LOOK WELL
TO YOUR

Horse's Feet.

The above drawing was made from a cut showing the lamination of iron in the Coil Rolled and Shearing process

This drawing was made from the nail taken from the hoof and coffin bone as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

The Only Hot Forged and Hammer Pointed Horse Shoe Nail in the World that is not cut, clipped, or sheared from the point and will not split in driving, is

THE PUTNAM NAIL.

See that your horse is shod with this nail and avoid all risks.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS IN HORSE NAILS.

Samples sent free by mail, by addressing

Putnam Nail Co.,

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For sale by Z. C. M. I. and its branch stores.

PIONEER

PATENT ROLLER MILL CO.

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

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HIGH PATENT.
BAKER'S No. 1.
SUPERFINE WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR WHEAT.

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12 to 15 Acres of Land in Brighton	500 00
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Car load or less Charcoal.
Car load Cedar Posts.
Car load Rock Salt, in bums.
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Counters, Shelves, Gas Fixtures and Tobacco Cutters.
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Pearson Knitter, best in the world.
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Wells Borer.
House in 11th Ward to dispose of.

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Half Block South of Theatre.
JOHN W. SNELL.

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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of the worst kind and of long standing cases have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address to
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FOR SALE AT L. D. AND A. YOUNG'S Shoe Store. Var Yellow, a French variety of Silk Worm eggs. Price $3.00 per ounce. This specie of worm does excellently in this country. For particulars enquire at 116 Main Street.

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GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed instantly to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. Sold everywhere. Office, 44 Murray St., N. Y.

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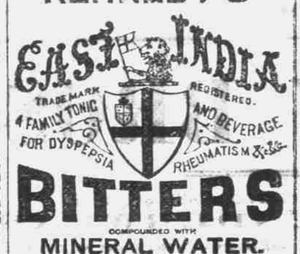

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PROPRIETORS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
OMAHA, NEB.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, GROCERS AND WINE MED'CANTS.

EVENING NEWS.

Thursday June 4, 1885

CORRESPONDENCE.

ON GRAIN SAVING.

Including a Plan as to How it May Be Done.

LEHI, May 25, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

Noticing an article in the NEWS lately from Brother McAllister on Grain Saving, a subject often referred to from pulpit and press—agreeing with the writer when he says "there should be a

UNITED EFFORT

amongst the Saints to retain the surplus grain in our midst, and having had some experience in Utah, in raising grain during the prevalence of both high and low prices, I thought to give you the results of my views on that matter.

I agree that there should be a united effort, and I have two reasons for so agreeing. First: I believe the prophecies to be true that predict famine, wars, and consequent scarcity of grain. Secondly: I believe, and that, too, from past experience, that an individual effort, or even an effort by a number of individuals, will not accomplish the object.

Of this, I propose to produce proofs in this article, as well as to propose a plan for a united effort; for, although we have had advice on the subject, I have not as yet seen any plan proposed.

Advice that a thing is needed, without a plan as to how it may be done, seems to be of but little avail. Yet if we really do believe that

A FAMINE

will come, there can be no subject of so much importance as a plan whereby we may be saved from it. We read the history of Joseph in the Bible, and there we find that after he had told the king of the coming years of plenty and of famine, he proposed a plan by which the available surplus in the years of plenty could be saved for the years of famine; and the practicability of his plan constituted its value.

We will notice his plan, which was to appoint a man, discreet and wise, (and I might add, with faith in the project) to gather up the surplus in times of plenty, and consequent low prices, that it might be available in times of scarcity, and consequent high prices.

The question might be asked, Would it not have been better to have advised every man to save his own grain, and thereby save himself from the necessity of selling all his property, and, finally, himself into slavery, for the means to live? Doubtless it would have been best if it could have been done; but it was not so revealed to Joseph, and we can learn from history and research that human nature and necessities were about the same then as now. And there is no doubt that if such advice had been given and acted upon, we would never have heard of Joseph as a savior of men. Individual effort would doubtless have failed then, as individual effort for many years past has failed with us. And yet it is true that in the past individual effort has relieved us in times of need. But that was when a scarcity did not extend over a single season. It would have utterly failed if scarcity had been longer continued, even for two seasons. Of this I am conversant, as I know and can refer to the men who saved, and circumstances and seasons.

THE KIND OF PLAN NEEDED.

A plan, to be effective, must save sufficient for all. As, if in a town of, say 300 families, like ours, if only 10 families could save, say three years' provisions, when the 290 families had starved, only a week or two, who would or could protect the ten, in the saving of their grain? And if it was divided up, of what avail could so small a proportion be in a long scarcity? It could but put off the evil day for a short time, and from my acquaintance here I am satisfied that not more than ten families can have the most remote prospect of saving even three years' provisions. One of our brethren when speaking in public on the necessity of saving grain (as it had been referred to at the Quarterly Stake Conference), alluded to his own case, and admitted that in the past he had saved no grain, but yet he had hopes in the future. Now let us investigate the case of the brother who spoke thus of himself. He owns one of our best and largest farms. He is one of our best farmers. He has no expensive habits himself, and his family, while not so large as some, cannot be excelled in proper economy; and yet he has saved no grain, even while believing in the principle. Now if that being the case, what hopes are there for the men with smaller and poorer farms, and who are worse farmers, and have larger and more expensive families? Certainly none. And yet the great majority of our people are of that class, more or less.

Again, it is urged that farmers should save grain because it is a time of plenty and low prices; but how can that be possible when it takes double the amount of grain at such a time to purchase any given article? I have seen a time in Utah when a new wagon was bought for 20 bushels of wheat. How many bushels would it take to-day to buy a new wagon?

Others advise: go without, and thus save your grain. That advice will apply to some articles of the superfluity class, but not to all; and, in fact, to very few articles; for the people are not now purchasing superfluities. And if a farmer or his family are in need of shoes in winter, it would take a deal of argument and strong faith in a famine being near at hand to induce him to keep grain he does not need immediately and as a result go without shoes which he does need immediately. Of such a character are the Leeds that draw out the grain at present, and it is just as reasonable to advise the merchant to save all his goods or the shoemaker his shoes, as the farmer to save his grain. He has to depend on the products of his labor for his supplies, and cannot get them without.

Hence, then, a plan to be successful must contemplate

BUYING THE GRAIN OF THE PRODUCER,

and paying him for it at the going rate, so that he can pay his debts and buy his supplies. Again, if the grain is saved at all, it must be bought by capital raised for the purpose. Of course this would not interfere with individual enterprise in the same business, but rather it would encourage and protect it. The plan must also contemplate buying sufficient for all to be fed and saved. If not, it would only put off the evil day for a short time, and create lawlessness and crime. A hungry man knows no law. But if there were sufficient in the country to be had on any terms, even on as hard terms as were required of the Egyptians of old, law and order could be preserved, but not without. For it must be evident that at the least, a great majority must be fed to maintain order and ensure protection to life and property in times of famine.

RELIEF SOCIETIES AS GRAIN-SAVERS.

The Relief Societies are often referred to as grain-savers. Our society have done well. They have built a granary that will hold 1,000 bushels. I understand it to be about half full. If it was full it would bread the present population of the town about 25 days at the average rate of eight bushels per head per year; so that, however good Relief Societies may be as auxiliaries, they would not do for a main dependence in a time of famine unless we could be assured that the twenty-five days would be the last twenty-five of the famine term.

I have before me

STATISTICS OF LEHI,

which I gathered up and compiled with care, and from the proper sources, which I will use as an illustration, assuming that the people of this place are about on a par with our neighbors, not expecting us to be much better, and hoping we are not much worse. I omit the detailed items to save space. Total earnings for 1883, in all crops, stock, etc., $149,114.25, which is an average of $85.60 per head per year, or $1.65 per head per week. From this it can easily be seen that there can be but little surplus, and that in but few hands. This proves that wheat must be bought and paid for in order to be saved. It is true that our people are increasing in wealth and are adding to their property, but that increase is in houses, fields, better stock, etc., and not in surplus earnings in grain-raising.

Of wheat, we raised in 1883, as per report of machines, 18,412 bushels. We used for bread an average of 8 bushels per head—13,600 bushels; for seed, 1,800 bushels; paid for tithing, 1,000 bushels; leaving an apparent surplus of 2,012 bushels. But there really was no surplus, as the scarcity before harvest came around fully proved, and the amount mentioned as surplus must have been fed out, sold off, etc.

If systematic wheat-saving is contemplated, more wheat would need to be raised instead of less. Compulsory saving, or saving because you cannot sell, cannot be relied upon for a time of famine. Experience has proven that people who have a surplus will sell it whenever they can.

As to how much is needed, your article recommends a three years' supply. I believe that to be a suitable quantity, and what we could reasonably save in seven years on

THE PLAN I PROPOSE.

That amount for Lehi means 40,800 bushels. By sowing one-third of all our grain lands with wheat, we can raise a possible surplus of 6,812 bushels, or, say 6,000 bushels per year. A granary to hold that amount of wheat would need to be 40x20x10 feet, and would cost about $1,000. One would be needed for each year's crop for seven years. When all were built and full, one could be emptied each year, and refilled.

The building of the granaries would furnish that amount of work to be done, which could be put in as stock by those who had no grain; and thus they could be making some provision to feed themselves. The taking of that amount of wheat from the market would accomplish the object sought, stiffen the market and help make a better price for all the rest, and thus enable the farmers to supply their wants and pay their debts.

NOW AS TO THE MEANS,

for if we cannot find the means to work with, it is useless to talk about this or any other plan.

We cannot, like, Joseph of old, use the public revenues for that purpose, as our Governor would veto any bill looking to such an end, so we must look to other sources. To me there seems to be three sources of means that could contribute to such an end. First—Our Church revenues; second, our Co-operative Stores; and third, Individual contributions and enterprise from those who are able and willing.

As to the Church revenues, it is not my prerogative to direct how they may be applied, but I may make a suggestion in the matter of

OUR CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

As a general thing the shares in them are owned by our well-to-do citizens; consequently they could best spare, and would be best able to get along without their dividends; and if they were willing could vote to have them or any proportion of them set apart as a grain-purchasing and building fund.

From the best I can learn our co-operative store in Lehi pays in dividends about $5,000 per year. Now if $4,000 of that amount could be voted and used for that purpose, and $2,000 more be added from individual efforts, there would be a fund of $6,000. Take $1,000 for the building and $5,000 would remain, which at 60 cents per bushel would purchase 8,333⅓ bushels of wheat, or more than enough to fill the building.

The advantages to the institutions would be very great. First—That of buying a large proportion of the grain for goods instead of money. Second—The erection of the buildings would necessarily go through them. Third—The prestige it would give them in trade would be both great and valuable.

Past experience has shown us that an average term of seven to ten years will use up all surplus we ever have had, and high prices be the rule.

I append the following as

SOME SIMPLE RULES

which may have the effect of developing something better from some other source.

First—That the shareholders in the various co-operative institutions who are willing, have their dividends (or any portion of them so voted) set apart as a grain-purchasing and building fund.

Second—That shareholders and non-shareholders be allowed to subscribe to said fund cash, grain and a limited amount of labor, or materials to be used in building granaries.

Third—That wheat be bought for cash or merchandise, whenever there are funds on hand, and it can be bought for 60 cents (or any other price agreed on) per bushel.

Fourth—That it be sold for cash or its equivalent, only whenever it will bring $1.25 (or any other price agreed on) per bushel.

Fifth—That wheat be loaned out for bread or seed, at 25 per cent. interest, and with good crop-security.

Sixth—That any person may put in wheat at the current cash price at time of deposit, and draw it out at will, at the selling price then current.

7th.—That the wheat be renewed every 7 years, by sale, exchange, use etc., so as to prevent loss from spoiling, etc.

8th.—That whenever the granaries are full and means remain on hand, more than may be required as a purchasing fund, a pro rata dividend to stockholders be declared.

9th.—That the companies be governed by a president and a board of three directors, who shall be elected for two years, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified.

10th.—That the company meet, at least once per year, to hear the report of grain, cash and other means, or property on hand; fix prices for the ensuing year, and to transact all necessary business.

For us, as Saints to keep referring to probable or possible famine and at the same time to take no effective means to help ourselves by providing against it, I submit, is it not a disgrace to us, as the children of our great grain-saving ancestor—Joseph? And besides it is both useless and cruel. J. W.

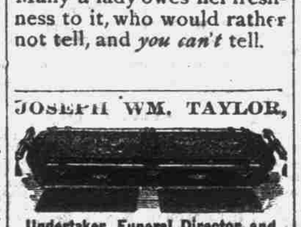
For all bodily ailments, aches and pains, St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain-cure, is unsurpassed, and all for fifty cents.

HAGAN'S

Magnolia Balm

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

JOSEPH WM. TAYLOR,



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A full line of Fine Cloth, Metallic and Redwood Coffins and Caskets. Air-tight Oak Cases and Caskets.

A complete stock of Burial Robes and Undertakers' Goods of every description kept constantly on hand.

Black or White Hearses.

Bodies preserved without ice for any length of time.

Particular attention given to embalming, shipping and care of bodies.

Embalming and shipping a specialty.

Lots and graves furnished in any cemetery in the city.

All orders by telegraph or telephone, day or night, will receive prompt attention.

Prices low and terms reasonable.

Office Never Closed. Telephone No. 36.

23 S. West Temple Street.

DANGEROUS
SUBSTITUTES
FOR
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

Several inferior and dangerous "substitutes" for the genuine "Horsford's Acid Phosphate" are being offered for sale; and we hereby caution the dealers and public against buying or using them, as they will not produce the same effect upon the system as the genuine "Horsford's," and the ingredients in some of them are dangerous to health.

Some of these "substitutes" or imitations are simply Dilute Phosphoric Acid, which interferes with the digestion; while the genuine "Horsford's" not only causes no trouble with the digestive organs, but materially assists in their action.

One preparation that is being offered for sale, by the gallon, contains Meta- or Pyro-Phosphoric Acid, which are declared by the highest authority to be poisonous. The same preparation also contains Chloric Acid, which is a compound of Chlorine. "Horsford's" contains neither of these ingredients.

These "substitutes" are liable to be found at soda fountains, because of their cheapness.

CALL for "HORSFORD'S," and TAKE NO OTHER. NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

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IRON
QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY.
On Every Bottle.
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BITTERS
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 Heartburn and Belching, 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.

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CALCIMINING,
Whitewashing & Plastering

For the convenience of my customers and the public, I have

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FIRST HOUSE WEST OF VALLEY HOUSE,

Where orders can be left and they will receive prompt attention.

FIRST CLASS WORK AND REASONABLE CHARGES.

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COAL from the Wasatch and Crismon Mines, Coalville, Utah,

Price, Delivered.....6.00 per ton
" At yard.....5.50 " "

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Nos. 37 to 41 W. First South Street,
SALT LAKE CITY.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate of David Jeremy, deceased.

Notice of time and place for the hearing of Petition for admission to Probate of Will.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF SAID Court in said matter, notice is hereby given that Friday, the 29th day of May, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the County Court House in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, in the court room of said Court, has been appointed the time and place for the hearing of a petition of Mary Jeremy, praying for the admission to probate of a certain document therewith presented, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of David Jeremy, deceased, when and where all persons interested may appear and oppose the probate of said will, or the granting of letters testamentary to Mary Jeremy, as prayed for in said petition.

Dated at Salt Lake City, May 14, 1885.
JOHN C. CUTLER,
d10t Probate Clerk, Salt Lake Co.

SUPERFINE
WHOLE-WHEAT
FLOUR.

This Flour is made by special process, from the best qualities of Utah Wheat, and contains ALL the nutritive elements Nature has implanted in the grain, producing superfine, healthful, white bread.

Warranted as represented, and Manufactured by
The Pioneer Roller Mills,
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Sold at $2.50 retail, by Z. C. M. I. Grocery Department, Eddington & Sons, 50w 1st South Elias Morris, opposite Z. C. M. I. AND OTHER DEALERS.

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ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, WE THE undersigned, will until further notice, sell school books at the following prices:

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First Reader.....20c. Third Reader.....50c.
Second Reader.....35c. Fourth Reader.....65c.
Fifth Reader.....90c.

RAY'S ARITHMETICS:
Elementary.....35c. Practical.....50c.

SWINTON'S LANGUAGE LESSONS, 45c.

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TRADE
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MARK
BLACK TIPS PROTECTING THE TOES.

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— NEW —
PHOTOGRAPHIC PARLOR,
322 MAIN STREET,
OPPOSITE ST. JAMES HOTEL,
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RETURNED TO THE OLD STAND.
UNITED ORDER MERCHANT TAILORS.

FIRST CLASS SUITS
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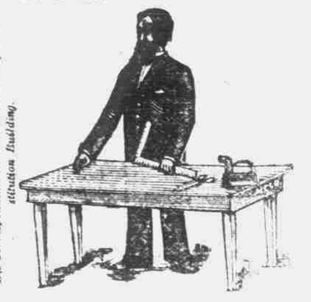
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
All Correspondence to C. O. TAILORS, Constitution Building.



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CHICAGO.
FINEST PAINTS
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COLORS.

RED CROSS COTTAGE COLORS
HANDY PAINTS.
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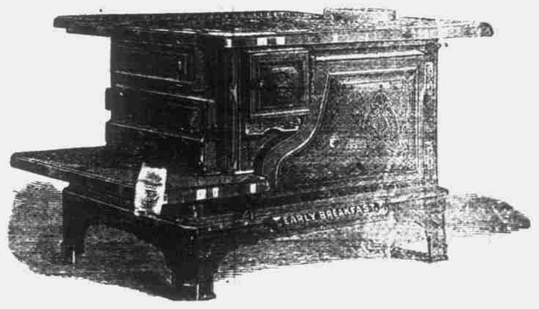

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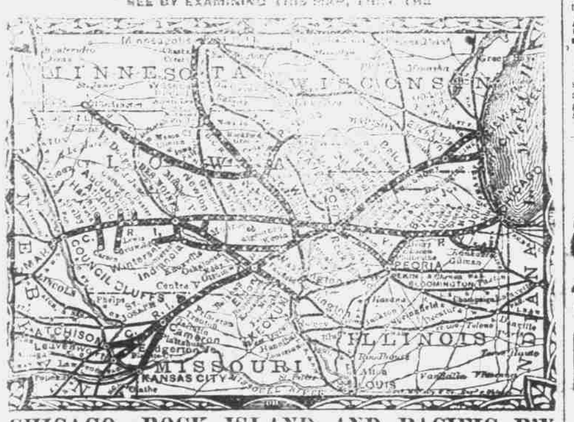
For Sale by Z. C. M. I.,
Sole Agents in Salt Lake City.

1A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE



CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC R'Y

Being the Great Central Line, affords to travelers, by reason of its unrivalled geographical position, the shortest and best route between the East, Northeast and Southeast, and the West, Northwest and Southwest.

It is literally and strictly true, that its connections are all of the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

By its main line and branches it reaches Chicago, Joliet, Peoria, Ottawa, La Salle, Geneseo, Moline and Rock Island, in Illinois; Davenport, Muscatine, Washington, Keokuk, Knoxville, Oskaloosa, Fairfield, Des Moines, West Liberty, Iowa City, Atlantic Avoca, Audubon, Harlan, Guthrie Center and Council Bluffs, in Iowa; Gallatin, Trenton, Cameron and Kaveas City, in Missouri, and Leavenworth and Atchison in Kansas, and the hundreds of cities, villages and towns intermediate. The

"GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE,"

As it is familiarly called, offers to travelers all the advantages and comforts incident to a smooth track, safe bridges, Union Depots at all connecting points, Fast Express Trains, composed of COMMODIOUS, WELL VENTILATED, WELL HEATED, FINELY UPHOLSTERED and ELEGANT DAY COACHES; a line of the MOST MAGNIFICENT HORTON RECLINING CHAIR CARS ever built; PULLMAN'S latest designed and handsomest PALACE SLEEPING CARS, and DINING CARS, that are acknowledged by press and people to be the FINEST RUN UPON ANY ROAD IN THE COUNTRY, and in which superior meals are served to travelers at the low rate of SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH.

THREE TRAINS each way between CHICAGO and the MISSOURI RIVER.

TWO TRAINS each way between CHICAGO and MINNEAPOLIS and ST. PAUL via the famous

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January 1882, a new line will be opened, via Seneca and Kankakee, between Newport News, Richmond, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and La Fayette, and Council Bluffs, St. Paul, Minneapolis and intermediate points.

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☞ For more detailed information see Maps and Folders, which may be obtained, as well as Tickets, at all principal Ticket offices in the United States and Canada, or of

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PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE SALT LAKE DAILY, AS FOLLOWS:

Going North.		Going South.	
Atlantic Express at	8.00 a.m.	Milford Express at	7.20 a.m.

☞ Passenger Trains Arrive in Salt Lake, daily as follows:

From North.		From South.	
Pacific Express at	7.51 p.m.	Milford Express at	6.40 p.m.

FRANCIS COPE, JOHN SHARP,