DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 185. THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 10, 1890. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXIII.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

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CAPITAL, $200,000.00. General Banking Business. Five per cent Interest Paid on Savings Deposits. Loans on Real Estate. HEBER M. WELLS, President. R. H. SCHEITLER, Asst. Cashier.

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THE Thomson & Taylor Spice Co. Importers and Manufacturers of the— FINEST SPICES AND Flavoring Extracts, KNOWN TO THE TRADE. Proprietors of the Famous Brand of RED CROSS LYE. 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 So. Water St., CHICAGO.

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LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT of BEEF. Finest and Cheapest Meat Flavoring Stock for Soups, Made Dishes and Sauces. As Beef Tea, "an invaluable tonic." Annual sale 8,500,000 Jars.

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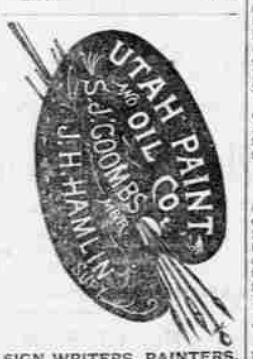

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FOR VERY DESIRABLE LANDS, Both Agricultural and Grazing, in Northern Chihuahua, near Colony, Diaz. For full particulars, apply to DESERET NEWS Office, or W. Darby Johnson, Jr., Colony Diaz, Canton Galeana, Chihuahua, Mexico.

IN THE SENATE.

Consideration of the Conference Report on the Silver Bill Resumed.

A WORDY DEBATE OCCUPIES MUCH TIME.

The Conference Report on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill.

THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION MEETS.

President Harrison Vetoes a Bill.—The Wyoming Admission Bill is Referred.

(Telegraph to the NEWS.)

SILVER BILL.

Conference Report on the Measure Considered by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Consideration of the conference report on the silver bill was resumed, and Cockrell continued his argument against the report. Cockrell criticised the last clause of the second section of the conference bill and said the language therein indicated a preference for the single gold standard. The Secretary of the Treasury would so interpret it until a party between the metals was established, and gold would be given preference, and legal tender notes be redeemed in gold.

Teller contraverted this assertion.

Jones (Ark.) read an extract from an article in yesterday's New York *Evening Post*, a paper opposed, he said, to silver legislation in all its forms, to the effect that the conference report contained features not embraced in either the House bill or Senate bill and tending to make it a better measure than either; it also said the purpose of silver was foiled.

Cockrell—Precisely what I have said. That article is from a very able representative of the good interest and it is a warning to the senator from Nevada (Jones) that he has abandoned the cause of equalization of silver with gold. Under this conference report the Secretary of the Treasury can drive the country to part with every dollar of gold and can lock up in the vaults of the Treasury every silver dollar. That is the most dangerous power given a Secretary of the Treasury since the

FOUNDATION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Platt—Does the senator mean to say that he would not give the Secretary of the Treasury discretion as to which coin he would pay in?

Cockrell—I certainly would give him that discretion. I would say, "redeemable in coin."

Platt—That is all that there is to say.

Cockrell—That is true, but there is with it a declaration which is a fatal thing, and that is the gold standard still exists and must be maintained.

Taking up the third section of the conference bill, Cockrell entered a most earnest and solemn protest against it, as meaning a practical cessation of silver coinage after July, 1891.

Jones (Nev.)—That's all we want.

Cockrell—In other words, the senator from Nevada is willing to abandon the double standard, to make silver a mere commodity, to stop its coinage and to tell the people of the country that he has done something for them in the restoration of the double standard. The conference bill is a total abandonment of all pretensions to a double standard.

Mitchell, in the course of some questions involving Cockrell's consistency, remarked that while he was in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, he would support the conference bill because it was all that the friends of silver could get.

Cockrell—I believe that if the Senate will reject this report the House will in the end agree to the Senate bill. We have made no determined effort to support the Senate bill. We show no back bone. We show no disposition to stand by what we have solemnly done, and we give truthfulness to the assertion of the monometallists of the East that the bill was only a project to furnish a market for silver bullion.

DANIEL ADDRESSED THE SENATE

in opposition to the bill. The silver question, he said, was a great deal bigger than the President of the United States, whether the President's name were Benjamin Harrison or Grover Cleveland. Daniel argued that under the conference bill $10,000,000 worth of silver bullion could be piled up in the treasury every year for all the years that the silver stream would be flowing, and not a dollar of it could be coined to pay the bonded obligations of the United States, which were payable in coin, and such an enormous discrimination against silver as that never existed in legislation, except when silver was completely demonetized. He admitted that it would be better that the conference bill should become a law than that no bill on the subject should become a law, but it was a mere makeshift. Sooner or later, Daniel said, Congress and the Executive had got to come into collision on the silver question. Why not let the collision come now? If the friends of silver stood up to the fight they could win it, and if they ran away they would lose it. If they believed in the free coinage of silver as he did they should stand by the Senate bill and let the President of the United States take care of himself.

Morgan took the floor, but saw he could not finish his remarks today. An informal understanding was had that a vote would be taken tomorrow and the Senate adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Hitt (Ills.), from the committee on foreign affairs, reported back the resolution requesting the President to furnish to the House the correspondence between the governments of the United States and Great Britain touching the subject in dispute in Behring Sea since March 4, 1889.

After some debate the resolution was adopted.

Hitt presented the conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. In the course of the discussion, reference having been made to the appropriation bill for a protection of the United States' rights in Samoa, McMillan (Tenn.) declared that it now appeared that the entire result of the Samoan negotiations had been to enthrone a king who had been dethroned by his people. Our representatives sent abroad for the purpose of settling Samoan matters had actually gone to the extent of overriding the will of the people of Samoa and setting up as king a scapegrace who had been dethroned, and, moreover, this American administration had undertaken to pay part of the expenses of his kingdom.

IT WAS A DISGRACE

to the American people and to the Administration responsible for the negotiations.

McCreary (Ky.), who was chairman of the foreign affairs committee of the last Congress, said he believed we had done the best that could be done, and McMillan was putting it too strongly. If he was not satisfied with the negotiations, he could introduce a bill to carry out his views, or he could call for correspondence with foreign nations. There was not a word about Samoa in the present bill.

McMillan—The gentleman has admitted the taking up of a deposed king and placing him on a throne. Was not this another argument that a chief justice should be appointed and the governments of the United States, Great Britain and Germany jointly guarantee his salary?

McCreary—The gentleman states it too strongly. The Samoan bill has nothing to do with this appropriation bill.

Hitt then demanded the previous question (declining to yield to McMillan, who was desirous of continuing the Samoan controversy). Thereupon McMillan raised the point of no quorum, pending which Rogers (Ark.) moved that the House adjourn. Lost—yeas 75, nays 98. The previous question was ordered—yeas 169; nays 44. The Speaker counted a quorum, and then McMillan moved a reconsideration. The vote on tabling the

MOTION TO RECONSIDER

resulted—yeas 194; nays 85—the Speaker counting a quorum and declaring the motion carried.

Breckenridge (Ky.) challenged the correctness of count, instancing that the names of Enloe, Herbert, Crain and Fithian, and stated that they did not been present. Subsequently he withdrew his challenge to the names of Crain and Fithian, but persevered as far as Enloe and Herbert were concerned.

The Speaker, while admitting the necessity for absolute correctness in the record of members present and voting, stated that, even eliminating the names of Enloe and Herbert, there was a quorum present. He therefore declared the motion to table carried, and put the question on agreeing to the conference report. The vote resulted, yeas, 111; nays, 85, and the Speaker was unable to count a quorum, so the conference report was not agreed to for the present.

Adjourned.

EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Papers Read and Subjects Considered at Yesterday's Session.

ST. PAUL, July 9.—The National Educational Association re-assembled this morning. The first paper of the day was the report of the special committee on psychological and pedagogical observations, presented by Geo. P. Brown of Illinois, chairman.

Dr. W. T. Harris, United States commissioner of education, read another paper on the same subject. Professor Charles Degarmo, from Illinois, read a report on the special inquiry in relation of instruction to wild training. Superintendent W. H. Maxwell, of Brooklyn, N. Y., presented a paper on "examinations as a test of proficiency." Departmental work by the various sections was taken up this afternoon.

During the afternoon there were seven meetings of educational departments in various parts of the city. The department of music entertained at the People's Church, being presided over by Herbert Gregge, of Denver, whose opening address was a comparison between the old and new methods of teaching music, in which he strongly urged the need of making a musical atmosphere in the school room, and having all things harmonious, and in that way faster advancing the pupils. Other papers were read.

KINDERGARTENS WERE

was considered at the First M. E. Church. Professor Irwin Shepard of Minnesota thought that every primary teacher should be taught in kindergarten.

Secondary education was the topic at the Plymouth Congregational Church.

A paper on the high school as a fitting school was read by A. F. Bechdolt of Minnesota, who thought the high school too superficial.

Fifty colleges were represented at the meeting of the high education department at the First Baptist Church, and three papers were discussed.

President Blanchard of Wheaton College, Illinois, took up the query: "What have the People to Ask for the College?" and concluded that they could ask that the college men be more leaders in affairs even than they now are.

President Sixteen of Des Moines College considered the question of "Shorter College Courses to Meet the Popular Demand," and his position, as well as those who followed on the same subject, was strongly against innovation.

The hall of the House of Representatives was crowded by the normal department and their friends.

Art education was under consideration in the high school building. Several papers were read.

THE DEPARTMENTS

of Elementary Schools and Industrial Education and Manual Training held a joint meeting at Market Hall under the topic, "Provision For and Course of Training in Manual Training." Divisions of primary classes and elementary schools were generally considered by the various speakers. Their arguments for such training were taken from their own experience.

The evening session was wholly in charge of the ladies. Some interesting papers were read.

The committee on nominations of the association will report tomorrow morning: For president, William R. Garrett, Nashville, Tenn., present secretary of the association; for secretary, E. H. Cook, New Brunswick, N. J.; for treasurer, J. M. Greenwood, Mo.

Miss Frances Willard, of Evanston, Ill., read the closing paper of the evening on "The White Cross Movement in Education." She believed that there are four great movements which will raise this idea to its rightful place in the lives of young people. They are co-education, financial independence of women, reform in dress and equal suffrage. All these reforms should be taught in the public schools and wrought into the thinking of young people.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Omaha Tribe of Indians in Nebraska.—Wyoming Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The President today returned to the House, without approval, the bill extending payment to the purchasers of land of the Omaha tribe of Indians in Nebraska. The President, in his veto, says: "There is no objection that I know of, either on the part of the United States or the Indians, to an extension of unpaid installments due from purchasers. This relief is probably due to the purchasers."

The President, however, objects to the provision "that all lands, payment for which is extended, shall be subject to taxation by the State of Nebraska as if fully paid for and patents issued." The President is of the opinion that the title of the United States and the interest of the Indians in the lands should not be subjected to sale for the delinquency of purchasers in paying tax assessments.

THE WYOMING BILL.

The President has referred the bill for the admission of Wyoming to the Attorney-General, to ascertain if there is any legal objection to approval.

CONFIRMED

H. N. Allen, Ohio, secretary of legation in Corea; A. C. Moore, W. Va., minister to Siam.

Registers of land offices, J. L. Shoits, Sun Dance, Wyo.; E. F. Cheney, Lander, Wyo.; J. E. Evans, Douglas, Wyo.; A. J. Cousky, Redding, Cal.; R. W. Ritter, Durango, Colo.; R. C. Rodgers, California.

A Geyser in Eruption.

ST. PAUL, July 9.—General Passenger Agent Fee of the Northern Pacific Railroad today received a message from Manager Waters of the Yellowstone National Park regarding the bursting out of a new crater geyser yesterday. It quieted down somewhat during last night. At 6:30 this morning there was a solid column of steam forced constantly to a height of from 150 to 175 feet, about seventy-five feet in diameter. The roaring has subsided considerably. The location is exactly identical with the "new crater" geyser. The old hole is enlarged to a width of about eight feet, and a new hole is visible about six feet from the old one, which is about eight by twelve feet. Very little water, however, is coming out of it. All the pine trees in the neighborhood are covered with a thick sediment. The present appearances seem to indicate that the geyser will go down considerably soon.

A Disastrous Storm.

LEWISTON, Me., July 9.—Dispatches from Somerset, Oxford, Franklin and Waldo counties indicate that last evening's storm was one of the most disastrous that ever visited Maine. There was great damage to property but fortunately few casualties.

Negroes Killed.

MEMPHIS, July 9.—This afternoon at Sibley, Ark., four miles west of Memphis, the outgoing Memphis and Little Rock passenger train was crashed into by a freight train of the Kansas City Railway. Four persons were killed, all negroes. Three were men and one woman. A dozen others were injured, some of them so severely that they will probably die.

The Postmen.

LONDON, July 9.—The Postmen's Union has decided to strike in the morning unless the "blacklegs" are dismissed. There was a wild renewal of rioting in Bow Street tonight.

Colored Catholic Convention.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—A national convention of colored Catholics, called by permission of the proper ecclesiastical authorities, to confer upon the needs of a colored Catholic congress, met here today.

The Mercury Falls.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H., July 9.—A remarkably high temperature has been followed with cold weather on Mount Washington. The mercury has gone down this evening to 37 degrees, and ice formed about the place.

Salvador's Dissatisfaction.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 9.—Advices from San Salvador state that there is extreme dissatisfaction with the new provisional government, and a civil war is imminent.

No More.

ELMIRA, N.Y., July 9.—The Billis town of Roseville, across the State line in Tioga County, Penn., was totally wiped out by fire yesterday. Twenty-three buildings in all were burned.

Passenger Rate Reduction.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The Chicago Railway Association decided to make a reduction of $6.75 in passenger rates from Chicago to Helena and other Montana points after August 1st. The Northern Pacific will cut rates from St. Paul.

Welcome Relief.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Great relief was experienced today from the heat of yesterday by a fine breeze blowing steadily from the northwest. Although the thermometer was not much lower than yesterday, the heat was not so noticeable because the moisture of the atmosphere had decreased. Six deaths from prostration so far have been reported by the police. Over in Brooklyn the warm weather has about paralyzed business.

The heat has been exceedingly severe for those having out-door work. The employes of the big sugar refineries in Williamsburg are among the principal sufferers. Twenty persons were prostrated by the heat yesterday and last night. There were three cases reported to have succumbed this morning.

The "Spider."

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 9.—After the Weir-Conner fight last night, the club officers were settling up in the Hotel Iroquois, when Tommy Warren requested that they keep out what Weir owed him, adding that he knew Weir would cheat him. This incensed the "Spider," who sprang at Tommy. A fierce battle followed. The men were quickly separated, however, and told to behave, under pain of expulsion. They subsided.

Will Meet all Comers.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The *Police Gazette* has a dispatch saying that La Blanche has decided to sail for England, to meet all comers for the middle-weight championship of the world.

Hanged.

FORT SMITH, Ark., July 9.—John Stalsburg was hanged today for killing his wife last August, near Eufala, Creek Nation.

Catarrh

Originates in scrofulous taint in the blood. Hence the proper method by which to cure catarrh, is to *purify the blood*. Its many disagreeable symptoms, and the danger of developing into bronchitis or that terribly fatal disease, consumption, are entirely removed by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which cures catarrh by purifying the blood and also tones up the system and greatly improves the general health of those who take it. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"I suffered three years with catarrh, and my general health was poor in consequence. When I took Hood's Sarsaparilla I found I had the right remedy. The catarrh is yielding, as Hood's Sarsaparilla is cleansing my blood, and the general tone of my system is improving." FRANK WASHBURN, Rochester, N. Y.

Cures Catarrh

"I had catarrh nine years, and suffered terribly with it. Soon after I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla the catarrh vanished as if by magic, and after taking three bottles I was entirely cured." JANE HUNT, Lumberton, Clinton County, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

THE REPUBLICANS.

Representative Belden Issues an Address to Republican Editors of the Country.

THE CENSUS RETURNS OF CHICAGO, ETC.

The Strikers Act in a Riotous Manner at West Superior, Wisconsin.

A SON SHOOTS HIS DEMENTED FATHER.

The German Minister of Education Resigns.—The Louisiana Lottery Matter.

(By Telegraph to the NEWS.)

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

An Address to Republican Editors of the Country.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Representative Belden, chairman of the republican congressional committee, has issued an address to the republican editors of the country on the subject of the national election law. "The republican party," he says, "pledged the country in its platform that it would see to the execution of that provision of the constitution which guarantees to every lawful voter in Federal elections the right to deposit his ballot and have it counted for the candidate of his choice.

"No question of negro supremacy, no usurpation of federal power is involved in the bill which recently passed the House. It deals only with national elections. The States are properly left to work out their own destinies through their own agencies. Why, then, should the bill not become a law? The House, faithful and active in the fulfillment of pledges, and undaunted by the diabolical threats and the assaults of the democratic party, promptly performed its duty by the passage of the bill. Now it only remains for the republican majority in the Senate to emulate the House and permit the President, by his signature, to ratify and register the will of the nation. Will the Senate promptly perform

THIS IMPERATIVE OBLIGATION?

"This committee is in possession of information showing a concentrated effort on the part of the democratic party to change the trend of public thought by poisoning the minds of the people, to the end that a sentiment may be manufactured that would deter Congress from passing the national election law at the session. It is believed that a free and fair expression of opinion at this juncture from the republican press all along the line would be as forcible as timely, and would exert wholesome influence and inspire the legislature to a carrying out of the party's pledges. Will you not do your duty in urging that the Senate shall respond promptly by the passage of a measure which the House deems absolutely essential to the purity of elections of its own members?"

Census Returns.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—A rough official count of the population of St. Louis by the census office was completed today. It shows the city's population to be 448,124. This is an excess of about 12,000 over the estimate.

The estimate of the local supervisor of Baltimore is something over 433,000.

The Chicago supervisor sent his returns to Washington today. He says the population is not less than 1,100,000.

The Superintendent of Census received a telegram from Census Supervisor Davis of San Francisco, saying that he finds that there was but one district in the city in which there was any padding. In this district 477 names were added by the enumerator. He has been arrested and a recount is now in progress.

That Lottery Business.

BATON ROUGE, La., July 9.—To-night the lottery matter was submitted to the judiciary committee of the Senate, which, by a vote of 8 to 3, made a report which disposes of the matter. The report holds that the governor has, under the State constitution, no power whatever to veto a bill proposing an amendment to the constitution, and speaks rather sharply of Governor Nicholls' action in so doing, saying, in part: Any infringement by the executive of the constitution is alive with great and distressing danger to the liberty of the people. It is resolved, therefore, that the veto of the governor, which is without authority, be returned to the House of Representatives and that the clerk of the Senate furnish the governor with a copy of this resolution. The report was adopted and so the whole matter was disposed of.

Strikers Take Up Arms.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., July 9.—It was expected that the strike among the street laborers would be ended today by the men accepting the old wages, $1.75 a day. The despondency of the men was but a lull before the storm. About 200 strikers appeared in the main streets this morning and proceeded to Twelfth Street, where about forty men were employed. The strikers rushed upon them and a fight ensued. Contractor Sutton cut one man on the arms with a shovel. The strikers chased Sutton to his house, three blocks, beating him with clubs.

Late in the day a mob arrived at the American Steel Barge Works where they were kept at a distance with revolvers. After dinner another attempt was made to force the works. Contractor Anderson shot one man in the head, the bullet glancing and hitting a man named John Foster in the arm. The strikers then charged, but Anderson held his ground with a drawn revolver. The mob threw bricks and clubs and anything they could lay their hands upon. When the mayor and a force of special police arrived on the ground the mob were wild for Anderson's life. The mayor quieted the crowd by appointing a committee of strikers and a crowd of policemen to see Anderson to the city hall. Tonight twenty citizens were sworn in as special policemen.

He Shot His Father.

CHICAGO, July 9.—William Rittamel, a German carpenter, shot his wife in the head to-day. His thirty-year old son, a theological student, heard the shot and entering the room seized his father just in time to prevent him from firing again. A terrible struggle ensued and the son was finally forced to shoot his father in order to save his mother. It is thought that both husband and wife will die. Rittamel has been slightly demented for some time past.

Forced to Resign.

BERLIN, July 9.—The minister of education has been forced to resign because the emperor is desirous of making sweeping reforms in the universities by the dropping of Greek and Latin, and the substitution of more chemistry and English.

The Arkansas Platform.

LITTLE ROCK, July 9.—The Republican State Convention met here today, declined to place a republican ticket in the field and formally endorsed the union labor ticket, headed by Rev. N. B. Fiser for governor.

The platform cordially indorses the administration of President Harrison, and hails with delight his declaration that the rights of all American citizens must be as fully protected in all parts of the Union as in foreign lands; congratulates the House of Representatives and Speaker Reed on the overthrow of filibustering; lies action in unseating members representing a fraudulent ballot-box, and particularly on the intelligence and courage in passing a bill containing proper provisions for the protection of voters in National elections, and the hope is expressed that this measure will receive favorable action from the Republican Senate and Republican President and become a law of the land at an early day.

With the Republicans of Arkansas the question of tariff and all other questions are subordinate to that of a free ballot and a fair count. With a solution of this question the solution of all others will be readily found in conformity with the will of a free people.

The Pythian Army.

MILWAUKEE, July 9.—A review of the Pythian Army by General Carnahan this afternoon at Cold Springs Park was the event of the day. Thousands of people gathered to witness the review. General Carnahan, surrounded by his staff, took his position in front of the grand stand. The large Wisconsin brigade came first, followed in rapid succession by the men from the other States. The prize drills commenced today, and will be continued every day until finished.

In the election of officers tomorrow George B. Shaw of Eau Claire, Wis., will be chosen Supreme Chancellor. Omaha is said to be ahead for the place of next meeting.

Mythical Mines.

NEW YORK, July 9.—George W. Rumside and James Wahlron, who were doing a flourishing business in mining stocks under the name of "Pacific Mining Exchange," were arrested today on the charge that they were selling stocks in mythical western mines. They were held in $500 bail each at the Tombs.

Brakemen on Strike.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 9.—Three hundred Louisville & Nashville brakemen are on a strike tonight. The yards are guarded by special police.

The Cholera.

MADRID, July 9.—The new government is determined to learn and make known the full extent of the ravages of cholera in the province of Valencia. Much indignation is expressed at the studied concealment of the facts by the local authorities. An investigation has been set on foot and energetic measures will be taken to check the epidemic and confine it to districts in which it has so far appeared. In the meantime, official bulletins will be published of its progress. There was one death from cholera in the city of Valencia yesterday, and the inhabitants continue to fly to the country. The town is nearly deserted. An increase in the number of new cases of cholera is reported at Gandia, where the disease has been especially virulent.

Forbear.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Virginia Republican State Committee today passed a resolution declaring that they will not participate and advising self-respecting republicans to forbear from participation in any election in the state so long as the same shall be conducted under the foul election law of the democratic party, as now fraudulently administered.

MAIL SCHEDULE.

Following is the schedule of arrival and closing of Mails at Salt Lake City Post Office, November 22, 1889.

Mail.	Arrive at Depot.	Close at Post office.
Eastern, via U. P. Ry	7.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.
Eastern, via D. & R. G. W.	6.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.
Western	10.30 a.m.	8.30 p.m.
San Francisco (closed pouch)	.....	9.30 a.m.
Ogden	11.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.
Ogden	6.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.
Ogden	.....	5.30 p.m.
North and Northwest	6.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.
Park City	11.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.
Park City	.....	5.30 p.m.
Southern	6.30 p.m.	6.30 a.m.
Southern (closed pouch)	.....	6.30 p.m.
Milford, Frisco and Juvenile	10.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.
Bingham Canyon and West Jordan	4.30 p.m.	4 p.m.
Tooele County	2.45 p.m.	2.30 p.m.
Alta and Wasatch	6.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.

Several months ago Mr. Henry Plummer, of Clements, Cal., who is subject to cramps, was taken with a severe attack. He had been accustomed to get relief by dosing with morphine, but the disagreeable effect that followed would make him miserable for hours after the cramp had been relieved. I persuaded him to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. He was much pleased with it, as its effect was almost instantaneous, and no disagreeable after effects accompanied its use. CHAS. RAMSEY, Manager, Farmers' Trade Union, Clements, Cal. For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Department.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER. MOST PERFECT MADE. UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Washington, D. C. By an analysis of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder I find it carefully compounded, and I regard it as the best baking powder in the market in every respect. PETER COLLIER, Late Chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture.

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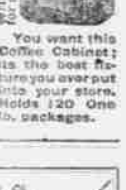

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