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## Political "Cries"

From Jefferson's Time to Harrison's.

(New York News.)

"Cries" in politics are momentous. A frantic cry seems good for 100,000 votes any time. It is essential to a good political cry that it express something trivial in itself, but profoundly significant, something whose significance is palpable to the plainest understanding.

The first issue of this sort in America was Mr. Jefferson's red breeches. Washington had had a court. State, in fact, had received homage with the ceremonial of a sovereign. Congress at its opening dutifully presented him with an address following the procedure of Parliament. Mr. Jefferson would have none of it. He sent his own message to Congress by the hand of a plain messenger. While in the White House he preserved the habit of a country gentleman. He rode daily, and on his return from his larder over a post. And he wore a pair of red small clothes.

All of this was disgusting to the nabobs and big wigs of the Federalist party, and they marked their sentiments by the prying allusions to Mr. Jefferson's red breeches. To the plain people who adored Jefferson for his part in abolishing the old feudal constitution of Virginia and securing equality in the one adopted for Kentucky, the red garment became a symbol of their dearest rights. They rallied to the small clothes, and the Democracy everywhere understood that the red breeches stood for in political controversy with the advocates of property gratification and a selfishness in the suppression of free speech.

The next issue of this order was that implied in the war cry of Old Hickory. Jefferson's enthusiasm for Gen. Jackson, in allusion to his walking stick. What it stood for was the popular estimate of that hero's resolute, uncompromising and entirely candid character. His disregard of all political arts, and his thoroughgoing partisanship. The man who never gave up a friend nor qualified before any combination of enemies was summed up and embodied by his favorite name. "Old Hickory" proclaimed a hardness and indifference personal habit, but it stood for much.

Next came a seemingly ridiculous parade of a log cabin. What the log cabin stood for was far enough from ridiculous. The country was tired to death of a wrangle protracted through years over a tariff contract. The fight over the principle had been fought out and settled. Protection had been accepted. William Henry Harrison had been nominated. He stood for nothing in particular but rest and peace. His opponent stood for nothing in particular, but his supporters were profoundly cheered with one another. At this juncture some one was intouchable enough to utter at the Western camp-

patch with the words, "After a hasty pitch of soap," the expression was made a heat so much chimney hot effective ridicule. The people were not in the habit of taking soap. The practice marked persons application by the habits of wealth. But there was more in "Piss and Feathers." Though an able soldier, a patriot and no mean diplomatist, Scott was a vain man, and had not had the art to conceal the weakness. Besides, the fugitive slave law had begun to annoy. Separate sovereignty, repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and extension of slavery were in the air. Scott was a Virginian, and the tariff had been dug up again. There was a land slide for Francis Pickens, some had nicknamed him Frank Pickens, with nothing against him. Before this time the word "log-cabin" had come into use as a term of reproach for what was described as a Southern man with Southern principles. In this campaign it was handled freely.

Next came the candidacy of Fremont the Pathfinder, against James Buchanan, the old Public Functionary, words by which he once alluded to himself in a State paper. To the Fremont cry it was appropriately returned that he was a pathfinder who always had his way—a sort with the hardest sing of truth in it.

Then the country had the canvass of Old Abe, Honest Abe, the Rail Splitter. The cry of the black Republican was a variant on the Red Republicans of the French Revolution, Miscellaneous, and "do you want your sister to marry a nigger?" Both were effective. The rail splitter got less than 50 per cent. of the vote, and the reform had contributed to prevent his getting more. It will be recognized that this canvass represented passion in an acute stage, frenzied and only just articulate.

Then S. Grant was Unconditional Surrender Grant, words aptly fitting his initials quoted from his reply to a flag chasing terms for the surrender of Fort Donelson early in the war. His opponents were Copperheads. Public feeling was still far from amiable. It was made one of Grant's merits that he had once taken a tanning, though he had not made a good tanner. Humility of origin or of career was still not to be despised as a source of power with the people.

For Hayes there was no cry that could be raised, and so he was devalued. "Securing the Results of the War" was the nearest approach to one, but, considering the tests of the carpet baggers, it seemed a war aim.

Garfield was believed once to have driven mules on the towpath of a canal. Though this campaign issue may have helped him, it was not a real historic rank with Mr. Jefferson's outh parents. Mr. Clay's apprenticeship in the four milk of Mr. Lincoln's feat with the beetle and wedge.

Mr. Blaine's apostrophe as a white plumed knight, after so questionable a character as Henry the Great and of Navarre, implied his personal popularity and magnetism. His candidacy under its impossible conditions recalls that of Clay.

Gen. Harrison's first canvass was figured under his grandfather's but the first witty image of the entire series. He won in spite of it. His second was typified by the substitution of "ice cream" for the slang "hand wagon," a second exhibition of genuine wit. With this exception the canvasses were closed sent off without popular shibboleths that meant anything. The war cry of No Force bill was no figure of speech, but the explicit statement of the dominant and winning issue.

**\$3,000,000 OF HIS WORD.**

A LOAN THAT WAS MADE WITHOUT SECURITY.

A good many things were done at the time of the Civil War in this country which were of great value to the Federal Government, but which history has never recognized.

Perhaps it will always remain a mystery why it was that placed at the disposal of the Government a great fortune in gold without asking any security, so that nearly the entire amount which was being held in England for the Confederate Government were never permitted to sail out of English harbors, says the Boston Globe.

In the early years of the war certain shipbuilders in Great Britain received commissions from the Confederate Government to build some very swift steamships, which were to be armed with long range guns, and which, sailing under neutral colors, were expected to inflict great damage upon the vessels sailing under the Union flag.

Charles Francis Adams was Minister from the United States to the British Court, and he was very anxious about these ships, because he knew that if they were ever permitted to sail from English ports the damage they could do to vessels sailing under the American flag would be enormous.

He protested to the British Government, but was told that the Government had no information that these ships were designed to prey upon the commerce of the United States. Unless Mr. Adams could furnish this information, the British Government could take no steps to restrain them.

The vessels were being built, and they were almost ready to put to sea, when Mr. Adams appeared before the British authorities with proof, which he had obtained in a quarter which he alone knew, and which he kept as a secret to the day of his death, that these vessels were paid for with Confederate money, and he also furnished a complete list of officers and crews who were to sail upon them. His furnished other evidence which was convincing.

At that time it was said that the Ministry was not friendly to the Union cause, and would be glad to see the Confederate Government maintain itself.

The law of nations is very strict, however, so that England could be accused of doing an unfriendly act if she permitted these vessels to depart after such evidence.

Mr. Adams believed that the Ministry would find some technical way to evade responsibility, and he had reason for such belief.

A day or two after he had made his protest with proof he received word from the British authorities that if he would deposit \$3,000,000 in gold immediately to protect the English Government against suit for damages the vessels would not be allowed to depart.

Mr. Adams was in despair. He believed this to be a trick. Of course he had not \$3,000,000 at his instant command, and as there was no ocean cable in those days he could not get it from his Government in much less than three weeks' time.

Before he could hear from Washington those vessels would be out upon the high seas.

As he sat in his office grieving greatly over this peril, a gentleman walked in who asked that absolute privacy be secured for a few moments.

When these two men were alone, ac-

ture from any possible eavesdropping, the visitor said to Mr. Adams:

"I have just learned of the demand made upon you for \$3,000,000 in gold as a guarantee to the British Government to protect them in case they prevent the sailing of these cruisers. I know that you cannot command any such sum of money as that until you hear from Washington."

"I believe that this has been done to enable the vessels to sail away. Therefore I have come to offer you, Mr. Adams, that \$3,000,000 in gold, and I have only one condition to impose, and that is that my name be never known in this transaction."

Mr. Adams was amazed. It seemed to him as though this was a direct interposition of Providence. After thinking most earnestly his benefactor, Mr. Adams said to him:

"I have no security to offer to you except my pledge that I will send to Washington immediately and ask that the Government forward to you its bonds as security for this loan, but for three weeks at least you will be without other security than my promise."

With this agreement the benefactor departed, and before midnight Mr. Adams had deposited the \$3,000,000 in gold, to the intense surprise of the British official.

They were obliged to keep their word, and the cruisers were restrained, and thus this great peril was removed.

As soon as it was possible to hear from Washington Mr. Adams received some \$100,000 in Government bonds, which were turned over to the benefactor as security. Of course he received his gold back after war and the bonds were returned.

Only one living man knows who this benefactor was. President Lincoln knew. Secretary Chase and Mr. Adams also, and they died without revealing the secret.

Mr. Christman, who was Register of the Treasury, and who took the bonds to England, now knows, and he has enclosed the name in an envelope, deposited it with the Secretary of the Treasury, and after his death it may be given to the world.

Yet financiers are satisfied that this benefactor of the United States who risked \$3,000,000 to save it from perdition either George Peabody, the banker and philanthropist, who had long lived in London, or else one of the Loring Brothers.

These were the only men capable of commanding in the instant so great an amount of money as that in gold, who were also as friendly to the United States as to induce them to make this astounding offer.

Mr. Adams used to say, had it not been for this timely aid, perhaps the history of the Civil War would have been differently written.

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