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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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XLVIII CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 7.—Among the petitions presented was one by Plumb from the Oklahoma settlers, who set forth that the land they occupy has been long since bought from the Indians by the United States, and paid for; that the United States did not expect or intend that Indians should again occupy the land, and petitioners, therefore, see no reason why they should not be allowed to remain in the homes they have established for themselves and families. They protest against the cruelty of their removal, and say they would not have been disturbed but for the great influence of wealthy and powerful cattle-owners, who do not themselves pretend to have any title to the land, but who use the land for grazing cattle. Petitioners add that they have gone to Oklahoma to stay—with their plows and axes—and that thousands of their friends expect to go there, and pray Congress to withdraw the military forces, and, instead, take early steps to organize the Territory of Oklahoma into a State.

The Senate passed the House joint resolution appropriating $50,000 to relieve the wants of destitute Indians.

Morrill called up his resolution declaring that reciprocity treaties with nations inferior in population and resources should be regarded with disfavor, and spoke at length in its support, taking the ground that reciprocity treaties were unconstitutional; that apart from this unconstitutionality they were incurably wrong, and that they were at war with the most favored nation clause in other treaties; that the so-called reciprocity treaties with inferior nations surrender much home trade in return for little foreign trade, and that real reciprocity with such nations was impossible.

A few extracts from Morrill's speech will serve to give its spirit:

"The President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, but this gives him no authority to invade the power of Congress—to raise money to support the army and navy. The President, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senate, may make treaties, but under cover of this authority no constitutional treaty can be made to regulate commerce with foreign nations, or to initiate revenue bills, any more than to establish a uniform law of bankruptcy, or naturalization, and these—together with all other powers which were specially confided to Congress or to the House of Representatives by the Constitution—stand as a flaming sword against all encroachments of the executive, and forever limit and exclude the reach of its treaty making power. The action of the House, or even of Congress, in 1886, cannot impair, abridge or take away the legislative authority of the next or of any succeeding Congress to regulate commerce, nor of the House of Representatives to originate revenue bills. Nor can this legislative authority be abdicated, even by making the executive the heir-apparent. It is an insidious method by which the vastly important power of the House of Representatives over all revenue bills may, with an ambitious executive, become obsolete and utterly valueless.

Consideration of the inter-State commerce bill was resumed.

Bayard expressed the hope that consideration of the bill in the Senate would be carried no further for the present, as the question embraced in the bill was under consideration in the House, with the probability of an early decision upon it by that body. Besides, there were questions of far-reaching importance involved in the measure. Bayard, for his own part, wished for a longer time for deliberation, and more information on the subject. He had never desired to vote on a question of doubtful constitutionality. The responsibility was upon Congress to affirmatively show that it had the power to do that which it proposed to do, and not legislate in doubtful premises. He did not seek to restrict the power of Congress to regulate inter-State commerce, but all men knew that railroads were working under State power, and however plain may be the right or power of Congress to regulate commerce between States, it was certain Congress had never hitherto exercised it.

Cullom replied that the House had been discussing the subject for ten years, and it was not necessary for the Senate to wait on the action of the House. The Senate would not do its duty to the country if it did not proceed with the bill.

Bayard preferred to wait and see what sort of a measure the House would present to the Senate. He could not but feel that there had never been so much power committed to any five men on earth as it was proposed by this bill to commit to five Commissioners.

Ingalls was surprised at the position taken by Bayard, that the Senate should not consider the subject contemporaneously with its consideration by the House. It was tantamount to an admission that when the House had any topic in hand the Senate would have either to take up some other topic or go into executive session. There was no subject of greater importance to the people of the United States than that of transportation, and, with only two months of the session remaining, we were advised to await the result of the deliberations of the House. "We may as well deal plainly with the subject," continued Ingalls. "The Senate of the United States—I use plain language—the Senate of the United States is suspected by the people of this country with a desire not to do anything on this subject. I do not need to appeal to the consciousness of any senator; I do not need to appeal to the current strains of observation made in the public press—what I say is, that the Senate of the United States is not an object of public adulation at this moment in this country, and I regretted to hear the senator from Delaware (Bayard)—supposed to be the leader of new public opinion under the new evangel of reform, in the days that are to come—gravely recommending the Senate of the United States to pursue the do-nothing policy that has characterized Congress on this subject for ten years past."

After executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting an estimate from the Secretary of the Navy for an appropriation of $2,500,000 for the erection of a gun foundry and the purchase of steel for the manufacture of heavy ordnance in pursuance of the recommendation of the gun foundry board. Referred.

The House resumed consideration of the inter-State Commerce bill, the pending motion being the one submitted by O'Neill of Pennsylvania, to strike out the section prohibiting railroads from charging more for a short than a long haul.

O'Neill's motion was lost—yeas 90, nays, 127.

At this point Burnes, from the committee on appropriations, reported the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill. Referred to committee of the whole. [It appropriates $1,191,000, a reduction under the appropriation of the present fiscal year of $34,000, and under the estimates of $432,000.]

Discussion of the inter-State commerce bill having been resumed, Reagan defended the measure from the attack made upon it before the holidays by Phelps, and maintained that the gentleman had never read the bill, or, having read it, had not understood it. Reagan declared the legislature which made the promise consisted of representatives of robbers and thieves; when honest men came to the legislature, the contract, which had been obtained by fraud and corruption, had been broken.

Hewitt, of New York, in a speech in opposition to the bill, said he found the gentleman from Texas making the only defense he had ever heard made for the reconstruction of legislatures in the Southern States. He had told the House that the reconstruction of the legislature of Texas had secured the construction of a great highway, but that this was such an outrage that when honest men came into power, they disregarded the bargain. All he (Hewitt) could say was that these scalawags builded wiser than they knew, and that the honest men who came in afterwards did not seem to understand legislation as well as the scalawags did. As to the bill under consideration, he, for one, was tired of this kind of legislation, and this indifference to the plainest facts, which ought to be known to every man—even to the gentleman from Texas.

Reagan inquired whether the gentleman presumed to speak the voice of New York. The voice of New York was better expressed by its legislature, which demanded legislation on the subject.

Hewitt—For a commission; I favor a commission.

Reagan—I have no doubt the gentleman would take a commission that would not do anything, and would not be expected to do anything. If the voice of the people of New York could be heard here, instead of the voice of aggregate capital, a very different voice would be heard.

Then a passage-at-arms took place between Kiefer and Reagan, the former denying a statement made by the latter to the effect that the committee on commerce of the Forty-seventh Congress was packed against the bill, and the latter reiterating its statement.

On motion of Hopkins, an amendment was adopted giving United States courts power to issue writs of mandamus compelling railroad companies to forward freight.

Hammond offered an amendment providing that no case brought under this act in any State court of competent jurisdiction shall be removed to any United States court. Adopted—yeas 124, nays 80.

Hammond in speaking to a verbal amendment said he believed any rigid rule with regard to railroad rates, or rigid rule as to railroad management, would work evil, and only evil, to the people. While there was much to be said in favor of legislation on the subject of railroads, much more was to be said against any procrustean bed on which all must lie, though it took a knife to make them fit. He knew of the oppressions of the railroads, but he knew also that the people needed them, and every burden put on them would sooner or later come out of the pockets of the people. He was unwilling that the bill should be voted upon without his declaring that, while he differed with reluctance from the gentleman from Texas, he felt compelled to vote against this legislation.

Perkins offered as an amendment all the sections of the bill originally reported from the committee on commerce, creating an inter-State commerce committee and defining its duties.

Hammond moved to amend by providing that the commissioners shall not be appointed until the 5th of March, 1885.

Pending action the matter went over.

Gibson offered a resolution declaring it the duty of this Congress to enact such laws and make such appropriations as will enable the Government to commence at once the construction of a navy suitable for both offensive and defensive purposes in time of war. Referred.

On motion of Cox, of New York, a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information in regard to the cause of death of Naval Cadet Frederick S. Strong, of Oregon, who, it is alleged, died in consequence of cruelties inflicted by senior cadets. [The allegation on which the resolution is based is that the cadet came to his death from the effects of so-called "horse play" on the part of the third class, he being put in a barrel and rolled around.]

Adjourned.

AMERICAN.

RAILWAY WRECKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

ORANGE OUTRAGES.

A SOCIETY OF SECRET ASSASSINS AND DYNAMITERS.

LAWLESS WORK IN DAKOTA.

DEADLY AFFRAY IN KENTUCKY.

JACOB S. BOREMAN'S CONFIRMATION, ETC.

Railway Wrecks.

CHICAGO, 7.—The *Railway Age* will to-morrow say: The record of railway foreclosure sales in the United States during 1884, shows that the harvest of bankruptcy sown during disastrous times, commencing ten years ago, has now been nearly gathered. The number of railroads thus sold in 1884, as well as their mileage and amount of capital represented, were all much less than in any previous year since 1876. Such sales last year were nearly all of little importance, there being only one of the roads involved having a mileage of over 75 miles. The total number of railways sold under foreclosure in 1884 was 18. The total stock and debt amounted to $23,504,000, not including accrued interest or floating indebtedness. The average yearly mileage subjected to foreclosure sales from 1876 to 1884 inclusive, was 2,893, and the corresponding yearly average total of stock and debt $166,-620,667. The encouragement, however, derived from the decrease in foreclosures is offset by the past year's record of receiverships. The latter gives evidence that the seed has been sown for a new and luxuriant crop, which will ere long begin to be harvested in the form of foreclosure sales. During the past twelve months, 87 railways having a mileage of 11,000 miles with a bonded debt of $407,000,000, not including other debts and past due interest, and on an apparent capital stock investment of over $307,000,000, have failed and have been taken possession of by the courts for the benefit of their creditors. These figures represent nearly 9 per cent of the entire present railway mileage of the United States, nearly 12 per cent of the total bonded debt, and nearly 9 per cent of the whole capital stock.

Riotous Orangemen.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., 7.—The Redemptionists having their mission at Bay Roberts, left for St. John's beneath triumphal arches, amid waving flags and enthusiastic cheering. Roman Catholics assembled at the various stopping places of the train. Thus ends the trouble for the present.

Immediately upon the landing of the Redemptionist Fathers from the train they were interviewed, and Fathers De Largay and McGivern give the following account of the Bay Roberts' Orange demonstration on Sunday last: "We resumed our mission, interrupted on the 17th of December by the violent and outrageous interference with us by the Orangemen of Bay Roberts. We arrived from Holy Rod early in the morning, and at 10 o'clock Bishop McDonald met us at our hotel. The streets were thronged with men in common working garb. Orange arches and flags were thrown across the road, and yells and imprecations against us broke from the crowd. A knife was drawn on Father De Largay, and threats of throwing us over the bank were savagely expressed. Dr. McDonald said to us: 'We can have mass or open mission, and I am not going to pass under Orange arches and flags; nor shall we submit to indignity.' We replied that we should claim the protection of the Stars and Stripes. We telegraphed the United States consul, and Bishop McDonald telegraphed the Newfoundland governor. Monday the war ship *Tenedos* and the St. Johns police force arrived. The Orange arches and flags came down, and we completed our mission at the point of the bayonet and at the muzzle of gatling guns, arriving safely in St. Johns this evening. Our progress from Bay Roberts to St. Johns was quite an ovation. We have been in many parts of the world, but a more consummate crowd of ruffians and cowards than the Orangemen of Bay Roberts we have never encountered. They marshaled their forces from all the surrounding neighborhood to try and intimidate two lone, unarmed missionaries. Our firmness triumphed, and success rewarded us."

Secret Society of Dynamiters.

PITTSBURG, 7.—The *Post's* Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pa., special says: A rumor is current here to-night that English detectives have obtained evidence to the effect that a powerful secret society of dynamiters is in existence within the boundaries of this county, and also that the society is directly responsible for the recent explosions and assassinations in England. These detectives have been on the track of this society or brotherhood for several months, and have found that it is well and thoroughly organized, somewhat under the plan of the "Molly Maguires;" that its treasury contains a large amount obtained by assessment and other sources from all parts of the State. Some of the recent explosions have been traced directly to this country, as well as a number of assassinations committed in England. These English detectives, it is claimed, have mingled with "suspects" for a year, and have departed for Washington, D. C., with evidence, which they will lay before the proper English authorities. The evidence in the possession of these detectives is of such a nature that it will show beyond the peradventure of a doubt that a number of citizens of this country have been and are now engaged in sending to England trusted men with large quantities of dynamite, and such who have the nerve to use it after it is there. Irish-Americans spoken to scoff at the idea. They say such a thing would be impossible here; but there was a sort of look about their faces that denoted that they probably knew more about the matter than they cared to admit. It is certain there has been something in the wind in this country for some time past of an unusually exciting nature.

Lawless Work in Dakota.

FOREST CITY, Dakota, 7.—An armed mob from Gettysburg and vicinity came to Forest City, Porter county, this morning, and, under charge of C. W. Gilchrist, Sim Brison and Doty, took possession of the public records, safe, etc., by tearing out the part of the building in which they were kept and removing them by force. At this writing, the sheriff has started in pursuit at the head of an armed force, and the probabilities are a fight will ensue. Citizens are coming in from all directions, and are loud in their denunciations of the Gettysburg people, and unless the records are returned by to-morrow, this county will be the scene of bloodshed and riot. A great majority of the people desire to see the county-seat matter settled by the court, and will abide its decision cheerfully. The probabilities are that 150 men, armed to the teeth, will make a raid on Gettysburg to-night and demand the records.

Shot Dead by His Wife.

BATH, Me., 7.—Arnold C. Stacy, who lived on the outskirts of the city, was shot dead to-night during a family quarrel. Stacy was proprietor of Crystal Mineral Springs, purchasing it about three years ago, at which time a residence was erected there at considerable expense. He became financially embarrassed about a year ago and the property was transferred to his wife. A few weeks since the debt was cleared, and he wished to become the possessor of the property, but his wife refused to turn it over. At the supper table to-night, so Mrs. Stacy states, her husband renewed his demand, using threatening language. Fearing violence, Mrs. Stacy arose from the table and from a drawer in a pantry adjoining the kitchen, took a revolver that was kept by her for defense in his absence, as the house is quite a distance from any residence. She states that he took hold of the barrel, when the weapon was discharged, the bullet entering his head, and killing his instantly.

Deadly Affray in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, 7.—The *Courier-Journal's* Mt. Vernon, Ky., special says: There is serious trouble in this county between the whisky dealers and officials. To-night at Livingston, a railroad station on the Kentucky Central railroad, Deputy Sheriff James White went to arrest James and Henry Burton, brothers, charged with aiding J. W. Goff, said to have been engaged in illegal whisky traffic, to escape from the officers, who had him under arrest last week. The Burtons barricaded their saloon doors, and, with fiends on the inside, defied arrest. A posse of 15 men were summoned and the Burtons surrendered. On the way to jail James tried to escape, and was fired upon and killed by the posse. Burton's friends, some ten in number, then attacked the posse, and firing became general and continued for two hours. The particulars are meager, but several men are reported killed and wounded. Judge Bullock was wounded in the arm. The excitement is intense.

Murder.

FORT SMITH, Ark., 7.—News is received from Cottonwood, Indian Territory, of a cowardly murder committed there last night. It appears there was trouble between James, Robert and Isaac Walker, brothers, and Wm. Simmons—the latter being accused of improper conduct towards Robert Walker's wife. Last night, while the parties were quietly talking the matter over, Simmons being unarmed, James Walker drew a pistol and shot Simmons, killing him. A posse are now in pursuit of the murderer.

Riotous Miners.

DES MOINES, Iowa, 7.—A special to the *State Register* from Angus, says: The striking miners started a riot here between 5 and 6 o'clock this afternoon, and drove all the miners at work out of town, beating and kicking them badly. One man, at Keystone mine No. 2, defended himself and was killed, and six others are reported seriously wounded. The town is in possession of the strikers and there is no telling what the result will be.

Coal Miners' Convention.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, 7.—The State convention of coal miners to-day had delegates representing 8,000 miners. The call for the convention states nothing specifically concerning the Hocking Valley strike, but a limited part of the delegates are in favor of a reduction of the mining rate from seventy to sixty cents, which would be in the nature of a compromise with operators who refuse to pay over fifty cents. The majority of the convention, however, was opposed to this, so it is said by some that nothing will be done in the matter. To-day was spent in perfecting organization. The convention went into executive session this afternoon but did nothing aside from listening to the remarks of President McBride, who urged the convention to advise members to stand firm, as trades unions in all parts of the country had promised aid.

First Train from the East in 23 Days.

PORTLAND, Ogn., 7.—As the snow clears away and the roads open news of several deaths from excessive cold in the mountain districts reach this city. Anthony Seliers, aged 60, and John Kish, aged 45, both bachelors, were found frozen to death on the road to Nehalem, Tillamook County. This makes seven deaths as the direct result of the recent storm.

The first train from the East for 23 days arrived at 5 o'clock this morning. All the trains on the Oregon Railway and Navigation are on time to-night.

A case of smallpox has broken out among the passengers on an Oregon Short Line emigrant car lying at Huntington, Oregon, waiting for the snow blockade to be raised. All exposed passengers have been quarantined and will remain so until the 21st inst. If new cases should break out the quarantine will be extended until the danger is over. The Union Pacific surgeon is in charge.

John Muir, manager of the Oregon Improvement Company, was to-day appointed traffic manager of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, and will fill both positions.

WEATHER Strips at DINWOODEY'S.

TERRITORIAL ITEMS.

CULLED FROM LATEST EXCHANGES.

—The mortality of Ogden for December was 21.

—John J. Thomas who was shot by John Galvin, at Frisco, a short time ago, died from the effects of the wound and was buried last Wednesday. Galvin is bound over in $5,000 bonds.

—Marl Parker, of North Omaha, brutally kicked and beat S. P. Christiansen the other day, when the latter attempted to collect pay from him for a load of hay. A warrant has been issued.

—Pat Price, fireman of switch engine No. 95, in the upper yard of the Union Pacific railway, Omaha, slipped from the tank on Sunday night and broke a rib, beside sustaining other severe internal injuries.

—Thursday afternoon the residence of Mr Henderson, a barber of Ogden, was entered by burglars who took away a considerable amount of cash, jewelry, and other valuables. There's no clue to the thief.

—Police officers Ruane and Buckley, of Leadville, had an altercation the other day in which they fought four or five rounds and were both severely punished. It is expected they will be discharged from service.

—An attorney at Pendleton, Oregon, Fred. Page Tuseath, was engaged by three horse thieves to defend them. In the examination he ascertained that they had stolen four of his horses. He will be a witness against his own clients.

—On Tuesday last, a son of A. P. Winslow, of Deer Lodge, Montana, aged ten years was playing about the machinery in the planing mill, when he got his left hand caught in the planer and it was so horribly mutilated that amputation was necessary.

—A sad accident occurred at Park City a few days ago; "The one year old child of Mr. and Mrs. Charles McFails, fell from a high chair and sustained injuries from the effects of which it died on the same day." This is a great blow to its parents.

—In constructing the Oregon Short Line across the lava plains of Idaho, water was so scarce and had to be conveyed from such a distance, that the company wisely entered into the experiment of sinking artesian wells. Eight of these are now in successful operation with a bore four inches in diameter and a depth of from 1500 to 1850 feet. Another has been sunk 300 feet, but is not yet completed.

—The people of Paradise, Nevada, have offered a reward of $650 for the capture of the murderer of R. H. Scott, of that town, who was killed something over a week ago. The following is a description of the murderer: Nearly six feet in height, spare built, rather broad forehead, narrow and smooth face, sallow complexion; light, steel-blue eyes; light hair, has a small scar on one cheek bone, under the eye, wears about a No. 7 boot, and is about 26 years of age.

—Between 3 and 6 o'clock last Friday morning, W. W. Bolton, of Leadville, Colorado, entered the sleeping apartment of Antony Hankey, in that town, and stole from the latter's pocket a gold watch. The watch was pawned for $10, and the thief was gambling away the proceeds, when he was arrested by an officer. Hankey awoke soon after being robbed, and missing his watch, informed the officers, who followed rapidly on the scent and soon captured the culprit, who now reposes in jail.

—An accident occurred at the cable tramway of the Crescent Mine at Park City, last Friday. The cars are connected with a wire cable fastened by heavy iron hooks and the loaded car let down draws the empty one up into the ore house. The hook on the loaded car broke and it started down at a velocity of speed paralyzing almost to the spectator. Plunging ahead it soon jumped the track and went crashing through through the trestle work, demolishing timbers and landing below pretty badly used up. Fortunately, no one was hurt.

—The other day, John Kluser, a Russian laborer, who lives in Omaha, was found lying on the ground at the back of his house, with his right leg broken above the knee and a deep gash above his left eye. As near as could be learned, he had been drinking some, and on coming home found two men at his house with his wife. He became angry and a row ensued, which resulted in his receiving the cut in the head and being pushed off from the back stairs. His injuries render his recovery very doubtful.

—Last Tuesday night, Henry Speigel, who lives near Leadville, was robbed by a daring footpad, while on his way home from town. He had made some purchases and did not start home until after dark. He was followed by a man who had doubtless seen him handling money, and, on reaching an unfrequented place in the road, the person quickened his pace, overtook Speigel, and, with the aid of a revolver, induced the latter to hold up his hands and quietly submit to being robbed of all his cash—about $12 in all. No clue has been obtained to the perpetrator of the daring deed.

—A short time since, a terrible accident occurred at a mine in Carbon, Wyoming. It appears that a gang of about 15 men were riding up out of the mine on the rear car of a long train of coal dumps, and that when nearing the entrance, the hoisting rope broke, letting the rear dumps run swiftly backwards down the grade, piling themselves up in every shape when they reached the bottom, crushing the last car, on which the men were riding, almost into kindling wood, killing one of the men outright and seriously injuring two more, the others in some miraculous way managing to escape. The dead man's name is Errick Christianson.

Nothing Like it.

MR. J. B. FLYNN, 875 Sixth Avenue, New York, was cured, he says, of rheumatism of long standing by the use of St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain cure. For scalds, bruises, cuts etc., he thinks it has no equal.

Shooting pains in the limbs are cured by St. Jacobs Oil, the infallible conqueror of pain.

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Have you called on Barton & Co. within the last week? If not you should not fail to do so and examine their styles and prices on underwear, as they are closing out their stock in that line and have reduced their prices to the lowest figures. They also have an elegant line of fur and seal skin caps which they are selling very low. And as to their elegant styles of clothing and furnishings, you need only examine their stock and prices to be convinced that they are dealing fairly with the people, and are desirous of establishing their firm on the most legitimate business.

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ROCK SPRING—Best in the market.
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STOP THAT COUGH.
By using Dr. Frazier's Throat and Lung Balsam—the only sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness and Sore Throat, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Do not neglect a cough. It may prove fatal. Scores and hundreds of grateful people owe their lives to Dr Frazier's Throat and Lung Balsam, and no family will ever be without it after once using it, and discovering its marvelous power. It is put up in large family bottles and sold for the small price of 75 cents per bottle For sale by Z. C. M. I Drug Dept.

I was a sufferer from Catarrh for fifteen years, with distressing pain over my eyes. The disease worked down upon my lungs. I used Ely's Cream Balm, with gratifying results, am apparently cured.—Z. C. Warren Kuiland, Tr.

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Having a few goods that we think will be appreciated by the people of this country, we have decided to give all a chance to call at the OLD RELIABLE RETAIL STORE, and make their selections for CHRISTMAS. This sale will only be continued for a limited time, and some bargains will be offered.
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First-Class Excursion
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THE WORLD'S FAIR!
AT NEW ORLEANS, WILL LEAVE
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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.
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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, F. B. 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 B. 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.