DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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Agents for U. S. Running Co., "Standard" and "Eagle," by the Case or less quantity.
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XLVIII CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 5.—Van Wyck offered the following resolution, which was agreed to.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior inform the Senate what amounts were due the United States on Dec. 31, 1882, fsom the Union Pacific railroad; also what amounts have become due from that date until Dec. 31, 1884, according to the rule laid down in the decision lately made between the United States and said road in the court of claims; also, whether annual settlement was made Feb. 1, 1885, as provided for in the Thurman act.

At 2 p.m. the Senate reached the bill for the redemption of the trade dollar and the suspension of the standard dollar.

Upon this, Bowen took the floor. He argued that the true policy of the United States was to develop the resources of their own country and leave other nations to look out for themselves. Above all, it was important to maintain the balance of trade in our favor, even if, for this purpose, it should become necessary to increase the tariff duties and to shut out all foreign business. Gold would then flow in from abroad, and in time would be sufficient to retire every legal tender note and leave us with a currency composed exclusively of gold and silver. It should be clearly announced that the production of silver was one of the industries of the United States, and that the nation was planted on that platform and would not get off it. Bowen opposed the Senate committee's amendment to the House bill, and hoped the House bill providing merely for the redemption of the trade dollar would be passed by the Senate and that the coinage of standard silver dollars would not be stopped.

Bayard strongly opposed the redemption of the trade dollar at its face value. Indeed he objected to the word "redemption" in connection with it. Trade dollars were in the same category as silver bars. It was to Bayard a paradox how men could ask, in the name of justice, to receive less for more, yet we were told the honor of the country was at stake. This so called "redemption" would be a departure from the landmarks of the Government—passing from the real and tested to the unreal and imaginary. If the American people could learn, at the expense of six, eight or nine million dollars the simple truth that lay at the bottom of this question, a great lesson would be learned, even economically: for the great question was, can Congress create values? Which of you by taking thought can add a cubit to his stature? Which of you, which majority of you, by passing laws from now till doomsday, can create values by Congressional fiat? Could Congress say, "Let value be, and value would be? Congress had already tried it, with two millions of men in the field. Congress had issued notes having their value stamped upon them, yet it had been unable to keep those notes at half their face value. This was not a question, Bayard continued, in which party should be arrayed against party. Truth was truth. There was no obligation, moral or equitable or legal upon the United States to "redeem," as it was called, the trade dollar, Bayard advocated the suspension of the silver coinage act. He would favor a more prompt suspension than that provided by the Sanate committee's amendment, under consideration; but if the present measure was the best that could now be had, he would support it. Bayrad added that in dealing with the subject of money, no experiment should be tried. Just and admitted laws of business should be recognized. Those who would suffer most by the silver mono-metalism were the laborers—those who could not bide their time. An apprehension existed in the business community, Bayard said—existed whether rightly or wrongly—of the evils stated by Secretary McCulloch as likely to follow any approach to monometalism on a basis of silver. There were laws of commerce that could not be set aside at the behest of legislators. To be sure, the Supreme Court had said that Congress could destroy every pecuniary obligation expressed in the laws of money of the United States. Bayard did not wish to comment further upon that remarkable and most startling decision. But tnere was one thing Congress and the Supreme Court and all the armies that could be raised could not do, and that was to create and maintain a value against the belief of the person for whom tendered. Bayard believed that all the currency necessary for the United States at the present time was here.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 5.—Belmont, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported back the resolution requesting the President to cause copies of all communications which have been received respecting the Congo conference, and especially copies of the text of the commission or power sent by the government to each of the three American plenipotentiaries or agents, to be immediately transmitted to the House. Adopted.

Eaton, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported back the resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report what, if any, regulations and instructions relating to the rights of Chinese to enter the United States have been issued by the Treasury Department since July 5th, 1884; under what law such regulations have been issued, and if any instructions have been issued that United States cousular officers may issue certificates. Adopted.

The House went into committee of the whole on the river and harbor bill.

Pending action on the appropriation for Sandy Bay, Massachusetts, the committee rose.

Holman, from the committee on appropriations, reported the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, and it was referred to the committee on the whole.

Recess until 10 to-morrow.

AMERICAN.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS ON THE FALE OF KHARTOUM.

MEETING OF THE NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

REDUCED SALARIES.

MURDER, SUICIDE, DROWNING, ETC.

How Americans View the Situation.

NEW YORL, 5.—The *Post* says of the fall of Khartoum: The situation now presented to the British Government and Lord Wolseley is well fitted to shake the courage and confidence of the wisest and boldest. Nothing like it in point of difficulty has] presented itself to British statesmen since the rising in India in 1857. To retire folled, leaving not only Gordon but Khartoum in the enemy's hands, would damage British military prestige in a way which would exert a very unfortunate influence on the various complications with foreign powers, and especially the Egyptian complication. The enterprise, as it now presents itself to Wolseley, is one of which he might well say, as Wolfe said when before Quebec: "Its difficulties are enough to appall the stoutest heart."

The *Commercial* says: El Mahdi's success will doubtless swell his force enormously at once. The problem of rescuing the rescuers promises to be not less difficult than was that of succoring Gordon. It is a melancholy story of incapacity, mismanagement and disaster. If Gladstone's government survives it, there must be a measure of vitality in the Liberal party surpassing anything of this kind known to British political history.

Collection of Customs.

NEW YORK, 5.—At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day the question of inland transportation was referred to by Cornelius N. Bliss, who moved the reconsideration of the motion adopted at the previous meeting which recommendoj a change in the method of collecting customs in the interior. He thought, in the passage of the resolution, the chamber had stultified itself. Jackson S. Schultz, in speaking on the question, said he thought it probable they would hear something about their own custom-house within a week or two. "When our committee was in session," said Mr. Schultz, "I asked for an explanation of the manner in which goods were brought into the country, and a little fellow said: 'I will explain: I take a sample under my arm and go to different merchants and ask them for a price. When I get one, I cable Lyons and the goods are sent on.'"

Mr. Bliss—How is it that these foreign agents go home after five years in this country and buy a "Castle on the Rhine?"

Schultz replied that there was a sweating process.

Mr. Waters attempted to read from a pamphlet, when Bliss snatched it from his hand, saying he objected to its being read.

Bliss's motion to reconsider was then carried, despite the protests of Schultz, who claimed it was not right or courteous for fifteen members now present to undo the act of 150 to 200 members at last meeting. The text of the motion reconsidered is as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Chamber, the system of inland transportation within the United States is unjust to seaboard merchants and detrimental to the internal revenue, and should be abolished.

Nominated.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., 5.—The republican senatorial cacus to-night, by a rising vote and by acclamation, nominated Gen. Logan for United States senator. Three cheers were given for the nominee, and a committee was sent to notify him of the action of the caucus. While the committee were out the caucus sang "Marching Through Georgia," and were singing it when Logan, escorted by the committee, appeared at the door. The music was kept up until he reached the chairman's desk and was introduced. He spoke with much feeling and expressed his profound gratitude for the honor done him by the caucus and of his indebtedness to the people of Illinois for honors received at their hands. He alluded to the fact that the Legislature was evenly divided, but said if all the republicans stood by him he would be elected, or would prevent the election of a democrat. When he was in the army he was opposed by an equal number of men, the enemy never got the better of him. He would not have any office unless it came to him honestly and honorably, and he intended to so conduct his fight as to meet the approbation of all honorable men. Logan was frequently applauded, and at the conclusion of his speech was cheered again and again. After some more speeches the caucus adjourned.

Cutting Down the Salaries.

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, reported in the House to-day, recommends the appropriation of $21,213,701, which is $1,088,408 less than the estimates, and $272,902 less than the appropriation for the present fiscal year.

The bill reduces the salaries of the 150 special examiners in the pension bureau, provided for at the last session, from $1,600 to $1,400 annually, on recommendation of the Interior department. It also provides that the President shall discontinue the appointment and services of officers at ports of entry, where, for two successive years past the revenues collected are less than the salaries and expenses of the office. The President may, however, appoint deputy collectors for such ports, who shall be compensated by fees not exceeding $1,500. The office of superintendent of foreign mails is abolished, and supervision of the foreign mail service is placed with the second assistant postmaster general. The compensation of special agents of the internal revenue service is limited to $6 a day, except the chief, who is to receive $8 a day. The bill further provides that judges of the court of claims shall prescribe a system of fees similar to that in the United States circuit courts, and shall enforce their collections against litigants unsuccessful in causes of action in court.

Japanese Present.

The President to-day transmitted to the House a communication from the Secretary of State relative to the Japanese government's offer to donate a valuable piece of land at Tokio to the United States in fee simple for legation purposes. In his message of transmittal the President says: "I earnestly recommend that the Executive may be immediately authorized to accept the gift, in the name of the United States, and to tender his Imperial Japanese Majesty's Government a suitable expression of this government's thanks for the generosity which prompted the presentation of so desirable a site of ground. This stepcannot but be favorable to the United States in every honorable way, while the disinterested motives of a friendly government deserve from us proper and just recognition."

A Nameless Corpse.

RICHMOND, Va., 5.—The mysterious arrival of the corpse of a young and beautiful woman at Sweethall, a little railway station in King William county has created quite a sensation. The body was shipped to Sweethall several days ago. No one calling for it, the railroad company were compelled to bury it upon their own premises. An annonymous letter was found in the case inclosing the coffin, in which the writer said: "Mary has been sick a long time and is now dead, and it was her last request that she should be buried in King William, her native county." The body was shipped from Baltimore, but further than that, nothing is known in regard to it. It is generally believed that a sad history is connected with the mysterious affair.

Villard Resigns.

PORTLAND, Oregon, 5.—At a meeting of the Oregon and California Railroad to-day the following resignations took place: Henry Villard, president; R. Koehler, second vice-President; Geo. H. Andrews, secretary. The following were elected to fill the vacancies: Geo. H. Hopkinson, London, president; Geo. H. Andrews, second vice-president, and W. W. Bretherton, Portland, secretary. Hopkinson represents the London stockholders. This change lets Villard out of the last railway enterprise with which his name has been connected. It is a noteworthy fact that the financial trouble of the Oregon and California under Ben Holladay's management first brought Villard to Oregon.

A Triple Murder.

INDEPENDENCE, Ks., 5. — A cold-blooded murder near the village of Radical City, in this county, was discovered this morning. Frank Bonham, the oldest son of a widow living on a farm near Radical, on his return home after three days' absence, found his mother, brother and sister murdered, and to all appearances they had been dead a day or two. Sheriff McCrary and deputy have gone to the place and will make a thorough investigation tonight. No clue has yet been found.

Suicide.

CHICAGO, 5.—Edward Arnot, actor, at one time leading man at Wallack's and Union Square Theatre, New York, committed suicide to-night, by cutting his throat with a razor, severing both jugular veins. His last engagement was last week, in "Faust," at the Halstead street Opera House. He had been despondent for some time, and was yesterday was notified to leave his lodgings.

Drowned.

ASHLAND, Ogn., 5.—Alex. Jones, mail carrier from Grant's Pass to Wilderville, Mrs. Geo. Gibson and two children, and a young man named McClung, were drowned this morning while attempting to ford Applegate Creek, which was swollen by recent rains.

FOREIGN.

THE SLAUGHTER AT THE FALL OF KHARTOUM.

THE RESPONSIBILITY RESTS WITH THE MINISTRY.

BIG BATTLE IN THE GALLABAT COUNTRY.

LORD DUFFERIN REPORTED SHOT.

The Massacre at Khartoum.

CAIRO, 5. — Rumors have reached here that two thousand men were massacred at Khartoum. The news of the disaster has spread a gloom over the entire European colony in Egypt. The English garrison now consists of 1,200 men at Alexandria, 3,850 at Cairo and 150 marines at Suez. There are no forces at Port Said excepting one gunboat. The man-of-war *Monarch* is at Alexandria. The Arabs still hold Metemneh. The garrison there received the news of the fall of Khartoum with repeated salvos of artillery. When Col. Wilson's flotilla approached Khartoum it was compelled to run the gauntlet of a heavy fire from both banks. The rebels had four Krupp guns on the river bank of Halpulch to bombard the steamers. When the British force reached Omdurman numbers of rebels continued the fusillade. Things looked worse when they discovered the enemy was in possession of Tuti, just outside the city. The English still pushed ahead, but were dismayed to find that the garrison commenced firing upon them. No flags were flying from the public buildings, and the town appeared in undisputed possession of the enemy. The palace seemed gutted. Finding it impossible to land in the face of the overwhelming numbers, the British were obliged to retire. Rumors concerning the fate of General Gordon are many and varied; but all agree that the Madhi captured Khartoum by treachery. The most reliable reports point to one Faraz Pasha as the traitor. It is said that he—being left in charge of the ramparts—opened the gates on January 26th and admitted the enemy. Some say Gen. Gordon was seen wearing the Mahdi's uniform. The majority agree, however, that Gen. Gordon was killed.

Opinion in Cairo.

Cairo, 5.—Gen. Gordon's defense of Khartoum ended on the anniversary of his 52d birthday. Military opinion in Cairo is that the whole force of the British army should be directed toward the capture of Berber, while 15,000 reinforcements from England or India should land at Suakim, to insure retreat or enable them to chastise the rebels.

Blaming the Ministry.

LONDON, 5.—The Pall Mall *Gazette* this evening, referring to the Khartoum calamity, says: "Nobody can accuse our gallant troops of losing a single moment in their fierce race against time in hastening to the rescue of the garrison at Khartoum. The responsibility rests solely with the Ministry, who refused to allow the Nile expedition to start, in spite of warnings and entreaties, until too late. The vote of Parliament in favor of an appropriation of £300,000 for the relief of Gen. Gordon was deferred until August 5th. Even then, it the expedition had been sanctioned forthwith, precious days would have been gained, but it was not sanctioned until August 12th, when the government finally resolved that it must relieve Gordon. That period of hesitation sacrificed Khartoum. Islam is now victorious. The fall of Khartoum will permeate the arch of the world, and unless the ministry display a boldness and wariness equal to their former dilatoriness, a catastrophe worse than that of Khartoum will follow. England dare not fly before the Eastern foe. It would mean war and mutiny from one end of Asia to the other. She must reinforce her garrisons everywhere, including India, even if it shall be necessary to call for volunteers to do the work. Gen. Earle must advance rapidly to Berbor and Metemneh. The Suakim garrison must be reinforced and the road to Berber cleared. Every nerve must be strained to prove that the Khartoum disaster has stiffened the resolution to hold England's flag aloft in the face of every foe. We have failed to save Gordon; we have now to save Stewart.

Liberal and Conservative papers generally say the sole responsibility for the fall of Khartoum rests with the Ministry, who refused to allow the relief expedition to start in time.

The Cabinet Council.

LONDON, 5.—The council at the War Office this evening decided to advise the dispatch of 3,000 troops to Suakim immediately. Gen. Stephenson telegraphed that 5,000 men will be needed to clear the road to Berber, as news of the fall of Khartoum will induce the central tribes to join Osman Digna. Gen. Stephenson also advises that the present strength of the troops in Upper and Lower Egypt be maintained, and reinforcements be drawn from England and India. Gen. Wolseley has renewed his demand for an expedition to Suakim of 3,000 men under Gen. Greaves.

The cabinet ministers had an informal meeting to-night, but took no definite action. Nothing will be decided till the cabinet council to-morrow.

It is reported that Gen. Wolseley commenced his advance from Kortl to-day for the relief of the troops near Metemneh, and that he sent orders to Gen. Earle to hasten his advance to Berber in order to assist in the relief. Metemneh is the objective point of all General Wolseley's movements now. Press messages from Soudan are greatly retarded. Several newspapers have made application to the War Office for permission to communicate instructions to correspondents, but have all received the reply that General Wolesley has sole authority in the matter.

Battle in the Gallabat Country.

Massowah, 5.—Abdel Kader, a shiek of the Benjamer tribe, has arrived here with excellent news of the besieged garrisons in the interior. He says the convoy of grain sent to Kassala will enable the garrison to hold out a long time. Abdel Kader hopes, with the assistance of the government, to keep the road to Kassala permanently open. The Hadenowas, who have been blockading it, have gone to reinforce Osman Digna. It is reported from Ghira, on Settit River, that the garrison made a successful sorti upon Takroori tribe, under Sheikh Saleh, aided by three Abyssinian chiefs' and their followers. A great battle was fought in the Gallabat country with a large force of Bagarra rebels detatched from Senaar. After a severe struggle the Bagarras were utterly routed, losing 6,000 men and four emirs, one of whom was a nephew of the Mahdi.

Imperial Federation.

LONDON, 5.—The *Morning Post* combats the position taken by John Bright on the question of British Imperial federation. The *Post* urges the closer knitting of Canada to England to insure the protection of England's increasing commerce in China seas against possible encroachments by France and Russia. Continuing, the paper says England has no territory in the Pacific region, and aspires to none. The completion of the Canadian Pacific railway will provide England with a new route to Hong Kong, occupying but a little over a month, sixteen days less than the Sucz Canal route. The new route will enable England to land troops in China at least ten days in advance of troops starting at the same time from Marseilles, or Russian troops from Odessa, in the event of the Suez Canal falling into hostile hands. Canada might send 20,000 or 30,000 men which she could easily spare in an emergency, in twenty-five days. All depends upon the cultivation of good feeling between Canada and England.

Taken by Force.

CAIRO, 5.—The occupation of Beulul, near Assab Bay, by the Italians some days ago, was forcibly made. The Egyptian Governor of the place protested, but without avail. The Egyptian garrison was forced to withdraw. The Khedive has notified the Porte of the Italian occupation.

Reported Shooting of Lord Dufferin.

OTTAWA, 5.—It was rumored in the lobbies to-night that the Governor-General has received a dispatch from the Colonial Office of the shooting of Lord Dufferin in India. There is great uneasiness and anxiety everywhere.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

France and the African international association have finally effected an agreement.

Hendricks and party arrived at Birmingham, Alabama, yesterday, *en route* to New Orleans.

L. & D. Barman, clothiers, Portland, Oregon, were attached yesterday by San Francisco creditors. Liabilities, $40,000.

A well-known American balloonist is said to have offered his services to the dynamiters to assist in the destruction of the British Royal and mercantile navies.

The New York State executive committee of the Anti-Monopoly League has passed a resolution recommending ex-Senator Thurman as a member of Cleveland's Cabinet.

Wm. Icliffe, a village blacksmith of Stockton, Worcester, Md., has fallen heir to an Earldom in England and an estate the value of which is estimated at $2,000,000. He is forty-five years of age.

The express train yesterday for Cannes, on which the Prince of Wales was a passenger, came into collision at Avignon with a freight train. The Prince suffered nothing more than a slight shock from the accident. Nobody injured.

Abbott, a London broker, supported by many stockholders of the Anglo-American Cable Company, will, at today's meeting of the directors of the company, introduce a resolution to expel Cyrus W. Field from the directorship, on the ground that he is unworthy of any position of confidence or trust.

Sir Henry Gordon, brother of "Chinese" Gordon, says he is of the opinion that the Mahdi's regulars, who submitted to Gordon in December, mutinied and betrayed the garrison. Gordon's great fault was in placing too much confidence in men. Unless the mutineers murdered him in the first step of their rebellion, he has no fears for the General's safety, which will be simply a matter of money.

News of the Khartoum catastrophe created an immense sensation in Paris. Lord Lyons, the British ambassador, had a long interview with the prime minister during the day.

Col. Wilson had three steamers, two of which were wrecked in the Nile half way between Khartoum and Metemneh. The third steamer, bearing Col. Wortley and party, came on and brought the news to the British camp near Metemneh.

On the stock exchange to-day Egyptian stock dropped 1½ to 2 per cent on account of the disaster in Soudan. Sales were pressed.

VICTORIA, B. C., 5.—The steamship *Wilmington*, which sailed from San Francisco for this port eleven days ago, with passengers and freight, has not been heard from. She ought to have made the voyage in four days. The steamer *Empire*, which arrived from San Francisco to-night, saw nothing of her, and it is feared she has gone to the bottom.

New York, 5.—The *Daily Commercial Bulletin* of February 6th, gives a list of fires in January in the United States and Canada where the reported loss was $10,000 and upwards. Of such fires there were 233. The *Bulletin* estimates the aggregate fire loss for the month at $8,500,000 or $1,000,000 more than the average loss in January for the previous nine years.

New York 5.—The greatest cocking main in five years took place near this city to-night. Wall Street sports were well represented. Tickets, costing $10 each, were limited to 100. The fight took place between Long Island and Western New York birds. Each side was to show seventeen birds, and the stakes were $250 a battle and $2,500 for the odd main. Nine battles were fought, Long Island winning six. Over $8,000 changed hands.

New Orleans, 5.—The weather to-day was perfect. Attendance at the World's Fair, 30,000. The exhibitors, (association selected P. Benjamin of Grand Rapids, Mich., H. B. White of Columbus, Ohio, and Daved Bradley of Chicago to take charge of the association's memorial to Congress, asking for an additional appropriation to aid the management of the Exposition.

The Stream of Life.
The blood cannot be pure unless the liver acts rightly. Nor can it be rich unless it has enough iron in it. The iron in Brown's Iron Bitters is exactly what is needed to give the blood proper vigor and purity. This splendid tonic acts on the liver and sets the whole digestive machinery to rights. It brings to the blood the iron which gives the tiny corpuscles their rich red color. Don't let your blood get thin and watery, thus inviting disease.

ST JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK
THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY
FOR PAIN.
CURES
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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Stonecutters and Builders,
Tombstones, Monuments, Mantels, Iron Mantels, Grates and Hearth Stones.
1278 & 1280 SOUTH TEMLE ST.,
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SALT LAKE CITY,
CALIFORNIA BREWERY
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Second South Street, Three Doors East from Main Street. d143

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SILK DRESS GOODS,
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BROCADED & PLAIN SATINS and GRENADINES;
Also, HANDKERCHIEFS, for sale at Manufacturers Prices, by
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Second house South of Silk Factory, Cañon Road. d 2m

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
QUALITY PURITY NOT QUANTITY
Trade Mark. On Every Bottle.
PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.
THE BEST TONIC.
This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.
It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.
It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.
It does not injure the teeth, cause headache or produce constipation—other iron medicines do.
It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Dyspepsia or Indigestion, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.
For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.
☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Sold by all dealers. Manufactured only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give express and post office address. Respectfully, DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

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Located permanently at Salt Lake City, Utah.
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CONSULTATION FREE on all Nervous, Blood, Chronic and Female Diseases and Deformities, etc.
☞ Methods of Treatment: Homœopathic, Eclectic, Electricity, Magnetism and Medicated Baths, etc.
Cures Guaranteed. Write for list of questions, testimonials, circulars, etc.
Visits inside. Phrenological Charts given.

COUNTY TAX SALE.

WHEREAS, THE TERRITORIAL School and County Taxes, levied and assessed upon the people of Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, for the year 1884, remain unpaid.

Therefore, I, NATHAN W. JONES, Collector of said Salt Lake County, in accordance with the authority vested in me by the laws of said County, do hereby give notice to the people of the Territory of Utah, and all persons interested, that I will sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, for the lowest amount of money, the Real Estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary, upon the following described property, situate in said County, to wit:

Taxes for years of 1884, in the northwest quarter of section twenty-seven, (27), Township Three, (3) South, Range One, (1) West of Salt Lake Meridian, and will sell the same or so much thereof as may be necessary, upon the Court House steps, in said County, Salt Lake City, on the 23rd day of February, 1885, at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M.

NATHAN W. JONES,
Collector for Salt Lake County.
County Collector's Office, No. 8, Second Court House, Salt Lake City, January 31, 1885. d 67

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, JOHN CLARK, also the services as night cook of the well known oyster cook, WM. PELTON, I am now prepared to furnish Meals at all hours for 25 cents, to merchants and business men.
F. H. GRICE,
d 47 PROPRIETOR

P. W. MADSEN, M. E. CUMMINGS, J. E. WINDER, JR.
REMEMBER THE EARLY BREAKFAST STOVE
EARLY BREAKFAST
SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY
P. W. MADSEN & CO., 68 Main Street, Salt Lake City

DAVID JAMES & CO.,
Plumbers, Tinners, Gas and Steam
FITTERS.
ARE PREPARED TO DO
Plumbing, Gas Fitting and Steam Heating, Tinning, Roofing, Guttering, Etc.,
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES ON SHORT NOTICE.
City Water Pipes and Fixtures put in on Reasonable Terms
Call and Examine our Stock of Plumbing Supplies, Gas Fixtures, Water Filters, Etc.
No. 67 MAIN STREET.
☞ TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION AT OFFICE AND RESIDENCE

ESTABLISHED 1876.
THE LARGEST
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COMPLETE STOCK
FOR FALL AND WINTER IN THE CITY.
FINEST IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC
OVERCOATINGS
SUITINGS
— AND —
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STYLE, FIT
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WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.
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Sample Fashion Plates and Rules for Self-Measurement forwarded on application.
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REDUCTION IN PRICE of the WELL-KNOWN ANTHRACITE COAL
Pleasant Valley and Colorado Coke and Charcoal.
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BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA
And Dandelion, with Iodide of Potassium,
REMOVES ALL IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD,
It corrects the torpid condition of the Liver, and removes all obstructions of the Kidneys.
— CURES —
Scrofula, Erysipelas, Dyspepsia, Boils, Tumors, Ulcers, Cancers, Salt Rheum, Constipation, Sick Headache, Fever Sores, Kidney Diseases, and Rheumatism. The formula of Brown's Sarsaparilla is printed on every bottle. Physicians endorse this great blood purifier. Every druggist in the State sells it and recommends it. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Manufactured only by the Brown Medicine and Manufacturing Co., Leavenworth, Kansas.