revised Statutes as prohibits promotion to the position of commissioned or non-commissioned officers in the regular army of any private soldier who has served two years since '68; to regulate judgments and decrees of United States courts in any State, by providing that they shall take effect by way of lien or otherwise to the same extent and in like manner as the judgments and decrees of such States.

Brown, of Indiana, rising, said: "I perform the sad duty of announcing to the House the death of Schuyler Colfax, at one time Speaker of this House, and late Vice-President of the United States. A telegram was received through the Associated Press this afternoon, about 2 o'clock, announcing this sad event."

The House, as an expression of its sorrow, immediately adjourned.

Denver, 13.—At Leadville this evening a well known man, named George Walter, attempted to cut his throat with a razor. He was prevented by friends. He wrote a lengthy declaration, saying the act was not induced by disappointment in love, or remorse for having committed any crime, but he desired to explore other worlds.

AMERICAN.

THE SITUATION AT SOUTH BEND.

RAILROAD TROUBLES.

THE REPEAL OF THE PRE-EMPTION LAW.

DEATH AND DESTRUCTION BY A SOUTHERN CYCLONE.

WORK OF THE FIRE FIEND. THE KNIFE AND THE REVOLVER.

The Pre-emption Law.

WASHINGTON, 13.—The bill to repeal the pre-emption, desert land and timber culture laws and to amend the homestead law has passed the Senate. The first section provides for the repeal of the pre-emption law. This repeal, however, is not to affect the rights of any persons who are accruing on the passage of the act. It further provides that any person who has not heretofore had the benefit of the pre-emption law, and who has failed from any cause to perfect title to land heretofore entered by him under the homestead laws, may make a second homestead entry in lieu of the pre-emption privilege which is repealed. Section 2 repeals the timber culture law, with the proviso that it shall not interfere with existing rights. Section 3 amends the Revised Statutes so that persons who have availed themselves of the homestead law may pay the minimum price of lands after 18 months from the date of entry, provided they file preliminary notice six months before. Section 4 repeals the desert land act, except as to claims which exist at the date of the passage of the act. Section 5 provides that no public lands, except abandoned military or other reservations, mineral lands and other lands, the sale of which has been authorized by special act of Congress, shall be sold at public auction or by special private entry. All offered public lands are withdrawn from the market and shall be disposed of as unoffered public lands.

Senator Dolph, in his report accompanying the bill, says: Under the present law any person can acquire title to 160 acres under the pre-emption and homestead and timber culture acts, or 480 acres in all. The committee is of the opinion that the time has come to limit the acquirement of Government land by one person to 160 acres. Another reason for the repeal of the pre-emption law is the alarming increase of fraudulent claims under it lately. The report says it has been charged that this fault was in the execution of the law, but the committee is of the opinion that the law contains such inherent defects that fraudulent entry cannot be wholly prevented. The increase of fraudulent entries, in its opinion, is due to the increased value of lands, and consequently greater inducements offered for evasion of the law. The repeal of the timber culture law is recommended because it has proved a failure. The report continues: Experiment has demonstrated that the desert land act, instead of securing the settlement and reclamation of desert lands by actual settlers, has been made the means of securing fraudulent title to agricultural lands, and there is a rapidly growing sentiment in this country for the repeal of all laws providing for the disposal of agricultural public lands, except the homestead law, and that the public domain shall hereafter be reserved for homes for settlers. The committee is of the opinion that this should be the future policy of the government. Even if settlers are restricted to 160 acres of land, it will be but comparatively few years before all public lands suitable for homes will be exhausted.

In conclusion, the report says: The practical exhaustion of our public domain will force upon the attention of the people of this country new, important and difficult questions; and, in the opinion of the committee, the time when one rapidly increasing population, instead of being able to take up homesteads on public lands and make homes for themselves, shall be compelled to find homes in our overgrowded cities, should, by wise legislation, be postponed as long as possible.

Mutinous Mexican Soldiers.

SAN FRANCISCO, 13.—The *Chronicle's* San Diego special says: A courier arrived to-day with a dispatch for the Mexican consul, stating that the Mexican soldiers stationed at Ensenada, Mexico, 85 miles south of here, mutinied on Friday night last and murdered their captain (name not given), his wife and several other persons. They then fled in a body, taking their arms and ammunition with them. The band numbered 40.

A telegram was sent to the captain of the gunboat *Democrata*, which has been lying at this port, to come to their assistance, but the vessel had sailed for San Francisco. Application was then made to Captain Bailey, of the United States 8th Infantry to forward such assistance as would prevent depredations along the boundary line. The request was promptly granted. The Mexican citizens are greatly alarmed, as the mutineers are known to be a desperate lot.

A dispatch is just received that the mutineers passed near Campo, Mexico, and are making for United States territory.

Turbulent Strikers.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., 13.—The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company a few days since inaugurated, what is known as the "double header" system of sending out their freight trains—that is, attaching two locomotives to double the usual number of cars in each train, thus dispensing with the services of one conductor and one brakeman to each double-header. About fifty brakemen were discharged, and several conductors reduced to the rank of brakemen. About 2 p.m. to-day a large number of men collected at the depot and boarded freight train No. 73, a westbound "double-header," pulled the coupling-pins, and refused to allow the men in charge of the train to replace them. The train was recoupled, however, and allowed to go to the junction of the Grand Rapids and Indiana and Pittsburg road, one mile from the city, where the pins were again pulled and thrown into the river. The train was left standing on the main track, where it now stands. The second section of train No. 73 was treated in like manner, and stands just behind the first section. The fires were raked from the engines attached to both trains by the strikers, and they refused to allow men under supervision of the company's officials to do anything toward getting the trains in motion. All switches at the East yard, from where all freight trains of the Pittsburg road and Grand Rapids and Indiana start, have been spiked down solidly, and strikers put to guard them. Train No. 71, eastbound from Chicago, was stopped by strikers at Bercaton, 25 miles west of here, this evening, the pins pulled and the train side-tracked, where it now stands. Supt. Law is expected here to-night from Chicago. The strikers will submit their grievances to him to-morrow, at 9 a.m., when, it is supposed, some action will be taken. The strikers appear quiet, but very determined. Serious trouble is feared unless an understanding is arrived at.

Severe Cyclone in the South.

SELMA, Ala., 13.—Specials to the *Times* report a cyclone Sunday night passing through Hale, Perry and Bibb counties, in this State.—The direction was from southeast to northeast. Great damage was done. In Bibb county, near Centerville, it is reported that a man, name unknown, was killed. Mrs. Mason sustained serious injuries and several mills were wrecked. Near Randolph two mules were killed. Strong houses a mile away from its path, shook as if the Spanish earthquake had come this way. The damage to houses and property will reach several thousands of dollars. Timber orests were greatly injured. Nearly 1,000 trees are lying within one mile across the road near Randolph.

Montgomery, Ala., 13.—The cyclone of Sunday night was not confined to one section of the State, but has been heard from in several localities. In Macon county, about 40 miles east of Montgomery, three men were killed. In West Albany there was great damage in the way of blowing down timber and houses, and some lives are reported lost.

Macon, Ga., 13.—A cyclone passed over the adjoining county of Jones last night, sweeping everything in its track. Large oaks were twisted like straws; one large orchard was destroyed. The roof of R. D. Lester's dwelling is a complete wreck and no rails or fences remain. Lester was thrown against the mantel and slightly hurt. The next place was George Perdue's, where nearly all the houses were destroyed and corn and fodder blown away. The cyclone passed over to Baldwin county, destroying everything in its path. Dwellings, gin houses barns, fences, and horses and mules were blown away. Several persons were injured, but no lives were lost. The roar of the cyclone was heard distinctly eight miles away.

The Situation at South Bend.

INDIANAPOLIS, 13.—Gov. Gray has received a telegram from Geo. P. Rickstrabe, sheriff of St. Joseph county, saying: "We are having a riot in South Bend this morning. Shooting and clubbing is going on, and human life is in danger. Will you please send a military company, as we are utterly powerless?" Gov. Gray thought that, as Rickstrabe was a new man, he might have become unduly anxious, and declined to act until he had received further information, which, up to 4 o'clock, had not been forthcoming. Gray thinks the local authorities will be able to cope with the situation, as he is at present advised of it.

South Bend, Ian., 13.—The mob obtained control of the works and caused several thousand dollars' damage, but gave way before the veteran guards. About a dozen in all are seriously injured, one of whom will die. The city is now quiet, but more trouble is feared. The guards are now patrolling the streets.

Elkhart, Ind., In response to orders from Gov. Gray, the Elkhart Veteran Guards left this evening for South Bend, to assist in suppressing the riot there.

To-night all is quiet among the strikers. There are fifteen of them in jail, and the jail is guarded by a detachment of troops, as the rioters threaten to rescue them. The strikers acknowledge that the cause of the trouble is that they want more wages, although they know there are good mechanics working in this city for less wages than they earn.

Savage Fight Among Sailors.

PORTLAND, Or. 13.—A terrible fight among sailors occurred aboard the British bark *Craigmillen*, lying at the flour mill dock, one mile below the city. Nine of the crew of the British bark *Chilena*, moored near by, boarded the *Craigmillen*. All were drunk. Second officer Williams ordered them off, when he was struck by two intruders. His crew came to his assistance, and for fifteen minutes there was a terrible fight with hand spikes, belaying pins and marlinspikes. The fight continued until the men fell from exhaustion. The deck was covered with blood. The second officer is believed to be fatally injured, and one or two sailors may die from their wounds.

The Sale of St. John.

LEAVENWORTH, Ks., 13.—Fred. W. Willard, of the *Times* of this city, and a nephew of James F. Legate, publishes a card this morning in which he says that, at Mr. Legate's request, he wrote and mailed a letter to Chairman Elkins, of the Republican National Committee, before the election, saying in substance that St. John would leave the field if it was made an object for him to do so, and that Mr. Legate was the only one that could manage him. Legate received a reply, but Willard did not know its contents. Soon after at Legate's instance, Willard sent a telegram to St. John, in New York State, the wording of which he did not fully comprehend, but it was sufficient to convince him that Legate had telegraphed St. John for instructions. Afterwards, when he asked Legate if he had heard from the dispatch, the latter replied that everything was lovely.

St. Louis, 13.—The following letter, printed in the *Globe-Democrat*, is the most interesting document in the Legate-St. John series:

Topeka, Ks., Oct. 4, 1884.

Mr. J. S. Clarkson:

Sir—When the election is over read this. Then do as you see fit about the matter. I saw the importance of controlling measurably the prohibition vote for the Republicans, and, when talked to by St. John, I lent an attentive ear. At Senator S's request I came to see you at Cincinnati. You seemed to share my views. I awaited the arrival from New York and supposed the matter would be closed up, but after the consultation at Columbus it was deemed wiser that I should look after St. John and get him at Cincinnati (having previously agreed with him), to go to Michigan with a sore throat. I telegraphed him and made him leave the State. My judgment is that his leaving the state added a very large number to the Republican majority in Ohio. A Philadelphia I received a dispatch that the matter would be fixed at New York, where, with him, I went. I found Mr. Elkins, who seemed to know nothing, and would do nothing. It did look as though we had been fooled. I placed me in a position where I would not have been placed for a much larger amount. Whatever St. John has done since, we got the benefit of his absence and the use of his friend affirmatively in Ohio, and that under my promise. For the sake of my good faith to him, as well as results in the future if Mr. Blaine is elected, as I hope he will be, I want, before you close the committee work, to be enabled to make good my promise, made under the circumstances, the party having profited by its results. It is a promise I made and guaranteed it should be fulfilled, and it shall be, if I am compelled to sell the house that shelters my wife and children. Everybody here is anxious about New York, and at Major Smithson's request I have telegraphed. It is, as I supposed, too late to accomplish good, but it is not too late to make good a promise. At your leisure let me hear from you.

Yours truly,
Signed, JAS. F. LEGATE.

To this letter, Mr. Clarkson says he made no reply, as he had at no time made any promise to pay St. John any money. Mr. Kerens was also briefly interviewed, and corroborated Mr. Clarkson's statement, so far as he knew the facts and circumstances in the case.

Topeka, Kas., 13.—A reporter for the Associated Press called on James F. Legate at his hotel this afternoon to ask what he had to say concerning the letter to J. S. Clarkson, published from St. Louis this morning, purporting to have been written by him to Clarkson during the late campaign. Mr. Legate replied, after several minutes' cogitation, as follows: "The Clarkson letter I never wrote—that is, I never wrote a letter to Clarkson of that date. I wrote Clarkson a letter, part of which is in the letter published this morning, but he omits to state what I said, and makes me say what I never stated." Mr. Legate here grew excited, and declared that Clarkson had suppressed the names of every other man to that transaction but his. "He makes a talk," continued Legate, "of pledges made to St. John, when there were pledges made to other parties. Every page of that letter to Clarkson was marked 'confidential,' and he has violated every principle of honesty in destroying the letter I did send him.

I was acting as the agent and doing the wish of Mr. Clarkson, as a member of the National Committee, and these with whom he was associated in Ohio in all that was done. With reference to the Kerens note, it is so completely changed from what I did say that it amounts to an open forgery. Within a short time, I intend to make a full statement of the whole matter as far as I know it. Then let those kick who are hurt most. But, I say now that, so far as St. John is concerned in all these transactions, the Virgin Mary is not purer than he."

The reporter asked Mr. Legate to make a statement relative to what the Clarkson letter was, as written, but he declined, and would say nothing more.

Des Moines, 13.—In reply to the Legate interview at Topeka to-night, Clarkson says: "The letter from Legate to me was dated October 29th, and was given by me, in the *Globe-Democrat* interview, exactly as he wrote it, with not a word or letter of it changed or left out. The original I still have, and any of Mr. Legate's friends may see it. Every word of it is in his own writing. A map of it will be printed if Legate desires it. I gave no other name than Legate as an agent of St. John, because the Saint had no other huckster of whom I knew. Legate's assertion that he was the agent of the Republican National Committee is pure nonsence and fiction. He was never other than St. John's agent. Neither that letter of October 27, or any other of Legate's communications to me, have the least trace of being marked confidential, and if they did, when St. John demanded all the facts to be made public, that gave me the authority to print the letters of his agent. Legate's letter to Kerens was also printed just as Legate wrote it. Legate's refusal to give to the Associated Press reporter his own version of his 29th of October letter, was a virtual confession that the printed letter was right. I have no argument to hold with Legate as to his comparison of St. John to the Virgin Mary."

Further Details of the Death of Schuyler Colfax.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., 13.—Ex-Vice-President Schuyler Colfax dropped dead in the Omaha depot at Mankato at 1:20 this afternoon. He arrived over the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway and walked over to the Omaha depot. He took off his overcoat, sat down and almost immediately fell over and expired. His death is supposed to have been caused by heart disease.

Mr. Colfax walked to the Omaha depot, a distance of three-fourths of a mile, with the thermometer 30 degrees below zero. After arriving at the depot he lived only about five minutes. It is supposed that the extreme subsequent heat and over-exertion caused a stoppage of the flow of blood to the heart.

The Odd Fellows of the city took charge of the remains, and a telegram was immediately sent to Studebaker, South Bend, Indiana. The body was removed to the residence of Dr. Harrington and prepared for shipment. A telegram was received from Studebaker ordering the remains sent immediately to South Bend, and the body left, accompanied by L. P. Hunt and L. Patterson, two eminent Odd Fellows, via the Chicago and Northwestern road, at 11 o'clock to-night.

South Bend, Indiana, 13.—News of the death of Mr. Colfax created the greatest consternation in this city, where he passed his life from boyhood, and where he was so highly honored and respected. He left here yesterday morning at 7 o'clock. A note to the editor of the *Tribune* from him said he was compelled to leave that morning to fill engagements in Northern Iowa which were made months ago. He concluded his note as follows: "I feel regretful that I have to be away from the funeral of my life-long friend, Mr. Borroughs, for there has been the warmest friendship between us for over forty years." It would seem that Mr. Colfax had a premonition of death.

On Saturday, in the *Tribune* editorial room, he said: "I have appointed Mr. George W. Matthews my executor." When asked if he expected to pass away soon, he replied: "I am liable to drop dead at any moment." His remains will reach here Thursday morning at two o'clock. A delegation of citizens will go from here to Chicago to receive them. Mrs. Colfax is completely prostrated at the terrible news. Telegrams of consolation are pouring in upon her from every part of the country.

Shot Dead.

NEW ORLEANS, 13.—Robt. Brewster, State registrar of voters, shot in the affray at the *Mascot* office, died at 2 o'clock this morning. Brewster was a native of Ireland, aged 44. He had been a prominent ward politician in this city for many years.

Osmond and Renneck, engaged in the affray, were arraigned to-day, and the former remanded without bail, charged with the murder of Brewster. Zenneck was admitted to bail in $10,000. Houseton's bail was fixed yesterday at $2,500.

A Bridegroom Shot in the Neck.

PHILADELPHIA, 13.—During the celebration of George Zant's wedding last night, at No. 2 North Twelfth street, Camden, the merry-makers were startled by a pistol shot coming from the refreshment room. On the floor his head lying near a keg of beer, was the man who gave the party—George Zant—weltering in his own blood, which was streaming from a small wound in the neck. The wound had been inflicted by George's brother John, who had charge of the beer for the evening, and who, it is alleged, was partly intoxicated at the time. He and his brother fell to quarreling over the distribution of the beer and George's father-in-law, Mr. McClintook, was drawn into the dispute. He and John were about to come to blows when another brother interfered. This incensed John, who whipped out a revolver and fired, the ball striking George in the neck.

Knife vs. Pistol.

MACON, Ga., 13.—Monday morning, in a difficulty between J. B. Jones and R. W. Davis, and a clerk in B. H. Robinson's store, Jones was killed. He approached Davis with an open knife, who fired two shots in the air to stop him. Jones continued to approach, saying "You're a poor shot." Davis then fired, killing Jones almost instantly.

The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide.

Preparing for Emergencies.

COLUMBUS, O., 13.—Gov. Hoadley to-day issued an order for three companies of the National Guards to hold themselves in readiness to go into Hocking Valley on short notice. From information which the Governor has received, he thinks the indications are for trouble. Troops can be sent to the scene of the disturbance within two hours' notice of an outbreak.

Anxious to Officiate.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., 13.—Temporary Speaker Pro Tem. Haines went to the office of the Secretary of State this morning and was sworn in as a notary public as Speaker of the House. When the House met at 2 p.m., he refused to entertain a motion from a democrat to proceed to permanent organization. Haines delivered a long address to prove he was permanent Speaker; that it was a constitutional office which could only be vacated by his voluntary resignation or impeachment. Chaos was threatened for a time, but in due course the House adjourned till 10 o'clock tomorrow, and in the meantime the situation will be canvassed in caucus.

Fatal Explosion.

CINCINNATI, 13.—At 12 45 o'clock this morning an explosion occurred in one of the large rendering vats at the pork packing establishment of Morrison & Son, corner of Bank and Riddle streets. At the fire which followed, Fireman James Welsh had an arm broken and was otherwise injured; only one person was killed. The loss will probably each $50,000.

A "Cross Old Patch."
"Grandma," said a spry five year old, "You're a cross old patch." Grandma looked as if she would bite the boy's head off for this; and so the boy dodged her, and got out of the way. It was thought that grandma's case was one of dyspepsia, total and long-continued. For even such tough old cases Brown's Iron Bitters works wonders. Mr. I. I. Cavins, Dinwiddie, Va., writes, "Brown's Iron Bitters made me well of spinal disease and dyspepsia of 20 years' standing."

Full lines of Seasonable Boots and Shoes at DUNFORD'S.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.
QUALITY—PURITY—QUANTITY
Trade Mark. On Every Bottle.
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. Sold only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
COME AND SEE THE VARIETY OF
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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,
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MARKET ROW.

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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
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COMPLETE STOCK
FOR FALL AND WINTER IN THE CITY.
FINEST IMPORTED 1876. STYLE, FIT
AND DOMESTIC — AND —
OVERCOATINGS WORKMANSHIP
GUARANTEED.
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Sample Fashion Plates and Rules for Self-Measurement forwarded on application.
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SALT LAKE CITY. P. O. BOX 886

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. via 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 GRAS 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,
Will be long to look after your interests.
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