SALT LAKE DAILY HERALD.

VOL. XVI. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1885. NO. 155.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOUND.

NEAR THE THEATRE, A SATCHEL containing dentist's tools. Apply at this office.

DR. ELLIS R. SHIPP

MAKES A SPECIALTY OF PRACTICING and teaching the art of Obstetrics. Another term of her school begins January 3d, 1886, when new pupils will be admitted. Apply for full particulars. Office and residence, No 18 Main Street. Telephone 383

CITY SCAVENGER.

WORK DONE GOOD AND WITH Promptness. Drop Orders to P. O. Box 961, City, or leave them at Thomson's Real Estate Agency, 28 Main Street, opposite Co-op. Store.

WHO HAS A GOOD CABINET ORGAN which has not been used much that they wish to dispose of at a reduced rate for spot cash? Please apply at this office.

WANTED.

A SITUATION BY A FIRT-CLASS BARkeeper. Address Ed. Clifford, City Hotel.

A GIRL TO DO GENENAL HOUSEWORK. Good wages will be paid. Must be well recommended. Apply at 544 S Main Street.

LOST.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, AT CARLETON M tinee at the Opera House, a lady's Astrachan cape. Please leave at box office

ON FRIDAY, BETWEEN MAIN STREET and Twentieth W d, a man's heavy, black overcoat. Return to Pacific Express Office and be rewarded.

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO THE BICYCLISTS OF UTAH. Repairing in all its branches done on the shortest notice. Bicycles warehoused and kept clean at 75 cents per month. Skates sharpened from 10 cents per pair. Bicycles sold on commission. Note the address, 29 South West Temple Street, opposite the Valley House. JOS. NATTRESS.

PROF. CARBLESS

Gives instruction to a limited number of pupils, on Violin, in Harmony, or Sight-reading in private or class lessons: For terms apply at Music Store, 33 W. First South Street.

AGENTS WANTED

IN ALL PARTS OF THE TERRITORY, as solicitors for a first-class Life Insurance. Address this city, William Glasmann, General Agent Mutual Trust Fund, Life Association, of New York.

SEWING MACHINES,

OF ALL MAKES, PUT IN PERFECT AND easy running order. Work called for and delivered promptly. Orders solicited. H. L. ROGERS, 429 S, Seventh East.

FOR SALE OR HIRE

THE CELEBRATED THOROUGHBRED bull "Ferdinand," 1415, by Neptune, 601, dam Fairy 19th 1139 may be seen at the yard of H. S. Eldredge, Thirteenth Ward. I have recently imported a carload of thoroughbred registered Devons, from one of the best stocks farms in New England, and will now dispose of part of them. I have six thoroughbred bull calves from 4 to 8 months old.

Farmers and cattlemen that desire to improve their stock, will do well to examine them. For further particulars apply to BEN R. ELDREDGE, Thirteenth Ward Salt Lake City.

WILLARD BIRCUMSHAW.

THE AMERICAN MARKET, 66 E. FIRST South, just opened. Full supply of fresh meats always on hand. Willard will be glad to have all old friends give him a call

REMOVAL

PIONEER FANCY STORE. MRS. B. S. Long has removed to 35 and 37 E. First South street, and desires all to remember that a full line of Millinery and Fancy Goods will be kept. Hats and Trimmings—Wools, Crowells, Chenille, Embroidery Silks, Arrasine, Ribbonbe, Macrame, etc Notions of all kinds; also a complete assortment of Wax Flowers and Fruit Material. The Only Line kept in Salt Lake. Lessons given in fancy work. Stamping done to order. MRS. B. S. LONG.

DR. ELLEN B. FERGUSON,

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, NO. 324 E. Brigham street, Telephone 61.

PIANO LESSONS.

MR. T. RADCLIFFE, TEACHER OF MUsic, No. 233 E. First South street, second door east of St. Mark's church. Orden visited Wednesdays and Saturdays.

BEFORE OPERATION. AFTER OPERATION.

DENTIST.

J. S. KEYSOR,

Herald Building.

ONE SET OF BEST TEETH, EXTRACTING Free, $12.00; Pure Gold Filling, $1.00 up $4.00; Silver, Platinum and other Fillings $1.00; Extracting Teeth, 50c. All work guaranteed first-class.

Rogers & Wiscombe,

45 E. First South Street;

WHOLESALE and RETAIL Dealers in Staple,

FANCY and GREEN GROCERIES, POULTRY, FISH and GAME.

Highest Cash Price Paid for

POULTRY, FISH and GAME,

And all Kinds of Country Produce.

HAVE you seen those handsome French clocks at Joslin & Parks that strike the hours, quarters, half and three quarters? †

JOHN C. CUTLER & BRO.,

Agents of the Provo Woolen Mills, Are receiving daily new goods in plain and fancy dress flannels, linseys, waterproofs, tweeds, jeans, cassimeres, blankets, yarns, etc. Wholesale and retail. No. 55, Hooper & Eldredge Block. ‡

IN CONGRESS.

Senators and Reprentatives Hard at Work.

WRESTLING WITH THE RULES.

Lively Debate in the House on the Proposition to Distribute the Appropriation Bills.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—The chair laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of War with the report of of the Chief of Ordnance, showing tests of iron and steel during the last fiscal year.

Also a letter from the same Secretary, transmitting, in compliance with a recent resolution of the Senate, the report of Captain Buxby, engineer, on the sea coast fortifications, of Europe.

Edmunds, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported favorably a bill to relieve General Alexander R. Lawton, of Georgia, of his political disabilities. He asked for immediate consideration of the bill.

Edmunds introduced a bill granting a pension to Mrs. Julia Grant, and another bill granting her the franking privilege. Edmunds said the bills were precisely in the form adapted in similar cases heretofore.

The bill was then read three times and passed.

Going to the calendar the Senate took up Hoar's bill, to provide for the Presidential succession, and Hoar addressed the Senate on it.

On the conclusion of Hoar's remarks, the Senate took up the bill to increase to $5,000 the salary of United States District Judges, but, after some debate, laid it over till to-morrow.

Frye then called up the bill providing a code of joint rules for the Senate and House of Representatives, and the Senate proceeded with its consideration.

A joint resolution introduced by Senator Jackson, to-day, proposes an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that the President and Vice-President shall hereafter be elected for a term of six years; that they shall be ineligible to re-election, and that the Vice-President shall be ineligible to the office of President after he shall have filled the same in case of vacancy therein.

Referring to the rule providing that no intoxicating liquors will be sold in the capitol, Frye said the majority of the committee believed the subject of that rule to be one that should be left to each house seperately, and the committee had, therefore, recommended that the rule be struck out.

Mr Ingalls thought if it were intended to legislate on prohibition, the Senate, House and President would all be called upon to do their share. While he (Ingalls) might have his private opinion as to the propriety or impropriety of the use of alcoholic liquors in the capital, he thought the matter one of legislation, rather than of action by the Senate in its individual capacity.

Mr, Riddleberger moved to strike out the words "for sale," so that the rule would exclude all liquors, whether for sale or not. On this he called for yeas and nays, but the call was not sustained.

On the committee's proposition to strike out the rule, the yeas and nays were demanded, and resulted—yeas 20, nays 36.

Brown, in offering an amendment—a similar one that had been offered by Riddleberger—said, he (Brown) did not suppose the Senate cared to go beyond the idea incorporated in the prohibition laws of the prohibition States. He thought a Senator should not be prohibited from taking a social glass with a friend at the Capitol.

Vest said he was opposed to the rule, as setting up a system of espionage. Every one knew if a Senator wanted liquor in his committee room he would have it and would visit the severest punishment in his power on any clerk who should "inform" on him. The whole thing was simply an attempt to meet the fanatical spirit in the country on this question, to which Vest would not give countenance.

Browns' amendment was lost, yeas 21, nays 35.

An amendment (Morgan's) was agreed to, confiding the joint rules to so much of the capital as was in control of the two houses of Congress. "This excludes from their operation so much of the capitol as is controlled by the Supreme Court."

Crockrell offered an amendment to the effect that any Senator or members of Congress, violating the rule, should be liable to expulsion. It looked very small, he said, for a Senator to be passing rules for the purpose of inflicting punishment on committee clerks for "conniving" at the use of whisky in the capitol, when it was notorious that the distinguished senators who voted to keep this rule in "kept intoxicating liquors in their committee rooms."

Mr. Cockrell's amendment was disagreed to—Yeas 23, nays 38

On motion of Mr. Edmunds, the clause providing for the dismissal of clerks who should "cannive" at the use of liquors was stricken out in order to make the rule harmonize with the sense of the Senate on Mr. Cockrell's amendment. With that clause 13th of the rule was then adopted by a viva voce vote.

On motion of Mr. Manderson, the rules were laid over until to-morrow and the Senate went into executive session and when the doors were reopened the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, December 15. — Morrison (Ill.) offered a concurrent resolution providing for a holiday recess from December 22d to January 5th. Laid over for one day under the rules.

Morrison then called up the report of the committee on rules which was presented yesterday and proposed that the new code of rules be read at length.

At Morrison's suggestion the reading of the report itself was dispensed with, and a general debate was opened by Morrison, with a short explanation of the proposed revision. There was nothing new, he said, in his proposition. He had merely grouped such of the propositions as has been submitted to the House from time to time as were believed to be essential to the speedy organization of the House, to the proper distribution of its work, and to more conservative and economical legislation. After touching briefly upon one or two of the minor changes proposed, he argued in support of the distribution of the labors of the oppropriation committee.

Randall followed Morrison, speaking at length. He said that the tendency of the work of the committee on appropriations was to increase the public expenditures of government. He instanced the river and harbor bill, which had been increased from an average of $7,000,000 when in possession of the appropriation committee, to an average annual expenditure of more than $13,000,000. Randall read from President Arthur's message, stating that a sufficient amount remained from the appropriations of the previous year to carry on all necessary works and yet Congress had actually passed a bill for $8,000,000.

O'Neil, of Pennsylvania, interrupted to say: The people had not sustained President Arthur in that particular.

Randall reported that he could point out where the people had defeated candidates who voted for the bill.

O'Neil said—Such was not the case in Philadelphia. His Republican colleagues who had always voted for proper river and harbor appropriation bills had been re-elected to the House.

Randall suggested that he had always voted against the river and harbor bill and he had been returned.

Hammond, of Georgia, argued against distributing the appropriation bills, and incidentally declared that every attempt made by the Democratic party to revise the tariff has been followed by a Democratic victory at the polls. "Morrison," he exclaimed, "was chairman of the ways and means committee, when Tilden was elected President, and the chairman of the ways and means committee when Cleveland was elected President." (Laughter and applause.) The Democratic party had just come into the ascendancy and was on trial. He was afraid to try this experiment when the Democratic party had been posing for years as a party of reform, as a party of economy.

"Posing is good," suggested a Republican member.

"Yes," replied Hammond, "I said posing, and the country has been looking at our posture and learning to admire us, until it has driven you out of power." (Laughter and applause.)

Gibson, of West Virginia, favored the distribution of the appropriation bills, and asserted that history had shown that nearly every scandal of modern times had been found in the belly of an appropriation bill. He did not believe in this pretension of honesty some gentlemen set up. He had yet to discover that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Randall) and the gentlemrn from Indiana (Holman) had ever objected to an appropriation for their own States.

Randall—The gent'eman is mistaken as far as I am concerned.

Gibson—If I am, the gentleman's objections have been so slight and so infrequent that they have not made him as prominent as his other actions.

Continuing, Gibson said he remembered that the gentleman from Pennsylvania came in on the last of the last session of Congress and pressed through the House, under a threat that not to do so would cause an extra sesssion, an appropriation for a public building in Pennsylvania or Indiana.

Randall thought the gentleman's memory was defective. He had resisted every addition to the appropriation for public buildings on the sundry civil bill, and his vote in the committee had been consistent with his public acts. As he remembered, there was no appropriation in that bill for public building in Pennsylvania.

Gibson contended that the Appropriation Committee had no business to hold back the appropriation bills and stifle the voice of the members of the House. While the country had been demanding the general bankruptcy bill; while the mercantile interests of the west had been demanding cheap transit, nothing could be done, because the Appropriation Committee had chosen to thrust itself on the House and prevent the other members from doing a solitary thing. Why was it, the gentleman, from Pennsylvania, and the gentleman from Indiana were the only men who could be trusted with the appropriation bills. Did their record show they were more patriotic than any other members of the House? When these immense land grants were given to railroads; when thieving appropriations were made, where was this great committee to protect the interests of the country? The gentleman said they had objected. Why were not their objections potent then as now? They were potent now to stop legislation for free transportation, but they had no power when confronted with railroad steals.

Randall—I never voted a dollar nor an acre of land for any railroad.

Gibson—I did not ask how the gentleman voted. It is well known that while he has had charge of these matters he has controlled legislation.

Randall—Not in the least, but I am glad to say the Democrats voted almost as unanimously as I did.

Gibson—It is not a question as to how the gentleman voted or how he did not.

Randall—I thought it was.

Gibson—It is because the gentleman thrusts himself in here, and makes himself a personal feature in this discussion, why he is discussed—(laughter). We want to amend the rules for the public good, not to help or hurt the gentleman from Pennsylvania. There is not a member of this House but knows that millions of money and thousands of acres of public lands have been given to private corporations to enable them to lay a tax on the traffic of the country, where one dollar has been expended in free navigation. The voice of the railroad is heard, not only in the press, but in these halls, and every attempt to secure free navigation is attacked, and the committee making the attack is charged by innuendo with stealth. I challenge the appropriation committee to compare their bills with the river and harbor bills, and see which have the most jobs in them. Gibson then went on to argue in support of the distribution plan, and criticised the appropriation committee's efforts in Congress, and charged them with neglecting to build a navy and erect fortifications for the protection of the great cities of the country. He would vote to destroy, as far as possible, the arbitrary and tyrannical power of the appropriations committee.

Randall thought, in view of the remarks of the gentleman from West Virginia as to the land grants and subsidy it was proper for him to say that since the House has been under Democratic control, there had not been an acre of land or dollar of subsidy appropriated. As to his thrusting himself forward here, every member ought to know that he had done just the reverse. He did not deal in personalities in the House, and if anybody attempted to deal with him personally he ought not to do it here.

Mr. Morrison gave notice that he would endeavor to close the general debate to-morrow afternoon and then the House adjourned.

The Mexican Central.

BOSTON, December 15.—The following proposition is submitted by the Mexican Central Railway Company in furtherance of a scheme to scale the interest on its first mortgage bonds. It is agreed that the 7 per cent. interest promised shall be paid as follows: Four per cent. shall be paid firm and the remaining 3 per cent. shall be non-cumulative and payable only out of the balance of the net earnings on hand on April 1st and October 1st in each year after the payment of the taxes, all other interest (including income bonds), all expenses for operating and repairs and such improvements and additions to property as the directors of the railway company deem essential, and which shall be subject to a lien of this bond. All interest payments must be made in accordance with the new coupons attached to the bond.

New Bills.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—Bills introduced in the Senate to-day:

By Harrison—For the admission of a portion of Dakota as a State.

By Vest—To incorporate the Atlantic and Pacific Ship Railway Company. This is Eads' ship railway bill and provides for government aid to that enterprise.

By Harrison—To legalize the election of members of the Territorial Assembly of Wyoming.

By George—To pension soldiers of the Mexican war. It is the Mexican pension bill passed by the House last session.

A Simple Funeral.

ST. LOUIS, December 15.—The funeral of the late Ex-Governor B. Gratz Brown took place this morning from the residence at Kirkwood. The immediate friends and relatives to the number of about 200 were in attendance. There was no public demonstration, the family of the deceased preferring a simple funeral. The remains were interred at Oak Hill Cemetery where deceased had expressed a desire to be buried.

Boston's Mayor.

BOSTON, December 15.—Balloting today for Mayor of the city, resulted in the re-election of Hugh O'Brien, Democrat, over J. M. Clark, Republican, by a majority of 6,597 in a total vote of 44,757. O'Brien's majority is the largest ever given to the mayoralty candidate in Boston.

Prince Bismarck Injured.

BERLIN, December 15.—Prince Bismark was painfully injured to-day by the stumbling of his horse. The muscles of the Prince's legs were so severely strained as to interfere with his walking, and he is now confined to his residence.

Frisco Fatalities.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 15.—J. M. Tedda, a well known capitalist residing in Oakland, was accidentally killed today while boarding a local train.

S. J. Shay, real estate dealer, shot October 23d by J. C. Brown, died to-day.

Revolt in Corea.

YOKOHAMA, December 15.—Revolts have broken out in Corea.

The Pope Ill.

LONDON, December 15.—It is reported that the Pope is ill.

Peculiar People.

A queer old gentleman in Washington has a hobby for keeping up a home for elderly and debilitated cats. He has a house full of them. He is the victim of dyspepsia, which has to a certain extent unsettled his mind, and made him odd. Don't ever let your dyspepsia go so far as that. You can check it, and drive it completely out by using Brown's Iron Bitters. Mr. R. T. Heron, St. George's, S. C., says, "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for dyspepsia, and have found great relief." †

Toombs Dead.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—General Robert Toombs died here this evening at 6 o'clock.

AUGUSTA, Ga., December 15.—General Toomb's funeral will take place at Washington, Ga., Thursday morning at 11.30.

The Referee Saloon.

Call and see me at my new stand on Goode's corner. Salt Lake Beer always on draught. Headquarters for baseballists and the general sporting rendezvous. HENRY WEST.

Frightful Collision.

ATLANTA, Ga., December 15.—A frightful and fatal collision occurred this morning shortly after midnight on the Georgia Pacific Railroad, about fifteen miles from Atlanta, in which eleven lives were lost and three persons so badly injured that it is thought death will result. The circumstances of the wreck are as follows. The East Tennessee and Georgia Pacific Railroads use the same track, from Atlanta to Austell, where they diverge, one going west and the other north. They, however, leave the city from different depots and meet just at the city limits, and from there both use the same track. Just one mile east of Austell, towards Atlanta is a water tank, used by the Georgia Pacific. The night passenger train on the Georgia Pacific leaves here at 10 o'clock and the East Tennessee train leaves at 10.45 o'clock. Last night, however, the Georgia Pacific was somewhat delayed and when it stopped at the tank it was on the East Tennessee time. The East Tennessee passenger train came flying around the curve, and without a moment's warning went crashing into the rear of the Georgia Pacific train. Engineer Owen and the fireman of the East Tennessee train saw the Georgia Pacific train, but too late to avoid the collision. The fireman jumped from the engine, but the engineer remained at his post, reversing the engine and applying the brakes but was unable to avert the collision. The engine tore its way into the rear coach and the rear coach telescoped the one in front, which was filled with passengers, many whom were so pinned down by the wreck that they were unable to stir, and the escaping steam caused the death of five or six. The cries of the injured rent the air; all was darkness, and the statements of those who hastened to the scene are to the effect that words cannot describe the awfulness of the situation. As soon as possible the East Tennessee train was backed from the wreck, and the work of removing the dead and wounded commenced. A message was sent to Atlanta, apprising the officials of the accident, and asking for help. At 2.25 a.m. a train left here bearing physicians and several railroad officials. The officers of the road immediately set to work to have the track cleared, and at 8.30 this morning this had been completed. About 7.30 a.m. a train left Austell for Atlanta with the dead and injured, arriving here at 8.05. The killed were placed on biers in an undertaking establishment and hundreds of people have crowded its doors all day. Following is the list of the killed: Barnard Payton, attorney, Georgia Pacific, formerly of Charlottesville, Va., but recently of Birmingham, Ala.; Nathan Stanley, Anneston, Ala.; E. Y. Huie, East Point, Ga.; J. W. Pierce, Texas, and a little baby, infant of Jake and Mary Banks, who died in its mother's arms; two little children, one a baby belonging to Mr. Bright; Jake Banks, of Fairburn, Ga.; Mary Banks, wife of Jake Banks; B. Bright, Fairburn. The injured are: John Bryant, Oxford, Ala.; A. B. Cooke, Fairburn, Ga.; W. J. Irwood, Jackson, Ga.; Carrie Bright, wife of B. Bright, Fairburn; E. N. Emerson, Riverside, Ala.; J. H. Sink, Salem, Ala.; C. W. Belton, bound for El Paso, Texas; Mrs. Jane Eliza Brown, going to Cleveland County, Ala.; a colored man, Jack Ryan. Mrs. Bright died this afternoon and Belton is rapidly sinking, as also is Mrs. Brown.

The blame for the accident cannot be yet placed, and an investigation will be necessary to settle it. The East Tennessee conductor says he was on his time and following the schedule, and his directions were in full. The Georgia Pacific conductor says he had no official knowledge of the night passenger train of the East Tennessee and ran out as he had always done.

In the examination, Dr. Roy, surgeon of the Georgia Pacific, said when he arrived on the scene the engine had telescoped the sleeping coach, passing through the entire length of the car, within a few feet of the end, and the water and steam from the boiler gushed through and flooded the whole car. According to his examination not a single one of the dead died from external injuries, but all met death by being scalded and from the inhalation of steam.

More Complications.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—The bill introduced to-day, by Senator Voorhees to refund Internal Revenue taxes in certain cases, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to refund to persons thereto entitled to such amounts as shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to have been paid prior to July 1st, 1883, in excess of the tax paid on the quantity actually withdrawn.

Pleuro-Pneumonia.

LANCASTER, Pa., December 15.—Pleuro-pneumonia has developed among a large herd of cattle near West Willow, this county. Several animals have already died. Dr. Bridge states that a veterinarian visited the herd yesterday, and ordered four killed and the rest quarantined.

Renewing the Bonds.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—The Secretary of the Navy has, at the suggestion of Auditor Shelley, called on all the officers of the navy pay corps whose bonds were executed over five years ago to renew the bonds. About eighty officers are affected by this order.

A Good Object.

PARIS, December 15.—The Chamber of Deputies will be requested by government to vote for a sum to enable Dr. Pasteur to establish a spacious hospital, to be used especially for treatment by his method of innoculation of persons who have been bitten by mad dogs.

Will Retain Peel.

LONDON, December 15.—The government will retain Mr. Peel as Speaker of the House of Commons.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS, made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for you. For sale at A. C. Smith & Co's Drug Store. 5

LOCAL BRIEFS.

"EL MAHDI," the elephantine star of the Kiralfy combination, was shipped west yesterday afternoon—consequently he did not appear last night, and his absence will be again felt this evening.

JAMES LYON, the fellow convicted of petty larceny and disturbing the peace on Monday, and who was remanded to jail to await further developments as to his mental condition, is still in durance vile. It is quite probable that it was merely a case of *delirium tremens*.

THE SILVER REEF Literary Society give a grand ball at the Citizen's Hall on New Year's Eve, the invitations for which have just been turned out of the Job office in THE HERALD Block. The committees include several names of gentlemen who were once residents of Salt Lake.

THE TELEPHONE line running along First South Street, west from this office, is being rebuilt for several blocks. Twenty-four new poles are to be put in. They are perfect beauties, in symmetry, to a lumber man's eye; and were obtained from Spanish Fork Canyon, Utah County. A vast improvement on the crooked and overburdened old ones.

THE YOUNG Ladies Conference will convene next Saturday, the 19th inst., at 10 a.m., in the Assembly Hall. Meetings will be held both morning and afternoon. It is desired that as far as practicable, the young ladies meet together in their respective wards and proceed in a body to the Hall. All interested are cordially invited.

MARY A. FREMS.

Not So.

To the Editor of THE HERALD

Was, or was not, Judge Zane aware that in dismissing the Lewis appeal "without prejudice," and leaving it to the Grand Jury whether or not they would investigate it—he was doing something that did not amount to a straw? If Mr. Lewis *should* be indicted for his offense, could he not claim that he had once been tried and sentenced on that account, and would not his claim amount to a bar against further prosecution for that offense? JUSTICE.

No. We are informed by a prominent lawyer that the appeal which Mr. Lewis took from the justice's court vacated the judgment, and that the sentence there could not be pleaded as a bar to a trial under indictment from the Grand Jury. One of the earliest things B. Y. Hampton should do is to lay the information he has acquired before the Grand Jury; that that body might decide to act on the testimony of the witnesses, "despite my lord Varian."

One for Utah.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—Assistant Postmaster-General Stevenson today appointed three fourth-class Postmasters in California, three in Colorado, five in Nebraska, one in New Mexico, one in Oregon and one in Utah.

Not Slow, Yet Sure.

"It takes time," is the reply of the doctor, when his cough-convulsed patient complains that the medicine prescribed produces no effect. Now the great merit of "Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar" is, that its curative influence is developed immediately after the first or second dose. The progress of the cure is rapid as well as certain. As a remedy for the ailments of the windpipe and lungs, it stands alone and unapproached. Sold by all druggists at 50 cents and $1. Great saving by buying large size. PIKE's Toothache Drops cure in one minute. †

SEND FOR GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP if troubled with an eruption or an abrasion of the skin.

HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER Dye, Black or Brown, 50c. †

For Emigrants.

The general agents have notified me that prepaid emigrant fare will be increased after January 20th, 1886. Those having friends in Europe that they wish to help, will do well to secure their tickets at once. J. A. Peterson, Merchant and Immigration Agent, No. 67E Third South Street. P. O. Box 389, Salt Lake City.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price twenty-five cents per box.

For sale by Z. C. M. I.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER is what you need for Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness, and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bottle. For sale at A. C. Smith & Co's Drug Store. 7

JUST RECEIVED

One Car of the

Finest Apples in the Market,

From Young Orchards.

—ALSO—

SWEET APPLE CIDER

Always on Hand.

Headquarters for

POULTRY & WILD GAME

—AT—

W. L. Price's Poultry House

57 FIRST SOUTH STREET.