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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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POLISHED OR BLUED,
Will hold a shoe as Longer than any other. We guarantee our Nails to be Equal in Quality and Durability to any made.
Made from the Best Norway Iron, Finished Already to drive, by the
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For Sale by Z. C. M. I. and its Branch Stores. 4108 1y

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169 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ills.
MANUFACTURERS OF
MOLDINGS, FRAMES, POLE CORNICES AND MIRRORS,
And Jobbers of PICTURES, Etc.
Our goods are kept at Saraco's Art Bazaar and by leading Furniture dealers throughout the Territory. d&s alt

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POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders.
Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, New York.

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SIX-CORD
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BRINCKERHOFF, TURNER & CO.,
109 Duane St., New York.
Manufacturers of and Dealers in COTTON SAIL DUCK, "Woodberry," Drab Mills "DOLPHINS" and other favorite brands, all numbers—Hard, Medium and Soft.
DUCK FOR OVERALLS, BLUE, BROWN, DRAB THE CAR
COTTON CANVASS of all numbers—14 to 120 inches wide, for Deck, Car, Trunk and Wagon Covering, Awnings, Aprons and for other purposes, constantly in store and made to order.
Agents for U. S. Bunting Co., "Standard" and "Eagle," by the Case or less quantity
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Office, 63, Pine St., New York.
Constantly on hand a complete stock of this well known and justly celebrated
GUNPOWDER!
Blasting, Kentucky Rifle, Fair Lawn, Duck, Electric Fuse.
For sale at wholesale and retail by all the leading Stores in the Territory, and at wholesale only by J. W. Sanders & Co., Agents, Salt Lake City.

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BAKER'S
Breakfast Cocoa.
Warranted absolutely pure Cocoa, from which the excess of oil has been removed. It is a delicious drink, nourishing and strengthening; easily digested, admirably adapted for invalids as well as persons in health. Sold by Grocers everywhere.
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Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye for FAMILY SOAP MAKING. Directions accompany each can for making Hard, Soft, and Toilet Soaps quickly. It is full weight, and strength guaranteed. Ask your grocer for SAPONIFIER, and take no other.
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Co-operative Stores and other dealers would do well to patronize these goods and introduce them to their customers. d

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XLIX CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Discussing the Surplus Resolution.

WASHINGTON, 29.—The Chair presented the proclamation of the Governor of Utah relative to the violation of the marriage laws in that Territory. Referred to the committee on Territories.

Hoar asked leave to report from the committee on library a preamble and resolution for the appointment of a committee of five senators (the presiding officer to be one) to consider, formulate and report at the next session of Congress, a plan for properly celebrating, at the capital of the Republic, the centennial anniversary (in 1889) of the adoption of the Constitution and the 400th anniversary (in 1892) of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, two historical events fraught with great patriotic interest.

Hale objected and the resolution went over till to-morrow.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the House joint resolution to apply the surplus in the Treasury to the payment of the public debt, Mr. Blair giving notice that at the proper opportunity he would call up the vetoed pension bills according to their order on the calendar.

Allison (who had reported back the resolution from the committee on finance) opened the debate. He asserted his belief that by the Statutes of 1873 and 1882 there had been a devotion or dedication of $100,000,000 to be held in the Treasury for the purpose of maintaining at par in coin all the paper money issued by the Government. The House joint resolution (known as the Morrison resolution) proposed in absolute terms to set apart, dedicate and devote $100,000,000 for the specific purpose of redeeming United States notes and for no other purpose whatever. If that joint resolution should pass without the dotting of an i or the crossing of a t it would stand in the pathway of the Secretary of the Treasury in managing current business. If the Secretary should undertake to use any portion of that $100,000,000 for current obligations he would violate the distinct and clear provision of the law. Therefore it was that the committee on finance had thought it wise to reserve a further working fund of $20,000,000.

Having referred to a speech delivered by Senator Beck last December, which exposed he said the shame of the democratic policy, he was asked by McPherson to state what he meant by the remark, and he explained his meaning to be this: That the democratic administration had come into power by criticising adversely the financial policy of its predecessors and saying that more money was held in the Treasury than was necessary to carry on the ordinary operations of the government and to maintain paper money at par; that from the 4th of March till the 29th of December the democratic administration had reversed the policy of the republican administration, and instead of paying the surplus on the public debt, had accumulated more than $60,000,000 in the Treasury over and above the proper reserve, and that it was only the speech of the Senator from Kentucky that put a stop to that policy and caused the first call for ten millions to be issued. The House resolution, he said, utterly and absolutely condemned the financial policy of the administration. The Senate committee on finance had mollified and sugar-coated in some respects this condemnation, still it also proposed to condemn the policy. It would stand condemned before the country whether the resolution should be amended or not.

The consideration of the surplus resolution was resumed and Beck proceeded to address the Senate. The Senators on either side, he said, and the administration might as well dismiss all apprehensions relative to the motives and purposes of the House of Representatives in the passage of the joint resolution, and might as well assume the House of Representatives, constituted as it was in friendly accord with the executive branch of the government, has not undertaken by a resolution either to censure, condemn or embarrass the executive branch of the government. It was fair to say that the House believed that it was conducing to the public welfare and not bringing any embarrassment on the administration. He did not see any purpose in the Senate amendments which did not make any practical change in the resolution, except the purpose to say to the country that the Democratic House of Representatives was not to be trusted, and the republicans in the Senate had to amend and change it in order to take away what was vicious in the resolution. Not believing that there was any vice in it, but believing that under existing circumstances the resolution was just and fair to the administration he should vote for it just as it came from the House. Beck declared that the joint resolution, so far from being a reflection on the administration or an embarrassment to the Treasury department, was the very thing a wise administration would want, because it turned the responsibility upon Congress, whose agent the Secretary of the Treasury was.

Vest addressed the Senate in favor of the joint resolution as it came from the House. He said the fight was one between gold and silver, between gold and greenbacks, between the men who wanted to make money dear, and scarce and high, and the men who borrowed money, and unless the trouble was terminated on equitable and fair grounds, it would result in a struggle between the East and West. That was the plain meaning of the whole thing.

Sherman addressed the Senate in favor of the joint resolution as amended by the committee on finance. He considered it not a political but as a business proposition. The whole financial system of the government, he said, rested on the fulcrum of solid coin and would be effected by any tampering with it. Coin was the basis of all banking business, and no government ought to enter in the business of banking without adopting all the conservative principles of banks. If it did, some "Black Friday" or some unforseen event would disgrace the whole financial system and make it sink in ruins. He would give to the Democratic administration of the Treasury such a reasonable working balance as would enable it to meet all possible contingencies—neither more nor less. He would let that fund of $100,000,000 stand as long as the pyramids stand, as the basis for the redemption of the $343,000,000 of greenbacks.

Teller advocated the resolution as it came from the House.

Jones of Nevada made a long speech, in which he laid down his theories as to political economy, and after speaking for nearly two hours, yielded the floor to a secret session.

After agreeing to a conference on the Northern Pacific land forfeiture bill, the Senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 29.—The House went into committee of the whole upon the Senate amendment to the general deficiency bill. There was no opposition made to the recommendations of the committee on appropriation as to the concurrence or non-currence in the amendments, and their consideration consisted chiefly in their reading. The House subsequently ratified the action of the committee of the whole and a conference was ordered, Barnes, Le Fevre and McComas being appointed conferees.

Thomas of Wisconsin, called up the message on the bill granting a pension to Mary Anderson.

Reed, of Maine, with the intention of calling up the inter-state commerce bill, raised a question of consideration and the House refused to consider the veto message.

Sawyer, of New York, then called up the vetoed pension cases of Andrew Wilson, but the House also refused—yeas 99, nays 127—to consider it. But the track was not yet clear for the inter-state commerce bill.

Burrows, of Michigan, placed obstructions in the way of it in the shape of two other veteran pension bills which were upon the calendar.

The advocates of the bill finally attempted to reach an agreement.

Matson, of Indiana, suggested that the vetoed pension cases on the calendar be taken up, considered and voted upon, and then the inter-state commerce bill should be considered.

Dunn, of Arkansas, objected to the arrangement suggested by Matson.

After another roll call, however, he withdrew his objection, and in accordance with the terms of agreement the House took up for consideration the veto message on the bill granting a pension to Andrew J. Wilson, and refused—yeas 105, nays 86—to pass the bill over the veto, the constitutional two-thirds not voting in the affirmative.

The proceedings of the House this evening were marked by an absence of any contention. About 20 private bills passed without serious objection, and at eleven o'clock the House adjourned.

AMERICAN.

WIRED FROM WASHINGTON.

Changes in the Service—The Cutting Case, etc.

WASHINGTON, 29.—The President nominated George A. Jenkins, of Pennsylvania, to-day, to be Solicitor-General.

Senator Beck, from the committee on finance, to-day reported favorably the House bill providing that manufactured tobacco, snuff and cigars may be removed for export to a foreign country without payment of any tax, under the regulations to be prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue.

Prince Fushime of Japan, and members of his suite, were formally presented to the President to-day by the Secretary of State. The Japanese Minister will give a dinner in honor of the Prince this evening.

The President to-day transmitted to the Senate in compliance with the resolution offered by Senator Ingalls, statements from the heads of executive departments relating to changes in the classified service during certain periods specified in the resolution. The statements are in tabular form and are submitted without comment. Summarized they make the following showing:

Number of clerks now employed within the provisions of the civil service act, removed from July 16, to March 4, 1885, 84.

Number of appointments during that period (not including those exempt from examination by rule 19 of the civil service rules) 506.

Number of clerks appointed within the provisions of the civil service act, removed between March 4, 1885, and June 15, 1886, 430.

Number appointed in the same period 362.

Number of chiefs of divisions and chief clerks removed or reduced between July 16, 1883, and March 4, 1885, 60.

Number of chief clerks appointed during that period 329.

Number of chiefs of division and chief clerks removed or reduced from March 4th, 1885, to June 15th, 1886, 430.

Number of chiefs of division and chief clerks appointed during that period, 89.

Number of appointments of officials within the scope of the civil service act between January 16th, 1883, the date of its passage, and July 15th, 1883, the date it went into effect, 313.

The conferees of the river and harbor bill talk less hopefully to-day of their prospects for an agreement, but the issues are well defined and the differences may be reconciled in a moment, when one side or the other decides to recede.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day considered Representative Lanham's resolution calling on the State Department for the correspondence touching the Cutting case. Lanham read a letter he had received from the Secretary of State concerning the assurance that Cutting would without doubt be released within a few days and it was deemed unnecessary to take any further action on the resolution. The committee has adjourned until next session.

THE ANARCHISTS.

The Handwriting of Schwab.

CHICAGO, 29.—At the opening of the afternoon session Captain Schaack explained upon the request of Ingham, the nature of his experiments with the fuse among the effects of Lingg.

"I also experimented," said the witness, "with dynamite cartridges. I had one inserted into a stone weighing perhaps sixty pounds. The explosion broke the stone into atoms."

E. F. L. Gauss was called and asked to read his translation of the sheet entitled *The Anarchist*, Vol. 1, No. 1. The paper was published at the *Arbeiter Zeitung* office, and in the notice requested that subscriptions be sent to C. Engle. The first translation read was that of the announcement of the publishers. In this it was stated that the object of the paper was to "promote the anarchial doctrine." The other articles, all written in a highly heroic vein, lamented the oppression of capital and advocated revolutionary principles.

Eugene Seiger, editorial writer on the *Free Press*, identified some of the manuscript written in German to be in the handwriting of Schwab. The manuscript was that of the celebrated "bloody" editorial published in the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, of May 4th. The prosecution then caused a number of the articles to be read from *The Alarm*, and other Socialist organs. These all preached revolution in more or less startling language. Another article gave minute instructions how to handle dynamite for revolutionary purposes. For further instructions the reader was requested to apply to "A. S., *The Alarm*." Relating to the filling of bombs, the instructions were most completed. At the beginning of the article dynamite was referred to as "the powerful agent of civilization."

When the reading was finished the court adjourned.

Murdered by a Mexican.

GALVESTON, 29.—Francisco Rasueres, the naturalized American citizen who was arrested and surrendered Tuesday night without a hearing, by County Judge Hoffstetter, upon the demand of Chief of Police Mondragon of Piedras Negras, Mexico, that he was a horse-thief, was taken from the Mexican prison eight hours after his incarceration, carried two miles below Piedras Negras with his hands tied behind him and brutally shot and buried at the command of Mondragon. The murdered man had taken out papers of citizenship on August 15, 1879, and prominent men in Eagle Pass and Piedras Negras bear testimony that Rasueres was an upright, honorable man.

The secret underlying this infamous outrage is that Rasueres had won the affection of a woman of whom Chief Mondragon was enamored.

Mondragon swearing vengeance detailed two of his trusty Lieutenants one night to murder his rival. Rasueres badly disabled his assailant and escaped to Eagle Pass. Mondragon, however, determined upon his removal, trumped up the charge of horse theft against him and had him extradited and shot. The night that Rasueres was delivered to the Mexican authorities Mondragon left for Saltello, not however before having delivered orders to his lieutenant to execute Rasueres. The victim, in a pathetic letter, appealed to United Stries Consul Lyn to save him, saying he was an American citizen guiltless of any transgression against any law, and that Mondragon had had him arrested to gratify his vengeance. This letter had been delivered to Consul Lyn ten hours after its author had been foully shot.

Prior to receiving the communication Consul Lyn had already appeared before the proper authorities of Piedras Negras and demanded that such an outrage was an American citizen and had illegally extradited without proper representation or hearing, that he be forthwith released. Mondragon said that Rasueres was out of their hands, his case having been transferred to the higher court at Saltillo, where the Consul would have to make his demands. Subsequent events proved this assertion of Mondragon false.

Consul Lynn has telegraphed the facts of the case to Secretary Bayard, at the same time informing the State Department that the reported outrages to American citizens on the Rio Grande and in Mexico were not exaggerated, but true, and suggesting vigorous action on the part of the general government for their protection. The excitement here over the terrible outrage is at a dangerous pitch, and the county officers who were a party to it are roundly denounced and will be summarily removed from office.

Mexican Matters.

NOGALES, Arizona, 29.—News reached here to-day from Hermosillo that the Apaches killed two Mexicans at Governor Gavodarous's ranch near Sonora Station, on the Sonora railroad.

The bridge across Arroyo, near Guerbabi, Mexico, has been washed away. Traffic on the railroad south of this point has been interrupted for several days.

The Fugitives.

ST. LOUIS, 29.—The Laredo, Mexico, correspondent of the *Globe-Democrat* telegraphs that all commanders have received orders to arrest Gen. Trevino on sight, but the probability is that the General is in the United States at some point safe from government hands. Naranjo is doubtless are this time in New York city, he having immediately quit the country on receiving his orders to report at the City of Mexico. Trevino cannot be found and the supposition is that he has followed suit.

The Answer.

OTTAWA, 29.—The Americans have filed their defense in the case of the schooner *Elia M. Doughty* seized in May last at St. Anns. The document admits the making of the treaty of 1818 but contends that its provisions must be construed in connection with the treaty of 1783 and more particularly with article 3 thereof. The contention is that these acts do not prohibit the purchase of bait or ice.

Base Ball.

NEW YORK, 29.—St. Louis, 5; New York, 4.

Philadelphia.—Kansas City, 2; Philadelphia, 13.

Washington.—Washington, 1; Detroit, 13.

Boston.—Chicago, 6; Boston, 2.

FOREIGN.

More Appointments—The Loyalist Press.

LONDON, 29.—It is now stated that Henry Criel Raikes, the Member of the House of Commons for Cambridge University, will probably be appointed Home Secretary.

ADDITIONAL APPOINTMENTS.

The following additional appointments are officially announced:

Lord President of the Council, Viscount Cranbrook.

President of the Board of Trade, Right Hon. Edward Stanhope.

First Commissioner of Works, Right Hon. David Plunket.

Postmaster-General, Lord John Manners.

Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Lord Ashbourne.

Right Hon. Cecil Balkes has declined to accept the office of Home Secretary, which Lord Salisbury pressed him to take. He will probably be nominated by the Conservatives for the office of Deputy Speaker and chairman of committees in the House of Commons, in opposition to Leonard Henry Courtenay (Radical) Liberal candidate.

The Loyalist press is delighted over the appointment of Londonderry to the Lord Lieutenancy.

The city is placarded with appeals to Irishmen to assemble in their thousands to make the greatest demonstration possible on the occasion of the departure of Lord Lieutenant Aberdeen and his wife from Ireland next week. The call is signed "By order of the Citizens and Trades Council Committee," and among other things says: "Irishmen! By nature of your farewell to Lord Aberdeen and his noble wife, prove that you appreciate the efforts of England's greatest statesman to secure the concession of Ireland's inalienable right to Home Rule."

Chinese Pirates.

LONDON, 29.—Dispatches from China state that Chinese pirates attacked and took possession of the Dutch steamship *Hok* while bound for Penang from Acheen. The pirates killed the captain, first mate and chief engineer. The captain's wife and the remainder of the ship's crew were made prisoners by the pirates, who demanded $10,000 for the surrender of the captives. The Dutch authorities will endeavor to secure the rescue of the captain's wife, and if possible the arrest and punishment of the pirates.

Losing the Equilibrium.

PARIS, 29.—An Austrian diplomat writes to *Le Matin*: "The peace and equilibrium of Europe are threatened by the rupture of the triple alliance."

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

A Brussels cablegram says: In a duel to-day at Liege, between Artillery Lieutenant Sauvage and Dr. Prelle, an army surgeon, four shots were exchanged, and with his fourth fire the Lieutenant killed the Doctor instantly by shooting him through the heart.

A New York dispatch says: 1,250 more Progressive cigar makers went out on a strike to-day owing to the demand from their employers to leave their union and belong only to the Knights of Labor.

A London cablegram says: At the meeting of the Anglo-American Cable Company to-day the semi-annual report was read. It states that the receipts for the half year including $4,000 brought forward amounted to $116,797, showing a decrease as compared with the receipts of the first half of the preceding year of $20,331. The falling off is attributed to competition, reduced tariff and the continued depression of trade in Europe and America. The report was adopted with a few dissenting votes.

LOST.
A BUNCH OF KEYS, BETWEEN Main Street and 16th Ward, through Eagle Gate. Please return to SOLOMON BROS. & GOLD. 6

EXCURSION TO THE LAKE!
THE SIXTH WARD
SILVER BAND
WILL TAKE AN
EXCURSION TO
GARFIELD AND LAKE POINT,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 4, '86.
Three Trains—9:15 A.M., 2:15 and 5:15 P.M.
CONCERT and DANCE, BOATING and BATHING, etc.
FARE, Adults, Children between 5 and 12 years, 25cts.

A. FISHER BREWING CO.,
Brewery near U.C.R.R. DEPOT, Depot,
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.
P. O. Box 1642. Telephone 264.
Keeps now prepared to promptly supply the public with Ale and Lager Beer of Superior quality, at popular prices.
City Depot 109a, Main St. Telephone, 179.
A. FISHER BREWING CO.

[Published by Authority.]

AN ORDINANCE
Relating to Assaults and Batteries.

Be it ordained by the City Council of Salt Lake City: That any person who shall hereafter commit an assault or battery within the limits of said City shall, upon conviction, be fined in any sum less than ninety-nine dollars, or be imprisoned in the City Jail for a period of not to exceed one hundred days, or both.

Passed July 13th, 1886.

FRANCIS ARMSTRONG, Mayor.

Attest: HEBER M. WELLS, Recorder.
[SEAL.]

TERRITORY OF UTAH, SALT LAKE CITY. } ss.

I hereby certify that the above is a full, true and correct copy of an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance relating to Assaults and Batteries," passed by the City Council of said City, July 13th, 1886, as appears of record in my office.

Witness my hand and the Corporate seal of said City, this 27th day of July, 1886.
[SEAL.]
HEBER M. WELLS, City Recorder.

[Published by Authority.]

AN ORDINANCE
Relating to Petit Larceny.

Be it ordained by the City Council of Salt Lake City: That if any person shall be guilty of petit larceny within the limits of said city he shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum less than ninety-nine dollars, or be imprisoned in the City Jail for a period of not to exceed one hundred days, or both.

Passed July 13th, 1886.

FRANCIS ARMSTRONG, Mayor.

Attest: HEBER M. WELLS, City Recorder.
[SEAL.]

TERRITORY OF UTAH, SALT LAKE CITY. } ss.

I hereby certify that the above is a full, true and correct copy of an ordinance entitled, "An ordinance Relating to Petit Larceny," passed by the City Council of said city, July 13th, 1886, as appears of record in my office.

Witness my hand and the Corporate Seal of said City, this 27th day of July, 1886.
[SEAL.]
HEBER M. WELLS, City Recorder.

WANTED.
$500 WORTH OF GOOD WHITE Pine lumber in exchange for furniture, at J. C. Sandberg's furniture factory, 108 W. South Temple Street, next to Co-op Furniture Store.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR SHEEP.
A TWENTY ACRE LUCERN FARM; also, 5 acres of good land, close to the Race Course. For particulars address P. O. Box 298, Salt Lake City, or inquire at Produce Department, General Tithing Store. d 2w

REX.
PITTS' BROTHERS IMPORTED
JERSEY BULL, "REX,"
Is now kept at the old Pitts' property, on FOURTH WEST STREET, between Fourth and Fifth South, west side.
☞ This animal is the finest pedigreed Jersey Bull in this locality. d

WOOD! WOOD!!
Cash paid for good, sound Quakingasp Wood, at the Paper Mill. Must not be less than Five inches in diameter.
THE DESERET NEWS CO.

NOTICE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have purchased of Horace Rockwell, and am the owner of the following Brands and Mark: Stock branded thereunto, viz.: O O, and O. P. upon the right thigh, and P. L. upon the left shoulder; said stock ranging in Tooele County, Utah, and the public are hereby cautioned against purchasing any stock branded with any of the above brands, except from the undersigned.
Any information desired concerning the above brands, can be obtained from Hall & Marshall, Attorneys, Salt Lake City.
J. TROWBRIDGE BAILEY.
July 26th, 1886.

JAMES COULT,
Plasterer, Colominer and Whitewasher.
All work attended to promptly and in a satisfactory manner.
Residence—150 Seventh East Street. Shop, half block West of Valley House. d

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Mill: No. 53 North Temple Street, East. Office: 21 South Temple Street, West.
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HIGH: PATENT,
BAKER'S No. 1,
PERFECTION WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR.
HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR WHEAT.
Mill Telephone No. 371. Office Telephone No. 367.
ELIAS MORRIS, Supt.

THIS IS NO
FISH STORY.
WAR ON HIGH PRICES HAS COMMENCED! Receiving my Fish fresh every day direct from the fisheries, I can and do sell cheaper than any dealer in town.
Delivered at your doors fresh every morning. Trout, White Fish, Salmon.
DOWN WITH HIGH PRICES!
Freeman in the van with Low Prices.
J. H. FREEMAN,
DEALER IN FRESH FISH,
No. 324 S. Eighth East St.

Received Direct from the Manufacturer a New Supply of
CLOTHING!
Men's, Boys' and Children's.
☞ Call and see them before purchasing. Lowest Prices guaranteed for CASH. Large stock of HATS and GENTS' FURNISHINGS.
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46 MAIN STREET.

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Successors to Quong Wong Sing, dealers in
JAPAN AND CHINA
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS,
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The best quality of
FIREWORKS,
Silk Handkerchiefs, Baskets, Boxes, Fans, Stuffed Birds, etc., and all kinds of JAPANESE and CHINESE ORNAMENTS, at Low Prices!
☞ P. O. Box 617, Salt Lake City. 4

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PLUG SMOKING TOBACCO!
This Celebrated PLUG SMOKING TOBACCO, was first introduced in the United States Six Years ago, and since that time its SUCCESS HAS BEEN UNEQUALED!
Millions of Pounds are Annually Consumed!
☞ Its superiority over all other brands, is that it NEVER DRYS OUT like
BAG GOODS.
IT Smokes Solid and Sweet.
IT Whittles well.
IT is convenient to carry in the Pocket.
IT is the most Convenient Tobacco in the World. One pound of
☞ MIGHTY NAVY ☜
is equal to TWO Pounds of
BAG GOODS.
"Look at the Record"
2500 BUTTS SOLD
IN COLORADO IN THIRTY DAYS!
Every Grocery Store and Tobacconist in SALT LAKE CITY Keeps.
☞ Don't fail to procure a Sample, and enjoy a most DELIGHTFUL SMOKE.