DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 274. THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11, 1888. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXI.

CHICAGO TRADE.

L. WOLFF MANF'G CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF PLUMBERS Supplies and Sanitary Specialties. Sanitary Water Closets, Bath Tubs and Wash Stands of the latest and most approved styles.

Monarch, Porcelain, Plain and Rolled Edge Bath Tubs, Laundry and Sitz Tubs, Kitchen Slop and Pantry Sinks, and all kinds of Plumber's Materials in Iron, and Brass, Copper, and Cabinet Worx incidental to Plumbing.

General Office, 39-111 West Lake Street. Exhibit Rooms, 19 Dearborn Street. Factories—39-111 West Lake Street, and Carroll and Bryan Avenues, and Fulton Street,

CHICAGO, - - ILL.

Write for Illustrated Catalogues. d1y

Star Horse Nails,

POLISHED OR BLUED.

Have been sold by Z. C. M. I. for over 10 years. They are the Best Nails made, and guaranteed to give the best of satisfaction. Will hold a Shoe on longer than any other.

Made by the

UNION HORSE NAIL CO.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

For sale by Z. C. M. I. and branch stores. d4n

KIRK'S

FLOATING SOAP

—IS—

THE CHIEF

For the Bath, Toilet and Laundry. Snow White and Absolutely Pure.

If your dealer does not keep White Cloud Soap, send 16 cents for sample cake to the makers.

JAS. S. KIRK & CO.,

CHICAGO.

CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE.

Z. C. M. I. Drug Store have Free Samples of Dr. Gunn's Liver Pills. Cure without fail; removes Pimples in the Face; relieves Biliousness, and improves Digestion. Only one for a dose. 25 cents a box. d&w

REMOVAL.

DR. E. R. SHIPP

HAS REMOVED TO No. 16 MAIN ST opposite Z. C. M. I. Telephone, 349.

FARM FOR SALE.

W. I. JONES WILL SELL A ONE hundred and eighty acre Farm, consisting of Farming and Pasture Land in Hunter Precinct, and take part pay in Sheep. This is a bargain! Call and see him! 631 W. South Temple St. d&s1m

FULL LINE CHINESE AND JAPANese Goods, Chinaware, Silks, Silk Handkerchiefs, Novelties, Toys, etc.

QUONG WONG SING

No. 30 Commercial Street.

HENRY WAGNER,

SALT LAKE CITY,

CALIFORNIA BREWERY.

LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Second South Street, Three Doors East from Main Street.

THIRTY-FIRST

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

Z. C. M. I., Salt Lake City, October 5th, 1888.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent has this day been declared on the capital stock of the institution, payable November 5th, 1888, to all stockholders of record on September 15th last, personally upon presentation of their stock certificates, or upon their written order.

T. G. WEBBER,

Secretary & Treasure.

THE CYCLORAMA

OF THE

Battle of Gettysburg

The decisive struggle of the late Civil War now on exhibition on West Temple Street, South from Temple Block Corner.

Open from 10 a. m. till 11 p. m.

TO THE LADIES AND HOUSEHOLDERS

Of Salt Lake City and Utah:

PLEASE LOOK AT THIS!

—THE—

PERSIAN CARPET RENOVATING

—AND—

Color Restoring Co.,

Of Philadelphia, Pa.,

HAVE COME TO CLEAN YOUR CARPETS, without taking them up from the floor or removing the furniture. They will restore their original colors, raise the nap again, and make them look like new.

We call special attention to the fact that if you have, unfortunately, had sickness in your house, such as scarlet fever or diphtheria, etc., our process will thoroughly disinfect your carpets.

We call the attention of those in charge of churches, theatres, halls, banks and offices to this new enterprise, as your carpets, after they have been cleaned by this process, will last as long again.

Please send your address to 29 COMMERCIAL STREET, Salt Lake City, Utah, and we will call and show you samples and give estimates of cost, which you will find to be very reasonable.

A. VAN HAAGEN, Manager.

All work warranted.

By special permission we refer to Major G. L. Eby, Proprietor of the Walker House, H. Brunsder, Proprietor of the St. Elmo, Mr. H. C. James, of David James & Co., of Main St., Mrs. E. M. Murphy, 457 First South St., for all of whom we have done work to their entire satisfaction. d1m

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 multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

GEORGE E. HAMLIN & CO.,

Manufacturers & Jobbers,

342 & 344 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

CARPETING,

Floor Oil Cloths, etc.

HAZARD POWDER

Office, 63, Pine St., New York.

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

GUNPOWDER!

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

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

DEAFNESS Its causes, and a new and successful Cure at your own home, by one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists without benefit. *Cured himself* in three months, and since then hundreds of others. Full particulars sent on application.

T. S. PAGE, No. 41 West 31st St., New York City. d6w&w

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Salt Lake Glass Works will be held at the Mayor's Office, City Hall, on Thursday, the 18th day of October, 1888, at 7 p.m., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, hearing the annual report of the Secretary and Treasurer, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

J. A. EVANS,

Secretary.

Salt Lake City, Oct 6, 1888. d1d

CHALMERS'

English Catarrh Cure

IS A SURE CURE FOR

CATARRH.

Recommended and Prescribed by Dr Prentice.

—IT ALSO CURES—

DEAFNESS,

HAY FEVER,

BAD BREATH.

50 Cents---A BOX---50 Cents.

At Salt Lake City Drug Stores.

Sent by Mail on receipt of price

NEW ORLEANS, La.

I suffered with catarrh for many years and got so deaf that I went about my Museums, Circus and Theatre giving directions and doing business with a big ear-trumpet at the side of my head. It was very annoying to me and amusing to those who saw me. By the advice of physicians I sought the climate of the Sunny South. In six months I could see no change and was discouraged. At this time I began using Chalmer's English Catarrh Cure. In three months I felt a new man, in six months my hearing returned. I refused to give a testimonial at once for the English Catarrh Cure, as I feared it was not permanent. But a year and more has now passed, and I can now heartily indorse Chalmer's English Catarrh Cure for the cure of catarrh and deafness.

EUGENE ROBINSON,

Proprietor Robinson's Circus and Memphis and New Orleans Museums and Theatres.

1892 S.S.S. 1892

An Important Announcement

About six weeks ago, while at business, I was suddenly attacked with excruciating pains in my feet, knees and hands. So severe the attack that I took my bed immediately, and in two or three days my joints were swollen to almost double their natural size, and sleep was driven from me. After suffering the most excruciating pain for a week, using liniments and various other remedies, a friend who sympathized with my helpless condition, said to me:

"Why don't you get Swift's Specific and use it. I will guarantee a cure, and if it does not the medicine shall cost you nothing."

I at once secured the S. S. S., and after using it the first day, had a quiet night and refreshing sleep. In a week I felt greatly benefited. In three weeks I could sit up and walk about the room, and after using six bottles I was out and able to go to business. Since then I have been regularly at my post of duty, and stand on my feet from nine to ten hours a day, and am entirely free from pain. These are the plain and simple facts in my case, and I will cheerfully answer all inquiries relative thereto, either in person or by mail.

THOMAS MARSILLIE,

11 W. 29th street, New York City.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—I have warded off a severe attack of rheumatism by a timely resort to Swift's Specific. In all cases where a permanent relief is sought this medicine commends itself for a constitutional treatment that thoroughly eradicates the seeds of disease from the system.

REV. W. D. HARMON, D.D.

NEW YORK, 81 DEY ST.—After spending $200 to be relieved of Blood Poison without any benefit, a few bottles of Swift's Specific wrought a perfect cure.

G. FOSTER.

VIENNA, GA.—My little girl, aged six, and boy, aged four years, had scrofula in the worst aggravated shape. They were puny and sickly. To-day they are healthy and robust, all the result of taking S. S. S.

JOE T. COLLINS.

LAKE LAND, SUMTER CO., FLA.—Your S. S. S. has proved a wonderful success in my case. The cancer on my face, no doubt, would have soon hurried me to my grave. I do think it is wonderful, and has no equal.

B. H. BYRD, Postmaster.

WACO, TEXAS, May 9, 1888.

S. S. Co., Atlanta, Ga.:

Gentlemen—Knowing that you appreciate voluntary testimonials, we take pleasure in stating that one of our lady customers has regained her health by the use of four large bottles of your great remedy, after having been an invalid for several years. Her trouble was extreme debility, caused by a disease peculiar to her sex. WILLIS & CO., Druggists.

Three books mailed free on application. All druggists sell S. S. S.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,

Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

New York, 159 Broadway.

LAST NIGHT'S NEWS.

Efforts to Compromise the Great Street-Car Strike in Chicago.

Blaine Addresses an Enormous Audience in Indiana on the Tariff.

Republican Senators' Charges Against the Administration Respecting Civil Service.

Five Hundred People Hurt by the Collapse of a Grand Stand.

Horrible Railroad Catastrophe in Pennsylvania—Large Number of Persons Killed.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

ATTEMPT TO COMPROMISE.

Effort to Settle the Great Street-Car Strike.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—The first trouble of the day on the West Side occurred this afternoon when a man named Gubbins, who drove one of the cars yesterday, drove out of the Western Avenue barn. The strikers stopped him, but a shot from his revolver scattered them. Three times was he stopped and only succeeded in getting by by indulging in a lively fusillade. Nobody was hurt.

The attempt to run a car on the West Side this afternoon resulted in a serious riot. As the car was pulled out of the Western Avenue barns, guarded by half a dozen policemen headed by Captain Aldrich, the crowd stood 20 feet deep on both sides of the car and the police were arranged inside these walls of frantic men. A stone crashed through the window before the car had proceeded 20 feet. At the second shower of stones a brick struck the driver on the temple. Captain Aldrich was hit and his scalp cut open. The crowd advanced to the intersection of Madison Street and there the police caught a striker in the act of throwing a stone. The man was arrested but in less than a minute a hundred strikers had piled on the policeman and rescued the prisoner. The car now turned the corner and started down on Madison Street and the crowd followed, throwing stones. At Leavitt Street the crowd rushed out in the street and boarded the car, attempting to drag the driver from his position. A patrol with a load of police rode both in front and behind the car. They dismounted and charged on the crowd. This time the maddened strikers held their own and threw stones at the policemen. One man struck Lieutenant Shea, and the officer,

PULLING HIS REVOLVER,

fired, but his bullet missed and the strikers scattered in every direction.

A conference took place in the Mayor's office this afternoon which was attended by His Honor and a committee of strikers of the North and West Divisions. It lasted six hours. It is understood that they made certain concessions. Steps were taken to convene an immediate general meeting of strikers.

Just before midnight, President Yerkes entered the Mayor's office, and a few moments later a committee of twenty-one representing all the strikers, appeared and were admitted. The committee were armed with full power to settle the strike. This authority had been conferred upon them by a general meeting of strikers, which went into session after an early conference with the Mayor was ended. It was thought at midnight, in the best informed circles, that the strike would be at an end before daylight, the chief agent in bringing it about being the threat of a general strike on the syndicate's lines in the cities of the East.

It was in the small hours when the conference adjourned. There had been no agreement and the night's work was worse that fruitless. The report that President Yerkes had gone to the mayor's office at midnight is erroneous. Mayor Roche, before the midnight conference, had spent several hours with Mr. Yerkes at the Union League Club presumably laboring to bring the magnate to a compromise. Mr. Yerkes, however, was utterly unbending. The best he would do would be to reinstate the men in a body if they would resume work immediately. What the nature of Mayor Roche's subsequent talk with the committee at the past midnight meeting was can perhaps be guessed from the message that Luke Coyne, president of the West Side Car Men's Association, sent to the hall where the men were waiting, expecting the news of a compromise. The message was: "Tell the men to go home and be at the barns in the morning at the time that the cars go out."

Chief of Police Hubbard was asked what would be done by the authorities. He said: "We shall meet force with force and the cars will be run. Peace will be maintained, if it is necessary to bring out a cannon."

A MULTITUDE KILLED.

Several Cars Loaded with Passengers are Telescoped.

POTTSYLVANIA, Pa., Oct. 10.—Information was received in this city tonight of a terrible accident which occurred on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, at Mud Run, the first station above Penn Haven. A grand parade of the Catholic societies took place at Hazleton today, and a large excursion was run from Wilkesbarre for the occasion, composed of lodges, bands and sight-seers from Wilkesbarre, Nanticoke and other points along the line. An excursion train was run in two sections, and upon their return trip tonight the rear section ran into the forward one at Mud Run, about 9 o'clock, with disastrous results. Several cars of the forward section were telescoped and 40 persons killed outright and about an equal number injured, many of them probably fatally. The late hour at which the accident occurred, the remote and isolated character of the scene, and the reticence of the railroad people conspire to render the obtainment of news extremely difficult. It is impossible to obtain the names and residences of the wounded, but the number is stated to be about the number given above.

WILKESBARRE, Oct. 10.—The accident on the Lehigh Valley road at Mud Run near Penn Haven is beyond all question the most awful disaster that ever happened in this portion of the state. Though no details can be learned there is no doubt that the number killed will reach nearly eighty, and the wounded nearly double that number. The trains were excursion trains, returning from the Hazelton annual parade of the Catholic temperance societies of the Scranton diocese. Thousands of people went down to Hazelton from towns in Luzerne and Lackawanna counties. Several trains with

CARS FILLED TO THE DOORS

passed through White Haven this morning, taking the old route by Penn Haven. On the return the train left Hazelton about 5 p.m., the others following as rapidly as it was deemed safe. The first three sections came through without an accident, the disaster happening to the fourth and fifth sections. For some reasons not explained the fourth section was standing on the track near the little station of Mud Run, three miles below White Haven, when the fifth section shot around a curve close behind and crashed into it. The cars were smashed and broken and hurled off the track. The road lies close beside the Lehigh River, a steep embankment sixty feet high running down to the water. Several of the cars rolled down this and others were crushed against the cutting on the other side.

Up to this writing (12:30 a. m.) no direct communication has been established with the scene of the disaster, and the railroad officials here, if they know anything, absolutely refuse to give any information. At 1 o'clock this morning reports about the accident are conflicting. It is known, however, from dispatches received at the depot, that the accident is quite as bad as at first reported, and at least thirty or more are killed. Nothing official can be obtained at the company's office which is closed to reporters. One train has been started from the wreck and is expected to arrive about 4 a. m. Most of the injured are said to be from Scranton and Lackawanna County.

Arrangements have been made to admit the injured to the Wilkesbarre hospital. It is impossible to get details until the first section of the train comes, which will not be until 3 o'clock or later. The train is carrying the wounded.

THE KILLED.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 11.—The train reached here at 4 o'clock, but it is impossible to learn how many were killed. Among those reported dead are the following: F. Mulhern, J. Conaby, R. Powell and wife and a boy named Ratchford, all of Minooka, near Scranton; Mary Ellen Girtine, Wm. Noon, Anna Hart, Mary Ann Cannon and D. Kennedy, of Hyde Park; Mike Moffitt of Bellevue, John Coleman and two sons of Scranton, Miss Kate Featherstone, Barney M. Egan and two daughters, Thomas Reddy, Mike Tyrell, Tom Dubigga, Allie Reilly, Mrs. Melvin, Mrs. Callahan, Mary Connor, M. Gibson, Richard Powell, Harry Burke and Mike R. Minn, of Lackawanna county.

It is reported that twenty boys, Father Matthew's cadets, are also among the killed.

From 70 to 100 are reported injured. It is impossible to get further particulars at this hour as the greatest excitement prevails.

HAZLETON, Pa., Oct. 11.—The only news received here has been obtained from the telegraph operator at White Haven, but it is utterly impossible to get any correct list of the names at this time, owing to the confusion and excitement.

It was section five of the excursion train which ran into section number four. The latter had laid at White Haven so as to be ten minutes behind the preceding section. A flagman was put out for protection, but the engineer of section No. 5 did not see his signals, so it seems.

The bodies of seven children were taken from under the engine immediately after the wreck, and other occupants of the cars had to be cut out through the roof and sides.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—No further particulars of the Lehigh wreck obtainable before early this morning.

CIVIL SERVICE REPORT.

Further Allegations Against the Administration.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—[Continuation of Senate special committee's report on the civil service.]

While these assessments so generally made and responded to are in violation of the repeated declarations of the President and of the fundamental principles of civil service reform, the committee hardly feels warranted in severely animadverting upon the conduct of these subordinates for violating a policy announced by the President in view of the fact that the policy has been departed from and grossly violated by the President and the members of his cabinet in their alleged and uncontradicted subscriptions of large sums to the Democratic National Committee. It is not to be expected that subordinates will feel justified in considering as sincere the declarations of policy which are so palpably repudiated by their author and the fact that the President of the United States, in a campaign in which he has so great personal interest, contributes noteriously one-fifth of his year's salary for political use is fairly to be taken by those who depend upon him for their tenure of office, as not simply an invitation but a command to do likewise. While perhaps not strictly within the functions of this committee it may not be improper for it to commend to the consideration of the legal advisers of the President an inquiry as to whether such subscriptions as made were not in direct violation of the following provisions: [The provisions of the law are here cited.] These things are contrary to the pledges repeatedly made by the President, both before his election and since, in his letters and messages and well-authenticated interviews."

The report here makes quotations from the first letter of acceptance of President Cleveland, from his letter of December 3, 1884, to the Hon. George William Curtis, from his inaugural address, from his first annual message, and from his letter of September 11, 1885, to Civil Service Commissioner Eaton, commendatory of the spoils system, and enunciating the President's views on civil service reform. It says the investigation made by the committee shows the condition of affairs as diametrically opposed to what the President proposed, as it would be possible to imagine. To show "how these promises have been kept," the committee quotes the concluding paragraphs of the report of the civil service reform association of Indiana, "composed largely of gentlemen who supported the President in 1884," commenting on which the committee says: "The committee can appreciate the condition of mind in which these gentlemen of Indiana must be when confronted with the facts brought out by their investigation, many of which have been also established before this committee."

In regard to the removal from the sugar division of the appraiser's department in New York, the report says: The evidence discloses an undue interference by those high in authority in making appointments and removals, to the extent of an actual violation of the law. The testimony consisting principally of official documents, was obtained as the result of the committee's investigation, no charges whatever having been preferred, but the Secretary of the Treasury, after having asked to be heard before the committee, and his request being granted, failed to appear and answer the series of charges made against him in the testimony, but instead, has seen fit to assume the attitude of an accused, and in a published letter to George William Curtis, dated June 20th, 1888, states the conclusion to which the evidence naturally tends.

Under the head of Civil Service in Indiana the committee states the appointment of Aquilla Jones as postmaster and custodian of the public building at Indianapolis, and his wholesale removals of old and competent employees, many of whom are ex-soldiers of the Union army, and says that Postmaster Jones, in making the dismissals or in enforcing the resignations has repeatedly declared that he did so because he wanted places for the democrats or wanted places for someone else. He declared since the investigation began, that in making selections for appointments he had always chosen democrats over republicans who had passed the examination. These removals had been made without the least reference to the efficiency for office. The nomination of Watson, the present candidate for governor, was secured by a band of office-holders headed by Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue Henderson. Assistant Attorney Bailey recently made an incendiary speech attempting to raise the passions of the workingmen by insinuating, without daring to assert the falsehood, that General Harrison cleverers who had wanted to shoot them down for working for higher wages. The employes of the Indianapolis postoffice came out of the building and hooted at the passing of a republican procession, and when General Harrison was be ng escorted to his home these employes came out and yelled at his escort. It is unnecessary to say that such a management of the civil service has demoralized it in the state. From the beginning the complaints founded on actual facts have been steady and increasing, and the service was never in such an evil condition as it is now.

Yellow Fever.

DECATUR, Ala., Oct., 10.—Four new cases of yellow fever; no deaths.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 10.—The day has been very cold and it has rained incessantly since 3 p. m.

Official — New cases 63, deaths 3; total cases to date 3382; total deaths 302.

Sham Naval Battle.

HALIFAX, Oct. 10.—The naval and military maneuvers today attracted great attention. Their object was to find whether an enemy attacking from the sea would have any chance of capturing the city. The attacking war ships were the *Camus*, *Pleiades*, *Canada* and *Ready*, while the defense was composed of the West Riding Regiment, the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, the local militia forces, a corps of the Third Rifles, Sixth Fusileers and the garrison artillery. The war ship *Wrangler* assisted in the defense of the harbor. The flag ship *Belleophon* did not take part. The attacking party was victorious.

The French cavalry is being supplied with Lebel carbines.

Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The October crop returns show the condition of the present corn crop has been equalled only three times in ten years, and exceeded materially only by that of 1879, when the condition was 96 and the subsequent ascertained yield 28 bushels. The present average of condition is 92, against 94 in September.

The returns relative to wheat are those of yield per acre by counties. The general average for winter wheat is 12 bushels an acre and for spring wheat slightly over 10 bushels. The former has yielded better than early expectations, the latter much worse. The quality is much below the average, which will still further reduce the supply, as will be shown more exactly hereafter.

The winter wheat averages of states of considerable production are: New York 14 1, Pennsylvania 18 7, Maryland 14 5, Virginia 8 7, Texas 11 2, Tennessee 9.2, Kentucky 12.2, Michigan 14 5, Indiana 11.3, Illinois 13, Missouri 12 6, Kansas 14.7, California 12.7, Oregon 16.3.

Spring wheat averages are: Wisconsin 11.8, Minnesota 8 7, Iowa 10 3, Nebraska 10 8, Colorado 17.5, Dakota 9.2, Montana 16.5, Washington 18 6, Utah 16.5. Spring wheat of the New England states ranges from 14 to 16.

Neither the President nor Judge Thurman came into town today, and they will remain at Oak View tonight. Judge Thurman has received a telegram summoning him home on legal business demanding his attention, and will probably leave tomorrow.

A telegram was received at the Treasury Department today from the collector of customs at Port Townsend, W. T., saying the steamer *Ancon*, from Sitka, had landed a Chinaman at Victoria, B. C., on his way to Port Townsend and asking whether he should be allowed to land. Secretary Maynard telegraphed as follows:

"The act of October 1st positively prohibits the landing of Chinese laborers who have departed from United States Territory. The Chinese per *Ancon* from Alaska cannot land."

Confirmations—Postmaster — E. D. Kelley, Oregon City, Oregon. James P. Lesesne, of South Carolina, consul general at Melbourne.

Canada on her Dignity.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 10.—The *Empire*, the chief government organ in Canada, asks:

Has it ever happened in the history of the world that one country took such liberty with the possessions of another as the United States are taking with Canada, without having first resolved upon going too far with the insulted nation? And after a long argument in the negative it says: "We are five million of British subjects, and although in the past we have submitted patiently to the United States' interference by methods more offensive than language can well express, the time has at length arrived when on both sides of the international boundary all fair-minded men must agree that the dignity and honor of both countries call for the abandonment of an attitude which conveys a standing insult and menace to the Canadian Dominion.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The House bill for the retirement of A. J. Smith, Colonel of the Ninth Cavalry, was taken up and passed with an amendment making his retirement rank colonel of cavalry instead of brigadier-general.

The Senate then took up for consideration the bill to pay $4475 to the widow of Chief Justice Waite being the balance of his year's salary.

Hoar advocated the bill.

Berry opposed the bill arguing that every dollar due to the Chief Justice had been paid to himself or his widow and the proposed sum was simply a donation or gift. If the Chief Justice had not been able to save money out of his salary ($10,000 a year) he must have lived in an extravagant way.

Coke, a member of the judiciary committee, said he had opposed the bill in committee, and was opposed to it now.

George, another member of the judiciary committee, also opposed the bill.

After further discussion the bill passed, Berry having withdrawn the call for the yeas and nays.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the tariff bill and was addressed by Bates. The democrats in the House of Representatives he said had discharged their duty by sending to the Senate a bill which, in its general scope, partially complied with the demands of the people, the pledges of the party, and the bold, manly, emphatic commendation of the President. The Senate bill was the superstructure of protection erected on a frame work of revenue reform. That much, at least, the President and his party had wrested from the grasp of monopoly. The reduction of duties in one article was attended by an increase of duties in another, but it was to be remarked that the reduction was on products of agriculture and the increase on those of manufacture.

At the close of Bates' speech Cullom obtained the floor and the tariff bill went over until tomorrow.

A message from the President was presented and read, vetoing the bill for the relief of the executors of Joseph H. Medlicott for payment on account of losses and damages sustained by the seizure of tobacco during the war. The President refers to the fact that the claim was barred by the adverse decisions of the courts, that it had been then presented to Congress beginning with the forty-second Congress and had passed now when favorable conditions existed and that he fails to appreciate the equities that entitle the claimant to a further hearing. The bill and the message were referred to the committee on claims.

Dolph introduced a joint resolution authorizing the executive and other departments of the government, the national museum, Smithsonian institute, etc., to send for exhibition at the Paris exposition in 1889, such articles as they may have on hand, and to use for that purpose the unexpended balance from the appropriation for the Cincinnati exposition.

Hoar criticised the phraseology of the joint resolution as "unmeaning and utterly unworthy of the Senate," and Dolph said it had been prepared at the state department.

The resolution was placed on the calendar.

Adjourned.

Paris, Oct. 10.—M. De Brazza declares there is no doubt in his mind that Stanley is safe and pursuing his own scheme to subdue the country by diplomatic dealing with the tribes, and then will present it to England.

BANKS.

DESERET NATIONAL BANK

SALT LAKE CITY.

PAID UP CAPITAL, $300,000

SURPLUS, 200,000

H. S. ELDREDGE, President, JOHN SHARP, Vice President, WM. W. RITER, J. A. GROSSBECK, JAMES SHARP, L. S. HILLS, Cashier, JAS. T. LITTLE, E. A. SMITH, Asst. Cashier. DIRECTORS

RECEIVES DEPOSITS PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

Buys and Sells Exchange on New York, San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, London, and Principal Continental Cities.

Makes collections, remitting proceeds.

J. H. BACON, Prest. F. L. HOLLAND, Cash'r.

BANK of SALT LAKE

General Banking Business Transacted.

Active Accounts Solicited.

Interest paid on Time Deposits.

Exchange Bought and Sold.

MONEY to LEND on REAL ESTATE

from One to Five Years time.

Don't Experiment.

You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems, at first, only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good, or just the same. Don't be deceived, but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give relief in all Throat, Lung and Chest affections. Trial bottles free at A. C. Smith & Co's Drug Store.

Large Bottles $1. (6)

A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Bainbridge Munday, Esq., County Atty., Clay Co., Tex., says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with Malarial Fever and Jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life."

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: He positively believes he would have died, had it not been for Electric Bitters.

This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all Malarial Diseases, and for all Kidney, Liver and Stomach Disorders stands unequaled. Price 50c. and $1, at A. C. Smith & Co's Drug Store. (6)

In 1850 "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" were introduced, and their success as a cure for Colds, Coughs, Asthma and Bronchitis has been unparalleled.

Professor Gauthier, of Paris, states that certain vital processes of the body develop putrefying substances in the tissues, which, if not speedily eliminated, produce disease. Ayer's Sarsaparilla effects the removal of these substances and thereby preserves health.

When you need a good, safe laxative ask your druggist for a box of Ayer's Pills, and you will find that they give perfect satisfaction. For indigestion, torpid liver, and sick headache there is nothing superior. Leading physicians recommend them.

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Nearly al diseases originate from inaction of the liver, and this is especially the case with chills and fever, intermittent fevers and malarial diseases. To save doctors' bills and ward off disease take Simmons Liver Regulator, a medicine that increases in popularity every year, and has become the most popular and best endorsed medicine in the market for the cure of liver or bowel diseases.—*Telegraph*, Dubuque, Iowa.

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FROM THE SPRINGS NINE MILES north-west of Lehi, last spring, a chestnut sorrel MARE, with blaze face and one of her hind legs stiff. Said Mare is 15 years old and has no brands visible. Information that will lead to recovery of same, given to Angus M. Cannon, Salt Lake City, will be rewarded. ds & w tf

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Has hundreds of grateful patients in Utah, and thousands throughout the country rejoice in the restoration of their lost senses and the cure of their

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Discharges from the ears, (a dangerous trouble) with noises in the head, cured.

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100 Ladies' Short Jackets at $3; this is a great bargain; they are in the Newest Styles of this season and are worth $5.

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Special Dress Goods Bargains.

200 Dress Patterns containing 10 yards 40-inch Henrietta for $2.25.

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A large line of 38-inch Tricot Suiting, in brown and grey mixtures including some very pretty checks, at 37½ cents; the real value of this cloth is 60 cents.

An excellent line of plain 38-inch Ladies' Cloth at 40 cents; worth 50 cents.

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A line of 40-inch All Wool French Henriettas in colors and black, at 60 cents; would sell as readily at 85 cents.

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A large lot of short ends of Trimmings will be found on our notion counter marked down about half price. Colors and styles are perfect.

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1000 yards Grey and Brown Twilled Flannels at 43½ cents, fully worth 20 cents.

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A lot of Tennis Stripe Flannels at 35, 45 and 50 cents, reduced from 50, 60 and 75 cents.

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50 doz. Misses' Ribbed Wool Hose in black and assorted colors, at 25 cents. This stocking will speak for itself on examination.

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Ladies' Merino Underwear.

An excellent quality of Ladies' White Merino Vests and Pants at 50 cents.

A line of Ladies' All-Wool Scarlet Vests and Pants, at 75 cents.

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A line of Scarlet at 30 cents, for size 18.

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