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Pacific Express at	7.51 p.m.	Milford Express at	6.40 p.m.

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A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY

is one of its central position and close relation to all principal lines East and West, at initial and terminal points, constitutes the most important mid-continental link in that system of through transportation which invites and facilitates travel and traffic between cities of the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. It is also the favorite and best route to and from points East, Northeast and Southeast, and corresponding points West, Northwest and Southwest.

The Rock Island system includes in its main line and branches, Chicago, Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Peoria, Geneseo, Moline and Rock Island, in Illinois; Davenport, Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Ottumwa, Oskaloosa, West Liberty, Iowa City, Des Moines, Indianola, Winterset, Atlantic, Knoxville, Audubon, Harlan, Guthrie Centre and Council Bluffs, in Iowa; Gallatin, Trenton, Cameron and Kansas City, in Missouri; Leavenworth and Atchison, in Kansas; Albert Lea, Minneapolis and St. Paul, in Minnesota; Watertown in Dakota, and hundreds of intermediate cities, towns, villages and stations.

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Guarantees its patrons that sense of personal security afforded by a solid, thoroughly ballasted road-bed; smooth tracks of continuous steel rail; substantially built culverts and bridges; rolling stock of near perfection as human skill can make it; the safety appliances of patent buffers, platforms and air-brakes, and that exacting discipline which governs the practical operation of all its trains. Other specialties of this route are Transfers at all connecting points in Union Depots, and the unsurpassed comforts and luxuries of its Passenger Equipment.

The Fast Express Trains between Chicago and the Missouri River are composed of well ventilated, finely upholstered Day Coaches, Magnificent Pullman Palace Sleepers of the latest design, and sumptuous Dining Cars in which elaborately cooked meals are delicately served. "Good Digestion Waiteth on Appetite, and Health on both." Between Chicago and Kansas City and Atchison, are also run the Celebrated Reclining Chair Cars.

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is the direct and favorite line between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, where connections are made in Union Depots for all points in the Territories and British Provinces. Over this route, Fast Express Trains are run to the watering places, summer resorts, picturesque localities and hunting and fishing grounds of Iowa and Minnesota. It is also the most desirable route to the rich wheat fields and pastoral lands of interior Dakota.

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For detailed information see Maps and Folders, obtainable, as well as tickets, at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada; or by addressing

R. R. CABLE, President and General Manager, Chicago.

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Prepared by a physician with special reference to health. No Ammonia, Lime or Alum.

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MOST PERFECT MADE

Purest and strongest Natural Fruit Flavors, Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rose, etc., flavor as delicately and naturally as the fruit.

Price Baking Powder Company, Chicago, Illinois, and St. Louis, Missouri.

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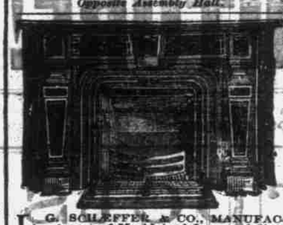

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23 S. West Temple Street.

EVENING NEWS.

Saturday, January 30, 1886

THE NEW EDMUNDS BILL.

SPEECH OF SENATOR BROWN.

BREAKING DOWN A SACRED RULE.

In the United States Senate, on January 8th, Mr. Brown, of Georgia, replied as follows on the question of compelling legal wives to give evidence against their husbands:

Mr. Brown. Mr. President, I cannot agree with the Senator from Vermont that the rule in reference to the protection of the wife or husband from giving testimony against the other in a criminal prosecution is a rule founded in public policy for the punishment of crime. It was a rule intended to protect the wife and the husband. It was for the peace and quiet and good order of the family. The rule as laid down by Greenleaf is as follows:

SEC. 334. The rule, by which parties are excluded from being witnesses for themselves, applies to the case of husband and wife, neither of them being admissible as a witness in a suit, civil or criminal, in which the other is a party. This exclusion is founded partly on the identity of their legal rights and interests, and partly on principles of public policy, which lie at the basis of civil society. For it is essential to the happiness of social life that the confidence subsisting between husband and wife should be sacredly protected and cherished in its most unlimited extent; and to break down or impair the great principles which protect the sanctities of that relation would be to destroy the best solace of human existence.

The exceptions to the rule are laid down as follows by the same author:

SEC. 335. To this general rule, excluding the husband and wife as witnesses, there are some exceptions, which are allowed from the necessity of the case, partly for the protection of the wife in her life and liberty, and partly for the sake of public justice. But the necessity which calls for this exception for the wife's security is described to mean not a general necessity, as where no other witnesses can be had, but a particular necessity, as where, for instance, the wife would otherwise be exposed, without remedy, to personal injury. Thus, a woman is competent to testify against a man indicted for forcible abduction and marriage, if the force were continuing upon her until the marriage, of which fact she is also a competent witness; and this, by the weight of the authorities, notwithstanding her subsequent assent and voluntary cohabitation, for otherwise the offender would take advantage of his wrong. So, she is a competent witness against him on an indictment for a rape committed on her own person; or for an assault and battery upon her; or for maliciously shooting her. She may also exhibit articles of peace against him, in which case her affidavits shall not be allowed to be controlled and overthrown by his own.

So that the exceptions to the rule really are all for the protection of the wife against personal injuries or personal violence.

Mr. Edmunds. And for public justice, as the Senator read.

Mr. Brown. That is not the rule generally. Public justice is one of the objects, but it is the public justice that applies to her, and it is to protect her where she could not otherwise be protected.

Mr. Edmunds. If the Senator will allow me to interrupt him, I wish to ask him the plain and straight question whether he does not think that a man having one lawful wife and going and marrying another commits a personal injury against the lawful wife?

Mr. Brown. I think he commits a crime against society.

Mr. Edmunds. But that is not my question.

Mr. Brown. It is not simply a personal injury against her.

Mr. Edmunds. Not simply, but is it not a personal injury?

Mr. Brown. It is a wrong, but it is a wrong that a common-law gives her a right to testify about.

Mr. Edmunds. Very likely, and that is why we wish to pass this statute. But my question is, is it not a wrong, a moral and religious public crime against her as well as against society?

Mr. Brown. It is a public crime against the wife but not one of the character that the great authors of the law, those who gave us the comuon law, considered a proper one for her to be called as a witness.

Mr. Edmunds. But the Senator ought to remember that at the common law there was not any punishment for polygamy or bigamy at all, or fraudulency, and therefore the common law never had any such cases to deal with.

Mr. Brown. In most of the States of the Union even up to this day the common law has not been enlarged to the extent that the Senator proposes to extend it. In fact, if such law has passed in any of the States I am not aware of it. In the multiplicity of legislation in the thirty-eight States there may have been some instances, but I am not aware of it and I do not think the Senator has shown it. I think there has been no instance where any one of the thirty-eight States has enacted a law making the wife a competent witness in a case of bigamy or polygamy. We are proposing, therefore, to go beyond what any State or probably any other civilized state in the world has done. I cannot speak for all of them, but I am not aware of any instance, and as the Senator's search has been thorough in this matter, I presume there is none, because he has produced none.

Again, so far as the execution of the law is concerned, the Senator certainly does not need this additional legislation. As matters now stand in Utah it is only necessary to make a *prima facie* case, and a very light one at that, to convict a Mormon. If you produce a man on trial this conviction follows almost as a certainty. The judge is nominated to the Senate and confirmed and sent there to convict in such cases, and if we notice their rulings it generally results in that way. The district attorney is sent there to take every advantage of every technicality he can for conviction. The juror is put upon the stand and required to swear that he dones not believe polygamy is right—not in that language, but that is the substance—before he can serve.

It is said that there is necessary to impartiality, and yet the effect of it is that he swears he does not believe that it is right, seeming that he is partial on the other side. If he were to swear that he did not believe it was right he would be partial on that side. In other words, in either case if he is an honest man he would hear the evidence and decide according to the evidence and the law as given him by the court, but he is bound to take an oath that he does not believe in polygamy before he can sit on the jury. I have been informed by one whom I believe to be a reliable, truthful gentleman who has heard some of those trials that the prosecuting attorney goes one step further occasionally and asks, "Are your sympathies with the prosecution?" and if the juror answers in the affirmative there is very little trouble about taking him. In other words, the courts are organized there to convict.

Hence the present legislation which bears the name of the honorable Senator from Vermont is ample on this question to break up polygamy. There is not use for enacting laws which are in violation of the common law and which are very questionable at least as to their propriety on principle, to suppress polygamy in Utah. The heads of the church, the president of it, and the leading men of it, I am told, are fugitives and can not be found. The penitentiaries and jails are being filled with those convicted of polygamy. It is obliged to be suppressed and especially with the machinery we have now appointed for that purpose, and that sole purpose, for they seem to have very little else to do, and they do their work well and thoroughly. Whether it is exactly well in the sense of a just trial I will not say, but they are certainly carrying out the objects of the legislation. If reports be true, they are giving every doubt against the criminal instead of giving the doubt in his favor. They are certainly not giving him a very fair trial according to the mode of trial in most of the States and Territories.

Therefore I do not think, and I trust the Senate will not think, that it is necessary to break down long and well-established rules of law that have been considered by our ancestry as necessary to the preservation of peace and harmony for the purpose of making the laws more stringent in Utah. They are ample on this question; there is no difficulty about that; and by the way as they are now being enforced polygamy will very soon be a thing of the past there. If it is practised it will have to be practised in a manner that nobody knows it, and that no officer of the law and no detective and no spy can find it out. So I do not see the necessity of breaking down a sacred rule of so long standing for the purpose of adding to the legislation which we already have on that subject.

FROM THE FOUR WINDS.

Milk which stands too long makes bitter butter.

A hot, strong lemonade taken at bedtime will break up a bad cold.

Tough meat is made tender by lying a few minutes in vinegar water.

Well-ventilated bed rooms will prevent morning headaches and lassitude.

If a man gets up after the day breaks, can he be said to have a whole day before him?

You can take out spots from wash goods by rubbing them with the yolk of eggs before washing.

The hair may be kept from falling out after illness by the frequent application to the scalp of sage tea.

Those who bravely combat adversity can with safety stand a little prosperity if they get the chance.

A little borax put in the water in which scarlet napkins and red bordered towels are to be washed will prevent them from fading.

It is all well enough to talk, but mankind prefers luxury now, if obtainable, and to take chances against poverty later on.

The indolent man has at least one good trait of character—he is generally contented, and that because he is too lazy to be otherwise.

Unselfish persons so thoroughly enjoy seeing others happy that if unhappy themselves they don't realize it and others don't know it.

Grass stains can be taken out by wetting the spot in warm water, rubbing it with soap and as much common baking soda as will adhere. Let remain half an hour, and then wash out in warm water.

London increases its population by 46,000 every year. It has 1,000 ships and 10,000 sailors in its port every day. Its beer shops and liquor saloons would, if placed side by side, form a row of 78 miles long.

Since 1852, $373,000,000 has been laid out in rebuilding and embellishing Paris. The new Town Hall cost about $60,000,000, and $40,000,000 has been spent on the four Parcs Monceaux and Montsouris.

There are many different natures to satisfy in this world, and to be universally popular with all, you must go prepared to laugh with those who are ripe with mirth, and weep with those who would weep, sympathize with those in distress, and rejoice with those in prosperity.

A lady mends bags and rag carpets in a very expeditious manner. She dissolves some glue; and while hot stirs it into a thick flour paste which has been boiled. Use this paste on the patches, putting them on smoothly, pressing the edges down well. Lay a weight on the patch, or dry with a warm iron, placing a newspaper over the place.

There are engaged in the fishing industry of Europe and America, upward of 150,000 vessels and 600,000 men. The annual product of fish is not much short of 1,500,000 tons, but few people will stop to realize the importance of these figures. As a ton of fish is equal in weight to about twenty-eight sheep, a year's supply of fish food for Europe and America might be represented by 42,000,000 sheep.

The sentimentalist does not think of what he does so much as of what the world will think of what he does. He translates should into would, looks upon the spheres of duty and beauty as alien to each other, and can never learn how life rounds itself to a noble completeness between these two opposite but mutually sustaining poles of what we long for and what we must.

Scene—A fashionable West-end shop. Enter a lady of title, addressing a shop-walker: "I wish to exchange something I bought yesterday."

"Yes, madam. Do you remember whether you were attended by the gentleman with the dark moustache or the gentleman with the light beard?"

"Oh, neither! It was the nobleman with the bald head."

Wife—"This small parcel from mother is dated three days ago. If that is the best the Parcels Post can do we had better return to the old Parcels Delivery."

Husband, who has carried the parcel in his greatcoat-pocket two days—"Don't be unjust, my dear, the system is new yet, and probably not in perfect working order. Give 'em time, my dear—give 'em time!"

An unrepealed law of New Jersey, passed while the State was a British Colony, reads as follows: "That all women of whatever age, rank, profession or degree, whether virgins, maids or widows, who shall after this act impose upon, seduce and betray into matrimony any of His Majesty's subjects by virtue of scents, cosmetics, washes, paints, artificial teeth, false hair or high-heeled shoes, shall incur the penalty of the law now in force against witchcraft and like misdemeanors."

There is said to be no living male descendant of Chaucer, Shakespeare, Spencer, Milton, Cowley, Butler, Dryden, Pope, Cowper, Goldsmith, Byron, Scott or Moore; none of Raleigh or Sidney; none of Bolingbroke, Walpole, Chatham, Pitt, Fox, Burke, Canning or Grattan, none of Bacon, Locke or Newton; none of Hume or Gibbon or Macaulay. The same rule extends, it seems, to the great generals, navigators, artists and musicians of the same country.

The inventor of the iron plow was an humble Scotch blacksmith named William Allan. His modesty was so great that after he made his first plow, and it did satisfactory work on his own farm, he declined to make a second for neighboring gentlemen on the plea that he was not as good a blacksmith as the gentlemen ought to have, and recommended a neighbor of his named Gray. The latter became rich at the business, while Allan remained poor as ever, though before his death his plow had come into general use in all parts of the United Kingdom.

The tallest chimney in the world has just been completed for the Metternich Lead Works in Germany. It is 440 feet in height, eleven feet of which is under ground. The foundation is of block stone, and thirty-seven feet square; the rest is of brick, thirty-four feet in diameter at the base, and tapering to eleven and one-half feet at the top. The tallest chimney previously constructed is that of the St. Rollax Chemical Works, near Glasgow, which is 434 feet high.

A widow whose age might have been forty went into business a few weeks ago, and her first endeavor was to get a sign painted. The services of a sign painter were secured; and, when he had finished his work, he put his initials, "W. A. H.," in the left hand corner of the sign. When the widow came to criticise the work, she asked, "What does 'W. A. H.' stand for." "Why, 'Wanted, A Husband'!" replied the painter. "Oh, yes—I see!" she mused. "How thoughtful of you! Here is a shilling extra!"

At the Melbourne Exhibition there was a complete dwelling house made entirely of paper and furnished with the same material. There were paper walls, roofs, ceilings, flooring, joists and stairways. There were paper carpets, bedding, chairs, sofas and lamps. There were paper frying pans, and even the stoves in which bright fires were constantly burning daily were of papier mache. When the builder of this mansion gave a banquet, the cloths, napkins, plates, cups, saucers, tumblers, cruets, and even the knives and forks were likewise made of paper.

A festive Scot had been entertaining a "brither Scot" in his London home, and toward the small hours he told his butler to order a cab for his friend, whom he addressed as follows: "Good-by!"—sitting bolt upright in his chair, and staring straight at his guest; "we'll excuse me coming out—I'm afraid of the draughts. Man," he continued earnestly, when ye get outside ye'll see twa cabs. Tak the first—the other's no there."

The results of a series of observations carried out by the Hydrographic Office, in order to determine the length, depth and duration of ocean waves, have been published. The largest wave observed is said to have been half a mile long and to have spent itself in 23 seconds. During storms in the North Atlantic, waves sometimes extend to a length of five or six hundred feet, and last about ten seconds. The most careful measurements of the height of waves give fourty-four to fifty-eight feet as an extreme limit, the average height being about thirty feet.

NATURAL GAS NOTHING NEW.—The natural gas so lately in the field is one of the oldest things known. Nobody supposed that it lay under hundreds of miles and even thousands of miles of territory, but it was used in Fredonia, New York, in the last generation. That little town, now a bright and prosperous place, had natural gas long before I was born. In the New York Geographical Reports for 1832, Director Lewis C. Beck described the gas springs of Chatauqua county.—*Gath's Letter.*

JUST AS BAD AS PAINTED.

WIDESPREAD COMMOTION CAUSED BY THE TERRIBLE CONFESSION OF A PHYSICIAN.

The story published in these columns recently, from the Rochester, N. Y., *Democrat and Chronicle* created a great deal of comment here and elsewhere. Apparently it caused even more commotion in Rochester, as the following from the same paper shows:

Dr. J. B. Henion, who is well known not only in Rochester, but in nearly every part of America, sent an extended article to this paper a few days ago, which was duly published, detailing his remarkable experience and rescue from what seemed to be certain death. It would be impossible to enumerate the personal inquiries which have been made at our office as to the validity of the article, but they have been so numerous that further investigation of the subject was deemed necessary.

With this end in view a representative of this paper called on Dr. Henion at his residence on Andrews Street, when the following interview occurred: "That article of yours, Doctor, has created quite a whirlwind. Are the statements about the terrible condition you were in, and the way you were rescued, such as you can sustain?"

"Every one of them and many additional ones. I was brought so low by neglecting the first and most simple symptoms. I did not think I was sick. It is true I had frequent headaches; felt tired most of the time; could eat nothing one day and was ravenous the next; felt dull pains and my stomach was out of order, but I did not think it meant anything serious. The medical profession has been treating symptoms instead of diseases for years, and it is high time it ceased. The symptoms I have just mentioned or any unusual action or irritation of the water channels indicate the approach of kidney disease more than a cough announces the coming of consumption. We do not treat the cough, but try to help the lungs. We should not waste our time trying to relieve the headache, pains about the body or other symptoms, but go directly to the kidneys, the source of most of these ailments."

"This, then, is what you meant when you said that more than one-half the deaths which occur arise from Bright's disease, is it Doctor?"

"Precisely. Thousands of diseases are torturing people to-day, which in reality are Bright's disease in some of its many forms. It is a hydra-headed monster, and the slightest symptoms should strike terror to every one who has them. I can look back and recall hundreds of deaths which physicians declared at the time were caused by paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease pneumonia, malarial fever and other common complaints, which I see now were caused by Bright's disease."

"And did all these cases have simple symptoms at first?"

"Every one of them, and might have been cured as I was by the timely use of the same remedy. I am getting my eyes thoroughly opened in this matter and think I am helping others to see facts and their possible danger also."

Mr. Warner, who was visited at his establishment on North St. Paul street, spoke very earnestly:

"It is true that Bright's disease has increased wonderfully, and we find, by reliable statistics that from '70 to '80, its growth was over 250 per cent. Look at the prominent men it has carried off, and is taking off every year, for while many are dying apparently of paralysis and apoplexy, they are really victims of kidney disorder, which causes heart disease, paralysis, apoplexy, etc. Nearly every week the papers record the death of some prominent man from this scourge. Recently, however, the increase has been checked and I attribute this to the general use of my remedy."

"Do you think many people are afflicted with it to-day who do not realize it?"

A prominent professor in a New Orleans medical college was lecturing before his class on the subject of Bright's disease. He had various fluids under microscopic analysis and was showing the students what the indications of this terrible malady were. 'And now, gentlemen,' he said, 'as we have seen the unhealthy indications I will show you how it appears in a state of perfect health,' and he submitted his own fluid to the usual test. As he watched the results his countenance suddenly changed—his color and command both left him, and in a trembling voice he said: 'Gentlemen, I have made a painful discovery; I have Bright's disease of the kidneys.' And in less than a year he was dead. The slightest indications of any kidney difficulty should be enough to strike terror to any man."

"You know of Dr. Henion's case?"

"Yes, I have both read and heard of it."

"It is very wonderful, is it not?"

"No more so than a great many other cases that have come to my notice as having been cured by the same means."

"You believe then that Bright's disease can be cured?"

"I know it can. I know it from my own and the experience of thousands of prominent persons who were given up to die by both their physicians and friends."

"You speak of your own experience; what was it?"

"A painful one. I had felt languid and unfitted for business for years. But I did not know what ailed me. When, however, I found it was kidney difficulty I thought there was little hope and so did the doctors. I have since learned that one of the physicians of this city pointed me out to a gentleman on the street one day, saying: 'There goes a man who will be dead within a year.' I believe his words would have proved true if I had not providentially used the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Cure."

"Did you make a chemical analysis of the case of Mr. H. H. Warner some three years ago, Doctor? was asked Dr. S. A. Lattimore, one of the analysts of the state board of health.

"Yes sir."

"What did this analysis show you?"

"A serious disease of the kidneys."

"Did you think Mr. Warner could recover?"

"No, sir. I did not think it possible."

"Do you know anything about the remedy which cured him?"

"I have chemically analyzed it and find it pure and harmless."

Dr Henion was cured *five years ago* and is well and attending to his professional duties to-day, in this city. The standing of Dr. Henion, Mr. Warner and Dr. Lattimore in the community is beyond question, and the statements they make cannot for a moment be doubted. Dr. Henion's experience shows that Bright's disease of the kidneys is one of the most deceptive and dangerous of all diseases, that it is exceedingly common, but that it can be cured if taken in time.

GEN. PUTNAM'S CAVE.—The cave out of which Gen. Israel Putnam dragged the wolf is seldom visited, because it is in a stony, mountainous forest, in a remote corner of Connecticut. A picnic party last summer made the tedious trip, which involved several miles of rough walking. There are pictures in primers of Putnam entering the cave erect, with a blazing torch held above his head. The hole is really so small that it can only be explored on hands and knees, and an adult cannot turn round in it. The length is 300 feet, and tradition says that he followed the beast to the further end, shot him between the eyes by their own glow, and it was drawn out with him by means of a rope.—*New York Sun.*

The Sisters of Notre Dame, Maryland, use Red Star Cough Cure. Price, 25 cents.

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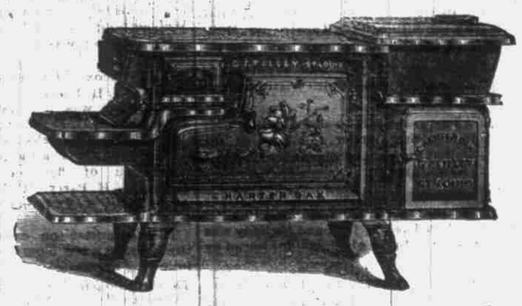

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