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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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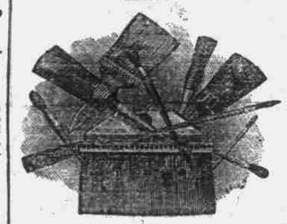

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Large Billiard Table 5x10, marble bed, $50.
Spring Wagon, $50.
Counters, Shelves, Gas Fixtures and Tobacco Cutters.
Ground Cherries.
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Stove Polish, Wholesale.
Butter and Vinegar, Wholesale.
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XLIX CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 19.—In the Senate to-day a discussion arose on the public building appropriation bills.

Riddleberger said he had no objection to any specific measure reported by the committee, but objected to these (omnibus) schemes, by which 29 public building appropriation bills on the calendar were taken up and passed yesterday without any written report to show the necessity for building, and by which similar bills that had only just been reported were put through on the same day on which they were reported, without giving time for their consideration.

Hoar offered the following resolution for which he asked immediate consideration:

Resolved, That the committee on library consider the report at an early day of the expediency of the erection at the seat of government of a statue or monument to the late illustrious General Winfield Scott Hancock.

In offering the resolution Hoar said that when the announcement was made yesterday of the great public calamity that had occurred in the death of the illustrious soldier, the Senate very properly followed all precedents in like cases, and what Hoar was sure would be in accordance with the desire of the distinguished deceased, that is to say, the Senate proceeded with the public business. But it was proper that proceedings should at once be initiated for paying a tribute to the memory of the deceased. The resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Call, the Senate took up Eustis's resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the refusal of the Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans, who refused to receive shipments of silver and to issue silver certificates therefor. Mr. Call defended the action of the Treasury officials in the matter referred to.

Coke said the question was whether the Treasurer had technically complied with the law or had in reality violated it.

At 2 o'clock, Coke being still on the floor, the Chair laid before the Senate the education bill. After some discussion that bill was made the unfinished business for to-morrow at the same hour, and Coke resumed his remarks.

Something had been said, Coke continued, about an attack on the Administration. He (Coke) had helped to put this Administration in power. His State (Texas) had given 134,000 popular majority for the democratic ticket, the largest majority of any State in the Union. There were 240 newspapers in Texas, and he knew but four of them that supported the Executive Department of the government in its war on silver. He made no war on the Administration, but he believed that public office is a public trust, and he executed the trust conferred on him by the people whom he in part represented.

Teller said that much had been heard from time to time of the subserviency of public men to Executive influence, but there had never been so exalted an example of independence in public men as had been exhibited by the democratic members of the House of Representatives in the spring of 1885. In resisting the effort of the incoming democratic President to discredit silver, not only then, but since, those servants of the people had scorned to be in accord with the Executive, preferring to be right. Teller severely commented on the statements in the President's message and the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and Comptroller of the Currency, to the effect that $50,000,000 of the silver dollars were all that it had been possible to get into circulation, when in the same message and reports they had been compelled to admit that there were $140,000,000 of silver dollars in circulation, because in addition to $50,000,000 of metallic silver dollars out, there were $90,000,000 of certificates. So much stress has been laid by the President and his officers of the $50,000,000 figures that the people largely got the idea that it represented the whole silver circulation.

George insisted that the action of the Treasury officials in the case was in every respect solid and in compliance with law.

Mr. Eustis said he had telegraphed to Mr. Roach at New Orleans to ascertain the purpose of the bank shipment of silver. His reply received to-day was as follows:

"Shippers sought to get rid of the excessive silver by shipping it to the Sub-Treasury and asking that silver certificates therefor should be turned over to their New Orleans correspondents. The Sub-Treasury declined to receive it from the Express Company because it first doubted the propriety of the Treasury becoming an intermediary between the country and the city banks; second, for the lack of clerical force.

(Signed.) T. R. ROACH.

Edmunds inquired why the Administration did not turn this republican rascal out and put in a democrat who would understand his duty under the law.

Coke—Is he a republican?

Edmunds—I don't know. I suppose if he is as bad as that he must be.

Coke said he did not care what the man's politics were.

Edmunds repeated his inquiry as to the politics of the Assistant Treasurer of New Orleans, and as to whether he was an old officer or a new man.

Mr. Gibson replied that the officer referred to had been appointed by the present administration.

"Well," remarked Mr. Edmunds in a regretful tone, "it is a very bad state of things." (Laughter.)

The debate then closed, and the matter went over.

Mr. Dolph submitted an amendment to Mr. Sherman's silver bill, which was ordered printed. In the original bill it is provided that the amount of coin certificates at any time outstanding should not exceed the cost of the bullion purchased, by such bullion certificates.

Mr. Dolph's amendment is to strike out the words "cost of the bullion purchased by such certificates" and make the provision read as follows: "The amount of such certificates at any time outstanding shall not exceed the market value of the bullion in the Treasury purchased under the provisions of this act and retained as security, and whenever at the end of any fiscal year such outstanding certificates shall be in excess in amount of the market value of such bullion, the Secretary of the Treasury shall retire and withhold from circulation an amount of such certificates received by the United States for customs, taxes and public dues equal to such excess, until such time as the same can be put into circulation without increasing the amount of such certificates beyond the market value of such bullion."

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 10.—Nothing of importance came up in the House to-day.

Blanchard, of Louisiana, offered the following series of resolutions:

Resolved, That this House has learned with profound sorrow of the great and irreparable loss which the country has sustained in the death of that great and good man, Major General Winfield S. Hancock.

Resolved, That this House, in common with all his countrymen, mourn the death of him who was a stainless soldier for the Union in the war, and an undaunted defender of the Constitution and civil liberty in peace, and at all times a stainless man and incorruptible.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect and affection for the exalted virtues of this hero and patriot, this House do now adjourn.

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House be directed to transmit to the widow of the honored dead a copy of these resolutions, and the assurance of the heartfelt sympathy of this House in the hour of bereavement, which is alike her's and the country's.

The resolutions were adopted and accordingly the House adjourned.

AMERICAN.

The Situation at Seattle—Another Proclamation by the President.

SEATTLE, W. T., 10.—The city has become a military camp and every corner is guarded by a sentry, and military rule is supreme. There has been no effort on the part of the rioters to interfere nor even to hold a meeting. They are without recognized leaders and are utterly powerless to do anything so long as the military are under arms. There is, however, an intense feeling of bitterness against the militiamen who did the shooting on Monday, and it is openly threatened that they will be hung as soon as the military rule is relaxed. Eight companies of the 14th Infantry, under command of Colonel DeRussy, arrived this afternoon from the Vancouver Barracks, and at 3 o'clock the city was turned over to the regular troops, martial law continuing. General Gibbon is expected to-night, and he and Governor Squire will determine upon the future course. The trouble is practically over, through the efforts of citizen soldiery. The people have proved their ability under the most trying circumstances to govern themselves; they have done this by the friends of the Chinese, but as friends of the law. They wish the Chinese away, but will not permit them to be driven away so long as they are here under National authority.

Olympia, W. T., 10.—To-day 120 responsible citizens organized themselves into a Home Guard and were sworn in as Deputy Sheriffs and officers as a regular military company. Everything was quiet during the day and the prospects are that there will be no renewal of the disturbance. Hetzel, Bates and Gooding, the three ringleaders in yesterday's demonstration, had a preliminary examination to-day before a Justice of the Peace on the charge of riot, and were bound over in the sum of $300 each to await the action of the grand jury.

WASHINGTON, 10.—The following telegram was sent to Governor Squire of Washington Territory last night:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, February 9, 1886.

To Hon. Watson C. Squire, Governor, Seattle, Washington, Territory:

The following proclamation has just been issued, and General Gibbon has been ordered to proceed at once in person with troops to Seattle:

By the President of the United States of America: A proclamation—

WHEREAS,—

It is represented to me by the Governor of the Territory of Washington that domestic violence exists within said Territory, and by reason of unlawful obstructions and combinations, and the assemblage of evil disposed persons it has become impracticable to enforce by ordinary course of judicial proceedings the laws of the United States at Seattle, and at other points and places within said Territory, whereby life and property are threatened and endangered; and

WHEREAS, In the judgment of the President, an emergency has arisen and a case is now presented which justifies and requires under the constitution and laws of the United States, the employment of military force to suppress domestic violence and enforce the faithful execution of the laws of the United States, in command and warning, if this proclamation be disobeyed and disregarded.

Now, Therefore, I Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America do hereby command and warn all insurgents, and all persons who have assembled at any point within said Territory of Washington, for unlawful purposes aforesaid to desist therefrom, and to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or before six o'clock in the afternoon of the tenth day of February instant; and I do admonish all good citizens of the United States, and all persons within the limits and jurisdiction thereof, against aiding, abetting, countenancing or taking any part in such unlawful acts or assemblages.

In witness whereof, I have set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 9th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and the independence of the United States the one hundred and tenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND,

By the President

T. F. BAYARD,

Secretary of State.

Valuable Horses Burned.

HUNTER'S POINT, N. Y., 10.—The Hempstead Club stables burned this morning. Twenty-four valuable horses were consumed. Many of them were well-known steeple-chasers, having made records at Cedarhurst last year. Following are the names, as near as could be ascertained: Mr. Belmont Purdy, Master Hunt, Hobson's Choice, Royal Flush and Trombone, owned by Stanley; Mertimore's Jerico and Laurel Wood; E. D. Stokes, Tomboy and Don, owned by H. B. Richardson; E. T. Cushing's Dounerail, H. O. Edye, Cowboy and Pony. The remainder were valuable hunters, owned by Elliott Roosevelt, J. D. Beresford, Belmont Purdy and others. The total loss in horseflesh is $30,000.

The Chess Match.

ST. LOUIS, 10.—Mr. Steinitz having won three games the contest here is closed and will be resumed at New Orleans in two weeks. Both players will probably remain here during the week and then leave for the Crescent City. The contestants now tie, each having won four games.

Death of Gen. Rowley.

CHICAGO, 10.—After quite a long illness General J. C. Rowley died yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, at the residence of his sister in this city. General Rowley became widely known on account of his position as Secretary to General Grant, with the rank of Brigadier General during the last year of War. In 1864 he returned to his home at Galena, Ill., where he has since resided until his health failed him, and he came to Chicago. For a number of years he served as Judge of the County Court at Galena.

A Case of Smallpox.

SAN FRANCISCO, 10.—The steamer *Belgic* arrived at noon to-day from Hong Kong and Yokohama with a case of smallpox on board. It was immediately boarded by the quarantine officer, who kept the case on the steamer. It will probably be quarantined. No communication of any kind is allowed with her from shore.

The mail and newspapers after fumigation were allowed to be sent ashore, and the vessel has been ordered into quarantine.

Executed.

PORTLAND, Oregon, 10.—Tataguna, a Salmon River Indian, convicted at Nanaimo at the autumn assizes of the murder of his companion on a Salmon river ranch, while in a state of intoxication, suffered the extreme penalty of the law Feb. 5, in the Nanaimo, British Columbia, jail yard.

Dead.

NEW YORK, 10.—Col. E. C. Kemble, a well known journalist and for some years past a representative in this city of the California Press Association, died at his residence in Mott Haven to-night, after two weeks' illness.

Wired from Washington.

WASHINGTON, 10.—The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Stephen A. Walker, to succeed Dorsheimer as United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York.

Christopher Franks, marshal for the District of California.

Berthold Greenbaum, of California, to be United States Consul at Apia, Samoa.

Supt. Jameson of the Railway Mail Service has received a blood-stained leather mail bag from the west, which had been slit open with a knife. It bore the following information from Mr. Wasfield, superintendent of the Western Division: "The Indian question, as it applies to the Postoffice Department. About 2 p.m. on July 23rd, 1885, while F. M. Peterson, a mail carrier on the route from Crittenden to Lochiel, Pima County, Arizona, was on his return trip from Lochiel, he was killed by Apache Indians. After murdering the carrier, the Indians cut open the bag and destroyed the mail, tearing it into fragments and scattering it over the ground. Two pouches were carried. The one herewith was left at the scene of the tragedy, and bears the sanguinary status of the victim."

The bill appropriating $300,000 for the extension of the benefits of the signal service to farmers by means of signals displayed at telegraph stations was favorably reported to the House committee on agriculture to-day by the sub-committee having that subject in charge.

In the Senate to-day a bill to allow discharged army officers one year's pay and allowances, was reported adversely.

Coin and Silver Bills.

WASHINGTON, 10.—Following is the full text of Senator Beck's coin certificate bill, introduced on Monday;

That hereafter coin certificates be issued in any denomination for which legal tender notes of the United States may now be issued, and when received at the Treasury, re-issued as provided for in section 2 of this act; and all gold and silver certificates now outstanding shall be retired when they are received at the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 2—That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the United States, upon the receipt of an original certificate of deposit issued by the United States Assistant Treasurer at any United States sub-Treasury, stating that there has been deposited therein gold coin or standard silver dollars in sums of twenty dollars or any multiple thereof, to order the payment of a like amount in coin certificates at the counter of any United States Assistant Treasurer designated by the depositor, in such denominations as he may request in writing, which shall be redeemable in gold or silver coin at the option of the United States.

Sec. 3.—That no coin certificates shall be issued of a denomination greater than $500, and at least two-thirds of such certificates outstanding at any time shall be of denominations not exceeding $50.

Following is the full text of Senator Allison's silver bill introduced yesterday:

That hereafter any holder of silver coins of full legal tender value may at his option present them in sums of $50 or any multiple thereof at the Treasury or the Sub-Treasury in the city of New York, and receive therefor in exchange a like amount of gold coin or United States notes; and any holder of gold coin may in like manner present the same and receive therefor silver coin of full legal tender value in United States notes; *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed to authorize the increase of the aggregate United States notes now authorized by law, nor to restrict the limit of the issue of gold or silver certificates as now provided by law.

Sec. 2.—That sections 5,193 and 1,594 of the Revised Statutes are hereby repealed, and the words "lawful money" wherever in the Statutes of the United States they occur shall be construed to include United States notes, gold and silver coins as full legal tender.

Sec. 3—That all laws or parts of laws requiring lawful money deposited with the Treasurer of the United States provided by Section 5,222, Revised Statutes, to be held as a special fund for the redemption of notes of National Banking Associations are hereby repealed, and all money deposited under said section shall be covered into the Treasury; and all sums now deposited, or which may hereafter be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States as authorized by Section 4 of an act entitled "An act fixing the amount of United States notes," providing for the redistribution of National Bank currency, and for other purposes, approved June 20, 1874, shall be covered into the Treasury.

Sec. 4.—That section 3 of the last-named act is hereby amended so as to authorize the redemption of National Bank notes in gold or silver, and to authorize the deposit of gold or silver in lieu of United States notes required to be deposited by said section.

FOREIGN.

Discussing the Situation in London.

LONDON, 10.—Burns, Champion, Hyndman and Williams, four Socialists who inspired Monday's riots, called yesterday upon Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, President of the Local Government Board, at his office. Mr. Chamberlain declined to receive the Socialists personally, but conveyed to them his willingness to give attention to anything they might have to say, provided they placed it before him in writing. Burns and his colleagues thereupon drafted a statement of their wishes. They said they had called to obtain from Chamberlain a declaration of the government's intention with regard to providing work for several hundred thousand unemployed people, who were at present starving in the City of London and elsewhere in England. The statement contained the assertion that all pressure which the workingmen's societies have brought to bear upon the local authorities has entirely failed, and that letters sent to the local government by persons authorized to speak for the distressed were left unanswered. Mr. Burns and his colleagues averred that they had hopefully come for a statement of the government's intentions in order to report to a meeting of unemployed workmen of London, which is soon to be held.

Mr. Chamberlain replies in writing that he does not think any of the remedies proposed by the Social Democratic federation would prove effectual to relieve the prevalent want and misery existing among the unemployed in England. He was on this account unable to support these proposed measures. At the same time he felt the urgent necessity of having something done, and he was now having an inquiry made for the purpose of ascertaining the exact extent and character of the distress. Wherever it should be found necessary to do so, boards of guardins, unless they were already empowered, would be authorized to grant outdoor relief, when labor tests had been arranged sufficient to prevent imposture. The erection of public works, continued Mr. Chamberlain, was not within the province of the local government board.

The Socialists departed dissatisfied with the outcome of their visit.

Mr. Hyndman and Mr. Champion were quite angry over what they called Mr. Chamberlain's evasion of the real points at issue. They denounced his scheme of inquiry as a device to secure delay, while the very men in whose behalf the alleged inquiry was claimed to have been started were actually starving to death. "The unemployed of London," the gentlemen continued, "do not want outdoor relief. They do not want charity. They want nothing but honest and useful work, which will enable them to earn bread. The proposition to give them doles accompanied by servile and degrading labor tests, galls them, and is calculated to exasperate them into revolt."

A meeting of West End tradesmen was held last evening for the purpose of giving expression to their indignation and want of confidence in the authorities for permitting the riot. Mr. W. H. Smith, Member of Parliament, presided. Mr. Picketts stated that the loss caused by the rioters amounted to £2,000. Several members of Parliament addressed the meeting. Mr. Smith said he sympathized with genuine distress. He condemned, however, the present mode of agitation, and appealed to workmen to resent the interference of the Socialists as detrimental to their own interests. He said he had seen Mr. Childers, the Home Secretary, and had given him notice that he would question the Government on the subject in Parliament.

A resolution was adopted to send a memorial to the Home Secretary asking him to receive a deputation of tradesmen for conference.

Mr. Kelly, Secretary of the unemployed workingmen's organization accused the Socialists of causing the recent trouble, and lays part of the blame on the police officials, who he said were perfectly aware of the intentions of the Socialists. Mr. Kelly on Monday distributed 20,000 circulars among the workingmen urging peaceful proceedings. He threatens that unless the police proceed against the Socialists, the workmen themselves will endeavor to punish them. Kelly had his eyes blackened and was otherwise badly bruised in a fight yesterday.

The *Telegraph* says that the Government intends to prosecute the more violent of the Socialists speakers who addressed the mob in Trafalgar Square.

The news of the riot has created a sensation in Europe. The Socialists of Paris and Berlin are jubilant, and meetings are being called in those cities to express admiration for the London Socialists and to encourage them to take further action.

The *Standard* this morning prints the report of an interview with Hyndman, Socialist leader. He denied that the bad harvest or over-population were the causes of the distress prevailing among the working people, because similar social troubles existed in America and France. The real cause was universal—the producers had no control over the amount paid for production. Hyndman said that he and his associates would continue to hold labor meetings, and that there would soon be a demonstration of East End tradesmen, for the purpose of agitating the subject of compensation. The only law on the subject dates from the reign of Edward I, and is difficult of application.

The *Times* severely censures the heads of the police department, who it says proved themselves unfit for the positions they occupy. It reminds Mr. Childers that his reputation depends largely upon his recognizing this fact. The constable, it adds, did all that was possible in facing the mob, without help or guidance from the leading officials.

THE DAMAGE DONE.

4:30 p.m.—The estimate heretofore made of the losses inflicted by the mob on Monday appears to have been greatly too small. The official estimate places the amount of damage at £80,000. Various Socialistic and labor reform societies threaten to have a monster demonstration at Hyde Park next Saturday to be attended by contingents of laborers from the country.

The shops are being closed and barricaded everywhere throughout the city.

A Socialist's meeting is to be held this evening at Colbut and Market. At 5:30 o'clock, two and a-half hours before the time announced for the assemblage, over 1,000 men were on the ground waiting to attend the meeting. The crowd is being constantly augmented by accessions from Trafalgar Square. The cavalry from Albany barracks and large bodies of police have been ordered to remain in readiness to maintain order.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING.

By 8 o'clock a crowd that numbered many thousands gathered in Cumberland Market, composed of the lowest criminal classes of London, represented by a strong contingent, intent upon upon harrassing and insulting the police. At 9 o'clock, Hyndman, Williams and other Socialist leaders appeared and were greeted with uproarious shouts of welcome. They held a short consultation and resolved to abandon the attempt to hold a meeting to-night, because as they said, the dense fog that prevailed prevented their distinguishing true unemployed workingmen from loafers. The announcement was then made that the meeting was adjourned until Thursday. As the crowd slowly dispersed the cheering for the Socialist leaders by the disorderly element again manifested itself. The police were jeered at and stoned, but easily drove their assailants from the ground. Three regiments of foot guards two of cavalry and a battery of artillery were confined in the barracks all day in readiness to sally out at a moment's notice. The vigorous action of the police of South London compares favorably with the inaction of the police at the Trafalgar Square meeting on Monday. Mounted constables, armed with cutlasses and revolvers, assisted the police on foot in dispersing a mob of 5,000 men near the Elephant Castle tavern. A gratifying feature was the fact that many small tradesmen and *bona fide* workingmen joined in assisting the police to repulse the rioters. The police had been informed early in the day of a conspiracy of thieves inhabiting common lodging houses, to make South London the starting point of a pillaging expedition. Precautions were accordingly taken to prevent disorders.

Midnight. The city is quiet. The crowds disappeared by 10 o'clock and the streets are deserted. The panic is subsiding. The scare is without parallel in the history of London. Tens of thousands of desperate men were gathered in the streets and it only needed some one more reckless than themselves to lead them to commit the wildest excesses.

Killed Her Husband With Chloroform.

An inquest was held to-day in the case of the death of a Mr. Barlett, merchant of Pimlico, who it is alleged, was killed by chloroform administered by his wife who wished to marry the Rev. Mr. Dyson, Wesleyan minister. A statement by Mrs. Barrett was read at the inquest by her physician. She was 16 years old when she was married to Bartlett. They made a compact to live together merely as loving friends. This agreement was adhered to for six years, when the husband began to encourage her affections for the Rev. Mr. Dyson. Recently Bartlett began to manifest renewed affection for his wife, but she, feeling it to be her duty to the minister to resist her husband's advances, appealed to him to desist, as he had affianced her to Mr. Dyson. This appeal had only a temporary effect, so she resolved to protect herself from her husband by waving chloroform in front of his face. On the night before his death, as her husband was retiring, she produced a bottle of chloroform which her husband took from her. Upon awaking in the night she found her husband lying dead by her side. The affair has created an intense sensation, and is regarded as likely to culminate in one of the most prominent *causes celebre* in the criminal history of this country.

Ordered to Leave.

BERLIN, 10.—The Americans, Baren, Jens, Jurgensen and Jensen, have again been ordered to leave the Island of Foehr.

In the Reichstag to-day, Herr Huene introduced a motion on behalf of the Conservatives, urging a fresh searching inquiry into the currency question. Federal Commissary Schraut declared that there was no scarcity of coin in Germany, and that the stock of gold bore an adequate proportion to that of silver.

Parnell a Candidate.

GALWAY, 10.—Parnell in an address to the Parliamentary electors of this city yesterday, in reponse to the appeals to have his candidate withdrawn in favor of Lynch, the native candidate, used the following languages "Having agreed to support Captain O'Shea, we will not deviate a hair's breadth from the course decided upon. Captain O'Shea will vote with the Irish party. If he be defeated, it will weaken my hands."

A Relapse.

LONDON, 16.—William E. Forster, Liberal, member of Parliament for Bradford and ex-Chief Secretary for Ireland, who for some time has been confined to his room by a serious illness, to-day suffered a relapse.

When fishermens' limbs are numb with cold, St. Jacobs Oil gives them new life.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

FOR SALE AT Z. C. M. I. DRUG STORE.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

Restores the color, gloss, and youthful freshness of the hair; stimulates a rich and luxurious growth; thoroughly cleanses the scalp; prevents dandruff and humors; and is the most cleanly and effective preparation for the hair ever offered to the public. Rev. J. W. Davenport, Illinois Bend, Texas, writes: "Ayer's Hair Vigor, used in my family for several years, has no equal as a dressing, nor for preventing the hair from falling out or turning prematurely gray. It ranks among the first luxuries of our house." Miss Kate Rose, Ingersoll, Ontario, writes: "While keeping my head clear of dandruff, and preventing Scald Head, Ayer's Hair Vigor has also caused my hair to grow luxuriantly, resulting in my now possessing hair forty-two inches long, and as thick as could be desired." The wife of Dr. V. S. Lovelace, Lovelaceville, Ky., had very bad tetter sores upon her head, causing the hair to fall out. Ayer's Hair Vigor healed the sores, and in less than twelve months produced hair a foot long.

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No More Bald Heads.

To produce a new growth of hair on bald heads, in the case of persons advanced in years, is not always possible. When the glands are decayed and gone, no stimulant can restore them; but, when they are only inactive, from the need of some excitant, the application of Ayer's Hair Vigor will renew their vitality, and a new growth will result. L. V. Templeton, Newbern, N. C., writes: "After a protracted illness, with fever, my hair all came out, leaving me entirely bald. I procured a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, before I had used all its contents, a thick growth of hair, nearly two inches long, covered my head." L. D. McJunkin, Perryville, Md., writes: "Baldness is hereditary in my family. Five years ago the hair on the top of my head was becoming weak and thin. I procured Ayer's Hair Vigor, the application of which invigorated the hair roots, and sent out a new growth of young hair. To-day my hair is as thick and vigorous as ever. I still use the Vigor occasionally to keep my scalp in a healthy condition."

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR

Horse's Feet.

The above drawing was made from a model showing the lamination of iron in the Cold Rolled and Shearing process.

This drawing was made from the nail taken from the hoof and coffin bone as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

The Only Hot-Forged and Hammer Pointed Horse-Shoe Nail in the World that is not cut, clipped, or sheared from the point and will not split in driving, is

THE PUTNAM NAIL.

See that your horse is shod with this nail, and avoid all risks.

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A CARD.

THE DESERET HOSPITAL, UNDER the most favorable auspices, is now open for the reception of patients, having removed to that large and commodious building lately occupied by the Deseret University. The appointments are new and of the first order. The halls and rooms are thoroughly ventilated, and warmed by a furnace and steam heating apparatus extending through the whole building. Good and capable nurses are supplied, and every attention paid to the comfort and welfare of its inmates. The medical department comprises a fine stock of drugs, and a line of some of the most valuable and elegant surgical instruments and appliances ever imported into the Territory. Arrangements have been made to secure the first medical talent the city affords for the benefit of patients. A specialty is made of the diseases of women, and correspondence is solicited from the afflicted.

H. B. CLAWSON, President.
W. F. ANDERSON, Medical Supt.
M. P. HUGHES, House Surgeon.
E. R. WELLS, Secretary.

A limited number of students will be taken, who will board in the Institution, receive instruction preparatory for future studies, and will be expected in return to devote a certain portion of their time and labor to attendance on the sick and other requirements connected with the Hospital. Correspondence on this subject is solicited from Bishops and other authorities in the settlements. ds&w

DESERET NEWS

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