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ESTABLISHED 1860.

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DUCK FOR OVERALLS, BLUE, BROWN, OR IN THE GREY

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COLDS. "Orrville, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1882. "Having been subject to a bronchial affection, with frequent colds, for a number of years, I hereby certify that AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL gives me prompt relief, and is the most effective remedy I have ever tried. JAMES A. HAMILTON, Editor of The Crescent."

COUGHS. "Mt. Gilead, Ohio, June 26, 1882. "I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL this spring for a severe cough and lung trouble with good effect, and I am pleased to recommend it to any one similarly affected. HARVEY BACONMAN, Proprietor Globe Hotel."

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

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PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

XLVIII CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 31.—By Flood, petitions presented from a dozen or more States, praying for a prohibitory liquor law in the District of Columbia and the Territories; referred.

The conference report on the Greely relief bill was taken up, and the Senate refused by 25 to 27 to concur in the report of the committee on conference, and resolved to appoint a new committee.

Bills introduced and referred.

By Blair, to pay employees of the Government wages withheld for violation of the eight-hour rules.

By Platt, to relieve commercial travelers from paying licenses and taxes.

Coke presented as a memorial a joint resolution of the Legislature of Texas requesting the Senators and Representatives of that State in Congress to urge the passage of the act for the improvement of Galveston harbor, on the basis of the pending proposition from Captain Eads.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from President Arthur, transmitting further papers relating to discrimination against United States commerce in Cuba and Porto Rico; also a communication from the Attorney General, stating his clerical force is insufficient to supply copies of the papers called for by Congress, asking further aid, and respectfully urging that the appropriation for his department for the current fiscal year be made at once.

The resolution offered by Platt was then taken up and agreed to directing investigations by the Senate committee on postoffices and post roads into the cost of telegraphic correspondence as such charges have been affected by the contracts by and between the Western Union and other companies and by the large stock dividends.

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill to provide a method for settling incomplete titles to lands acquired by the United States from the Republic of Mexico. After considerable debate and without action, the Senate, after executive session, adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 31.—Reagan, chairman of the committee on commerce, reported back the resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information in regard to trade between the United States and Mexico, and the traffic over railroads connecting the two countries.

The committee on public lands decided to report the bill declaring the forfeiture of the entire land grants to the Oregon Central Railroad line, proposed to be built from Astoria to Portland. The forfeiture will be declared on the ground that the main line of the road, and for which the grant was made, was never constructed. There were 1,840,000 acres in the grant.

At the conclusion of the morning hour, the House proceeded to the consideration of the calendar, precedence being given bills reported from the committee on public lands. The first bill was that declaring forfeited certain grants of land made to certain States to aid in the construction of railroads. It forfeits all the land granted to Mississippi under the act approved August 13th, 1856, except the grant in aid of the railroad from Jackson to the State line of Alabama; also the lands granted to Alabama under the act of June 3d, 1856, and March 3rd, 1857, to aid in the construction of the road from Clayton to the Tennessee river and the Memphis & Charleston road and the Savannah & Albany road; also, lands granted to Louisiana for the construction of the road from New Orleans to the State line; also, the land granted to Arkansas to aid in the construction of the road from a point where the Iron Mountain road intersects the southern boundary to a point near Helena.

Cobb made a brief explanation of the provision of the bill, stating the lands which it proposed to forfeit had not been earned by the various companies, and declaring himself in favor of forfeiting every acre granted railroad companies which had not been earned in strict accordance with the law. None of the lands affected by the bill were patented either to the States or companies, and in the second section the bill fully protected settlers who had entered upon the lands.

Van Eaton, a member of the committee on public lands, offered an amendment excepting from the provisions of the bill the land granted Mississippi to aid the construction of the railroad from the Gulf of Mexico, commonly called the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad. After debate the amendment to the bill was rejected and the bill passed.

The next on the calendar was that declaring the forfeiture of land granted the Texas Pacific Railroad Company under act of Congress, approved March 3rd, 1871, and acts supplemental thereto. The report accompanying the bill is very long. It was ordered printed in the *Record*, and, without debate, the bill passed; yeas 259, nays 1—Barr, of Pennsylvania.

On motion of Hatch the bill providing for the establishment of a bureau of animal industry, etc., was made the special order for February 5th.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President transmitting the report of the Secretary of State with accompanying papers relative to the restriction of the American hog product into Germany and France. After discussion as to the committee to which it should go, a compromise was offered by ordering it printed and laid on the table.

AMERICAN.

The University of Pennsylvania turns out a Howling Mob of 500.

Fire and Accident.

Further Details of the Terrible Railroad Wreck near Indianapolis.

Dead Bodies Shipped in Casks and Trunks.

CHICAGO, 31.—One of the three bodies shipped in casks from Baltimore to Chicago, proves to be a white man on whom an inquest was held in the East. The authorities propose to compel the Baltimore & Ohio road to pay the necessary expenses of interring the bodies. The casks were found in a barn this morning.

Fort Wayne, Ind., 31.—A sensation this morning was caused by the arrest of Wm. Bennett, while claiming a trunk at the Pennsylvania depot. The officers compelled Bennett to open the trunk, on account of the strong odor. The dead body of a nude white man was discovered doubled in the trunk. Bennet is a medical student; he satisfied the officers that he obtained the body from Lima, O., in a legitimate manner, and was released.

Howling Mob of Students.

PHILADELPHIA, 31.—During the annual fall breaking at the University of Pennsylvania this morning, the students got into the street and destroyed considerable property. Some of them had their clothing torn and were almost nude. The police arrested one student, and were followed to the station house by his comrades, who were pelting the officers with bricks, stones, etc. In front of the station house another student was arrested. The howling students numbered fully 500. During the disturbance four pistol shots were fired, and one man was shot in the hand.

Killed by Fire and Accident.

HAMILTON, Ont., 31.—Four dwellings on Napier Street fell from the weight of the snow on the roofs. Mrs. Burns and child are seriously injured.

Utica, N. Y., 31.—A house near Norwich, occupied by an old couple named Clinton, was burned last night. The bodies of the occupants were found in the ruins.

Pittsburg, 31.—While the men engaged in loading pieces of steel, known as "fish plates," on to the cars, and were standing on the platform on which was from 50 to 60 tons of fish plates, the platform gave way and the men fell to the ground with the metal on top of them. John Butler and Thomas Liney were killed instantly, and John Roach is not expected to live till morning.

Wiped Out.

SAN FRANCISCO, 31.—On the opening of the cable road to Ocean Beach, a number of whisky, hot coffee and doughnut sellers, headed by Denis Kearney, "jumped" the strip of land lying between the confines of the Golden Gate Park and the high water mark. They built shanties and began plying their trades, to the annoyance of respectable visitors. Quiet efforts to evict them failed, the squatters claiming they were on United States land, beyond the city or State authority.

At an early hour this morning the park commissioners, with 25 men and six policemen, all armed, proceeded to "Hoodlumville" and quietly "wiped" out the town. The boards and other property were piled into heaps, awaiting the arrival of their owners, who on the alarm being given, rushed to the spot, but too late to prevent the demolition. Bloodshed was expected, but no resistance was offered.

That Terrible Railroad Wreck.

INDIANAPOLIS, 31.—The south bound accommodation train on the Indianapolis and Chicago air line, due here at 10.30 this morning, mes with a terrible accident when seven miles from this city, at Broad Ripple. At that point the railroad crosses White river on a truss bridge of two spans, each 150 feet in length. The engineer had gone to the bagage car to get a drink of water, and the locomotive was in charge of the fireman. When the locomotive reached the centre of the bridge the fireman felt the structure sinking. He had one hand on the throttle, which he opened, giving the locomotive all the available steam. The engine sprang forward with great force, breaking the coupling between the tender and baggage car. The locomotive kept the track, but the baggage car, smoking car and coach dropped through and piled up in a mass at the foot of the piers. The wreck was partially submerged, but the portion above the water immediately took fire from the stoves. The fireman states that when he looked back after the locomotive reached the south end of the bridge the cars were on fire and the smoke was obscuring the scene. News of the wreck reaching this city in a short time, and a wrecking train, with surgeons and other assistance, was made up and sent to Broad Ripple. On reaching the a chaotic scene was presented. The bridge and cars were yet burning, and those present were so lacking in presence of mind as to be unable to extinguish the flames or afford relief to the sufferers. The officials of the road went to work vigorously and systematically and in a short time the fire was extinguished and search for the bodies begun. Six persons were either killed outright or burned to death. The remains recovered were burned and charred almost beyond recognization, being terribly mutilated, and the only means of identification was the finding of incombustible trinkets known to be the property of the dead men. The following is a list of the dead: John Brewer, Lafayette, Ind., engineer; J. E. Ricketts, baggage master, New Albany; Geo. Lowery, brakeman, Buena Vista, Ind.; Thos. Parr, bridge foreman, Indianapolis; A. T. Smith, American Express messenger, Indianapolis. The only passenger killed was John Bray a stock dealer residing at Deming. Ex-Sheriff Seamon of Nashville had his right arm broken, and was injured badly about the head and body. Lynn Clark, Westfield, Ind., is injured internally, and will die.

A number of passengers were seriously injured. A gang of workmen on the bridge were all more or less hurt. The accident is now attributed to defective threads on the supporting rods of the bridge, the nuts on the ends of the rods fitting so loosely that the bridge was unable to support the weight of the train.

Frightful screams came from the ruins near the pier as the wreck was being consumed by the fire. A patch of gray beard led to the identification of John Bray. A train order in the vest pocket led to the belief that a handful of bones to which were hanging a few shreds of roasted flesh, were the remains of Engineer Brewer. A button, or half inch of suspender, or an undergarment, led to the identification of others. It is believed that all the killed have been recovered except Thomas Parr, who was working on the bridge, and whose remains are supposed to be at the bottom of the river. The bridge and train were entirely destroyed.

FOREIGN.

The War in Egypt.

Fighting, Distress and Starvation in the Soudan.

A Supposed Regicide Secreted near the Imperial Opera Box in Vienna.

Repulsed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 31.—Several mountain tribes under Ali Pasha, formerly the chief of Albania, have revolted and seized the reins of government. They had resolved to oppose the cession of the districts of Gusijne and Kraina to Montenegro. On the 19th instant they entered Montenegrin territory, but were repulsed, losing fifty men.

Horrible Picture of the War in Soudan.

CAIRO, 31.—General Gordon leaves Assouan to-day *en route* for Khartoum. He has written a letter to El Mahdi asking him to send the European prisoners in his possession to Khartoum.

Col. Sartoris telegraphs from Khartoum as follows: Sinkat and Trinkitat are still ours. I am going to join Baker Pasha at Trinkitat to-morrow. We will advance Friday. Baker Pasha recently made a cavalry reconnoisance and attacked Osman Digna and killed and wounded over 120 of his men. The friendly tribes still hesitatingly moved the last ten miles toward Tokar. I have written Baker Pasha strongly urging him to an immediate advance from Trinkitat. Three days after Baker Pasha's reconnoisance I made a sortie with infantry. Osmand Digna attacked me, but lost several men, whereupon he retired inland. I am doubtful about the relief of Sinkat, otherwise all well." General Gordon left his specie at Assouan, and will receive advances of £119,000 from Greek merchants at Khartoum.

Advices from Sinkat are heartrending. It is said the people have eaten all the dogs in the town, and only horses and one bag of barley remain. There will be nothing left by February 1st, when, unless relieved, the inhabitants intend to cut their way to Suakim. They say it is better to be killed than starved.

French Finances.

PARIS, 31.—The new French loan will amount to 350,000,000 francs. Measures are taken to prevent fictitious subscriptions. Large financial firms will be allowed to subscribe in block, but will not be allowed to present a list of nominal subscribers.

The budget for 1885 will exceed that for 1884 by thirty million francs. The ministry is endeavoring to ascertain what reductions are possible.

Martial Law.

VIENNA, 31.—Apprehensions of further Socialistic disturbances have led to the adoption of extraordinary measures by the ministry, by virtue of the law of 1869. They have published an ordinance which proclaims a kind of martial law in the districts of Vienna, Kœrnthoing and Wiener. At Neustadt special measures have been adopted also, with reference to suspicious letters and dangerous publications. In Vienna and Kœrnthoing trial by jury is suspended.

Berlin, 31.—It is announced that the King and Queen of Italy will visit the German Court before March.

Supposed Assassin.

Vienna, 1.—Yesterday afternoon the attendants at the Court Opera House heard strange noises near the Emperor's box in the opera house. It was quite dark, but they thought they saw a man in the house, and immediately lighted the gas. The police attendants finally discovered a stranger in the toilet chamber adjoining the imperial box. He had barred the door and would not let anybody in, but after a short struggle he was arrested. He said the previous night's performance was so dull he had fallen asleep, and when he woke up he found himself locked in the box. Mathematical instruments, tape measures, wires, etc., were found on him. He is an engineer of Bavaria. The police pretend to have evidence to show he was reconnoitering in connection with a plot to assassinate the Kaiser. The opera house is now strongly guarded by soldiers and there is much excitement.

FRIENDS IN KENTUCKY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The motto of Kentuckians is to exalt one another's virtues, and to stand for one another against the world. It is a commendable trait, though sometimes rather wearisome and monotonous. A Kentucklan is always a good fellow to meet if you can continue to keep the conversation as to give him an opportunity to talk about horses, cattle, sheep, statesmen, the mental capacity or physical powers of men, or the beauty of women. You must especially guard against taking a drink—unless you drink Bourbon: If you drink and don't drink Bourbon whisky, you at once become an object of pity or contempt in the Kentuckian's eyes.

There is one peculiarity about Kentuckians which demands commendation. They are unambitious and exceedingly modest as politicians. This is especially true of the few Kentuckians who have embraced the republican faith. It is rather difficult to find enough native born republicans to fill the few Federal offices in that State. This is always a source of embarrassment to every administration. Serious consequences would follow the appointment of a man born north of the Ohio river. Sooner than submit to such an outrage, an number of Kentucky bourbon democrats would volunteer to hold office under a republican administration. It is a notorious fact that every republican President would have had a Kentucky republican in his cabinet if he could have found one who would accept the position. The instant a tender of a cabinet appointment is made to a Kentucky republican he declines it and recommends a friend, and the same performance is repeated until the place has been tendered to every eligible man in the State. There hasn't been a republican National Convention since 1860 that would not have unanimously placed a Kentuckian on the ticket if one could have been found immodest enough to have accepted. It has been a constant source of concern to republicans everywhere that the probabilities were all against a Kentucky republican ever consenting to sacrifice himself for the good of the party.

There was a fair and encouraging prospect that this would not be the case at the approaching National Convention. Some years since, a distinguished Kentucky republican consented to undertake a great religious, political, and moral work of reform. It involved a great personal sacrifice—the abandonment for several months in the year of the pleasures of Kentucky society. But "the twin relic of barbarism" had to be wiped out. The mental and physical greatness of a Kentuckian was demanded. The man for the emergency was found—Eli H. Murray. He had been United States Marshal of Kentucky for nearly seven years. The great men of all parties in Kentucky recommended him as the one man who could wipe out polygamy in Utah. He was made Governor of that Territory. Singularly enough, the climate of the Great Salt Lake Valley worked a most marvelous change on his Kentucky modesty. He had scarcely reached Salt Lake City before he announced that he would accept the nomination of his party for the Vice-Presidency. Of course he made the announcement with the characteristic modesty of a Kentuckian. He very soon repented his rashness, however, and absolutely refused to allow his name to be mentioned in the convention in 1880. The work before him was of greater magnitude then he at first supposed. Until that was measurably performed he could not be induced to abandon it. It was necessary to make the whole country realize the enormities of Mormonism. That task had been set before him and it must not be abandoned.

A few months ago, Mr. Murray consented that his name might again be mentioned in connection with the Vice-Presidency. He had finally solved the problem of eradicating Mormonism. The organic act of the Territory must be repealed and a legislative commission substituted in its stead. The wiping out process would be a simple thing then. His friends could attend to the work. The hearts of Republicans everywhere were relieved of a great load. At last it seemed probable that the picture of a Kentuckian would grace our political banners and adorn our transparencies. But alas! alas! our swelling hope was once more to be dashed down, down to the lowest depths of despair. A bundle of old papers was fished out of the files of the Department of Justice a few days since, by a pestiferous fellow from the mountain district of Kentucky. Of course he is not a true son of Kentucky. He was not born and brought up in the bluegrass region. He is not a thoroughbred, but a "common cuss" who can't appreciate a glass of good old Bourbon. His taste has been vitiated by "moonshine." Had he washed out his plebian instincts with old Bourbon, he would not have had the meanness to dash our high hopes as he has done. He not only found that bundle of papers, but forthwith carried it to Mr. Springer's investigating committee, where its secrets, like the evils of Pandora's box, were let loose. It appears that away back in 1875, one of Mr. Murray's Deputy Marshals, who was not a Kentuckian born and bred, had made sundry charges against his chief. In substance thay were that Murray, as Marshal, had conspired with his deputies and other subordinates to defraud the United States by almost innumerable petty swindles. He had encouraged the bringing of vexatious suits against scores upon scores of retail dealers in Louisville who, under the Internal Revenue law, are required to have licenses. Spies and informers in the Marshal's office would visit the shops of these people, and not finding posted in a conspicuous place the licenses, would report to Deputy Marshals, who would procure warrants from a United States Commissioner for their arrest. The dealers would, of course, be discharged on appearing and producing their licenses, but the object of the Marshal would be accomplished—fees could be charged against the United States. In many instances warrants would be issued by a Commissioner without a sworn complaint being made to him. He got fees also. The United States District Attorney came in for his share. His presence was not required at the hearing before the commissioner, because no hearing was necessary—but he charged up against the government "talie same," as John Chinaman would say. Not infrequently bills would be made out in cases where no proceedings were had before a commissioner. There would always be two witnesses' fees taxed, when in reality only one witness was present for the government. These witnesses were special bailiffs—generally negroes—who drew per diem for services they never performed. Then, again, it appears that constructive mileage was uniformly charged for when no guards were employed. Men were arrested in the mountains of Kentucky and carried to Louisville—when they could have been given a hearing or bonds for their appearance taken—for no other purpose than to give opportunity to charge mileage and fictitious expenses.

These serious charges having been made, an agent of the Department of Justice was sent to investigate and report thereon. The chivalrous Kentuckians, without regard to political faith, rallied to the support of Murray. The honor of Kentucky demanded it; democrats and republicans demanded that this dastardly espionage upon a Kentucky office-holder should be stopped, and at once. The base creature who had preferred the charges had resigned and was unfriendly to the marshal. He was actuated by spite. But the agent of the department had made quick work in Louisville. The proof, unfortunately for Kentucky's honor, was close at hand. He reported the evidence, which sustained every charge. These papers once on file in the Department of Justice, the next step which should have been taken was to institute criminal proceedings. Here the combined political influence was made to tell. Mr. Murray was suffered to resign. He stepped down and out on the 8th of October, 1876.

It appears that Mr. Murray has from time to time inspired abusive articles to be published in his organ at Salt Lake against John D. White of Kentucky. Mr. White, being utterly devoid of that characteristic Kentuckian magnanimity, has long sought an opportunity to retaliate. The committee on expenditures in the Department of Justice will afford him that opportunity. The work has already been begun. The committee, to-day, requested the Attorney General to dispatch one of his examiners forthwith to Louisville to investigate and report upon the accounts of ex-Marshal Murray. The House, day before yesterday, authorized the committee to employ as many assistants as might be required in such cases. The examiner will go fully equipped, and with such assistance as he may require. The Governor of Utah, whose term is about to expire, and who expected to be continued—at least till he was nominated for the vice-Presidency—will speedily have other fish to fry. 'Tis a double pity. The good fight against Mormonism will receive a back set. The country will naturally conclude that the harrowing statements which have burdened the official papers of Gov. Murray, must be received with many grains of allowance.—*New York Times.*

Sir Samuel W. Baker, the African explorer, states that the camel will cross the deserts with a load of 400 pounds at the rate of 30 miles a day, in the burning heat of summer, and require water only every third or fourth day. In the cooler months the animal will work for seven or eight days without water; and if grazing on green foliage the product of labor will drink only once a fortnight.

A Bombay physician, W. G. Balfour, recently pointed out that the use of certain kinds of fish in some seasons of the year seemed to play a part in the production of cholera. He has since discovered in the blood of one of these fish, bacterial organisms resembling those found by Dr. Koch in the intestines of cholera patients in Egypt.

Mr. J. H. Metcalf, member of Parliament from the city of Kingston, Ont., was formerly subject to extreme soreness of the chest, for which he could find no remedy but St. Jacobs Oil, the Great German Remedy.

NOTICE!

Gentle Women

Who want glossy, luxuriant and wavy tresses of abundant, beautiful Hair must use LYON'S KATHAIRON. This elegant, cheap article always makes the Hair grow freely and fast, keeps it from falling out, arrests and cures grayness, removes dandruff and itching, makes the Hair strong, giving it a curling tendency and keeping it in any desired position. Beautiful, healthy Hair is the sure result of using Kathairon.

ANOTHER NEW MOVE!

I am pleased to announce that my New Art Bazar will be opened on Thursday, October 4th, with everything New. New instruments, New and finest Photographic Parlors in the West. New Goods of all description. New ideas. New frames, startling reductions in Books and fancy goods. Come and see us. Yours for Art and Low Prices,

C. R. SAVAGE.

AYER'S Hair Vigor

restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray hair to a natural, rich brown color, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use light or red hair may be darkened, thin hair thickened, and baldness often, though not always, cured.

It checks falling of the hair, and stimulates a weak and sickly growth to vigor. It prevents and cures scurf and dandruff, and heals nearly every disease peculiar to the scalp. As a Ladies' Hair Dressing, the Vigor is unequalled; it contains neither oil nor dye, renders the hair soft, glossy, and silken in appearance, and imparts a delicate, agreeable, and lasting perfume.

MR. C. P. BUCHER writes from *Kirby, O., July 3, 1882*: "Last fall my hair commenced falling out, and in a short time I became nearly bald. I used part of a bottle of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, which stopped the falling of the hair, and started a new growth. I have now a full head of hair growing vigorously, and am convinced that but for the use of your preparation I should have been entirely bald."

J. W. BOWEN, proprietor of the *McArthur (Ohio) Enquirer*, says: "AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is a most excellent preparation for the hair. I speak of it from my own experience. Its use promotes the growth of new hair, and makes it glossy and soft. The Vigor is also a sure cure for dandruff. Not within my knowledge has the preparation ever failed to give entire satisfaction."

MR. ANDUS FAIRBAIRN, leader of the celebrated "Fairbairn Family" of Scottish Vocalists, writes from *Boston, Mass., Feb. 6, 1882*: "Ever since my hair began to give satisfactory evidence of the change which fleeting time procureth, I have used AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, and so have been able to maintain an appearance of youthfulness—a matter of considerable consequence to ministers, orators, actors, and in fact every one who lives in the eyes of the public."

MRS. O. A. PRESCOTT, writing from 18 *Elm St., Charlestown, Mass., April 14, 1882*, says: "Two years ago about two-thirds of my hair came off. It thinned very rapidly, and I was fast growing bald. On using AYER'S HAIR VIGOR the falling stopped and a new growth commenced, and in about a month my head was completely covered with short hair. It has continued to grow, and is now as good as before it fell. I regularly used but one bottle of the VIGOR, but now use it occasionally as a dressing."

We have hundreds of similar testimonials to the efficacy of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. It needs but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its value.

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