MORE TRAINS MOVING.

THE ROADS IN BETTER SHAPE AT ST. LOUIS.

Everything Progressing Smoothly, With No Disturbances on Either Side of the River.

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 14.—Shortly before midnight last night Cass Jones, the man who was shot through the hip at last Friday's shooting, died from the effects of his wounds. Jones was a middle-aged, unmarried man, and was shot while standing near the Green Tree Hotel, just across from the place where the Louisville and Nashville Deputy Sheriffs directed their fusillade. This makes nine deaths, with another victim not expected to live.

THE SITUATION IN EAST ST. LOUIS

today remains about unchanged from that on previous days since the arrival of the military, with the exception that the various roads are in better shape to do business and are doing more. The switch engines in the various yards are busy, and the resumption of business seems more probable than at any time since the strike. A great drawback, and the principal one to the various companies, in fully resuming is the inability of the St. Louis Bridge Company and Belt Line to afford sufficient transferring facilities across the bridge and river and from the levee to the various yards. The bridge company employed a few more new men yesterday and also a few this morning but cannot do all the business required of it. The Belt Line and the bridge company require sixteen switchmen on each side of the river to do the necessary work and the number of men now employed is inadequate. The officials say that this state of affairs is not because the men do not desire to return to work, but because they are afraid to do so for fear of the consequences after the militia shall be ordered away. The business of the different roads yesterday exceeded that of any previous day since the strike, and, from appearances early this morning, a still more complete resumption of freight traffic can be predicted for to-day. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Chicago and Alton roads seem to be in the best condition so far as their ability to handle freight is concerned, and the men in those yards have been busy all the morning making up trains. Fifty men, eight of whom were old hands, were employed yesterday on the Alton platform and eight more of the old employes returned to work this morning, giving this road its full force of platform men. One freight train was sent out over this road this morning. At the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy yards and freight depot the condition of affairs is much the same as at the Alton yards and depot, and a freight train on that road was sent out this morning. The men in the other yards, excepting the Louisville and Nashville and Cairo Short Line, are busy making up trains, and it is expected they will succeed in sending them out later in the day.

At the Indianapolis and St. Louis yards Agent Reder reported everything to be in a promising condition. He said the company had about all the men needed, and that business was being done in earnest, one train having been sent out. The Cairo Short Line has two switch engines at work making up trains and freight is being moved. The Vandalia present the usual busy scene in the yard, and the agent claims they are driving and handling a large amount of freight.

SCHOLLARD'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of James Schollard, a victim of the shooting at Cahokia bridge, who died yesterday morning, took place at 1 o'clock to-day in East St. Louis. Schollard was standing near the Cahokia bridge at the time of the fusillade and received a bullet wound in the leg. He was a young man about sixteen years old and came to East St. Louis from Stamford, Conn., and obtained employment as a laborer. The funeral procession started at 1 o'clock from the residence of John Griffin, on Third street, and proceeded to St. Patrick's church, on Illinois avenue, escorted by a large number of Knights of Labor and several of the city officials. From the church the cortege moved to Calvary Cemetery, in this city, where the body was interred.

JONES STILL LIVING.

The report sent to the military headquarters in East St. Louis last night that Cass Jones, wounded in the shooting last Friday, had died during the night, proves to be false. The attending physician was seen this morning and said that his patient was not only no dead but that his condition was much improved and that he now entertained hopes for his recovery.

THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE.

The members of the committee appointed last night at the citizens' mass-meeting were seen this morning, and asked if they had taken any action as yet regarding the object of their appointment. They replied that they had not as yet been notified of their appointment, and had therefor not taken action, but expressed their willingness to devote their energies to an attempt to bring about an amicable settlement of the strike when official notification shall have been received. Mr. Hoxie was seen, and when asked if the railroad company had appointed any committee to confer with the committees appointed by the citizens and the laboring men, replied that no one had requested him to appoint any such committee.

"But the citizens will request the appointment of such a committee; will the request be granted?" was asked.

"That remains to be seen," replied Mr. Hoxie, and he would say nothing more on the subject.

MASTER WORKMAN MARTIN IRONS

of District Assembly No. 101 is expected to arrive in this city to-morrow evening. Secretary Daly of the Joint Executive Committee left for Little Rock, Ark., this morning. Knight of Labor Brown of New York leaves for Texas on next Friday night. These gentlemen will inquire into the condition of affairs at different points upon the Gould system and report the result of their investigations to the General Board.

MR. C. A. GOUGHLAN

stated this morning that a telegram had been received from J. P. Archibald of New York, secretary of the Central Labor Union, instructing the Joint Committee to draw upon him for $550 for the strikers' fund. Mr. Coughlan said that the forty days during which all organizations of new assemblies of Knights of Labor should close expired two days ago, and that applications for membership were pouring in at a rapid rate. "Our organizers will have all that they can attend to for the next six months," and I should not be surprised if our secessions during that time should foot up in the neighborhood of 500,000.

AT NEW YORK.

Hoxie's Daily Report.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The following report was received at the office of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company this morning:

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 14, 1886.

Two hundred and seventy-eight trains moved yesterday, containing 4368 loaded cars, an increase of forty-eight trains and 1037 loads over same day last year. Quiet at all points. The following special dispatch was received this morning from Springfield, Ill.: "There is little or no probability of the coal miners making any trouble, as they are all anxious to work." Among the persons killed at East St. Louis last Friday was the ringleader of the last strike at the Springfield Iron-Works and the leader of a riot in which three of the iron-works men were killed.

H. M. HOXIE.

Mr. Jay Gould said this morning that he did not think that the news from St. Louis was of special interest, as the system was working along about the ordinary way.

LABOR NOTES.

Demand an Advance.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., April 14.—Five out of twenty-six retail tailoring establishments in the city have signed the scale presented by the men, but the others have refused. Work is accordingly suspended in all shops except those which have signed. The increase demanded by the men ranges from 20 to 30 per cent., exclusive of extras. A meeting of the Merchant Tailors' Association was held to-night, when a bill of prices was prepared which will be submitted to the men. A leading tailor said in case a satisfactory adjustment could be made between the two scales the larger establishments would probably sign, but the prices demanded would practically bar the smaller establishments out. It is expected that the number of men on strike will be largely increased to-day by the going out of the shop tailors, those already out being principally journeymen who have been making custom work.

Jay Gould Condemned.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., April 14.—At a meeting of the local trades assembly last night resolutions condemning Jay Gould were passed. The assembly blame him for the death of the people at East St. Louis. They resolved that the cowardly and murderous assault of Gould's hirelings deserves and should receive speedy and just punishment. The assembly pledges financial aid to the strikers. The resolutions closed as follows:

Resolved, That the time has arrived, and we insist that Congress should at once take steps to prevent the issuing of watered stocks on the railroads of the country, thereby preventing the imposing of unjust rates on the people of the country, which fleeces all alike, both the employes and the people at large.

Resolved, That any common carriers or corporations engaged in transportation, and who are working under charters granted by the State, who shall refuse to submit such matters to arbitration, shall, for such refusal, forfeit their charters

The Cost of a Year's Strikes.

Philadelphia *Times*: It is a moderate estimate that fixes the losses to labor this year, by reason of the paralysis of industrial enterprise by labor disturbances, at $1,000,000,000. There were 1,000,000 men idle last year by the general depression in our productive industries, and the loss to labor and the consuming power of the country was not less than $500,000,000. This year, when the season opened with increased confidence that promised the diffusion of capital into industrial channels and enlarged employment for labor, labor has foolishly boycotted itself by driving all capital out of industrial enterprise that can get out, and by postponing all improvements that are not absolutely indispensable. Thus has labor boycotted labor fully $1,000,000,000 for 1886, and when will the confidence so wantonly destroyed be restored and the channels of industry again send out enlarged demands for labor? We appeal to intelligent workingmen to boycott the suicidal boycotters who are simply making labor boycott labor.

Struck for an Advance.

PITTSBURG, PA., April 14.—The employes of the Kittanning Iron Company's Rebecca Furnace at Kittanning, Pa., have struck for an advance of 10 per cent. in their wages. The men and operators are very quiet, and the outlook for an adjustment is not encouraging.

Shorter Hours of Labor.

PITTSBURG, PA., April 14.—The furniture manufacturers of both cities have received formal notice that cabinet-makers and upholsterers demand an advance of 20 per cent. on all piece work, and a reduction of daily labor to eight hours per day on and after May 1st. The movement is not confined to Pittsburg, but is general throughout the country. Manufacturers interviewed say the demands will be granted and the price of furniture advanced.

Money to Fight Gould.

SCRANTON, PA., April 14.—T. V. Powderly has written to Secretary Turner of the Knights of Labor saying that a spirited circular should go out at once to the order asking them for every dollar they can raise in support of the fight against the Gould Southwestern system.

Street Car Strike at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, MD., April 14.—The drivers employed on the Frick Line of street cars struck to-day for $2 for twelve hours' work, and at 11 o'clock all the cars, sixty-five in number, were tied up. Since the passage by the Legislature of a law making twelve hours a day's work for all employes of street railways the men on this line have been making but $1 50 per day. The company runs the "bob-tail" style of cars; the drivers have double work to do. The line runs through the most fashionable portion of the city and the strike has already caused considerable inconvenience.

Five at a Birth.

ELIZABETHTOWN, KY., April 12.—On a well stocked farm near the village of Lawsonville, Nelson county, lives Thomas Malen, a well-to-do farmer and stock-raiser. Among Mr. Malen's possessions is a cow, which, in the very brief career of four years, has made a record for fruitfulness that is proably not excelled. At four years of age this modest looking kine is the mother of ten calves, all healthy and active. This record has been by steps, and arguing from her past exploits there is a great future before her. At the age of two this cow bore twins; a year later she brought forth triplets, and now another year has passed and she has evinced a spirit of progress by giving birth to a very pretty quintet. Mr. Malen has received several very flattering offers for this wonderfully productive piece of cowflesh, but he refuses to part with her.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

THE HURD-ROMEIS CONTEST DECIDED IN FAVOR OF

The Sitting Member—Frank Hurd's Speech — Proceedings in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—*Senate*—The Chair laid before the Senate a letter from Senator Jackson, saying that he had accepted the United States Judgeship of the Sixth Circuit; that his seat in the United States Senate had therefore become vacant, and requesting the President pro tem. of the Senate to so inform the Executive of Tennessee.

The Chair said information would be accordingly sent to the Governor of Tennessee.

The Chair also laid before the Senate a memorial of the Wool-Growers' Convention, held at St. Louis, complaining of the proposition to place wool on the free list. Referred.

Senator Morgan said he had been instructed by the Committee on Foreign Relations to give notice that to-morrow at 2 o'clock, or as soon thereafter as practicable, he would ask the Senate to go into executive session for the consideration of an important matter.

Senator Dolph gave notice that on Friday he would ask consent to address the Senate on Indian depredations.

Senator Butler then addressed the Senate on the subject of open executive sessions. He had examined with care, he said, the subject under consideration and had come to the conclusion that the rules providing for secret sessions ought to be abrogated. There was never a time when the necessity for the abrogation of these rules was made so plain as at the present.

He charged the Republican majority in the Senate with interfering with the constitutional prerogative of the President for party purposes, and said he wanted the Senate doors wide open when action was being taken on Presidential nominations in order that the country might be advised of the frivolous character of the grounds on which action was refused on nominations. His (Senator Butler's) experience in the Senate convinced him that there was no use and no necessity for secret sessions, except perhaps in considering treaties with foreign nations. The surest, safest and nearest toward civil service reform, Senator Butler said, was through wide open doors of the Senate for executive as well as legislative sessions, and then to permit, by law, the members of the President's Cabinet to come on the floor of Congress from time to time and participate in debate, but without a vote, as provided by the bill introduced by Senator Pendleton. No other course could so well tend to the proper understanding of public questions, or the better relations of the executive and legislative departments of the government.

Senator Riddleberger submitted as a substitute for the pending resolution relating to executive sessions, a resolution providing "that all matters other than the relating treaties should be considered and acted upon by the Senate in open session." It was ordered printed.

On motion of Senator Blair the Senate took up the bill reported by him from the Committee on Pensions "for the relief of soldiers of the late war honorably discharged after six months' service who are disabled and dependent upon their own labor for support, and of dependent parents of soldiers who died in the service or from disabilities contracted therein." Senator Blair said the bill was substantially the same bill that had been passed by the Senate at the last session, but had failed in the House of Representatives.

A 2 o'clock the matter went over for to-day and the interstate bill was laid before the Senate.

Senator Cullom detailed the provisions of the measure at great length.

Senator Palmer said he would vote for the bill, not because he thought it all that he would approve, but because he thought it looked in the right direction. Among the servants of civilization, he said none approached the railroad in efficiency. It had not only made the wilderness blossom as the rose, but had also enabled the rose to be readily exchanged for the products of the city. No small task that it had accomplished was in rendering the nation homogeneous. It had reduced the cost of transportation of a year's food from the West to the Eastern seaboard to the price of one day's labor. Senator Palmer here entered at considerable length into the question of railroad history in the United States, as well as in Europe, to show the rapid and extraordinary development of railroads and their increasing tendency to contraction. To-day, said Senator Palmer, half a dozen gentlemen in Wall street could get together and by a piece of financial jugglery dictate the profits or losses of thousands of men and of many communities by their fiat. Rochester was stopped that Minneapolis might thrive. All but one of the manufacturing establishments at Niagara Falls had been destroyed in order that the one might prosper. All the capital and labor invested in oil wells must be lost in order that one great company might grow. It was undisputed that business went in certain directions, not because there were the natural directions, but because the railroad rates were missing. The most surprising thing to Senator Palmer was how the business community sustained itself under such conditions. The principles of law that ought to govern the common carrier were habitually violated. Especial contracts governing long periods of time were made every day with heavy shippers, giving them practically the control of the market. There was neither equity, law nor justice in the present system of railroad charges. Senator Palmer gave a number of instances of what he termed unjust discrimination by railroad companies, including some by and with the Standard Oil Company. Continuing, he said he did not suppose the appointment of this commission would bring on the millenium. For forty years these railroad corporations had been tightening their grasp on the people. We were to-day confronted by very great evils in connection with them. We could not remedy all the evils at once, but we would have done our duty when we should have done our best. When the new acts should be tried new remedies would be discovered. Referring to watered stock, Mr. Palmer said three-sevenths of the railroad capitalization of the United States was water, and the masters of Wall street had realized vast fortunes in hard cash out of this water. The sovereignty of the great trunk lines presented a more dangerous imperium imperece than the most centralized government that the world ever witnessed. Railroads were great and most useful servants of civilization, but they must not be permitted to become absolute masters of the people. If not supervised and brought under control by a legislation they would soon have their power as firmly fixed as even the Hapsburgs, the Hohenzollerns or the Guelphs had fixed theirs. These modern dynasties, the railroads, though born of law and the creation of law, had become more powerful than their creator, and the maximum of royalty—"the King is dead; long live the King"—was never more true of the haughtiest divine right ruler than of the modern railroad power. When the railroad magnate died not a schedule was changed, not a locomotive made a puff the less, not even a sardine the less was sold in the railroad restaurant. [Laughter.] Senator Palmer believed the people's motto should be: "Special privileges for none: equal rights for all."

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

The House.

Mr. Morrison [Ill.], from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution granting leave to the Committee on Public Lands, at any time during the present session after the morning hour, to call up for consideration bills reported from the committee for the forfeiture of land grants to railroads and other corporations, to prevent speculation in the public lands and for the reservation of public lands for the benefit of actual bona fide settlers, the same not to interfere with prior special orders or with revenue and appropriation bills. Adopted.

The House then resumed consideration of the Hurd-Romeis contested election case.

Mr. Hall [Ia.] thought that as far as the charge of bribery made by the contestant was concerned, the verdict to be arrived at from the study of the evidence, must be the Scotch verdict of "not guilty," but as it was clearly shown in one or two precincts that the laws of Ohio had been violated, and in one instance intimidation had been resorted to on behalf of Romeis, he had to come to the conclusion that there had been no legal election in the Tenth District of Ohio.

Mr. Ely [Mass.] supported the claims of Romeis, and his speech was supplemented by Mr. Hopkins [Ill.], while Mr. Green [N. C.] devoted his remarks to a denunciation of the Republican side of the House for deciding election cases on party grounds.

Mr. Pettibone [Tenn.] attacked the credibility of Mr. Gertmann, the chief witness for Mr. Hurd, and quoted from the testimony to show that no reliance could be placed upon his statements.

Mr. Breckenridge [Ky.], in reviewing all the points in the case, had come to the conclusion that Mr. Romeis was not entitled to the seat. If the historic fox who stood at the mouth of the lion's den, he he itating where he would accept an invitation to dinner, had listened to the arguments of the lion's friends that he should not attach too much importance to an individual's tracks that led into the den, he would have listened to arguments as convincing and conclusive as the arguments of the friends of Mr. Romeis, but it was the fact that all the tracks led in one direction—into the den that preserved the fox from the celebrated feast. So it was in this case, all the tracks pointed to a violation of the law. The purity of the ballot-box should be held sacred and the way to make it sacred was that when it spoke the voice of fraud, when it was made to utter lies, those who got the benefit of it should be driven from the halls of Congress; and it should be written all over American jurisprudence, "This voice shall be loyally heard and its august behest shall be loyally obeyed."

The floor was then accorded to the contestant Mr. Hurd to speak in his own behalf. He took his stand far back on the Democratic side of the House, at the desk which he occupied during the Forty-eighth Congress and from which he delivered his speech upon the tariff question. The inattention which characterized the previous discussions was suddenly transformed into attention as Mr. Hurd opened his argument with the statement that he would not have addressed the House, but for the fact that he wished to show to this body and the American people that he had good cause to claim that he had been elected in the Tenth Ohio District. His sense of duty to himself, to his friends and to the constituents who had so often honored him, compelled him to speak today, nor did he overlook the interest which the public had in the question he would discuss. Before and beyond all interest which either the sitting member or himself had in the controversy was the interest of the public. It made but little difference who the legislator was provided the source of his power was pure and uncontaminated; lastly, above the question, and greater than the question, as to who was the representative, was that other question, "Has the election on which he relies been fair?" for without pure and free elections the republic was like the splendors of tropical climes when the fragrance and the color had departed. He would indicate the penalty which selfishness had attempted to impose on the honest advocacy of a cause believed to be true. He would point out the means by which monopoly and ill-gotten wealth had tried to throttle free discussion. He would show the attempt that had been made to thwart the will of the people in one district at least, and whatever the result might be he would not consider the occasion lost if it enabled him to arouse public attention to the great danger which was brooding over our free institutions, and the purchasing of ballots by corruption, and in the enslavement of labor by terrorism at the polls. Mr. Hurd then went into an examination of the testimony, only giving his attention first to the case of Precinct B. In this precinct he argued the return was false and had been fatally impeached, and there had been irregularities there such as to leave the result in an uncertainty in which it was impossible to ascertain the true result. Between the close of the election and the close of the count twelve tickets had disappeared. Not only had there been a violation of the law in the exposure of the ballots, but there had been an actual tampering with them. There had been fraud at the ballot-box, and to place fraud in the ballot-box was to throw a corpse into a fountain—the outpourings would thereafter flavor of death. For this reason alone the precinct should be thrown out. But, again, there had been bribery at this precinct, and a conspiracy had been entered into to debauch it because he was a free-trader. The sanctity of the ballot-box had been invaded and no atonement could be made for it; the certificate had been stained and no waters could purify it; the ballot had been poisoned and nothing could cleanse it; the return itself was a lie and neither this House nor any other power could make it true.

He next discussed the Kelley Island precinct, where it is alleged that intimidation was practiced by an employer by the name of Kelley upon his employes. He maintained that the fact of intimidation had been clearly shown and he controverted the correctness of the law as laid down by the majority, that as it had not been proved that the intimidation had had its effect no notice should be taken of it. There was something revolting to him in the intimidation of employes by their employers. Shame on the cause which would perpetrate such a crime against labor in its own interest; shame on the party that would deliberately engage in the work of unmanning men. [Applause.] Kelley had stated that he was protecting his business. He (Mr. Hurd) did not know of any business which required a violation of law in its interest. Enterprises might loom into seeming prosperity, lines of trade might be cast in every direction, wealth might be gathered from all nations, but if the business must succeed through crime and violation of law the day would come when the enterprise would fall, the trade would be lost and the wealth would not remain. He wanted Kelley and every other employe to understand that they might own their acres, their plant, their machinery, but they did not own their men. [Applause.] There was a line beyond which they should not go. They might persuade, they might argue, they might convince, but they must not threaten; they must not coerce, they must not compel. That was the lesson which the law taught. That was the lesson he would have the House teach to-day. Let it teach every employer in America that if he intimidated any man in his employ he did at his risk, for every such vote he attempted to influence would be lost, unless it was affirmatively shown that the influence did not effect its purpose. Let it teach employers to respect the dignity of labor and the dignity of manhood. Let it teach them that no wealth, however great, can rob the humblest citizen of the right of suffrage, and no manufacturing interest, however potential, shall be permitted to interfere with the freedom of elections. In conclusion he said: I do not deem it proper to call attention to the election at which I was defeated. It was the October election in Ohio in 1884. The Democratic party in that State was engaged in the first great battle of that canvass. All the forces were concentrated on its soil. The fate of the Republican party was held in its hand. If Ohio went against the Republican State ticket Ohio was lost to the Republican candidate for President. It is a matter of public notoriety that whatever wealth, or power or organization could do was done. Members of the different departments at Washington were in Ohio. The campaign was managed under the eye of the great leader of the Republican party, and the Republican candidate for President was in Ohio, in my district, in my city, on the night before the election. The eyes of the whole nation were turned to it. The battle everywhere else was suspended, but it went on in Ohio. And how it went on with such effort against such fearful odds, with such pains, strength and vitality none can know except the gallant Democrats of Ohio who were engaged in the controversy. It was in this battle—in the very forefront of it—in which I was stricken down. If I had been fairly stricken down I should have waited for the tender hand of a kindlier day to lift me up. But having been unfairly stricken down, as I honestly believe, I could do no less than to come to this House and ask it, in its impartial judgment, to give me the seat to which I am entitled—not through sympathy, not through partisanship, God forbid, but in punishment of wrong and in vindication of right.

As Mr. Hurd ended his speech he was greeted with loud and long-continued applause on the floor and in the galleries.

The vote was first taken on the resolution of the minority, which declares that Jacob Romeis is not entitled to the seat. This was defeated—yeas, 105; nays, 166. The following Democrats voted with the Republicans in the negative: Messrs. Beach, Blount, Blanchard, Boyle, Candler, Catchings, Dorgan, Dockery, Dunn, Findlay, Ford, Gay, Gibson [Md.], Hale, Hammond, Harris, Heard, Hemphill, Henley, Hewitt, Holman, Lanham, Lawler, Lore, Lovering, Lowry, Morgan, Neal, Neece, O'Ferrall, Perry, Randall, Rogers, Seymour, Shaw, Sowde, Spriggs, Stewart [Tex.], St. Martin, Swope, Tillman, Turner, Ward [Ill.], Warner [O.], Wilson, Wise, Wolford and Worthington.

The majority resolutions confirming Mr. Romeis's right to his seat were agreed to without division.

The agricultural appropriation bill was then taken up and passed; the river and harbor bill made the unfinished business, and the House adjourned.

In the Committee-Rooms.

Representatives Hatch, Green [N. C.] and White [Minn.] were to-day appointed a subcommittee of the House Committee on Agriculture, to draft a bill regulating the sale of oleomargarine. Before this was done, however, a discussion occurred upon the proposition, upon which the members of the committee generally expressed themselves as favorable to the taxation and labeling of imitation butters.

The proposed admission of Dakota into the union of States was considered by the House Committee on Territories to-day without conclusion. The Harrison bill, which has already passed the Senate, to divide the Territory, north and south of the Missouri river, and the various other propositions all found adherents to press their favorable report. During the discussion some of the Republican members said they regretted to find a disposition on the part of the Democratic members of the committee not to admit Dakota as a State for political reasons. The Democrats took exception to this and a somewhat animated discussion took place. The committee then adjourned until Wednesday morning.

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Exchange National Bank

NORFOLK, VA., Feb. 16, 1886.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Saturday, March 27, 1886, for the purchase of the hereinafter mentioned property in its entirety, and also for pieces or parcels of the same—reference being had to descriptive lists of said property—which lists, stating terms of sale, will be furnished upon application to the undersigned. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved: VIZ:

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