DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. VIII. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 9, 1875. NO. 271.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE KIND OF

BOOTS & SHOES

EVERYBODY SHOULD WEAR

Are the Handsome, Durable, easy-fitting and Reasonable-priced articles made by the Workingmen's Co-operative Associa'n, at the Town Clock Store, 87 Main Street.

REPAIRING DONE.

Leather, Findings and Kit at Moderate Rates.

S. P. CROMPTON, Supt.

J. L. RAWLINS.

SHEEKS & RAWLINS,

Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law.

Fifth door east of Deseret National Bank, 143 South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah. d230

A. MINER,

Attorney and Counselor.

Office of the Real Estate Agency of Salt Lake City,

EAST TEMPLE STREET. d261 tf

STOVES AND TINWARE!

W. HARRISON desires to inform his friends and the Public, that he has OPENED his NEW and COMMODIOUS STORE, next door south of Constitution Buildings, MAIN STREET, where he Manufactures All Kinds of

Tin, Zinc,

SHEET-IRON & COPPER WARE.

And keeps a Large Variety of the Best and most approved

STOVES!

Self-Labeling Fruit Cans

FOR SALE.

1 quart, - - - $1.20 per doz.
2 quarts, - - - 1.65 " "

They are home manufacture; go and see us are quiet a novelty. d270

ZION'S

SAVINGS BANK

AND

TRUST CO.

East Temple St., Salt Lake City, UTAH.

OPEN FOR THE TRANSACTION OF business from

9 a.m. to 4 p.m., Daily,

And, in addition, on

SATURDAYS,

From 6 to 9 p.m.

Deposits will be received from ONE DOLLAR and upwards.

Interest at the rate of TEN PER CENT. per annum, allowed on the 1st day of January and July.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT:
GEORGE A. SMITH.

Vice-Presidents:
LORENZO H. WELLS, WILFORD WOODRUFF,
ROBERT Q. CANNON, JOSEPH F. SMITH.

Directors:
GEORGE A. SMITH, H. B. CLAWSON,
LORENZO H. WELLS, JOS. A. YOUNG,
WILFORD WOODRUFF, T. G. WEBBER,
ROBERT Q. CANNON, THOS. WILLIAMS,
BRIGHAM W. YOUNG, LEORAND YOUNG,
GEORGE SMITH, JOHN T. CAINE,
DAVID McKENZIE.

Secretary:
T. G. WEBBER.

Treasurer:
H. B. CLAWSON.

Cashier:
P. A. SCHETTLER.

Assistant Cashiers:
WM. CALDER, R. H. SCHETTLER

O. L. ELIASON,

Practical Watch & Clock Maker

JEWELER, ETC.,

BEGS to inform his friends that he has REMOVED to

2d South Street,

OPPOSITE WALKER BRO'S BANK. d209

TO

Lovers of Good Tea.

TRY

"Davis' Mixture."

"Davis' Mixture."

"Davis' Mixture."

"Davis' Mixture."

"Davis' Mixture."

"The cup that cheers but not inebriates."

Try it once—you will always want it again.

G. W. DAVIS.

WASHINGTON HOUSE!

THIRD SOUTH STREET,

Between Main Street and State Road,

Salt Lake City,

Renovated and Refitted, is opened as a

Select Boarding & Lodging House.

Meals, 25c.; Beds, 25c.; Rooms, 50c.

Special Rates for Families and Weekly Boarders.

A Quiet Place for Quiet People.

d150 J. M. WHEELER, Lessee.

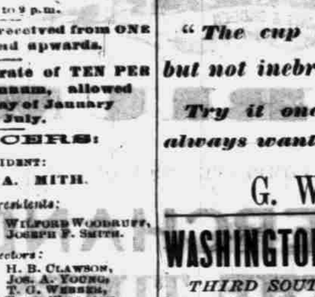
CINCINNATI TRADE.

Grand Medal of Merit.

VIENNA WORLD'S FAIR. 1873.

AWARDED TO THE

FOR COAL AND WOOD



TRADE MARK.

The best Bituminous Coal Cooking Stove in the World!

THE MONITOR has gained a far-famed reputation. No higher encomium can be bestowed upon a Cooking Stove than to say that every house-wife who uses it speaks in praise and recommends it to her neighbors and friends, for economy, cleanliness, reliability in all its operations.

47,864 MONITORS NOW IN USE.

All our Stoves are kept for Sale by Z. C. M. I. and all its Branch Stores; also by all the Co-operative Stores in the Territory

MANUFACTURED BY

Wm. RESOR & Co., Cincinnati, O.

ALWAYS ASK FOR ESTERBROOK'S Steel Pens. For Sale by all Stationers.

WORKS, CAMDEN, N.J. NEW-YORK OFFICE, 26 JOHN ST.

ESTABLISHED AND PRICES REDUCED.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Keep Them Before them Public.

Carl C. Asmussen
Sells watches, clocks, and jewelry.

F. Auerbach & Bro.
Sell dry goods, fancy goods, millinery, clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, notions, etc.

Joe. Barker
Sharpens saws, repairs stoves, and does all cutlery, lock and gunsmith work.

Calder & Careless
Sell Mason & Hamlin and other organs, pianos, fancy goods, holiday presents, and all kinds of musical instruments and merchandise, and take second-hand pianos and organs in exchange.

Dr. A. W. Calder
Practises in dentistry.

Davis, Howe & Co.
Do all kinds of milling and mining machinery work, wrought and cast iron work, and iron and brass work of all descriptions.

George W. Davis
Sells choice teas, coffees, family groceries and provisions, and buys dried fruits and grain of all kinds.

Day & Co.
Sell, wholesale and retail, hats, boots, shoes, dry goods, groceries, hardware, glass and queensware, and pay cash for eggs, butter and grain.

Daynes & Son
Sell New American sewing machines, Estey and several other kinds of organs, pianos and all sorts of musical instruments and merchandise, and take second handorgans in exchange.

Deseret National Bank
Does various banking business and receives savings on interest.

Dinwoodey
Sells the very best live geese feathers, walnut lumber and baby wagons.

Empire Lime Kiln,
Geo. R. Jones, makes and sells the best kinds of lime.

R. N. Russell
Sells fine and coarse salt, dairy salt, table salt, milling salt, and salt of all kinds.

Gilmer & Salisbury
Will carry you wherever their stage lines run.

L. Goldberg & Co.
Sell own manufactured clothing and gents' furnishings.

Dr. W. H. Groves
Does all sorts of Dentist work.

W. Harrison
Manufactures tin, zinc, sheet-iron and copper ware, and sells stoves, self-labeling fruit cans and tinware, etc., generally.

John R. Haslam
Wants to buy 100,000 pounds of wool.

Frederick Heime
Keeps the Bavarian Beer Gardens, and sells beer, lunches, ice cream, cakes, and summer drinks.

A. Hopper
Does wagon and carriage making and repairing, blacksmithing, etc.

Ireland & Watson
Sell china, crockery, glass and bar ware, lamps, lamp trimmings, chimneys, coal oil, petroleum, fluids, etc., wholesale or retail.

Wm. Jennings, Sons & Sadler
Sell, wholesale and retail, staple and fancy dry goods, ladies' underwear, men's furnishing goods, ladies', misses' and children's shoes, notions and dry goods, groceries and merchandise generally.

N. J. Lang
Furnishes Molasses Barrels, Washtubs, Oak Kegs of all sizes, and all kinds of Cooper ware.

Latimer, Taylor & Co.
Sells lumber, shingles, sash, doors, mouldings, frames, and everything in the building line.

Liddell & Brown
Sell Aberdeen Fresh Herrings, Dundee Marmalade, Finnan Haddies, Yarmouth Bloaters, Edingburgh Oatmeal, Oatmeal Grits, Leith Lime Juice, etc.

James McGhie
Sells all kinds of Wasatch woolen mills home-made cloth, and buys wool.

Archie McGown
Manages the sale of Wheeler & Wilson Sewing machines.

A. Miner
Does business as attorney and counse.or-at-law.

Mitchell & James
Do anything in the tin, sheet iron and copper-smith line, also in the gasfitting line.

Morris & Evans
Deal in mantels and grates and fine stone-work.

Morton & Tufts
Sell wines and liquors, wholesale and retail.

Dr. Samuel E. Newton
Cures the sick on the botanical system.

Thomas Oakey
Does all kinds of planing and sawing, makes doors, sash-frames and packing, boxes, also does wood-turning, etc.

O'Neil & Co.
Do all kinds of wagon and carriage work-blacksmithing, carriage painting and trimming, horseshoing, etc.

H. E. Phelps
Sells blankets, clothing, boots and shoes, hats, table linen, furs, gloves, jewelry, spectacles, pocket-books, etc.

The Provo Co-operative Company
Taylor & Cutler, agents for this city) make and sell business and other suits of Provo cloth.

Reedall & Darling
(Utah Steam Cracker Factory) Make and sell a first-class article of crackers.

Reid & Kinsey
Sell coal oil, lamp and lamp goods, wholesale and retail.

H. Riser
Repairs watches and clocks.

Wm. Salmon
Sells and delivers the Robinson Weber coal.

C. R. Savage
Takes copies, enlarges and sells photographic portraits and views, sells frames and mouldings, chromos, engravings, art materials, photographers' supplies, and keeps a fine art gallery.

P. Shwartz
Deals in dress goods, shawls and staple and fancy dry goods.

Howard Sebree
Sells the Bain Wagon, Wood Mower and Reaper, Paddock Sulky Rake, Concord buggies and carriages, plows, harrows, cultivators, wagon timber, etc.

Sierrra Nevada Lumber Association,
Sells sash, mouldings, shingles, doors, blinds, lath, wood pumps and water pipes cheap, at wholesale and retail.

Taylor & Cutler
Sell dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, hats, and family groceries very low low;they also are agents for the Domestic Sewing Machine.

S. F. Teasdel
Sells family groceries, parasols, summer prints, dress goods, gents' clothing, boots and shoes, ladies shoes, children's sh es, and dry goods and merchandise generally.

J. B. Thompson
Practices as physician and surgeon.

James Townsend
Keeps the Townsend House.

The Utah Forwarding Company
Forward goods to all points in Utah and Southern Nevada; handle,sample, and ship ore and bullion as a specialty, and make cash advances on unperishable articles.

H. H. Wadman, M. D.,
Practices medicine.

Walker Brothers
Sell dry goods, clothing, hats, dress goods, ribbons, hosiery, carpets and general merchandise of all descriptions.

Washington House,
J. M. Wheeler, lessee, is a select boarding and lodging house, providing meals, beds and rooms, singly or by the week.

The Warm Spring Baths,
Private and plunge, for ladies and gentlemen, are open at all seasons.

The Workingmen's Co-operative Association
Make, sell and repair superior boots and shoes, etc., buy hides, and sell leather and findings.

Z. C. M. I.
Sells groceries, provisions, boots and shoes, leather and shoe findings, wagons and farming machines and implements, dry goods and clothing, stoves and ironware, glass and crockery, and all kinds of general merchandise at wholesale and retail, also buys hides and pelts.

Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Company
Does a general banking business, and receives deposits in sums as low as one dollar.

By Telegraph.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

Last Night's Dispatches.

EASTERN.

Meeting of Trustees.

NEW YORK, 8.—The board of trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund continued the session today, the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop presiding. The treasurer's report having been duly audited was accepted. Wm. M. Evarts offered a series of resolutions expressive of the esteem of the members for their late associate, ex-Governor Grahaun, of North Carolina, and their sincere regret at his loss. It was resolved to hold the next annual meetiug of the board at White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, on the 1st Wednesday in August, 1876. Adjourned.

Mr. Schurz' Reply to Mr. Phillips.

ST. LOUIS, 8.—The following is the reply of General Carl Schurz to the letter of Wendell Phillips, recently published in the New York *Herald*—

"ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8th.

"*To the Editor of the Cincinnati Commercial:*

"Dear Sir—Last night I returned from Ohio, and found your dispatch, intimating a desire that I should promptly reply to the letter of Mr. Phillips, published in the New York *Herald*, of October 6th. I have just read that letter, and consider it scarcely necessary that I should answer it; still, if you desire it, I will devote a few hours to the task. Mr. Phillips is known as an elegant writer, but the tone of his letter is so flippantly offensive, small and supercilious in a personal attack, that I should have been inclined to consider it a hoax had I not found in it a fair collection of misapprehensions of the principle and facts distinguishing all of Mr. Phillips' productions on the subject of finance.

"I will take, seriatim, the four points of my speech which Mr. Phillips attempts to disprove. I quote the following passage from Gov. Allen's speech—'Mark these men, naming his opponents, who go about and cry, "There is too much money in this country." I wish to God we could find some of it. They say it is in the banks. Is it? It might just as well, for the purposes of money and currency, be in the bottom of the Pacific ocean, for if it is not in circulation it is no more money than so many corn stalks would be. To be money it must circulate as a medium for carrying on the exchanges of the country. Then I proceed by quoting the fact that an overwhelming majority of the business transactions of the country are affected by the transfer of bank accounts, through checks, note and bills of exchange; that, in fact, the circulation of money takes place mostly through the banks.'

"To show the brilliant nonsense of Governor Allen's statement, Mr. Phillips tells us that he and Governor Allen were aware of these facts. If they were, could they still be guilty of so glaring an absurdity as to say that money in a bank might just as well, for the purposes of money and currency, be in the bottom of the Pacific Ocean, being not in circulation at all? Although I have never been an admirer of Mr. Phillip's financial theories, yet I always considered him far less foolish than Governor Allen, but if he insists on stepping down to Governor Allen's level, be it so. But there is something still more curious. Mr. Phillips says that the very fact that so large a proportion of the business transactions of the country are effected by means of checks, notes, and bills, through the banks, is the cornerstone of their grave charges against our present system of finance. He argues that as checks, notes, and bills of exchange are so performing the functions of currency, the banks are able, at will, to inflate or contract the currency, and he and his friends to mean to break this aristocracy of money manufacture by introducing their system of greenback and incontrovertible bonds, which he says will leave this power of inflation and contraction in the hands of the whole mass of business men.

"There is so monstrous an accumulation of absurdities in this proposition, that I scarcely know where to begin and where to end dissecting them. Who is it that draws checks and makes notes and bills of exchange? Who creates that kind of currency which consists in checks, notes and bills, and who causes that contraction and inflation of which Mr. P. speaks? It is not done by the banks, but it is done by that same whole mass of business men to whom Mr. P. speaks of giving that power, as if they were now deprived of it. If the business men did not do it under our present system it would not be done at all. If he does not know this, the smallest clerk in a dry goods shop can give him some useful information on the subject. Can he be in earnest when he gives us to understand that he and his party want to dissolve this system? Does he really mean anything when he says we mean to have more greenbacks and less notes? Is he so utterly ignorant as not to know that a check, note and bill of exchange, as they pass through the banks, constitue the very agency which, by the almost infinitely increasing efficiency of greenbacks or any other part of the currency, enable that currency to satisfy the requirements of business men, and that without this agency an immense number and variety of our business transactions could not be carried on at all? He wants to put in the place of the medium of effecting such gigantic transactions, this system of greenbacks and inconvertible bonds, without these faculties which the germs of modern civilization has developed, and reduce the immeasurable compass and endless variety of our business transactions to the actual handing over, from hand to hand, of greenbacks. What is this but a return to the clumsy methods of barbarism? Or does he want to facilitate the business transactions with a system of inconvertible bonds? If so, how?

"As I understood the system, the inter-convertible bonds are to be given by the government to those who deposit currency in the treasury, and are to be exchanged for currency at the option of the holder. Now, is the government to discount notes and sell bills of exchange, and accommodate private business with time loans? Is that possible? This system of greenbacks and inconvertible bonds, even if we multiplied our greenbacks ever so much, would produce so serious a contraction as to bring the business of the country to an almost absolute standstill. He says—'Suppose we double the real currency,' meaning the greenbacks. Well, that of itself necessarily increases prices, and especially the price of gold? And then, he proceeds to quote Mr. Carey, to show that during the war the premium on gold went up or down, irrespective of the quantity of currency issued during the war. He seems to ignore the first principles governing the value of an irredeemable paper currency, consisting of government promises to pay, that the value can be affected by two things—the credit of the government issuing it and the relation which the volume of the currency bears to the requirements of business of the country. What is it that the credit of the government depends on? It is honest intention to redeem its pledge, and its present or prospective ability to do so. As to the latter, the vicissitudes of war produced from time to time a serious doubt. Every battle lost and every period of discouragement raised the premium on gold, and every battle won lowered it, until finally the surrender of Lee and the end of the war brought it down at tremendous bounds, although the quantity of the currency in circulation had not been diminished.

"France had an irredeemable money, which became so plenty that a bushel of it would not buy a potato. Russia and Austria both had an experience with irredeemable paper, demonstrating the same principles which I argued in my speech, that the emission of large quantities of irredeemable paper money will promote extravagance and corruption. My historical reading, as well as my own observations of things in this country, has convinced me of this fact, and as far as I know, it is admitted by almost all respectable authorities on this subject. He says that without irredeemable money, England could not have conquered Napoleon, that paper notes fought the battle of Waterloo, and that our late war tells the same story. He is undoubtedly a splendid declaimer, but finance does not seem to be his strong point. The question is not whether irredeemable money has been used to advantage in times of public emergencies, when other resources were exhausted; nor whether it fought the battle of Waterloo or of Gettysburg. The question is, whether an emission of quantities of irredeemable paper currency will promote extravagance and corruption. By looking into the suspension period in England, he will find that irredemable paper may have fought the battle of Waterloo, but that this feat did not prevent it promoting extravagance and corruption at home; and unless he ignores what everybody knows, he surely will not deny that this country tells the same story. He might also study the history of Russia with profit. Still less will he be able to deny that extravagance, profligacy and corruption, in an extraordinary degree, will result from a policy such as I discussed. It is the policy of spending money for the very sake of getting rid of it. Mr. P. uses one illustration as to what was the cause of the business collapse in Germany. It was not the want of money, for after the French war an abundance of it floated into the country. The cause of the collapse was over-production, over-trading, over-speculation, and over-straining of the credit system, which is always to be expected by an over-abundance of money, not the product of labor and industry; and the business stringency and prostration there now are the result of the sweeping change in the monetary system of the country. As soon as the war bills were paid, France began a sharp contraction of her irredeemable currency, with a set purpose, as quickly as possible, to return to the same system of specie payments, which Mr. P. wants to run away from; and under that contraction a strong effort by the people to repair their disasters by frugal and well-directed industry.

"Finally Mr. P. attacks my assertion that no other system than specie payments will remove current values from the arbitrary power of government; no other can give to current values that stability without which no safe business calculation can be made; no other can restore that confidence which is the first prerequisite of a new period of prosperity. Mr. P., with an air of triumph, points to the panics which, from time to time, have occurred in specie paying countries, to show that confidence does not necessarily and always accompany the specie system. The confidence which we need to induce the capitalist to trust his money into the hands of enterprise will not grow up again as long as the volume of the currency the country is to have is at the arbitrary mercy of Congress, whose resolutions may at any time change all the current values in the country, thus crossing the most sensible business calculation and baffling the acutest foresight. Confidence will not return as long as the prospect that the wild schemes of the demagogues and visionaries may obtain control of our national finances hangs over the business world like a threatening storm cloud. I demonstrated, by the history of trade in this country in 1837 and in 1857, that business did not revive and prosperity recover until, by the elimination of the element of fluctuation and uncertainty, consisting in an unsafe currency, by the restoration of a sound money system, based on specie basis, it was made to fill firm ground again.

"The panics which have occurred in specie paying times form a favorite argument of the inflationists. I know as well as others that they return at almost regular intervals, and that no monetary system has been invented to prevent them. But when, from their periodical recurrence, the inference is drawn that a specie system is worth nothing, it is as wise as to say that good health is worth nothing because it is sometimes interrupted by sickness. There is one passage of value in Mr. Phillip's letter, to which I subscribe with all my heart. He says that when, instead of this hair splitting of old theories, practical statesmanship uses the wisdom of experience, learns from our own war policy, profits by the glorious example France sets us, and by using all modern expedients as she did, turns disaster into opportunity for setting the hand spindle, steam engine and rail all at work, pouring content and plenty through all our channels, it disdains, as France did, to yield to unmanly fear, and shriek 'Wolf, wolf,' from the watch tower, but with cries of victory and forward march from the head of the ranks, pours confidence into every heart, and makes success, we prophesy that the French people, instead of crying for more money in the shape of dishonest promises to pay, devote themselves to the producing of real values by steady work and frugal industry. Thus they have entered on a new period of prosperity under that very policy of contraction which fills Mr. P. with so much horror. If he wants the United States to follow the example of France, I say amen. It is to be feared, however, that he has given good advice rather by ignorance than by design. How mischievous such teachings are appears from the fact that so many laboring men have been seduced into the support of an inflation policy which their own good sense should have shown them to be specially invented to oppress the laboring man himself, by robbing him of the fruit of his labor and the value of his savings by currency depreciation; and all this for the benefit of the gambler and speculator. But if still greater mischief may be done by this reckless agitation of such doctrines, they would have to shut up their shops and try to escape from this grand bedlam and look for some other place where people are still so old fashioned as to believe two and two are four.

"Yours truly,
"C. SCHURZ."

More Spirit Thieves.

WASHINGTON, 8.—The Treasury Department was officially advised to-day, that parties in Cochrane's distillery, one of the largest in Chicago, were last night caught in the act of withdrawing spirits unlawfully from the cistern room.

Suit Commenced.

The District Attorney, to-day, entered a suit in the District Court, in the name of the United States, against G. W. Bullock, for $16,000, a balance due from the special settlement of his accounts as chief disbursing officer for the Freeman's bureau.

Attempted Incendiarism.

POTTSVILLE, 8.—An attempt was made this morning to burn the William Penn colliery, at Shenandoah.

Meeting of Woman Suffragists.

BOSTON, 8.—There was quite a large attendance at the meeting of the woman suffragists, held here this p. m., to consider what, if any, action should be taken at the approaching election; the Rev. James Freeman Clark presided. The committee on resolutions reported a set, the first of which opposes Governor Gaston; the second deems it inexpedient to make separate nominations, and negatively endorses Rice.

CANADA.

Schooner Stranded.

POINT BURWELL, Ont., 8.—The schooner *Grace Sherwood*, wheat laden, came ashore here to-day.

TO RENT.—A 5 roomed house good location, rent reasonable. Enquire at this office.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE.

REMOVED

One Door East, No. 43, 1st South St.

MORTON & TUFTS

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

LIQUOR DEALERS,

SALT LAKE CITY.

THE PROVO CO-OPERATIVE

Still keep on hand, at

TAYLOR & CUTLER'S,

An assortment of FIRST-CLASS

BUSINESS SUITS,

Manufactured from the Newest Patterns of the Provo Cloth, with the best of Workmanship.

DO CALL AND SEE THEM.

P. S.—Cloth Scrip will be taken in part payment. d233

DR. A. W. CALDER,

DENTIST,

A few doors north of Walker House

TESTIMONIAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, July, 1870.

We, the undersigned, take great pleasure in recommending Dr. A. W. CALDER to all those who may need the services of a Dentist, as a thoroughly competent and skillful operator, and one in whom we have implicit confidence both as a Dentist and a gentleman.

Dr. H. AUSTIN, Dentist, 634 Washington Street.
Drs. ROBERTS & FREELAND, Dentists, 142½ Fourth Street.
R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists, S. E. corner Sansome and Pine streets. d162

COOPER SHOP.

THE Undersigned wishes to inform the Public that he is prepared to furnish all kinds of Cooperware on Short Notice.

Molasses Barrels, Wash Tubs, and Oak Kegs of all sizes.

All kinds of Grain taken in Exchange.

Place of business, two blocks south of the Theatre, on State Road.

248 1m N. J. LANG.

ANOTHER STRIKE!

A. HOPPER

Has Commenced Striking in his Old Shops, known as the

RAILROAD SHOPS,

SECOND SOUTH STREET,

Where he will be pleased to see his old Friends and Patrons and their Cash.

The Business will be carried on in All Its Branches, and none but Competent Men employed. d213

H. H. WADMAN, M. D.,

Can be Consulted at all hours.

OFFICE, at the residence of RICHARD MATTHEWS, North Temple, between West and First West Streets., 17th Ward, Salt Lake City.

Or by letter, Lock Box 1126. d176

EMPIRE LIME KILNS!

I am now prepared to fill any amount of orders with the

BEST LIME IN THE MARKET

Good for every purpose, to any part of Salt Lake City, for

30 cts. per Bushel

By the load for cash, and also very cheap at my kilns. Bring your cash and teams and see what I will do, or leave your orders at my depot, Market Square.

d138 GEO. R. JONES

HOME MANUFACTURE.

Wasatch Woolen Mills.

I am continuing to purchase and paying the

HIGHEST PRICE FOR WOOL.

And for the better accommodation of my customers, I have opened an office opposite the north side of the Townsend House, Salt Lake City, where I will try and keep on hand Doeskins, Jeans; Flannels, Blankets, Repellants, Tweeds, Meltons, Linseys, Sheeting, Batting, Single Double and Triple Yarns.

Parties having WOOL to sell will do well to call and examine our CLOTH and PRICES.

Samples mailed on application. Wool Sacks furnished.

d251 tf JAMES McGHIE, Lessee.

UNITED

ORDER OF TAILORS,

OLD CONSTITUTION BUILDINGS

THAT'S WHERE YOU CAN

GET HOME MADE CLOTH SUITS

READY MADE

OR TO ORDER,

OR FROM THE

Best Imported Materials,

AT FAIR PRICES.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

F. COSS, Supt.

d257

O'NEIL & CO.,

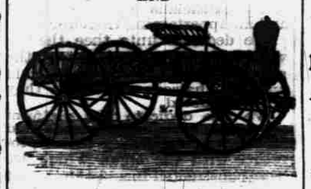
PROPRIETORS

Salt Lake Shops.

ONE BLOCK WEST OF WALKER BROS.,

BLACKSMITHING

AND



Wagon Work

OF ALL KINDS.

Carriage Painting

And TRIMMING Neatly and Promptly Done.

Horse-Shoeing a Specialty.

Appleton, Noyes, & Co.

525 Main St., & 110 Washington Ave. ST. LOUIS, MO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS & SHOES

Manufacturers of the celebrated

ST LOUIS CUSTOM MADE BOOTS.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

THE

DESERET NATIONAL BANK

Of Salt Lake City, Utah.

Paid up Capital, - - - $200,000
Authorized Capital, - $1,000,000

WM. H. HOOPER, President,
H. S. ELDREDGE, Vice-Prest.,
BRIGHAM YOUNG,
WM. JENNINGS,
JOHN SHARP,
FERAMORZ LITTLE,
L. S. HILLS, Cashier. } Directors.

Deals in Exchange, Coin, Gold Dust, College Scrip, etc.

Collections made and promptly remitted.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE FOR SALE.

Interest paid on Savings' Deposits. d267 tf

TOWNSEND HOUSE,

SALT LAKE CITY.

James Townsend, - Proprietor. d181

T. W. IRELAND. C. W. WATSON.

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