DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 85. FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 2, 1888. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXI.

EVENING NEWS:
Published every Evening, except Sunday.
One Copy, one year, with Postage, $10 00
" " six months " 5 00
" " three months, 2 50

DESERET NEWS:
SEMI-WEEKLY.
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY
One Copy, one year, with Postage, $3 00
" " six months, " 1 75
" " three months, " 1 00

DESERET NEWS:
WEEKLY.
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.
One Copy, one year, with Postage, $2 50
" " six months, " 1 50
" " three months, .80

Papers sent to subscribers by mail have the name stamped upon them, with figures supposed to indicate when the subscriptions will expire. For instance, *John Smith, 4-11-7*, means that John Smith's subscription will expire on the 4th day of the 11th month of this year, or November 4th, 1887. Subscribers will please notice the figures on their papers, to see that they have their proper credits, and also to know when to renew their subscriptions, the rule being to stop the paper when the subscription expires.

PUBLISHED BY
THE DESERET NEWS CO.,
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

USE THE
PAN HANDLE CARPET WARP
WHITE AND COLORED.
THE BEST in USE.
E. C. M. I. SOLE AGENTS. Can be obtained at all their branch stores throughout the Territory. d&s alt

CHICAGO TRADE.
The WASHBURN AMERICAN GUITARS AND MANDOLINES.

Finest toned, most durable, and possess the only absolutely correct scale. Warranted to stand in any climate. Ask your dealer for them. Catalogue mailed free by the Manufacturers.
LYON & HEALY, 162 State St., Chicago.

The Hatner & Schoen Furn. Co.
PARLOR FURNITURE & LOUNGES,
265 & 267 S. Canal Street,
CHICAGO.
Send for Catalogue and Price List.
For sale at the principal stores throughout the Territory. dly

THE
COLD BLAST FEATHER CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Guaranteed Clean & Odorless Feathers
AND
FEATHER PILLOWS,
56 & 58 West Van Buren St., Chicago.
Our Goods are on sale in all the principal stores in the country. d&s a

SUGG & BEIERSDORF CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHAMBER SUITS,
Sideboards, Book Cases and Folding Beds in Walnut, Antique Oak and American Mahogany.
108 to 410 Canal St., CHICAGO.
Goods can be found at the Co-operative Furniture Co., and other dealers throughout the Territory. d&s

Star Horse Nails,
POLISHED OR BLUED.
Have been sold by Z. C. M. I. for over 10 years. They are the Best Nails made, and guaranteed to give the best of satisfaction. Will hold a Shoe on longer than any other.
Made by the
UNION HORSE NAIL CO.,
CHICAGO, ILL.
For sale by Z. C. M. I. and branch stores. d&s

KIRK'S WHITE RUSSIAN
The only brand of Laundry Soap awarded a first class medal at the New Orleans Exposition. Guaranteed absolutely pure, and for general household purposes is the very best
SOAP.

Down With High Prices!
30 TO 70 PER CENT. OFF
ONE THOUSAND DIFFERENT ARTICLES
Sold Direct to Consumers.
The "Little Detective," $3.00
L. D. Postal gives Postage in CENTS
Weighs from ½ oz. to 25 lbs.
FAMILY SCALES, 240 lbs., $5
Platform Scales, 9 lt to $20.
Forges and Blacksmiths' Tools.
Farmers' Forge, $10.
Forge and Kit of Tools, $25.
Farmers can do odd jobs, saving time and money. Anvils, Vises, &c., &c.
WAGON SCALES.
Only manufacturers in America using nothing but the best of English Steel for bearings of all Scales:
2-Ton (6x12) $40.
3-Ton (7x13) $50.
4-Ton (8x14) $60.
Beam Box and Iron Beam with each Scale. 300 other varieties. Also, Trucks, Wheelbarrows, Corn Sheller, Feed Mills, Cider Mills, Mowers, Drawers, Cutting Whiggers and all Hardware specialties.
SAFES OF ALL SIZES.
No. 4, weight 1,100 lbs., $60.
SEWING MACHINES,
PRICES REDUCED
FROM $65 TO $18.
A beautiful Machine, perfectly finished, improvement on the Singer pattern. Has Walnut Furniture, consisting of a full set of latest improved Attachments. Warranted perfect. Save money
Send for Circulars,
Chicago Scale Co.,
151 S. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK TRADE.
ROYAL

BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

BRINCKERHOFF, TURNER & CO.,
100 Duane St., New York.
Manufacturers of and Dealers in COTTON SAIL DUCK, "Woodberry," Druid Mills, "POLHEMUS" and other favorite brands, all numbers—Hard, Medium and Soft.
DUCK FOR OVERALLS, BLUE, BROWN, OR IN THE GREY
COTTON CANVASS of all numbers—14 to 15 inches wide, for Deck, Car, Trunk and Wagon Coverings, Machine Aprons and for other purposes, constantly in stock and made to order.
Agents for U. S. Bunting Co., "Standard" and "Eagle," by the Case or less quantity.
These Goods can be obtained at Z. C. M. I.

HAZARD POWDER
Office, 63, Pine St., New York.
Constantly on hand a complete stock of this well known and justly celebrated
GUNPOWDER!
Blasting, Kentucky Rifle, Fair Lawn, Duck, Electric Fuse
For sale at wholesale and retail by all the leading stores in the Territory, and by wholesale only by J. W. Sanders & Co., Agents, Salt Lake City.

AGENTS WANTED!
WE WHIL GIVE A SPLENDID STEM winding Silver Watch, in addition to the regular commission, to every Agent for The "World's Wonders," "Sea and Land," "Beautiful Story," or Gen'l Jno. A. Logan's, "Volunteer Soldier of America," who will order and pay for 100 copies of either book in one month.
For particulars address,
THE HISTORICAL PUB. CO.,
120 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Cal.
G. P. WOODWARD, Manager. d3m

HENRY WAGNER,
SALT LAKE CITY,
CALIFORNIA BREWERY.
LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Second South Street, Three Doors East from Main Street

SAPONIFIER
Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye for FAMILY SOAP MAKING. Directions for making Hard and Soft Soap with each can. Ask your grocer for SAPONIFIER, and take no other.
PENNA. SALT MANUF'G CO., Philadelphia.

PIONEER
PATENT ROLLER MILL CO.
Mill: No. 58 North Temple Street, East. Office: 21 South Temple Street, West.
BRANDS:
HIGH PATENT,
BAKER'S No. 1.
SUPERFINE WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR.
HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR WHEAT.
Mill Telephone No. 871. Office Telephone No. 357.
ELIAS MORRIS, Supt.

UNDERTAKERS.
ESTABLISHED 1862.
JOSEPH E. TAYLOR,
Pioneer Undertaker of Utah,

Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of
METALLIC, WOOD AND CLOTH COVERED COFFINS AND CASKETS.
Full line of COFFIN FURNISHINGS kept constantly on hand.
Telephone and Telegraph Orders promptly filled.
Bodies preserved in their natural condition, without extra charge.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
Factory and Warerooms No. 253 E., First South Street.
One and a half blocks East of Theatre.
Telephone No. 70.
Sexton's Office in same building.

JOS. WILLIAM TAYLOR,
UTAH'S LEADING
UNDERTAKER & EMBALMER.

I carry the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE STOCK of
COFFINS, CASKETS,
—AND—
Undertaker's Goods in Utah,
Wholesale and Retail, at
EXCEEDINGLY REDUCED PRICES!
Lower than were ever offered in Utah.
LOTS and GRAVES furnished in any Cemetery in the City. All orders filled day or night in the shortest time possible.
Office and Warerooms Never Closed.
21 & 23 S. West Temple St.
P. O. Box 994, Telephone 391.

ANOTHER GREAT STRIKE.

The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Attempts to Reduce Wages Nearly One-half.

The Employes Quit Work, and are told that Negroes will be Hired.

The C. B. & Q. Strike May Lead to Still Further Complications.

What the New Tariff Bill Proposes.—Wool and Lead to be Free.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

ANOTHER STRIKE.

Conductors and Brakemen Go Out on the A. & P.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., March 1.—All the freight conductors and brakemen on the Atlantic & Pacific Road went on a strike last night. The new superintendent wanted to reduce wages nearly one-half, which the men would not stand. Freight trains arriving here are abandoned, but everything is quiet. It is understood that the engineers offered to join the strike if the other men wished it so, but they refused. Everything in the freight line is at a dead-lock.

The strike of conductors and brakemen on the A. & P. road is complete throughout the entire line, and business on the road is virtually suspended. Westbound passengers coming into Albuquerque are sent to California by the Southern Pacific road. The road is making an effort to fill the places of the strikers with raw men, but the effort so far is not very successful. The strikers are perfectly

QUIET AND ORDERLY

and no demonstration of any kind has been made to indicate any disposition to resort to violence. The strike affects about 700 men, the majority of whom are married.

The trouble between the conductors and brakemen and the Atlantic & Pacific company, as given by the strikers, is as follows: "We, like the men on all other roads, are paid a certain amount per mile. Our new superintendent, who recently arrived from Georgia, issued an order compelling us to do a certain amount of yard work for which we receive no compensation, thereby preventing us from earning what we consider fair wages. When our committee remonstrated with him and asked him to rescind the order, he refused to do so, and replied that he could procure plenty of men in Georgia who would work for $45 per month and, if necessary, he could run his trains with negroes. After becoming satisfied we were not receiving proper treatment and had no redress, we concluded to go out."

THE C. B. & Q.

Its Action May be Dangerous to Other Roads.

CHICAGO, March 1.—Late tonight it was given out that Grand Master Sargent had telegraphed to Henry Walton, chairman of the executive Board of Locomotive Firemen, requesting him to see all the members on the Reading road that have taken the places of the Reading men that went out December 24th, 1887, and request them to sever their connection with the company, and saying they would be paid until they could find employment elsewhere, and allow the men now out to return to work. It was further said they would assist the Brotherhood to win the struggle with the Burlington road. Mr. Walton wired that he would at once transmit the necessary orders to the Brotherhood Lodges. Chief Engineer Arthur then transmitted the following:

Edward Kent, Chairman Executive Board Engineers, New York:

Go to Philadelphia at once and use your influence to get all the Brotherhood engineers who took the places of the Reading strikers to

LEAVE THE SERVICE

of that company, furnishing them with the financial support of the Brotherhood. The C. B. & Q. are using the strikers to beat us in the conflict. We must checkmate them.

(Signed) P. M. ARTHUR.

Eighty of the striking Reading engineers who arrived here Wednesday night to take places returned late tonight. The local press bureau, at a late hour tonight, furnishes the following: "Intelligence of undoubted reliability was secured at a late hour tonight to the effect that the chairman of the Engineers' and Firemen's grievance committees, upon all railroad lines intersecting, parallel to, or connecting with the C. B. & Q. system, will meet in this city tomorrow or next day. This meeting is preparatory to a general strike upon all these lines. This includes the C. M. & St. P., C. & A., Northwestern, Wisconsin Central, Rock Island and Minnesota & Northwestern."

KANSAS CITY, March 1.—A conference committee of locomotive engineers from Chicago arrived here today for the purpose of arranging matters with the

ROCK ISLAND ROAD,

that company having complained that the strikers had been obstructing their business in Kansas City. After consultation with the railroad officials, the committee bound itself to see that the Rock Island freight engineers were not interfered with, and gave permission to the road to handle the passenger business between Kansas City and Cameron, Missouri, between which points the company uses the Burlington tracks. Burlington trains ran today about the same as yesterday.

A trump card that the strikers are holding in reserve was described tonight by the general manager of a railroad other than the Burlington, terminating here. He said: "Granting that no compromise is reached between the C. B. & Q. and the striking engineers, and that the company succeed in filling the places of the strikers, there is another phase that will present itself which will not only embarrass the Burlington Company but will prove dangerous to other corporations. The Burlington Company, with all its locomotives manned, can resume local business and successfully conduct it, but there it will stick. Through business it cannot do, if Brotherhood of Engineers take a stand against it. They could and probably would refuse to haul trains in which Burlington cars were made up, and such action would be effectual in blocking through business. If the connecting lines should insist upon the performance of the service, it would

PRECIPITATE A STRIKE

on their own roads, and there is not much doubt that under these circumstances they would refuse Burlington cars. That company will have but one resource. It could transfer the freight at terminal points to foreign cars, but this would be an expensive process, and would place it at a fatal disadvantage against other roads. The Burlington road today moved a larger number of passenger trains than any previous day this week, and also report a partial resumption of freight traffic on most of the divisions. They succeeded in getting four switch engines at work in this city, and cleared out quite a number of cars from the lumber district.

An evening paper today asserted that a conference had been held between President Perkins, General Manager Stone and T. E. Detweiler, representing the engineers and firemen. This was emphatically denied this morning by both sides.

It appears that Secretary Cayhill brought Chief Arthur and Grand Master Sargent official information that 150 members of their organization had taken the places of Knights of Labor on the Reading Road. They assured Cayhill they had previously no knowledge other than vague newspaper reports that this thing had occurred. Both expressed willingness to request their men to

QUIT THE READING

employment. In return Secretary Cayhill agreed to keep the 150 or 200 Reading engineers in the city from taking places on the Burlington. The men, it was agreed, would be held back 24 hours. If the Brotherhood men quit, the Reading Knights would return home. After this settlement was made, Mr. Arthur and his comrades seemed much more cheerful.

Chairman Hoge, of the grievance committee, said complaints had reached him that several roads were violating the neutrality agreement. He declined to say which were the offenders, but the Rock Island and the companies using the St. Louis bridge were on the list. Secretary Debs, of the Firemen's Brotherhood, said that unless this assistance was stopped, a general strike would be ordered within 48 hours.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Wool and Lead on the Free List.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—The chairman of the ways and means committee today submitted to the full committee the tariff bill upon which the democratic members have been at work for several months. The free list section is to take effect July 1, 1888. The measure was immediately made public. Among the additions to the list of articles which may be imported free of duty are the following: Timber of various kinds, timber or lumber, whether hewn or sawed. Also rough wagon and shipping material, and all kinds of wood not specified in the bill, provided the articles mentioned are not subject to duty in the country whence imported, otherwise the present duties will be levied; salt, with the same restrictions as timber; flax, hemp and various vegetable fibres; burlaps, not exceeding sixty inches wide; bagging; tin plates; time plates and taggar's tin; beeswax, gelatine and similar preparations of glycerine and glue; phosphorus; soap and soap stocks; tanning bark; oils compressed from seeds; petroleum and its products; mineral waters and imitations; cement; tar and its products; turpentine; preparations known as essentials or pressed, distilled and rendered oils; alkaline, alkaloids and various chemical compounds; bulbs, fruits, nuts, seeds, etc.; earths, clays and minerals; opium, crude, containing over 9 per cent of morphia, for medicinal purposes; iron, steel hoops, needles; copper ores, regulus and and old copper; nickel ore and and crude antimony, quick-silver, cromate of iron, or crome ore; crude mineral and metals unwrought, and not specially enumerated or provided for; fabric, vegetables, meats, beans, peas, etc.; pulp for paper, Bibles, books and pamphlets printed in other language than the English, and books and pamphlets, and all publications of foreign governments and publications of foreign societies, historical or scientific, printed for gratuitious distribution; paintings in oil or water colors, and statuary, not otherwise provided for; stone, manufactured or undressed; hair, hatter's fur unstained; rags, rattans and reeds unmanufactured.

In addition to the free list the following are some of the

MOST IMPORTANT CHANGES

proposed by the bill: Iron, in pig, kentledge, $6 per ton, now three-tenths cent. per pound; iron, railway bars, $11 per ton, now seven-tenths cent. per pound; steel and part steel railway bars and slabs and billets of steel $11 per ton, now $17 per ton; iron or steel T rails, $14 per ton; flat rails, $15 per ton, now nine-tenths and eight-tenths cent per pound, respectively; round iron 1 cent per pound, now one and two-tenth cents per pound; on sheet iron there is a uniform reduction of one-tenth cent per pound, excepting tagger's iron; on hoop, band or scroll iron, less than 8 inches in width, there is a reduction of 1-10 cent per pound; on grades thinner than number ten wire gauge cast iron pipe of every descriction, 6-10 cent per pound, now 1 cent per pound; cut nails and spikes of iron or steel, 1 cent per pound, now ¼ cent; tacks, 35 per cent ad valorem, now about 3 cents per pound; railway fish plats, 8 10 cent per pound, now 1-14; wrought iron, steel spikes, horse shoes, etc., 1½ cent per pound, now 2 cents; steel ingots, bloom, die blocks, blanks, bars, bands, sheets, crankshafts and pins, stamp shapes, gun moulds, steel castings, etc., valued at 1 cent a pound, 4-10 cent a pound—valued at more than 1 cent, and not more than 4 cents, 45 per cent ad valorem—now 45 per cent. on all values less than 4 cents per pound and from 2 to 3¼ cents per pound on higher grades; iron or steel beams, posts, columns, building forms and other structural shape, 6-10c. per pound, now 1¼c.; steel or partly steel railway wheels and tires or ingots for the same, 1½ cents per pound, now 2¼ cents; iron and steel wire remain unchanged, with the provision that no duty shall exceed 60 per cent. ad valorem; old copper and copper clippings for remanufacture, 1 cent per pound, now 3 cents; ingots and Chili bars, 2 cents per pound, now 4 cents; rolled plates, sheets, rolled pipes, etc., 30 per cent ad valorem, now 35; led ore and dross, ¾ cent per pound, now 1½; pigs, bars, etc., for remanufacture, 1¾, now 2 cents; sheet, pipes and shot, 2¾, now 3; sheathing and yellow metal, 30 per cent ad valorem, now 35; nickel ore or matte, 10 cents per pound, or nickel contained therein, now 15 cents; zinc and spelter in pigs or for remanufacture, 1¼ cents per pound; in sheets, 2 cents per pound, now 1¾ and 2½ cents respectively; manufactures and wares not specifically enumerated, composed wholly or in part of copper, 35 per cent. ad valorem, and of other metals, 40 per cent. ad valorem now uniform at 45 ad valorem; cabinet or house furniture, wood, 30 per cent. ad valorem, now 35; wood manufactures, unenumerated, 30 per cent. ad valorem, now 35; sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard, is as follows: tank bottoms syrups, etc., not above 75 degrees polarization, 1 15-100 cents. per pound, and for every additional degree 3-100 cents. per pound; above 16 D. S. and not above 20, 2 20-100 cents per pound; above 20 D. S., 2½ cents per pound. The present duties range from 1 40-100 cents per cent. below 14 Dutch standard to 3½ cents per pound for sugars above 20 D. S. The lower grade of molasses is unchanged, but the testing above 48 degrees is reduced from 8 to 6 cents per gallon; confectionery, 40 per cent. ad valorem, now 10 cents per pound; all leaf tobacco, manufactured, is fixed at 35 cents per pound, and the present distinction between Sumatra and ordinary wrapping tobacco is abolished; starch is 1 cent per pound, now from 2 to 2½ cents per pound; rice, cleaned, 2 cents, uncleaned, 1½, now 2¼ and 1½ respectively; rice meal or flour which will pass through a No. 10 brass wire sieve, 20 per cent ad valorem, present duty is the same, but the condition is not imposed; paddy, ¾ cents per pound, now 1½; raisins, 1½ cents per pound, now 2 cents; peanuts, ¾ cents per pound, now 1 cent; shelled, 1 cent per pound, now 1½ cents; mustard, in bottles, ground or preserved, 6 cents per pound, now 10 cents; all cotton cloth, 40 per cent ad valorem, provided tarletans, mulls and crinolines shall not pay more than 25 per cent ad valorem. The present tariff divides cotton cloths into 13 classes, with duties ranging from 2½ cents per square yard for less than 100 threads to the square inch to 40 per cent ad valorem on colored cottons exceeding 200 threads to the square inch. Flax, hemp and jute yarns, 25 per cent ad valorem, now 35 per cent ad valorem; gunny cloth, 25 per cent ad valorem, now from 3 to 4 cents per pound; bagging, 25 per cent ad valorem, now 40 per cent; tarred cables and untarred cordage, 25 per cent ad valorem, now from 2 to 3½ cents per pound; sail, duck, Russia sheeting and unenumerated manufactures of hemp and jute, 25 per cent, now from 30 to 35 per cent ad valorem.

ALL WOOLS,

wool on the skins, shoddy, waste, etc., are placed on the free list after July 1, and flannels, blankets, woolen hats, knit hoods, woolen and worsted yarns and manufactures of every description composed wholly or in part of worsted, 40 per cent ad valorem, the present duty on this class of goods, except such as are composed in part of wool, woolen and worsted cloths, shawls, and all manufactures of wool of every description, made wholly or in part of wool or worsted, not especially provided for is 40 per cent ad valorem; the present duties on flannels, etc., range from 10 cents per pound, and 35 per cent ad valorem to 35 cents per pound, and on woolen cloths, etc., from 35 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem to 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem. Women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italians, etc., 40 per cent ad valorem, the present duties ranging from 5 cents per yard, 35 per cent ad valorem to 9 cents per yard, and 40 per cent ad valorem; clothing ready made and wearing apparel of every description of wool, except knit goods, 45 per cent ad varorem, now 40 cents per pound, and 35 per cent ad valorem; cloaks, dolmans, and other outside garments for ladies and children, wholly or in part of wool, 45 per cent ad valorem, now 45 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem; all carpets, 30 per cent ad valorem, now ranging from 6 cents per yard for hemp jute to 45 cents per yard, and 30 per cent ad valorem for Axminster and other high grades; paper, sized or glued, 15 per cent ad valorem, and printing paper, unsized, 12 per cent ad valorem, now 15 and 20 per cent; paper and other fancy boxes, 30 per cent ad valorem, now 35; envelopes 30 per cent ad valorem, now 25; brooms and brushes, 20 per cent ad valorem, now 25 and 30 respectively.

The remainder of the bill is made up entirely of

THE LEADING FEATURES

of the old Hewitt administrative bill, such as the similarity clause provisions intended to guard against smuggling, exempting of theatrical scenery and wardrobes when intended for temporary use in the United States and tourists' wearing apparel; the clause providing for the taxation of cartons or coverings; the section intended to prevent false invoices and undervaluations and providing for the punishment of persons guilty of these offenses; the extension of the warehouse privilege to three years; the abolition of the allowance for damage in warehouses; toe abolition of all fees upon entries of imported goods and the requirements that invoices shall be submitted to the United States consular officers before exportation to the United States; the section relative to appeals in customs cases and limiting the time within which such suits can be brought; the bestowal of the sole jurisdiction in the trial of suits against United States collectors upon United States circuit courts and the penalty clause directed against the attempted bribery of customs officers.

The latest estimates made by the committee on ways and means of the probable

REDUCTION IN REVENUE

that would be effected by the passage of the bill, are as follows: Chemicals, $730,000; china and glass, $1,600,000; cottons, $277,000; provisions, $500,000 (approximate); woolen goods, $12,300,000; sundries, $1,000,000; paper, $35,000; sugar, $11,000,000; hemp, flax and jute, $1,800,000; metals, $1,500,000 (approximate); free list, $20,000,000. This would make a reduction of about $53,000,000.

Chairman Mills said today that internal revenue changes had been purposely excluded from the bill. The democratic members were still considering that subject, and it was not possible to say at this time whether reductions would result in the presentation of another bill dealing specifically with internal revenue, or in the inclusion of some provisions bearing upon that system in the present bill at some future stage.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The resolution reported yesterday by Sherman from the committee on foreign relations, requesting the President to negotiate a treaty with the Emperor of China containing a provision that no Chinese laborer shall enter the United States, was taken up for consideration.

Morgan favored the resolution.

Sherman said that whatever differences of opinion there had been in the Senate or country in regard to the restriction of Chinese immigration, the time had come when, he believed, the general sentiment of the people was that the law on the subject should be fairly enforced, and that the Chinese laborer should be excluded from this country because he would not adapt himself to its civilization. That feeling had been most strongly expressed before the committee on foreign affairs by the senators and representatives from the Pacific Coast, and every member of the committee was of the opinion that the exclusion of Chinese laborers should be effectually carried out. The resolution was calculated to fortify the administration in its efforts to obtain the desired treaty.

Stewart expressed his gratification at hearing from the Senator from Alabama (Morgan) that the State department was already engaged in negotiating a treaty with China. He had no doubt that the expression of the opinion of the Senate in the adoption of the resolution would give the Chinese government to understand the determination of this country to exclude Chinese laborers altogether. He was also exceedingly gratified to find that the country now understood the Chinese question and that the opposition to Chinese was not a matter of passion or of prejudice on the partiof the people of the Pacific Coast.

Mitchell regarded the resolution as a step in the right direction, but as a very feeble step. He said that in addition to the treaty with China there should be treaties to the same effect with Great Britain, France and Mexico.

The resolution was adopted.

The pension bill was taken up, the pending question being on the amendment offered yesterday by Wilson, of Iowa, to add the words, "From the infirmities of age."

Beck said five hundred million dollars would not half cover the amount of the expenditure if the amendment were adopted. The bill would settle the surplus for all time to come.

The debate then drifted into a discussion of the tariff, during which Beck referred to the demonetization of silver, and attacked Sherman for it. He suggested (referring to the pension question) that as the wealth of the country was protected by the exertion of soldiers, the senators on the other side, many of whom were millionaires, should meet the expenditure for pensions by an income tax.

Plumb said the senator from Kentucky was not a free trader, except for revenue. Neither was any other senator on the democratic side who had anything to make by being a protectionist. The senators on the other side, he said, ill concealed their feelings of regret that it was not the soldiers of the Confederate army that were to be pensioned under the pending measure.

Without a vote on the amendment, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Morrow (California), from the committee on foreign affairs, reported a resolution calling on the president for information as to what steps have been taken in the direction of treaty stipulations, or otherwise, to prevent the continual immigration of Chinese laborers into the United States notwithstanding the provisions of the treaty of November 17, 1880, between the United States and China, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof.

Belmont (New York) called up the joint resolution authorizing the President to arrange a conference, to be held in Washington in 1889, for the purpose of promoting arbitration and encoursging reciprocal relations between the United States and the republics of Central and South America and the empire of Brazil.

The amendment was adopted, making one of the questions to be considered by the conference the means of direct communication between the United States and the other countries. The resolution was agreed to.

Adjourned.

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

Renews Her Youth.

Mrs. Phœbe Chesley, Peterson, Clay Co., Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all disease and pain." Try a bottle, 50c. and $1, at A. C. Smith & Co's Drug Store. (4)

Worth Knowing.

Mr. W. H. Morgan, merchant, Lake City, Fla., was taken with a severe cold, attended with a distressing cough and running into Consumption in its first stages. He tried many so called popular cough remedies and steadily grew worse. Was reduced in flesh, had difficulty in breathing and was unable to sleep. Finally tried Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and found immediate relief, and after using about a half dozen bottles found himself well and has had no return of the disease. No other remedy can show so grand a record of cures as Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Guaranteed to do just what is claimed for it.—Trial bottle free at A. C. Smith & Co's Drug Store. ● (4)

For Years I have tried many remedies for Catarrh and never could find any relief till I used Ely's Cream Balm. I am happy to say that it has cured me. It is the best remedy known for Catarrhal diseases of the head.

MICHAEL CLANCY, Fort Assiniboine, Montana Territory.

I cannot help telling you how glad I am of your Cream Balm for Catarrh. Was suffering terribly at the time it reached me and after trying everything I knew of put your medicine on trial and on first application could notice relief, and in 5 days felt like a new man.—J. A. BELLOLI, San Jose, Cal.

For Throat Diseases, Coughs, Colds, etc., effectual relief is found in the use of *Brown's Bronchial Troches*. Price 25cts. *Sold only in Boxes.*

The "Exposition Universelle de l'art Culinaire" awarded the highest honors to Angostura Bitters as the most efficacious stimulant to excite the appetite and to keep the digestive organs in good order. Ask for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, and beware of imitations.

PERSONAL.

Dear Bro. Meek, Ed. *The Central Methodist*, Catlettsburg, Ky.

I see in the last *Central* that you want a sick headache remedy. I suffered from sick headache, almost from infancy, and tried every remedy I could hear of, but got no relief, until one bottle of Simmons Liver Regulator did me more good than all else I had ever used. I feel for anyone that suffers with that terrible disease, and I hope you will give it a trial.—C. S. MORRIS, Brownsville, W. Va.

We call the attention of our readers to the new card of the Studebakers. They have a new and novel plow. It is the New Patent Avery Sukly Plow. This is the lightest and simplest plow that we have seen. This plow has had a critical test and has been pronounced by several judges as a great saver of labor in weight and draught. The Studebaker Company are overstocked on plows, and to make room, will offer during the next thirty days, 100 plows at manufacturers' prices laid down. Get a plow as good as the best and cheaper than the cheapest. 33 and 35 Main Street, Salt Lake City.

ELY'S CATARRH
Cream Balm
Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

TRY the CURE
HAY-FEVER
A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 235 Greenwich St., New York.

WATSON BROS.,
Stonecutters and Builders
Tombstones, Monuments, Mantels, Iron Mantels, Grates and Hearth Stones.
278 & 1280 SOUTH TEMPLE ST
Opposite Assembly Hall.

QUONG WONG SING,
HAS JUST RECEIVED NEW NOVELties—Fine Silk Table Covers, Beautiful Novel Scenes; Silk Handkerchiefs in great variety; Vases, Crockeryware, Japanese Lilies, and a full line of Chinese and Japanese Novelties.
50 E., First South St., S. L. City.

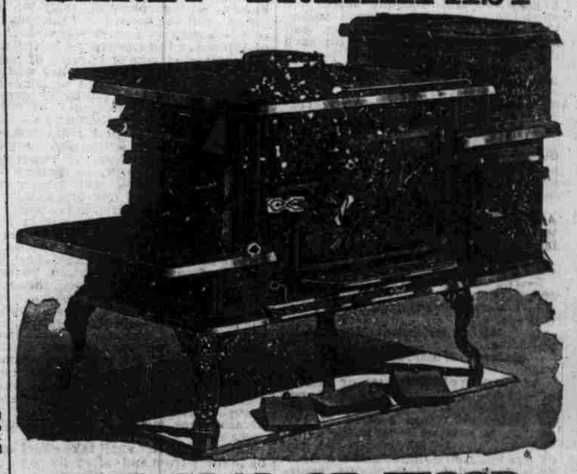
CHAS. W. STAYNER,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
Practices in all the COURTS of the Territory and before the SUPREME COURT of the U. S.
LAND CASES CONDUCTED.
WILLS DRAFTED AND ESTATES ADMINISTERED.
COLLECTIONS MADE.
A NOTARY IN THE OFFICE.
No. 13, HOOPER BUILDING,
East of Deseret Bank,
First South St., Salt Lake City, U. T.
P. O. Box 887. d

CLINTON, IOWA, TRADE.
ESTABLISHED 1866.
CURTIS BROTHERS & COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Etc.,
ALSO
BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS and STAIR RAILING, Etc.
CLINTON, IOWA.
Refer by permission to Taylor, Romney & Armstrong.

CHICAGO TRADE.
IMPORTERS JOBBERS
HIBBARD, SPENCER, BARTLETT & CO.
HARDWARE

IN PLATE, METALS, NAILS, HOUSE FURN'ING GOODS.
CUTLERY, GUNS, FISHING TACKLE, SPORTING GOODS
22, 24, 26, 28, 30 & 32 Lake Street, CHICAGO, ILLS.

ST. LOUIS TRADE.
EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.,
CHARTER OAK STOVES
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, STAMPED WARE & TINNERS' TOOLS,
612-18 N. Main Street, St. Louis, Missouri.
FOR SALE BY Z. C. M. I.,
Sole Agents in Salt Lake City.

"EARLY BREAKFAST"

FOR COAL OR WOOD.
Above cut represents our "EARLY BREAKFAST" with Six Holes and Portable Enameled Copper Reservoir.
Heavier Than the Heaviest. Better Than the Best
THE MOST COMPLETE STOVE OF THE AGE.
FAULTLESS IN EVERY RESPECT.
P. W. MADSEN & CO., 39 & 41 e. FIRST SOUTH ST.

SELLING OUT!!
—ON ACCOUNT OF—
RETIREMENT FROM BUSINESS,
THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL OUT
BELOW COST
HIS ENTIRE STOCK, CONSISTING OF
Jewelry, Watches & Clocks!
Everything of the Latest Styles and Designs.
3 LARGE FRENCH WALL MIRRORS
and a few ELEGANT SHOW CASES for Sale Cheap!
C. C. AMUSSEN,
60 and 62 MAIN ST., Salt Lake City.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One yellow MARE, about 10 or 12 years old, branded T with half circle over it on left thigh, J on left hip, star in forehead. Saddle marked, also a colt about 9 months old, bald face.

If damage and costs on said animals be not paid within 10 days from date of this notice, they will be sold to the highest cash bidder at South Bountiful estray pound at 2 o'clock, on the 10th day of March, 1888.

Dated at South precinct, Davis County Utah, this 29th day of February, 1888.

JOHN JOHNSON,
Poundkeeper of said Precinct.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One black HORSE, branded J S on right hip, face, both hind feet and right front foot white, 10 or 11 years old.

One brown HORSE, roached mane, lame on left hind leg, no marks or brands visible, 6 or 7 years old.

If damages and costs on said animals be not paid within ten days from date of this notice, they will be sold to the highest bidder at Big Cottonwood precinct, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 8th day of March, 1888.

Dated at Big Cottonwood Precinct, Utah, this 27th day of February, 1888.

F. McDONALD,
Poundkeeper of said Precinct.