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ESTABLISHED 1850.

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Including a full and complete line of

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COTTON DUCK.

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla

will thoroughly eradicate this evil from the system.

As well expect life without air as health without pure blood. Cleanse the blood with AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

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XLVIII CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 7.—After the transaction of unimportant business the Senate resumed consideration of the education bill.

Brown spoke in its support, in answer to the opposing arguments made by Morgan Saturday.

Voorhees followed saying, on a measure so non-partisan as this he could meet with men of any and all political parties. This bill, he said, should be received with favor by all sections and classes.

Hoar's first amendment was then taken up, providing that the amount to be distributed the first year be $7,000,000; the second year $10,000,000; the third year $15,000,000, and then diminished $,000,000 yearly until the expiration of the eighth year, when the appropriation shall cease. The amendment was agreed to—38 yeas, 12 nays.

Another amendment of Hoar's was agreed to providing an equal opportunity of education be given all children of the States.

An amendment was offered by Sherman providing that the money shall be used only for common schools, not sectarian in character.

Morgan inquired if this provision was aimed at the Catholics.

Sherman replied that it was not aimed at the Catholics, Methodists or Presbyterians, but it was his idea that public money should only be disbursed to non-sectarian schools. He believed the intelligent Catholics of the country were coming to the conclusion that many of their ideas concerning schools were erroneous.

Hoar remarked in the city in which he resided there were no more staunch friends of common schools, as a rule, than the Catholics.

The amendment was agreed to, 32 yeas, 12 nays.

The first amendment heretofore offered by Harrison, was taken up. It provides no State shall receive any benefit of the act until the Governor of the State shall file with the Secretary of the Interior a statement showing the attendance at the schools, and the expenditures for them.

Butler suggested it was not at all impossible that the Secretary of the Interior might use the money as a corruption fund. It had been done before, and would be done again if this bill passed. He did not care whether that officer was a democrat or a republican, if $1,000,000 were put into the hands of a Cabinet officer to be sent into a State, it was not impossible, indeed it was not improbable in the light of past events, that the officer would say to the Governor of the State, "carry your State for my political party and you shall have this money, and if you do not, I shall pick such flaws in your certificate that you cannot get this money."

Plumb thought the danger greater that the Governor might use some of the money for political purposes on his own account, or for the benefit of his own political party.

Several attempts to amend the amendment of Harrison were voted down, and the amendment agreed to.

The motion of Logan was agreed to, striking out the section which permitted States having less than five per cent of illiteracy to use the money for normal schools or industrial education. A number of amendments were offered by Harrison and all agreed to.

The bill being completed in committee of the whole, it was reported to the Senate, read three times and passed, yeas 33, nays 11.

The chair laid before the Senate, as the next business in order, the bankruptcy bill.

The educational bill as passed appropriates $77,000,000, to be distributed among the States in proportion to the illiteracy, on the basis of the census of 1880, the payment of the money to be extended over a period of eight years.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 7.—On motion the Gordon joint resolution passed, directing the Secretary of the Interior to deliver the Cincinnati law library a complete set of reports of the United States Supreme Court and the Circuit and District Courts, two complete sets of the Revised Statutes, and sundry other public documents.

Bills introduced and referred:

By Glascock, a memorial of the California Legislature asking the speedy passage of the Chinese immigration act.

By Hopkins, providing for indentures of apprenticeship in the District of Columbia and in the Territories.

By Young, to incorporate the Cherokee & Arkansas River Railroad Company.

By Maginnis, creating the Montana & Idaho Railroad Co.

By Springer, calling on the President for copies of all the correspondence of the State Department in regard to the confiscation or conversion by the Italian government of the property of the American College of Italy, and requesting him, if in his opinion proper reasons have arisen, to interpose the good offices of the United States to protect the property of Americans in Italy from confiscation and conversion by that government.

Randall, from the committee on rules, reported a resolution setting apart April 8th and May 13th for consideration of the bills reported by the committee on Territories, not to include the bills for the creation of new Territories or the admission of new States. Adopted.

Stockslager moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution making the bills for the erection of public buildings a continuing special order for April.

Cox of New York said this was an old game which he had been once called to order for characterizing as log rolling.

McMillan took the same view.

Belford supported the resolution, asserting that the Government should secure for itself a home in every city. Let demagoguery go to the devil, and let the members stand up like men of sense, judgment and discretion.

NIGHT SESSION.

The motion was agreed to; yeas 102, nays 77.

Converse secured the floor and moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill, restoring the duty of 1867 on wool. A second being considered as ordered, thirty minutes debate allowed by the rules was begun.

McKinley expressed his approval of the measure and an earnest desire that it should be enacted a law. The last house had no opportunity to vote on the wool measure as an independent proposition.

Henley supported the motion, and said in the locality where he lived the restoration of the duty of 1876 was regarded as a matter of simple, pure and unmitigated justice.

Wilkins said it was not often the farmers came asking legislation, and when they did, congress should give them a respectful hearing. He therefore supported the bill.

Morrison called attention to the fact that when the tariff commission, at the end of their eight months' exercises, fixed the duty on wool as it was in law to-day, its report was approved by the gentlemen on the other side, and their protective friends, few in number on his side; by the Senate and by the conference committee. These gentlemen would undo their work, and restore the duty to the rate at which it stood before the passage of the tariff bill. What estimate was to be made of their professions he left to the country to say.

Hurd said he opposed the motion because it proposed to restore the duty on wool, and thereby increase its price of foreign wool required for domestic manufactures. The question was thus plainly presented, ought the price of wool to be increased by legislation? There were three classes interested in the answer to the question. The first was those who consumed articles made of wool; the second, those who manufactured woolen goods, and the third those who produced raw wool itself. The manifest effect on the first class would be to increase the price of its woolen goods, for the price of the material of which an article was made could not be increased without increasing the price of the article itself. Ought the price of woolen goods to be increased? To that question, there ought to be but one answer. At all times and in all circumstances in our northern climate, wool is an indispensable article of daily consumption. It was the shelter to the homeless, covering to the shivering, and fuel when the light of the fire was extinguished. To workingmen, artisans and mechanics, labor without protection, woolen clothing would be insufferable, and their condition miserable indeed. It was not an auspicious time to make clothing dearer to the poor. If bounties were needed for any industry, in God's name take them out of the overflowing treasury, not out of the suffering poor. (Applause.) What effect would it have on the manufacturing interest? That interest everywhere was in a state of depression. Many millowners had gone into insolvency; many had reduced the hours of labor; many had shut up for a time, few were running all the time and to the full extent of their capacity. In the midst of this depression, the House proposes to add to their burdens by increasing the price of raw materials. One of the chief causes of the present depression was the high price of foreign wool to-day. Even as low as stood the price, foreign wool to the American manufacturer was nearly 60 per cent. higher than it was at the port of shipment. In American mills 300,000,000 pounds of wool were used in 1880. Of this, 75,000,000 pounds were imported. There was enough power in the mills to produce nearly twice as much as they did. The American mills could manufacture 600,000,000 pounds annually. The high duty prevented the manufacturer from getting the wool he required to have. In order to make up for the deficiency in the home production and by this very tariff, he was kept from the markets of the world. England sold abroad $120,000,000 worth of woolen goods annually. America sold abroad scarcely $400,000 worth. Pass this bill and increase the price of foreign wool, and the House would add to the embarrassment of every woolen manufacturer, compel a further reduction of wages, and lock still more tightly against him the markets of the world. This was attempted to be justified on the ground that the American farmer would get a better price for his wool. This he denied. What was the market for the farmer. No man bought wool and brought it to his home and made his own clothes. It was the American manufacturer who created the market, and just as he prospered or was depressed was the price of wool high or low. [Applause.] He (Hurd) charged that the low price of American wool was largely attributable to the high price of foreign wool. There were three grades of wool in the market, superfine, intermediary and carpet. Of these America did not produce the superfine or the carpet wool, and therefore no duty on them could be of benefit to any farmer. The wools of foreign countries had a texture and fibre which American wool did not possess, and American manufacturers wanted them in order to mix with American wool. No man could make a good suit of clothes of cloth made from American wool only. Let foreign wool be free, or reduce the duty, and more foreign wool would be imported, and that would make a greater demand for American wool. Every pound of wool imparted would make more available every pound raised here. Foreign wool did not come into competition with American wool, but was supplemental to its efficiency. From 1847 to 1860, the farmers got five cents per pound more than they did during the period of high protective tariff. He had been requested by the Legislature of Ohio to vote to restore the duty on wool. He had respect for the Legislature as a body and for its individual members, but he would not vote to make woolen clothing dearer to the laboring population of the country if every democrat of Ohio asked him to do so. [Loud applause on the democratic side.] In conclusion he said: "Woe to the party that proposes to obtain power by making the expenses of living higher, and the struggle still harder to those who can scarcely carry it on now. For one, I do not care how the party to which I belong shall come into power, unless it shall be to give free trade to the people, better investment to capital, larger wages to labor and greater glory to the American name." [Continuous applause on the democratic side.]

Converse said the pending question was not as to whether the laboring people should be compelled to buy higher priced clothing. He would have liked it, if his colleague had shown by facts and figures, that the price of clothing was cheaper now than it had been prior to the passage of the tariff bill. Statistics did not sustain the gentleman's rhetoric. The question was whether this great industry should be kept in the hands of American citizens, or whether its profits should be divided among foreign nations. (Applause.) The wool industry was the largest single industry in the United States. There were 1,020,728 flocks of sheep in the country, and the annual product amounted to $150,000,000. It furnishes employment to 200,000 men, not women and children, but strong men. What was the effect of the gentleman's proposition? The gentlemen quoted England as an example. Did not the gentleman know, did not everyone know that American free trade meant British protection? (Applause, principally on the Republican side.) Did not everybody know that when the tariff on wool was cut down, so much money was put into the pockets of the Britishers of Australia? His colleague was entirely mistaken when he talked about the fibre of wool. There was finer fibre produced in Australia, but superior, more elastic fibre could be produced in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan and Vermont. The wool farmers had sent more petitions to Congress than all the other industries put together. They had represented that if the wool tariff were not restored, the industry must necessarily go into decline, for the reason that in Australia, where they had perennial pastures, 100 square miles could be rented for $100 a year. The question was not whether there should be cheap wool and cheap clothing, but whether the industry should be preserved for our own people. In a few years, if the tariff could be kept at what it was in 1867, the United States would be able to control its own markets without a tariff, but in the present condition of things our own wool men must be driven necessarily from the market. In the past year they had lost over $1,500,000 on account of the reduction of the duty. It did not affect the price of clothing. The money was taken out of the pockets of the farmers for the benefit of nobody except the speculator. His colleague said the manufacturers could work up 600,000,000 pounds of wool, and he wanted the machinery put in motion, while the 200,000 men who were to furnish the raw material were to be deprived of their rights. This theory of free raw material was a fallacy. The motion was then lost, yeas 119, nays 126.

Thompson, of Kentecky, moved to suspend the rules and adopt resolutions declaring it unwise and inexpedient for the present Congress to abolish or reduce the tax on spirits distilled from grain. The motion was agreed to and the resolution was adopted, yeas 179, nays 33. Adjourned.

AMERICAN.

Losses by Fire and Water.

CLEVELAND, 7.—About 8 this morning, off Toledo, the *Vermilion* exploded her boiler killing John Persew and John Cado, engineers, and Captain Smith of the schooner *Sherman*. Three were injured.

Columbus, 7.—The *Enquirer-Sun* West point special: The entire block from Darden and Kennedy's corner to the corner of Gilmer and Montgomery Streets is burning; loss $200,000.

St. Louis, 7.—The lithograph company's office here at 217 and 219 Pine Street, burned last night; loss $90,000, insurance $85,000, building $70,000, insurance $33,000. It is thought two workmen burned to death.

New Orleans, 8.—The *Times-Democrat* Opelousas special: There was a heavy rain Friday and Saturday, and another Sunday night. There are large numbers of dead cattle from the effects of the cold rain. All the bayous are overflowed; which with the backwater from the general overflow, will make the inundation more disastrous. There is a general abandonment of the overflowed districts.

Fatality and Fraud.

PITTSBURG, 7.—Greensburg, Pa., special: Saturday night, during a dance at a farm house near Salem, a drunken row occurred, in which one man was fatally and three others seriously injured. The fight sprung from an old feud between the McLaughlin and Wagner families. Three brothers of each family took a hand. The elder Mclaughlin struck Geo. Wagner over the head with a pailing, splitting open the skull. Wagner is living this morning, but the physicians say he cannot possibly recover.

The coroner's jury found that Mrs. Beach came to her death at the hands of her husband, and the doctor was sent for. He admits he killed his wife, and wants to be shot or hanged. Dr. Beach was received into the Luthern Church yesterday morning, and partook of the communion. It is generally believed he is insane.

Jackson, 7.—Judge Gridley this morning admitted Dan S. Holcomb and Judd Crouch to bail in $20,000 each, the decision is satisfactory to the friends of the accused, but much bitterness of disappointment was expressed by a great number of people.

Galveston, 7.—The *News* Dallas: Cammack, the noted cotton swindler, who recently escaped after being arrested at Guaymas, Mexico, has been recaptured, and is expected to arrive at Dallas to-morrow.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The Chief Justice announced that the Court would adjourn for the term the first Monday in May, and would hear no arguments after the 25th of April.

There were several bad smash-ups on the Seventh Avenue drive in New York on Sunday. Five persons were very badly hurt in runaways and collisions.

The rapid introduction of refrigerating machines in large houses and business establishments in New York, threatens a revolution in prices. The trade in the Washington market will be supplied with freezing apparatus this summer.

Galveston, 7.—The *News* San Antonio: Col. Breckenridge, president of the First National Bank of San Antonio, has closed the purchase of 2,500,000 acres of land in the State of Tamaulpas, Mexico.

New Orleans, 7.—There was a general strike to-day by all the mechanics working on buildings, in the factories and car shops, in accordance with the resolution adopted yesterday. Several bosses have yielded, and the exposition management has agreed to pay the advance, and work there is uninterrupted.

Baltimore, 7.—The *Sun's* Rome special says the example of the United States interposing to prevent the sale of the American college under the recent order of the Court of Cassation, converting the property of the Propaganda Fides into Italian rentes, is about to be followed by certain other nations.

Philadelphia, 7.—*Press* Shenandoah special: Charles Rice, a Polish merchant and agent for a steamship company, and whose tenements are occupied by Hungarian emigrants, has been notified to leave town or be killed.

The *Tribune*: A dispatch from San Diego, Cuba, says a shock of earthquake occurred there on the 25th of March, the same date that San Francisco was shaken up.

Cheyenne, 7.—The eleventh annual meeting of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association was held here to-day. The association is one of the largest in the world, representing about two million head of stock and a hundred millions of invested capital.

Helena, 7.—In the election to-day, Hindley, democrat, was elected mayor by 306 majority. All the city officers and three alderman are democrats; two alderman are republicans.

Baltimore, 7.—The colored republican voters of the fourth Congressional district met to-night, and demanded that as the colored voters are fully one-half of the republican vote of the district, they are entitled to a district delegate to the National Convention at Chicago. A resolution was adopted to use all honorable means to accomplish that result.

Kansas, City, 7.—The *Journal's* Mexico special: All the stores in the Republic are closed to-day in protest against the stamp tax. Efforts at a compromise between the merchants and the President have failed. The latter insists on collecting the tax at all hazards. There is some talk of fining the merchants for violating the spirit of the law. Minister Morgan is unable to protect the property of Americans against the enforcement of the decree. All business is suspended. No stores will be opened to-morrow, unless the police open them. There is great anxiety, and a riot is feared.

Bradford, Pa., 7.—At a spiritualists' entertainment given at the Opera House last evening by John Davenport, after a few simple acts lasting a few minutes, Davenport announced the performance was over. Of about 100 persons in the house some 40 rushed for the stage door, announcing their intention of assaulting Davenport. He escaped by the back door, was chased up Main street by the mob, but reached the hotel safely. The mob did not disperse till nearly midnight, still threatening to watch Davenport's departure from the city.

Philadelphia, 7.—The Union Pacific Railway Company, which succeeded to the franchises of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, has filed a petition asking that the order which made Oliver Ames receiver of the credit mobelier, be vacated, and that a citizen of Pennsylvania be appointed instead. The removal of Ames is asked for on the ground that he did nothing to wind up the affairs of the credit mobelier, which it is alleged is insolvent, and has no assets except what may come out of the suit on a promissory note for $2,000,000, brought against the Union Pacific Railway Company, and now pending in Boston.

Considerable interest is manifested in New York on the fate of the bill before the Legislature, regulating the height of dwelling houses. The fire department say they cannot cope fairly with a dry fire more than 65 feet high, and if it is 75 feet, it is at the extreme point they can touch. What can they do then with a fire in the upper part of a house 150 feet high? They answer that the only thing is to wait till it burns down to the point within their reach. Yet within about two years more than one hundred dwellings have been erected in New York, of which the lowest is five feet beyond the maximum, and 66 of which are dwelling houses.

Boston, 7.—The annual meeting of the Mexican Central Railroad was held to-day. The report shows gross earnings for the past year, $3,583,000; operating expenses, $1,988,000. The supplementary concession, April 12th, 1883, provided that the entire system must be completed by April 12th, 1889. The full amount of subscriptions 1, 2, 3 and 4, aggregating $31,195,000, have been paid in and settled in full. After the election of the directors, Thomas Nickerson was chosen president and D. S. Robinson general manager. The road will be opened April 10th.

Toledo, O., 7.—*Commercial Telegram* will to-morrow publish a new version of the story of the riots. The home papers do not tell all their reporters know about the riots, that the coroner does not hold an inquest, because the testimony would show there was no mob, no need of the military, no need of them to open fire; that they fired on the unoffending people, and such of the policemen and militia as were shot, were not shot by the militia; that Sheriff Hawkins has no brains, and lost his head; that the firing was uncalled for and cowardly; that the bystanders could not believe that bullets were being fired, until they saw the man fall.

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Relieves and cures RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, BURNS, SCALDS, and all other bodily pains and aches.

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Prepared from Select Fruits

That yield the finest flavor. Have been used for years. Become The Standard Flavoring Extracts. None of Greater Strength. None of such Perfect Purity. Always certain to impart to Cakes, Puddings, Sauces, the natural Flavor of the Fruit.

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IN LOGAN CITY, UTAH, A GOOD TWO story brick house, with 8 rooms, besides closets, hall, bath room and three verandahs; with cellar, hot or cold hydrant water, lawn, bearing apple, pear, cherry, plum and other fruit trees; also a good barn, stable and granary of 2,000 bushels capacity and a cellar underneath. The lot is 104 feet front by 10½ rods back, situated in the most desirable part of town, and will be sold at a bargain, as the owner desires to go south. Title perfect. Also a few good business locations on Second Street opposite the Post-office. Address J. H. Martineau, Logan, Utah. d&w 1f

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ALSO DEALER IN

Grain, Flour & all kinds of Provisions

A MARVELOUS STORY

TOLD IN TWO LETTERS.

FROM THE SON: "28 Cedar St., New York, Oct. 28, 1882.

"Gentlemen: My father resides at Glover, Vt. He has been a great sufferer from Scrofula, and the inclosed letter will tell you what a marvelous effect

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

has had in his case. I think his blood must have contained the humor for at least ten years; but it did not show, except in the form of a scrofulous sore on the wrist, until about five years ago. From a few spots which appeared at that time, it gradually spread so as to cover his entire body. I assure you he was terribly afflicted, and an object of pity, when he began using your medicine. Now, there are few men of his age who enjoy as good health as he has. I could easily name fifty persons who would testify to the facts in his case.

Yours truly, W. M. PHILLIPS."

FROM THE FATHER: "It is both a pleasure and a duty for me to state to you the benefit I have derived from the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Six months ago I was completely covered with a terrible humor and scrofulous sores. The humor caused an incessant and intolerable itching, and the skin cracked so as to cause the blood to flow in many places whenever I moved. My sufferings were great, and my life a burden. I commenced the use of the SARSAPARILLA in April last, and have used it regularly since that time. My condition began to improve at once. The sores have all healed, and I feel perfectly well in every respect—being now able to do a good day's work, although 73 years of age. Many inquire what had wrought such a cure in my case, and I tell them, as I have here tried to tell you, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. Glover, Vt., Oct. 21, 1883. Yours gratefully,

HIRAM PHILLIPS."

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA cures Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blotches, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin. It clears the blood of all impurities, aids digestion, stimulates the action of the bowels, and thus restores vitality and strengthens the whole system.

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Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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1884. SPRING CONFERENCE. 1884.

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We respectfully call the attention of the trade of the Territory to our

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New Dress Goods, New Table Linens,

NEW LACES.

NEW WASH DRESS GOODS,

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