DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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XLVIII CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 8 — Hawley offered a resolution, which lies over one day, requesting the President—if not incompatible with the public interest—to communicate to the Senate the historical statement concerning the policy of the Executive Department of the Confederate States during the late war, reported to have been lately filed in the War Department by Gen. Sherman.

Lapham then addressed the Senate on the subject of commercial treaties and controverted the argument that they were unconstitutional.

On the conclusion of Lapham's remarks, Morrill, in moving to refer to the finance committee the resolution offered by himself relating to reciprocity treaties, and to which his remarks yesterday were directed, took occasion to say that he supposed the committee on finance would soon be rendered altogether unnecessary by reason of the action of the State Department, Secretary of the Treasury and committee on foreign relations.

On motion of Morgan, reference was postponed until to-morrow.

After executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 8.—The House resumed consideration of the inter-State commerce bill, the pending question being on the amendment offered by Hammond to the amendment offered by Perkins [providing for a commission] providing that the commissioners shall not be appointed until the 5th of March, 1885. This amendment was agreed to—71 to 12—and Perkins' amendment as amended was lost—yeas 96, nays 134.

Randall, from the committee on appropriations, reported a bill making additional appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1885. Committee of the whole.

Randall gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow.

The inter-State commerce bill passed the House—yeas 158, nays 75.

"This," said Reagan, when the result was announced, "is a fitting celebration for the 8th of January."

The vote in detail was as follows:

Yeas—Alexander, Anderson, Bagley, Ballentine, Barksdale, Bayne, Beach, Blackburn, Bland, Blount, Brainerd, Breckenridge, Browne, of Indiana, Brown, of Penna., Buchanan, Bald, Burnes, Cabell, Caldwell, Campbell, of New York, Campbell, of Penna., Cassidy, Clardy, Clements, Cobb, Connolly, Cook, Cosgrove, Covington, Cox of New York, Cox, of North Carolina, Crisp, Cullen, Curtin, Davidson, Davis of Missouri, Dibrell, Eldredge, English, Ermentrout, Ferrell, Fiedler, Findlay, Foran, Forney, Fernston, Fyan, Garrison, Geddes, George, Glasscock, Goff, Green, Halsell, Hanback, Hardy, Haten of Missouri, Hayes, Henderson of Iowa, Henley, Herbert, Holman, Holmes, Hopkins, Houseman, Hunt, James, Jones of Wisconsin, Jones of Texas, Jones of Alabama, King, Kleiner, Lanham, Lelevre, Lewis, Love, Lovering, McComas, McCormick, McMillin, Matson, Maybury, Miller of Texas, Morey, Morrill, Moulton, Muller, Murphy, Murray, Neece, Nelson, Nutting, Oates, O'Neil, Patton, Payson, Pierce, Peel, Perkins, Peters, Pettibone, Price, Pryor, Pusey, Randall, Reagan, Riggs, Robertson, Robinson of Ohio, Rogers of Arkansas, Rogers of New York, Rosecrans, Rowell, Ryan, Shively, Singleton, Skinner of North Carolina, Smalls, Snyder, Spriggs, Stewart of Texas, Stockslager, Stone, Storm, Strait, Struble, Summer of California, Swope, Talbott J. L. Taylor of Ohio, Taylor of Tennessee, Turockmorton, Townsend, Tucker, Fuller, Turner of Georgia, Turner of Kentucky, Van Eaton, Wakefield, Wallace, Warner of Ohio, Warner of Tennessee, Weaver, Welborn, Wemple, White of Minnesota, Wilkins, Williams, Willis, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of West Virginia, Winans of Michigan, Winans of Wisconsin, G. D. Wise of Virginia, Wolford, Worthington, Yapei and York—158.

Nays—Adams of Illinois, Adams of New York, Aiken, Atkinson, Barr, Bingham, Bisbee, Boutelle, Bowen, Boyle, Bratton, Breitung, Brewer of New York, Brewer of New Jersey, Brumm, Chandler, Cannon, Chase, Cutcheon, Davis of Illinois, Davis of Massachusetts, Deuster, Dowd, Dunham, Eaton, Elliott, Everett, Greenleaf, Hammond, Harpman, Hefner, Hemphill, Henderson of Illinois, Hepburn, Hewitt of New York, Hewitt of Alabama, Hitt, Hoblitzell, Horr, Houk, Howey, Jeffords, Johnson, Kean, Keifer, Kelly, Ketchum, Lacy, Long, Lyman, Millard, Mitchell, Morse, Mutchler, Nichols, O'Hara, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Phelps, Post, Potter, Ranney, Reed, Rockwell, Seymour, Smith of Pennsylvania, Stevens, E. B. Taylor of Ohio, Thomas, Tillman, Waite, Washburn, Whiting, J. S. Wise, of Virginia, and Woodward—75.

Resolutions which unseat Shelby (dem.), and declare Craig (rep.) to be elected were adopted, without debate or division. Craig took the oath of office.

A contest then arose between Townsend, with the Mexican pension bill, Singleton, of Mississippi, with the congressional library bill, and Stockslager with the special order relative to public building measures—each pressing his favorite proposition for precedence. Stockslager proved successful in the struggle, his motion to go into committee of the whole being carried—yeas 140, nays 102. But the fight was not yet over, for a motion to reconsider was entered, and another roll call was needed to table this motion.

Randall then moved adjournment, which was lost—yeas 63, nays 136.

After a couple of roll calls on filibustering motions the House adjourned.

AMERICAN.

A BILL PASSES THE HOUSE FOR THE REGULATION OF RAILROADS, ETC.

ST. JOHN AND THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

THE SWAIM COURT-MARTIAL.

THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS—HONORS TO GEN. JACKSON.

LYNCHING IN KENTUCKY, ETC.

The Regulation of Inter-State Transportation — Reagan's Bill as it Passed the House.

WASHINGTON, 8.—Following is the text of the Inter-State commerce bill as it passed the House to-day:

Be it enacted, etc., that it shall be unlawful for any person or persons engaged alone or associated with others in the transportation of property by railroad or by pipe line or lines from one State or Territory or through one or more other States or Territories of the United States, or to or from any foreign country, directly or indirectly, to charge to or receive from any person or persons any greater or less rate or amount of freight compensations or reward than is by him or them charged to or received from any other person or persons for like and contemporaneous service in carrying, receiving, delivering, storing or handling the same. All charges for such services shall be reasonable, and any person or persons having purchased a ticket for passage from one State to another, or paid the required fare, shall receive the same treatment and be afforded equal facilities and accommodations as are furnished other persons holding a ticket of the same class, without discrimination; but nothing in this act shall be construed to deny to railroads the right to provide separate accommodations for passengers as they may deem best for the public comfort and safety; provided that no discrimination is made on account of race or color, and that the furnishing of separate accommodations with equal facilities and equal comforts at the same charges shall not be considered a discrimination; nor shall any railroad company or its officers, charge to or receive from any person who is to be conveyed from one State or Territory into another any sum exceeding three cents per mile for the distance to be traveled by such person; and all persons engaged as aforesaid shall furnish, without discrimination, the same facilities for the carriage, receiving, delivering, storage and handling of all property of like character carried by him or them, and shall perform with equal expedition the same kind of services connected with the contemporaneous transportation thereof as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons engaged in the transportation of property as aforesaid, directly or indirectly to allow any rebate, drawback or other advantage, in any form, upon shipments made or services rendered as aforesaid by him or them.

Sec. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons engaged in the carriage, receiving, storage or handling of property, as mentioned in the first section of this act, to enter into any combination, contract or agreement by changes of schedule, carriage in different cars, or by any other means to prevent the carriage of such property from being continuous from the place of shipment to the place of destination, whether carried on one or several railroads; and it shall be unlawful for any person or persons having such property as aforesaid, to enter into any contract, agreement or combination for pooling freight, or to pool the freights of different or competing railroads, or to divide between them the aggregate or net proceeds of the earnings of such railroads or any portion of them.

Sec. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons engaged in the transportation of property, as provided in the first section of this act, to charge or receive any greater compensation for a similar amount and kind of property or for carrying, receiving, storing, forwarding, or handling the same for a shorter than for a longer distance.

Sec. 5. That all persons engaged in carrying property, as provided in the first section of this act, shall adopt and keep posted up schedules which shall plainly state; First, the different kinds and classes to be carried; second, the different places between which such property shall be carried; third, the rates and prices of carriage between such places, and for all services connected with receiving, delivery, loading, unloading, storing or handling of the same.

Sec. 6. That each and all of the provisions of this act shall apply to all property, and the receiving, delivery, loading, unloading, handling, storing as the carriage of the same on one railroad or partly on several railroads, or wholly by one pipe line, or partly by several pipe lines, and whether such services are performed or compensation paid or received by or to one person alone or in connection with another, or other persons.

Sec. 7. That each and every act, matter or thing in this act declared to be unlawful is hereby prohibited; and in case any person or persons as defined in this act, engaged as aforesaid, shall do or suffer, or permit to be done, any act, matter or thing in this act prohibited or forbidden, or shall omit to do any act, matter or thing in said act required to be done, or shall be guilty of any violation of the provisions of this act, such person or persons shall forfeit and pay to the person or persons who may sustain damages thereby, a sum equal to three times the amount of damages so sustained, to be recovered by the person or persons so damaged by suit in any State or United States court of competent jurisdiction where the person or persons causing such damage can be found or may have an agent, office or place of business; and if the court before which any such action is tried shall be of the opinion that the violation of the law was willful, it shall make an allowance by way of additional costs to the party injured sufficient to cover all his counsel and attorney's fees.

Sec. 8. That any director or officer of any corporation or company acting or engaged as aforesaid, or any receiver or trustee, lessee or person acting or engaged as aforesaid, or agent of any such corporation or company, receiver, trustee or person aforesaid, or of one of them alone, or with any other corporation, company or person or party who shall willfully do or cause, or willingly suffer or permit to be done, any act, matter or thing in this act prohibited or forbidden, or who shall aid or abet therein, or shall willfully omit or fail to do any act, matter or thing in this act required to be done, or cause or willingly suffer or permit any act, matter or thing so directed or required by this act to be done not to be so done, or shall aid or abet any such omission or failure, or shall be guilty of any intraction of this act, or aid or abet therein, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than $1,000.

Section 9.—That nothing in this act shall apply to the carriage, receiving, storage, handling, or forwarding of property wholly within one State and not shipped from or destined to some foreign country or other State or Territory; nor shall it apply to property carried for the United States at lower rates of freight and charges than for the general public; or to the transportation of articles at reduced rates of freight for charitable purposes, or to or from public fairs and exhibitions for exhibition.

Sec. 10.—That the words, "a person or persons," as used in this act, except where otherwise provided, shall be construed and held to mean person or persons, officer or officers of corporations, company or companies, receiver or receivers, trustee or trustees, lessee or lessees, agent or agents, or other person or persons acting or engaged in any of the matters and things mentioned in this act.

Honoring General Jackson.

WASHINGTON'S.—A large assemblage, including many ladies, attended the meeting here to-night, under the auspices of the Jackson Democratic Association, to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. Many old mementoes of Gen. Jackson ornamented the platform, including the old clock which hung in the Senate chamber when President Jackson took the oath of office. A number of Congressmen occupied seats upon the stand. Senator Saulsbery of Delaware was the first speaker. He pictured the duties of the Democratic party, to reform the Government, remove dishonest officials and retrench expenditures. While he would not convert Mr. Cleveland into a public butcher, that gentleman who fail to meet the just expectations of the American people if he did not remove from office any man who had dishonestly misused his place. Every man would had used his place for partisan purposes, and to keep out a Democratic Administration, would walk the plank as soon as possible.

Representative E. John Ellis, of Louisiana, congratulated the country that it would soon again be governed by the principles advocated by Jackson.

Senator Bayard traced the administration of President Jackson through the eight years of its existence, eulogizing the principles upon which it was based, the main one of which was that this country was a commonwealth which belonged to all and did not belong to any. It was the Jacksonian theory that the government of the United States found neither co-partner nor rivals for itself among its own citizens. This was not the theory which had built up a protective tariff, which had for its underlying principle the doctrine of class legislation. If men were not firm enough to resist this doctrine; if they were not penetrated by the truth, which one Grover Cleveland [applause] seemed to be penetrated by—that public office was a public trust—they could not comprehend that for which Andrew Jackson struggled.

Speeches were also made by Senator Vance and Representative Henley of California.

Columbus, O., 8.—This has been a great day with the Ohio democracy. Leading men of the party from all parts of the State are here incident to the 8th of January celebration. In accordance with a joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly a reception was tendered Senator-elect Payne in the hall of the House at 2:30 p. m., at which the State officers, members of both branches of the Legislature and visiting guests were present. The addresses of welcome were made by Senator Ely and Representative Berger. Senator Payne acknowledged the compliment with quite a lengthy speech.

Hon. S. J. Tilden sent the following telegram:

Greystone, Yonkers, N.Y.,
January 8th, 1885.

To John M. Thompson:

Regretting that I cannot be personally present at your banquet in honor of the hero of New Orleans, I join the Ohio democracy in commemorating the statesman and soldier who, in the language of Mr. Jefferson, filled the measure of his country's glory.

(Signed) S. J. TILDEN.

Senator Pendleton also sent regrets, with a eulogy of Jackson.

At the evening session addresses were delivered by Judge Allen G. Thurman, Hon. D. L. Thomas, of the civil service commission, Gen. Jas. Denver, Hon. Samuel Carey, Gen. Durbin Ward and others.

At the banquet under the auspices of the Jackson club this evening, about 400 were present. Toasts were responded to by Senator Payne, Governor Hoadley, Judge Thurman, Congressman Converse, Durbin Ward, G. H. Barger, T. E. Powell, Allen O. Myers and others.

The Swaim Court-Martial.

WASHINGTON, 8.—In the Swaim court-martial, Judge Shellabarger modified the question recently asked witness McDonald, so as to confine his testimony to what he told General Swaim of Deakers, prior to February, 1883, the date of bringing suit against Bateman. Witness answered that he talked frequently with General Swaim prior to that date about Deakers, and had told him the latter had resigned his position in Bateman's office because Bateman required him to post false quotations of stocks on the bulletin boards. On cross-examination he said he could not recollect who told him of the Deakers matter. It might have been General Swaim, he said, and added that half a dozen persons told him about it, but he could not recollect their names.

Witness Deakers was then called, but before a question was asked him, the Judge Advocate interposed an objection to his testimony on the ground of his incompetency because of his want of religious belief.

After witness had been asked the usual questions, and had said he neither believed nor disbelieved in the existence of a Supreme Being or doctrine of future reward or punishment, the Judge Advocate stated that he (witness) had come into this court and taken the usual oath, and he asked that his testimony be ruled out as incompetent.

Counsel for defense asked for time to consider this new phase, and the court adjourned.

A Kentucky Lynching.

MOUNT STERLING, Ky., 8.—News is received of the lynching of John Stapleton, Sr., a farmer. A few weeks ago Stapleton's son shot and killed Cullehan White, for which he was arrested and sent to Mount Sterling to protect him from the mob. The father was arrested on the pretense of being accessory to the murder. Saturday night a mob of thirty men took him from the jail and hung him in front of the court house.

St. John and His Party.

DES MOINES, Iowa, 8.—The following letter from J. S. Clarkson, editor of the *State Register*, and a member of the Republican National Committee, was sent by him to the Chicago *Tribune* to-night:

DES MOINES, Jan. 8.

Editor Chicago Tribune.

In reply to your direct inquiry, if I knew personally as to whether or not St. John offered to withdraw as a candidate for President for a money consideration, I can answer now only as to the fact without yet being at liberty to make public the details. To my knowledge, he did have overtures made through a friend from his own State by which he offered, if paid $25,000 in cash, to withdraw from the candidate altogether, or to stay in the field and "feather" his speeches, as it was put in the Kansas phrase, to the help of the republicans. He was asked, in order to prove the sincerity of his offer to withdraw from Ohio the last week before the October election in that State. He did this under the plea which he said he would give, of getting a sore throat, and, with the friend I have mentioned, went first to Pittsburg, next to Philadelphia, and finally to New York, where he hoped to meet some one on the part of the Republican National Committee who would be ready to take the deal and pay the cash. On the 29th of October, through his friend, in a letter still in existence, he writes for money, alleged to have been earned by him in getting a sore throat in Ohio one week, for the benefit of the republican party. This letter and other facts of detail which will convince any fair-minded person of the real character of St. John, and show to the country what a very thrifty Christian he is, will be given to the press whenever he shall ask and persuade his friend—who was the medium of his overtures—to give his consent to have them made public. I may add that neither the National Committee, nor any one acting for it, ever made an overture or proposition of any kind to St. John. All that it did was to listen to and discuss the overtures and propositions made to it through the medium which he employed to reach it. Several other members of the National Committee and some other gentlemen connected with the Ohio campaign, had frequent conversations with this friend of St. John, and are as conversant with the facts and details of it as myself. They know that St. John's friend was in constant telegraphic and very frequent personal consultation with him, and that the things which were demanded of St. John as to his movements in Ohio were pledged by that friend and carried out by St. John. In many ways ample evidence was thus afforded us, including the exchange of telegraphic correspondence between them and shown to several persons, proving that this friend was acting with St. John and under his authority. One other person is in possession of more written evidence than I have.

(Signed) J. S. CLARKSON.

New York, 8.—The National Committee of the Prohibition party met to-day, with John D. Fiscus of Nebraska, in the chair. Prof. A. H. Hopkins offered a set of resolutions on behalf of the committee on agitation which were unanimously adopted. Following are the principal points in the resolutions:

Resolved, That this committee and conference congratulate the friends of prohibition on the marked advance of the cause of organized prohibition which the ballot made during the recent campaign, especially as exemplified by a recorded vote of over 96,000 in 34 States. We recommend and urge our friends to still more earnest efforts for the overthrow of legalized liquor traffic, and for upholding the National Prohibition party as an imperative means to that end.

Resolved, That the committee and conference acknowledge their gratitude to Hon. John P. St. John and Wm. Daniels for their able service, rendered without compensation, and their courageous loyalty to the white banner of prohibition; that the gross attacks on St. John's character and life—the work of the opposition party and press—are as inexcusable as man feasibly malicious and unjustifiable; that they are thus far without a particle of proof, and, while they are but a witness to the force and efficiency of the truth, they call for universal condemnation and rebuke. Regarding the charges made and widely published by Clarkson, a member of the Republican National Committee, we accept Hon. John P. St. John's positive and repeated denials thereof, and challenge Clarkson forthwith to produce whatever evidence he claims to have. We instruct the executive committee to secure the services of Hon. John P. St. John and other speakers for the current year, to proclaim the principles of prohibition.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The village of Quekejar, Spain, is slowly sliding downward to the valley.

The price of the New York *Graphic* has been reduced from five to three cents.

Evarts, for U. S. Senator, is said to have a clear majority in the New York Legislature.

President-elect Cleveland arrived in Buffalo last evening. He opens the charity ball there to-night.

In a riotous outbreak at Rutledge, Ga., yesterday a man named Churchill is reported killed and several wounded.

The annual meeting of the democratic editors, held at Indianapolis yesterday, was addressed by several prominent democrats; among others, Vice-President-elect Hendricks.

At a meeting in New Orleans last evening the Mayor said it would be an everlasting disgrace to that city if its citizens allowed the Exposition to receive assistance from outside sources.

Senator Pike introduced a bill yesterday to amend the law relating to the registration of trade marks by extending its application to trade marks used in commerce among the several States.

The body of Mrs. Mann, wife of a planter in Hot Springs county, Arkansas, was found yesterday horribly mutilated in her house. The murder was committed for robbery. Two tramps were arrested on suspicion.

Madame Clovis-Hughes was acquitted of the murder of Morin in Paris yesterday, but was condemned to pay $400 damages and the costs of trial.

The democrats in the Missouri Legislature last night nominated George G. Vest for re-election to the United States Senate without opposition.

Gov. Stoneman's message to the California Legislature recommends that it memorialize Congress against the ratification of the Spanish and Mexican treaties.

Fifteen thousand persons have already left Granada, Spain. People generally are of the opinion that the end of the world is at hand, and are seeking absolution from the priests.

The Man with a Cross Wife.

This man may have high ambition and noble aspirations, yet he cannot be expected to enjoy very good health, especially if the lady scolds him while at meals. This is enough to give any man chronic dyspepsia. If he takes Brown's Iron Bitters he has a splendid chance for recovery. Mr. G. A. Wightman, Thomaston, Conn., says, "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for dyspepsia and have been greatly benefited by it."

Shooting pains in the limbs are cured by St. Jacobs Oil, the infallible conqueror of pain.

WEATHER Strips at DINWOODEY'S.

H. B. BARTON, J. B. TORONTO. I. BARTON, A. S. GEDDES.

Have you called on Barton & Co. within the last week? If not you should not fail to do so and examine their styles and prices on underware, as they are closing out their stock in that line and have reduced their prices to the lowest figures. They also have an elegant line of fur and sealskin caps which they are quoting very low. And as to their elegant styles of clothing and furnishings, you need only examine their stock and prices to be convinced that they are dealing fairly with the people, and are desirous of establishing their firm on the most legitimate business.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
ROCK SPRING—Best in the market.
PLEASANT VALLEY—From the U. C. mines.
WEBER—The original, from the Grass Creek Mines.
RED CANYON — First-class coal, and the cheapest.
Coal Department, Union Pacific Railway Company.
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By using Dr. Frazier's Throat and Lung Balsam—the only sure cure for Coughs Colds, Hoarseness and Sore Throat, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Do not neglect a cough. It may prove fatal. Scores and hundreds of grateful people owe their lives to Dr Frazier's Throat and Lung Balsam, and no family will ever be without it after once using it, and discovering its marvelous power. It is put up in large family bottles and sold for the small price of 75 cents per bottle. For sale by Z. C. M. I Drug Dept.

I was a sufferer from Catarrh for fifteen years, with distressing pain over my eyes. The disease worked down upon my lungs. I used Ely's Cream Balm, with gratifying results, an apparently cured.—Z. C. Warern Kutland, Tt.

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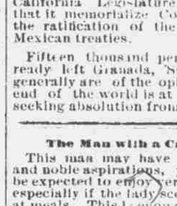
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Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.
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PEMBROKE'S,
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START YOUR BUSINESS WITH A NEW SET OF BOOKS.

MERCHANT'S
LUNCH STAND
— AND —
CHOP HOUSE
WILL OPEN OUT AT
115 MAIN ST.,
In the building lately occupied by the London Bank of Utah.
HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF the well known caterer, JEFF CLARK, also the services as head cook of the well-known artist cook, Wm. PETTON, I am now prepared to furnish Meals at all hours, for 25 cents, to merchants and business men.
F. H. GRICE,
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AT RETAIL.
Having a few goods that we think will be appreciated by the people of this country, we have decided to give all a chance to call at the OLD RELIABLE RETAIL STORE, and make their selections for CHRISTMAS. This sale will only be continued for a limited time, and some bargains will be offered.
CALL EARLY AND SECURE
THE BEST.
WM. JENNINGS & SONS.

Shooting pains in the limbs are cured by St. Jacobs Oil, the infallible conqueror of pain.

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DEPARTMENTS FULL.
Newmarkets, Dolmans and Coats!
NEW ARRIVALS.
MEN'S BOOTS
AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.
Hats, Caps, Blankets & Clothing
LOWER THAN ANY OTHER SEASON, AT
TEASDEL'S!

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First-Class Excursion
— TO —
THE WORLD'S FAIR!
AT NEW ORLEANS, WILL LEAVE
Ogden, Salt Lake City and Provo,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 21, 1885,
By the regular D. & R. G. R. R. ATLANTIC EXPRESS TRAIN, thus traveling over the "Scenic Route," viewing the tableaux of nature composed in
Castle Gate, along the Gunnison, Black Canyon, Marshall Pass, Royal Canyon, Royal Gorge of the Arkansas, to Pueblo, where the party will take the A., T. & S. F. R. R. to Kansas City, passing clear through the beautiful and fertile State of Kansas.
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YOU WILL SAVE MONEY
By joining this party, from special rates secured at dining halls, hotels, omnibus fares, etc. The WORLD'S FAIR at New Orleans will be grand, and it is claimed by some that it WILL SURPASS THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.
Everything will be in smooth running order by the time the party reaches there, and they will be there during the
GRAND MARDI GRAS CARNIVAL
Enjoying the fine Southern climate.
SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS WILL BE MADE
For those desiring to visit Washington during the
INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT CLEVELAND,
On MARCH 4th, or the
DEDICATION OF WASHINGTON MONUMENT, FEB. 22, 1885.
Ample Pullman Sleeping-Car Accommodation.
FARE FOR ROUND TRIP, NEW ORLEANS, $92.75.
For further particulars, and certificates of deposit good for tickets apply to B. H. Schettler, Cashier Zion's Savings Bank, Salt Lake City, or G. H. Tribe, Ogden, which should be secured on or before Monday, January 19th, 1885.
JOHN W. SNELL, Manager.