DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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SPLENDID SEWING MACHINE FOR $10

Singer Pattern, equal to any sold for $65. Each machine contains a full set of attachments. The furniture is black walnut with drop-leaf table. Five drawers and cover box. Crated for shipment it weighs 110 lbs. Every machine guaranteed to give satisfaction or may be returned and money refunded. Address, CHICAGO SCALE CO., Chicago, Ill.

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Our Goods are kept by Z. C. M. I., its Branch Stores and dealers generally in the Territory

STAR HORSE NAILS,

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Will hold a shoe on Longer than any other. We guarantee our Nails to be Equal in Quality and Durability to any made.

Made from the Best Norway Iron, Finished Already to drive, by the

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Palmer, Fuller & Co.,

Wholesale Manufacturers of

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS,

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Mantels, Pews, Church Finish, Stairs, Stair Railing, Balusters, Newels, Etc

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Our Goods are constantly kept in Stock by the largest Lumber Dealers in Salt Lake City and Ogden. Price Lists and Building Books sent free upon application.

For the Simplest, Best and Strongest RECLINING CHAIR IN THE MARKET, send postal to the following address for information. Our goods are in use all over the world and

We Guarantee Satisfaction! The Hartley Reclining Chair Co., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

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Manufacturers and Jobbers of

PUMPS AND FIRE ENGINES,

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead, Gas Pipes, Plumbers' and Steam Fitters' Brass Goods, Belting, Hose and Packing.

Agricultural Implements,

FENCE WIRE, BARBED WIRE, FENCING, Etc., Etc.

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Ask for the Corrugated Stove Pipe Elbow. It gives the Best Satisfaction and meets with Quick Sales. For sale by Z. C. M. I. branch stores.

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Pioneer Undertaker of Utah.

Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of

METALLIC, WOOD AND CLOTH COVERED COFFINS AND CASKETS.

A 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.

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Telephone No. 70

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ARE RECOGNIZED AS THE

STANDARD of EXCELLENCE.

A FULL LINE OF

STOVES, RANGES

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HEATERS,

At C. WANLESS',

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COMPARE STOVES AND PRICES BEFORE BUYING.

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Manufacturers of and Dealers in COTTON SAIL DUCK, "Woodberry," Druid Mills "TOURNEY" and other favorite brands, all numbers—Hard, Medium and Soft.

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

COTTON CANVASS of all numbers—14 to 120 inches wide, for Deck, Car, Trunk and Wagon Coverings, Machine Aprons and for other purposes, constantly in store 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.

SAPONIFIER

Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye for making Hard Soap quickly. Directions are on every can. Ask your grocer for Saponifier and Toilet Soap quickly. It is full weight and strength. Ask your grocer for SAPONIFIER, and take no other. PENN'A SALT MANUF'G CO., Philadelphia

HAZARD POWDER

Office, 62 Pine St., New York.

Constantly on hand a complete stock of this well known and justly celebrated GUNPOWDER!

Blasting, Kentucky Ride, Fair Lawn, Duck, Electric Fuse.

For sale by Z. C. M. I. and all the principal Stores in the Territory, and by H. B. CLAWSON, Agent.

ADAMS & CO.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Manufacturers of

Crystal and Colored Table Ware, Lamp Goods, Jelly Tumblers, Jelly Pails, Etc.

A full line of our Goods can be found at Z. C. M. I. and its branch Stores, Little & Boundy's and Clark, Eldredge & Co's d

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WHITE AND COLORED.

THE BEST in USE.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

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PATENT ROLLER MILL CO.

Mill: No. 53 North Temple Street, East Office: 21 South Temple Street, West

BRANDS:

HIGH PATENT,

BAKER'S No. 1.

PERFIVE WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR WHEAT.

Mill Telephone No. 371. Office Telephone No. 347.

ELIAS MORRIS, Supt.

Startling News

I have Reduced the Price of Cabinet Photos to $5.00 per dozen. Carte de Visites $3.00; other Sizes in proportion.

THE FIRST TON OF CHEAP BOOKS HAS ARRIVED.

Birthday Gifts and Wedding Presents, New and Cheap.

ALBUMS AT NEW YORK PRICES.

A lot of Hand Satchels, Closing Out at Less than Cost!

A Full Line of Stationery & Fancy Goods.

Wood, Velvet and Plush Frames in Great Variety.

PICTURE MOLDINGS—Latest Styles.

Nice and Beautiful Views of Mountain Scenery.

Everything as CHEAP as the Cheapest.

C. R. SAVAGE, ART BAZAR, S. L. CITY.

NEW ARRIVALS

AT

GEO. F. BROOKS':

Extra Fine Salt Salmon,
Extra Boneless Codfish,
Whole Codfish,
Genuine Imported Holland Herring,
No. 1 Mess Mackerel,
White Fish,
Halibut,
Buckwheat Flour,
Oatmeal,
Corn Meal,
Cracked Wheat,
Graham Flour,
Split Peas,
Hominy,
Beans,
Pickles, Etc., Etc.

Also, a General Assortment of

STAPLE GROCERIES.

OUR WM. HUME BRAND OF

CANNED SALMON

TAKES THE LEAD.

GEO. F. BROOKS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

XLIX CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 9. — After the transaction of some routine business, the following bills were introduced in the Senate and referred:

By Sewell: To amend Section 1661 of the Revised Statutes, making an annual appropriation to provide arms and ammunition for the militia; also, to authorize Colonel W. Getty, retired, to be placed on the retired list with the rank and pay of a brigadier-general.

By Mr. Cullom: To reimburse the several States for interest paid on war loans.

By Mr. Jones of Arkansas: To provide for a deposit in the Treasury of the receipts of the money order system, and for the payment of its expenses out of the appropriations; also, to secure cheaper telegraph correspondence.

By Mr. Wilson: To prohibit the mailing of newspapers containing lottery advertisements and prescribing a penalty for a violation of the same. It provides that it shall be unlawful to carry by mail or deposit in any receptacle for mail matter any newspaper or other publication containing an advertisement of a lottery, and provides a penalty of $200 for each violation of the act.

By Mr. Plumb: To forfeit the unearned lands granted to the Atlantic & Pacific railway company to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line through the States of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific States, and restore the same to settlement; also, to provide for contesting the surveys of private land grants.

By Mr. Van Wyck: To tax unpatented lands owned by the railroad companies; also, for the relief of settlers and purchasers of the public domain in Nebraska and Kansas.

The following joint resolutions were introduced:

By Mr. Blair: Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Referred.

Also, proposing an amendment to the Constitution in relation to alcoholic liquors and other poisonous beverages. This, at Mr. Blair's request, was laid on the table for the present.

Mr. Hale offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

WHEREAS, It is alleged that S. S. Brown, a citizen of the State of Maine, has been instrumental in procuring the removal of certain postmasters in said State, and the appointment of others to serve in their stead; and,

Whereas, It is further alleged that the said Brown has written to certain parties, whose appointment he has secured as aforesaid, letters in form and substance like the following: "Washington—Dear Sir: I have secured your appointment as postmaster at your place. Your papers will be sent in a day or two. If you feel like sending a small sum to help defray the expense of attending to our Maine matters, you may do so. Respectfully yours, S. S. Brown." Therefore

Resolved, That the Postmaster-General be and is hereby directed to furnish to the Senate a list of the post offices in Maine and the names of the persons removed and those appointed as postmasters at the same, where the said S. S. Brown has favorably recommended the same or endorsed the applications therefor.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Vest was agreed to:

That the President be requested if not incompatible with the public interest, to transmit the correspondence had by the Government of the United States with the Governments of Italy and Austria-Hungary in relation to the appointment, by this Government, of A. M. Kelley as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary first to the Government of Italy and then to that of Austria-Hungary; and also any other correspondence or information which may be deemed by the President of importance and pertinent to the subject matter of this resolution.

A resolution offered by Mr. Morrill was agreed to, requesting the President if not incompatible with the public interest to transmit to the Senate any information or documents received from our Consul General at Paris, or from our special agent sent to the financial centres of Europe, in respect to the establishment of such an international rate of gold and silver coinage as would permit of the coinage of both metals at the mints of those countries and our own.

A resolution offered by Wilson of Iowa was at his own request laid on the table for the present and ordered printed, calling on the Secretary of the interior for a copy of each report, made by the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company from the date of the first appointment of such directors to the present time.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 9.—The Speaker asked and received the permission of the House to appoint a committee on rules, accounts and enrolled bills.

Morrison of Illinois offered a resolution for reference to the committee on rules when appointed, continuing in force the rules of the Forty-eighth Congress, with certain modifications, among them being one for the distribution of the work of the appropriation committee among the other standing committees of the House.

Springer of Illinois, presented for immediate action the code of rules prepared by him which have already been published.

Herbert, of Alabama, raised a point of order against the proposition, but withdrew it for the present to enable Springer to explain his proposed code.

Hammond, of Georgia, offered a resolution declaring that pending the consideration of the proposed code and until the rules of the House shall be adopted, the House shall be governed by the rules of procedure of the last House, so far as applicable, and by Jefferson's manual. Considerable debate ensued as to whether the House was governed by the rules of the preceding Congress until new ones were adopted.

AMERICAN.

Wired from Washington.

WASHINGTON, 9.—The Federation of Labor Unions of the United States and Canada at its session to-day considered the resolution giving the legislative committee of the Federation the authority the manage all strikes and lock-outs in co-operation with the local organization; to levy assessments on the different organizations not to exceed 2 cents a week per member, and limiting the benefits to be paid members on strikes to $3 per week. It was finally decided to extend the time for voting on this measure to March 1st next, in order to allow all organizations an opportunity to express their sentiments in regard to it. The resolution providing that the eight-hour resolution should go into effect May 1st, next, was postponed until to-morrow.

The bill introduced by Senator Jones of Arkansas to secure cheaper telegraphic correspondence is that which was known as the Postal Telegraph bill in the last Congress.

The bill introduced in the Senate today by Senator Van Wyck providing for the taxation of unpatented lands owned by the railroad companies requires such companies to pay the cost of surveying and locating the lands within 60 days of the passage of the act, or that in default thereof the lands shall be subject to entry under the homestead and pre-emption laws and liable to taxation.

The bill introduced by Senator Cockrell for the relief of captains, pilots, engineers and mates of steam vessels, authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to refund to all captains, pilots, engineers and mates of steam vessels the sums paid by them respectively to the United States as a license fee from May, 1871, to April 5, 1872, less the sum of fifty cents for each certificate issued by the inspectors of steam vessels.

A caucus of the committee of republican Senators having in charge the arrangement of the membership of committees, held a meeting this afternoon. It was understood a decision was reached to tender to Senator Sewell the chairmanship of the joint library committee, vacated by Senator Sherman, and to General Logan his old place as chairman of the committee on military affairs, now held by General Sewell.

Attorney General Garland's Suggestions.

WASHINGTON, 9.—The Attorney General in his report says the aggregate amount of fines, forfeitures and penalties imposed during the year in criminal prosecutions, was $481,856, and the amount of these fines, forfeitures and penalties collected during the year was $62,124, while $6,187 was realized on fines, forfeitures and penalties imposed in former years.

The aggregate amount of court expenses paid during the year, was $2,874,734. The Attorney-General suggests the advisability of building jails at each place in the county where the United States courts are held. The necessity of building a government penitentiary where all persons convicted of United States offenses could be confined, is strongly urged. Such convicts he says could be employed in the manufacture of supplies exclusively for government, which work would assist in making the institution self-supporting. He also suggests the propriety of erecting on the grounds adjoining the Department of Justice, a proper building for the accommodation, in addition to that department, of the Supreme Court and other proper courts and commissioners of the United States. The Attorney-General makes a number of other recommendations, among which are the following: That the fees of Marshals in Montana, Idaho and Wyoming be doubled; that the salaries of Marshals be revised; that the compensation of United States Attorneys for New Mexico and Arizona be increased and that the compensation of the clerks of the United States Courts of California be reduced; that attorneys and Marshals be required to make returns by fiscal instead of calendar years; that the accounts of the Chief Supervisor of Elections be taxed in open court under the inspection of the District Attorney; that the penalty for the punishment of persons resisting officers be made more severe; that increased provision be made for the protection of United States witnesses, and that a suitable United States jail be built at Fort Smith, Arkansas. The report closes with a brief statement of the Union Pacific Railway litigation and says that a motion will be filed by the Government in the Supreme Court in a few days to advance the appeal on the docket, in order to have a speedy determination of them. The Attorney General adds that the motion will doubtless be granted and the matter disposed of at an early day.

Meat for France.

CHICAGO, 9.—The Fairbank Canning Company of this city have just received through its president, John Morris, an order from the French Government for one million kilos (two million two hundred thousand pounds) dressed beef for use in the French army. The contract, it is believed, is the first one given to an American firm, they having gone heretofore to other countries, and it was only given after Mr. Morris had visited the French capital, and given the officials an opportunity to analyze the meats and overcome the prejudice which had seemed to prevail against the American article. The contract involves the slaughter of 25,000 head of cattle.

El Paso, St. Louis & Chicago.

SAN FRANCISCO, 9.—The *Chronicle's* El Paso special says: Representatives of the syndicate of which ex-Secretary Windom is a member have arrived here. They state that money has been provided for the construction of the first 150 miles of the El Paso, St. Louis & Chicago railroad. The road will open a vast section of the Southwest.

Crushed to Death.

CLEVELAND, 9.—An Akron special says: Late this afternoon a sewer which was being constructed caved in, burying seven laborers, four of whom were crushed to death and three others injured so badly that they will probably die.

Verdict for Plaintiff.

SAN FRANCISCO, 9.—The jury this afternoon in the case of Henry Janin vs. the London and San Francisco bank, to recover the amount paid on a check claimed by plaintiff to be a forgery, returned a verdict in favor of Janin for $24,717. This includes $8,017 interest.

The "San Pablo."

The *San Pablo* arrived this evening, with Hong Kong dates of Nov. 14th and Yokohama dates of the 24th.

In Readiness.

It is stated to-night that orders have been received at military headquarters here to hold troops in readiness in case of Mormon troubles in Utah.

Suspending Coinage.

NEW YORK, 9.—There was to day a meeting of the Board of Trade. The committee on silver coinage submitted the following:

Resolved, That the compulsory coinage of the silver dollar should be suspended, and that the coinage of the silver dollar shall be resumed only when demanded by the general interests of the country, or when silver shall be restored as good money through its interchangeability and equality with gold before the law among the leading commercial nations.

The resolution was recommended to the National Board of Trade for consideration at its January meeting.

Report of the Department of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, 7.—The annual report of the Secretary of the interior reviews, at great length, the relations of the Indian tribes to the Government and the settlers residing near their reservations; the outbreaks of the Indians and the causes of them are considered, and the recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that the less guilty of rebellious Chiricahuas should be transported to an island in the Pacific Ocean as a penal colony, to earn their own living by fishing, stock raising etc., or sent to the military prison at Fort Levenworth is endorsed. It recommended that the Southern Utes be located in the Indian Territory and that the Piutes of Oregon be settled on homesteads and given farm implements and other assistance. The subject of the leasing of land by the Indians to the cattle companies is taken up and after showing the passive consent of the late Secretary to such leases and the evil that has resulted from the practice the Secretary says: "From all the facts developed on the subject, I am convinced that the assistance rendered by the respective Indian agents in the making of these alleged leases was directed more for the interests of the cattlemen than that of the Indians placed under their care and supervision. While many of the Indians favored the leasing of their lands for grazing purposes, others opposed and protested against such use and occupation of their reservations, and refused to participate in the making of the alleged leases or to accept any share of the money received thereunder. Sufficient influence, however, seems to have been brought to bear upon a majority of the respective tribes to induce them to enter into the arrangements made. In my judgment, not the least among such influences, were the encouragement and persuasions of the respective Indian Agents or some of them at least; and in many instances I fear they have shared in the profits of these speculative transactions."

After speaking of the encroachments of railroads on the Indian rights the Secretary says: "It is evident that the Indian race has reached a crisis in its history. The Indians cannot longer exist in this country in a savage or semi-civilized state, nor can they longer recede before the advancing march of civilization. It has already surrounded them. The movements of the population eastward and northward and southward have gone on with unprecedented rapidity until every reservation is closed in and pressed upon by colonies of settlers, miners, ranchmen and traders. The practice of moving the Indians to more distant reservations can be continued no longer. He must make his final stand for existence where he is now and unless he can adapt himself to the necessities of the new conditions and partake of this all-prevading civilization, his extinction will be sure and swift. The need of a permanent scheme of Indian management to meet this emergency is pressing upon the Government with imperious urgency. The Indian race is no longer a source of danger to the peace and security of the great Republic. Most of the reservations are encircled by powerful communities and those upon the frontier are completely in the hands of our military forces. Nor is the Indian any longer an obstacle to our National progress or to our material development. So far as the interests of our own people are concerned, apart from the needs of the Indian population, the Indian problem could be easily solved by simply withdrawing all Government supervision over these people and conferring upon them the rights of American citizenship. Those who would not pass away would be soon absorbed into American society. After incorporating into our body politic 4,000,000 blacks in a state of slavery and investing them with citizenship and suffrage, we need not strain at the gnat of 260,000 Indians. It would merely be an additional morsel and a very small one. Such a course, however, would be more cruel and destructive to the Indian in the helpless condition to which the extension of settlements will limit him than a war of extermination. I recommend that a portion of every reservation be divided up into several tracts of suitable size for farms, to be allotted to each individual as his sole and separate estate. Provision should be made against the power (until after a time limited) of selling or mortgaging the same or even leasing it to any but Indians living within the same reservation. Without legislation of this kind all efforts to make the Indian support himself by his own labor will prove fruitless and unavailing. To overcome his natural aversion to labor there must be the incentive given alone by a sure guarantee that the fruits of his labor should be enjoyed in security. No man will clear the forests, inclose the fields and cultivate them, and rear houses and barns, when at any moment he may be removed and carried off against his will to some distant and unknown region. The ownership of land—freeholding—tends to inspire individual independence, pride of character, personal industry and the development of the domestic virtues. Provision should be made that the Indian accepting a patent for his land shall not thereby forfeit any of his rights as a member of his tribe, nor the protection and benefit which the laws of the United States extend to Indians generally. I favor the policy recommended by my predecessor in this office—Secretary Kirkwood—of reducing to a proper size the existing reservations (which are entirely out of proportion to the number of Indians thereon) with the consent of the Indians and upon just and fair terms; and second, of placing by patent the titles to these diminished reservations as fully under the protection of the courts as are the titles of all others of our people to their lands. The surplus portion cut off should be subject to sale and the proceeds invested for the benefit of the Indians. The execution of it should be cautious and tentative. My recommendation that only a portion of each reservation be divided into separate tracts as stated above is based upon the conviction that we must lead the Indian to holding lands in severalty, by ripening their right of occupancy under their communal system into a fee simple by a gradual process, and not by the sudden abolition of a system which is to them a religion as well as a law of property. Those who urge the speedy breaking up of the tribal relations, the obliteration of the reservation system, and the localization of individuals upon separate allotments of land as a general policy overlook the important fact that the Indian race is not a homogeneous race. It consists of numerous widely separated tribes, speaking different languages and varying in customs, habits and conditions, from the enlightened commonwealth of the Five Nations to the wild, fierce, roving bands who eke out by plunder the scanty subsistence they derive from the chase and government rations. Any general policy adapted to the advancement of one tribe would be disastrous and destructive to another. Each must be managed as its peculiar circumstance and condition requires."

The Secretary recommends the appointment of a commission of not more than six men of integrity, intelligence and experience, and of such ability as to be able to comprehend the course of treatment and methods of management best adapted to insure the speedy progress of the respective tribes and bands, to visit each of the reservations and investigate and report the condition, the peculiar circumstances and the needs of the Indians residing thereon.

The Secretary recommends, in order to destroy the evil influence of "squaw men," the passage of a law providing that whenever an Indian woman shall marry a citizen of the United States she shall be deemed a citizen and that all children born of such marriage shall be deemed citizens. Under the provisions of this law no Indian woman would marry such a man with the certainty of losing her membership with her tribe and her right to remain on the reservation.

The condition of the Indian schools, the report says, is gratifying.

The Winnebago and Crow Creek reservation trouble is reviewed, and it is announced that the President's order withdrawing those lands from settlement has been almost universally obeyed. The exceptions, if any exist, are cases in which a removal would cause suffering. The story of the Oklahoma invasions is retold, and it is stated that these unlawful movements have rendered it unwise at present to open negotiations with the Indians owning the title to these lands for the purpose of opening them to settlement.

FOREIGN.

The Situation in the Balkans—Prince Alexander Refuses Servian Propositions.

BELGRADE, 9.—King Milan has telegraphed to Queen Natalie that the forty-eight hours have expired in which Prince Alexander was to have replied to the terms of peace proposed by Servia, but that no reply has been received.

The government in a note to the Porte admits the suzerainty of the Sultan over Bulgaria, but says that military exigencies compel Servia to treat directly with Prince Alexander.

Constantinople, 9.—Majid Pasha has been intrusted with a special mission to Prince Alexander, the object of which is to assist in arranging peace between Servia and Bulgaria.

Prince Alexander has telegraphed the Porte that knowing nothing of the proceedings of the conference on the Balkan question, he is unable to decide on a course of action respecting the Bulgaro-Roumelian affairs without having the assistance of the views of the National Assembly regarding the situation. He proposed to defer the settlement of the matter until February.

Vienna, 9.—The *Neue Freie Presse* professes to know that Germany has become reconciled with Austria and Russia, and that the three Powers have induced Prince Alexander to agree to the re-establishment of peace.

Pirot, 9.—Lilanovico, Servian Envoy, has departed with Prince Alexander's answer to King Milan, in which he rejects the Servian peace proposals.

Cholera in Brittany.

PARIS, 6.—The *Gaulois* says: Cholera has become epidemic in Brittany, and is committing frightful ravages, the scourge being worse at Audierne than it was at Marseilles.

Comments on the Message.

LONDON, 9.—The *Daily News* editorially says: President Cleveland's message seems to place him in the true succession to the greater men who have occupied the presidential chair, rather than to the late democratic lines of policy. It is conceived in the most just and friendly spirit toward all foreign powers, and contains no word to tickle the ears of the American "jingoes." The message expresses sentiments of international good will. It is equally wise and prudent on all domestic topics.

The *Post* says: Some of the Old World statesmen might ponder with benefit over some of Mr. Cleveland's reasonings touching the Nicaragua treaty.

The *Standard* says: "The message is temperate and dignified, and goes far towards justifying Mr. Cleveland's reputation. The message contrasts very favorably with some of the wild dispatches of Mr. Frelinghuysen and Mr. Blaine. Mr. Cleveland's policy, on the whole, is worthy of adoption. Austria's action, in refusing to receive Mr. Kelley, accords with well understood precedents. If the right to refuse an *exequatur* conflicts with the American Constitution, the sooner the Republic's municipal laws are put in keeping with international law, the less such difficulties will be likely to occur."

The *Times* questions whether the President's message will occupy so large a space in the thoughts of the world as the death of Mr. Vanderbilt. It says: "Thousands will speculate to-day upon the results of Mr. Vanderbilt's death, with an eagerness which the events of a larger place in history fail to excite. The President's message reflects in tranquil and unexciting paragraphs, the happy detachment from international jealousies and quarrels, which it is the peculiar good fortune of America to enjoy."

British Elections.

LONDON, 9.—Returns received up to 3 o'clock this afternoon show the election of 334 Liberals, 245 Conservatives, and 81 Nationalists.

The Cabinet will meet Monday next. Seven parliamentary seats remain to be elected. The Liberals count on obtaining three of these seats, which would raise their total to 334, against 220 Conservatives and Nationalists. A report, which is believed in the clubs, is current, to the effect that Mr. Gladstone has decided to seize the first opportunity to oust the Conservatives. He is said to be eager for office, proposing to conclude his public life with the production of a home rule measure for Ireland. Mr. Bradlaugh has entered into negotiation with the Liberal leaders. He proposes not to present himself at the bar of the House of Commons to take the oath of office at the opening of Parliament, providing the Liberals will introduce and support a bill allowing members elect to affirm, instead of taking the oath. The number of members of the new House of Commons who never before were elected to Parliament is 332. This has had no parallel since the first Parliament under the reform bill in 1832.

An estimate of the final result of the elections gives the coalition of Tories and Parnellites a majority of ten over the Liberals. Apart from the Parnellites, the Liberals have a majority of seventy-two. The Irish Conservatives, headed by Mr. Lewis, are forming an independent section, opposing any coalition with Parnell. Mr. Burt replaces Mr. Lawson as leader of the local optionists.

Spanish Troubles.

MADRID, 9.—Senor Canovas Del Castillo, ex-prime minister, has declared and open rupture with Premier Sagasta, in consequence of the latter's alliance with General Dominguez, Conservative. Deputies and Senators will meet at the house of Senor Canovas. Queen Christiana gave an audience yesterday, to Senator Canovas, and presented him with a diamond pin which King Alfonso used to wear.

HAGAN'S

Magnolia Balm

is a secret aid to beauty. Many a lady owes her freshness to it, who would rather not tell, and *you can't* tell.

H. L. ROGERS,

CLOCKMAKER

(Formerly with Seth Thomas Clock Co.)

OFFICE IN GODBE, PITTS & CO'S. DRUG STORE

Corner Main and First South Streets.

REPAIRING ESTABLISHMENT,

429 S. Seventh East Street.

Orders respectfully solicited at either of the above places, for which PROMPT and RELIABLE WORK will be guaranteed, in Cleaning and Repairing French, German, English and American CLOCKS, ancient or modern make. Also, Watches and Musical Boxes at reasonable rates.

Work called for and delivered. dtf

THIS IS THE

Medicine of Nature!

For Destroying and Expelling all Kinds of Worms, Cleansing the Body, Blood,

Etc., Etc.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

A few of the most Common Symptoms which indicate the presence of Worms:—Changeable Appetite, Offensive Breath, Pain in the Stomach and Head, Grinding of the Teeth during Sleep, Pale Face with Hollow, Sunken Eyes, Itching of the Nose and Fundament, Irregularity of the Bowels, a Short, Dry Cough, Loss of Spirits, Feverishness and Disturbed Sleep, Rising in the Throat causing Sickness, etc.

Dr. E. L. PLANT has moved to No 40 W. FIRST SOUTH ST., and can be consulted from Wednesday *to* Saturday *in each week.*

SOLD BY THE PROPRIETOR,

Dr. E. L. PLANT, Herbalist,

No. 40 W. FIRST SOUTH ST.,

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Beware of Traveling Impostors. d&w

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