

GEORGE Q. CANNON.

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Saturday, September 10, 1870.

PEAT FUEL.

It is said there is more peat in New-England, than there is coal in Pennsylvania, and Connecticut alone has enough peat to keep all her railroads and factories in active operation for hundreds of years. There are 200,000 tons within easy reach of Boston, and large deposits in many other parts of the country, including portions of the West, where there is neither wood nor coal. A process has been patented by a Canadian named Napoleon Aubin, by which peat is successfully manufactured into fuel with the best results. A company has been organized for its manufacture in Connecticut, called the Central Peat Fuel Company. The scene of their operations lies three miles north of Meriden. Calculations and experiments have proved that one acre of peat surface, one foot deep, will produce 400 tons of dry peat fuel. Land which, it is estimated, will yield one million tons, is already in possession of the above-named company, and there are said to be probably five million tons, within the radius of one mile. The manufacture of the peat fuel costs \$2, it is sold for \$6 a ton to the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad, which has agreed to take 15,000 tons of fuel annually. The coal which has heretofore been used by the road has cost \$9 a ton, delivered at the stations; the less cost of the peat affects a great saving, as its steam-generating power is very great. It is pronounced clearer and better than coal, and it is said that steam can be got up in half the time that coal requires. It is valuable as a house fuel, a lump of it as large as a man's two fists, kindled in a stove and the placed on the ground in the open air, will burn to ashes without flame, but with heat enough to keep a small kettle boiling for 75 minutes. Its use for the manufacture of iron, also, is said to be attended with the best of results; a superior quality, akin to the Swedish in texture and general excellence, being produced.

Mr. Aubin's invention is likely to come into very general use and to be of great benefit to many sections and many branches of business.

A wonderful paragraph has appeared in a few papers, having been clipped from some Nevada sheet, about a man by the name of McCall, a Scotchman by birth, who came to this Territory in company with his sister and other emigrants. After his arrival his sister announced to him that she must marry him, and according to this veracious statement, she did marry him! But he became disgusted, nay, horrified at the proceeding, and contrived to slip away from the bride on the way home, and eventually succeeded in escaping from the Territory! He got off alive, so he informed the writer of the paragraph in Nevada! Wonderful escape! It is one of the most remarkable deliverances of modern times! Only think a man contrived to slip away from his bride and succeeded in escaping from the Territory after marrying his sister! Can the foot-killer have visited Nevada lately? or has there been a reporter missing?

HELL Gate is to be cleared, so that vessels can come in safety by that route into New York. We gave a description of the successful blasting of Blossom Rock in San Francisco harbor. The same plan is being adopted with Hell Gate, and it is expected, an even depth of thirty feet will be secured. It is supposed that two years will be consumed in completing the operations.

Two years ago beef and cattle were brought from the East to the plains of Nebraska and Colorado. To-day, Dr. Latham says, cattle buyers from Chicago and New York are stopping at every station on the railroads, and buying cattle in all those valleys for eastern consumption. He thinks it safe to predict that 15,000 head of beef will be shipped from the plains to the East the present season.

CONCERTS.—On Monday evening there will be two concerts in the city, one in the Fifteenth and one in the Twelfth Ward School-house. The former is for the benefit of the families of missionaries, and being for such a laudable purpose, we hope it will be a bumper house. The programme comprises a very choice selection, chiefly vocal, and the admission is only fifty cents. In the concert in the Twelfth Ward, conducted by Mr. W. H. Fowler, under whose management a similar entertainment was given in the same place some two or three weeks since, which gave such general satisfaction that, at the solicitation of numerous friends, he has consented to give another on Monday evening. The programme is choice, and those fond of vocalization will no doubt have a good time by favoring the occasion with their presence. The price of admission is half a dollar.

FIRE AT GOLD HILL.—A fire was ignited on Tuesday by an incendiary at Gold Hill, Nev., which would have resulted, says the Gold Hill News, in an extensive conflagration had it not been for the strenuous exertions of the firemen. A member of one of the fire companies, while on the watch of the fire, and when they were pumping water on the fire, was drowned before he could be fished out.

SPECIAL TO THE DESERT NEWS.

By Telegraph.

Per Western Union Telegraph Line

Troops of Women Singing the Marseillaise!

THE UNITED STATES OF EUROPE!

FRANCE SOLICITS THE MEDIATION OF THE UNITED STATES!

Shot for Political Reasons!

Unconditional Surrender of Strasbourg Insisted upon!

RUSSIA NOT ANXIOUS FOR A FRENCH ALLIANCE!

The "Marseillaise" Office Sacked!

20,000 People Parade the Streets!

ILLINOIS.

United States Mediation Solicited.

CHICAGO.—A special from Washington, says the State department, yesterday, received a dispatch from the provisional government of France, asking for the mediation of the United States in connection with the leading powers of Europe, in the interest of peace, and for securing such terms of settlement as the French can accept with honor. The dispatch explains this to be a copy of a joint note, addressed to all the neutral European powers. The President expressed great satisfaction at receiving the dispatch, and the subject will be the chief matter for consideration at the Cabinet meeting to-morrow, at which Secretaries Fish, Fox and Robinson will be present.

The dispatch of Minister Washburne, notifying the State department of the political change in Paris arrived on Tuesday. The reply of our government was first known in Washington, outside the State department, through the press dispatches from Paris. The department here declined to give any information whatever, and it has been throughout the day a matter of general comment in official circles, that, for once, the American press has been beaten by the foreign newspapers upon American news. The dispatch sent to Washburne was not regarded here as a formal recognition of the new government, but he was instructed to deal with it in his official transactions, and also to congratulate the leaders upon the prospect of a republic.

Mr. Barthélemy is still recognized here as French Minister, and he has presented several official papers to the State department, during the past week. No notice has been received of the appointment of any successor. It is expected that a formal reply to the request for the good offices of the U. S., will be forwarded by Secretary Fish to-morrow, and that the government expresses strong hopes of peace, upon terms honorable to both parties.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, 9.—A dispatch says that notes of a decided character have been addressed to Berlin, on the subject of peace, by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg. It is said that Queen Victoria has appealed to Queen Augusta in behalf of peace.

The French cable, between St. Pierre and Duxbury, is now repaired and the tests are perfect; all the three Atlantic cables are now in working order.

A cablegram to the Herald, dated Brussels 5, says McMahon was terribly wounded, but is not dead. DeFally was not shot by French soldiers, but was killed by a shell.

A Tribune correspondent telegraphing from London, under date of the 9th, says, the account I sent you yesterday, concerning the Franco-Russian alliance, is entirely accurate. All the circumstances, I am not at liberty to state, but it is probable that Favre's hopes of an immediate alliance, with Russia were a little too sanguine. Negotiations thus far have necessarily been informal, and in answer to the urgency of the French Minister, Russia intimates that she can't immediately accept such an alliance, nor take hostile steps against Prussia, unless in conjunction with Austria or some other power.

England's refusal to interfere is partly traceable to the personal influence of the Queen, to whom Gladstone concedes much, also to Granville's aristocratic aversion to a Republic, and partly to intimations from Prussia, that no neutral interference would now be influential. Pressure has been put on the British government, from Paris, but without result. The English residents denounce, in bitter terms, what they style the pusillanimity of the English Cabinet.

WASHINGTON.

President Grant in favor of the French.

WASHINGTON, 9.—The President is now, openly and avowedly, for the maintenance of the French Republic. He said yesterday, "I have hastened to give the new Republic our moral support. I hope before the week is out it will not need anything further. I think the Prussian King may be induced to stop fighting." He stated freely to several gentlemen, and it will be surprising if, after the Cabinet meeting to-day, he does not send instructions to Minister Washburne to offer good services as a mediator between the belligerents; in his avowed support of the Republic he is warmly supported by Secretary Fish and Robeson.

The Cabinet to-day, talked over the Franco-Prussian war question, and it was finally agreed, which is already done, that a dispatch should be sent to Minister Bancroft, in reply to one from him, in which this Government says, in substance, "while we cannot act in connection with other nations, yet, if our good offices should be requested by the belligerents we would be happy to tender them with a view to bring about peace between the two great powers, with which we have traditional friendship."

PENNSYLVANIA.

\$50,000 fine.

PHILADELPHIA, 9.—A fire, last evening, destroyed the large building used for manufacturing purposes, on Race street, below Third street, a total loss \$50,000, which is divided among a great number of small manufacturers, ivory turners, pearl button manufacturers, cutlery grinders and pattern makers.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Excitement in Marseilles.—Napoleon's companions—Washburne addresses the crowd.

PARIS.—Six Prussians, who had not obeyed orders to leave the city, were imprisoned to-day.

PARIS, 9.—The following is Washburne's speech to the crowd of people and soldiers, who serenaded him last night: "I thank you on the part of my Government for this demonstration. I shall have great pleasure in transmitting the expression of your warm and eloquent sympathy for the recognition of the new Republic of France. In my communication, to which you made such kind greeting, I have but made known to the President and the people of the United States of America, who take profound interest therein, the great movement just inaugurated in France, and they will desire, most fervently, its success and the happiness and prosperity of the French people. Existing themselves under a Republican form of Government, they know how to appreciate its benefits, and with warm heart and language they felicitate their French allies on the accomplishment of this revolution, free from all stain and blood, and claiming the sympathies of all lovers of liberty.

Along the boulevards to-night were many shouts "vive United States," and "vive independence." Favre called again to-day to reiterate thanks to the United States and Washburne. La France recalls the fact that in 1818 the United States was the first country to recognize the French Republic, and is the first again in 1870.

The people, to-day, attacked the office of the Marseillaise, on account of Cluser's article in yesterday's issue: they broke the forms and burned all the papers they could get their hands on. It is due to Rochefort's denunciation of the course of the paper and proves how great is his influence with the people.

The Siecle says it is assured from the best source, that, in answer to a representation of the inhumanity of bombarding Paris, the King of Prussia said he would not have recourse to such extremity; he would take the place by aid of famine. As it is evident that at least 900,000 troops will be needed to entirely surround the city, the Siecle concludes all the Prussian reserves will be summoned for the siege. It says this is the reason for the creation of seventy-six new squadrons of cavalry, and adds it is time for France also to organize her cavalry.

Switzerland recognizes the Republic of France.

No political arrests were made in Paris yesterday, which is considered a sign of security and of popular confidence in the government. Two hundred Kabyles arrived yesterday from Algeria, preceding a large force, expected to-day; they are fine soldiers and in admirable condition. Sixteen thousand gendarmes arrived yesterday, from the province of Lyons, this evening the full force of mobile troops in the city is expected to be over a hundred thousand. They are billeted upon the inhabitants, but upon none who do not pay over eight hundred francs rent. The journals again refer feelingly to the Princess Clotilde who, before leaving Paris, distributed to the poor, sums representing the aggregate of her yearly alms, she is in the habit of giving. The moats around Paris have been filled with water, and the prefect of police advises all who desire to leave the city to do so immediately. As there was some popular uneasiness concerning the safety of Catacombs, Kreyer had them thoroughly examined, but nothing was likely to give trouble was discovered. Every precaution has been taken to insure perfect safety.

PARIS, 9.—The Prussian works around Strasbourg are nearly completed. Gen. Ulrich persists in holding the place. The river Ill has been directed into the trenches. The Standard's Paris correspondent writes that he has conversed with an English engineer now in that city, who affirms that the defenses of Paris are perfect, and that Paris is filled with the soldiers of McMahon's army. A body of the garde mobile, with the French and American flag, last evening, saluted Washburne.

There have been several demonstrations at Madrid lately, in favor of the United States of Europe. The Morning Post conveys the Prussian to stop and offer peace to the Republic of France, on terms that shall reimburse Prussia, and yet leave no cankering source of hate among the French, otherwise the Post says the French will hold their own. The writer then comments on the violent Prussian tone of the British press, which was lately so obtrusive to the Emperor. The mob at Dieppe, on Saturday night, tried to stop the baggage of the Princess Mathilde, who had embarked for England; the police and gen'd arms, interfered successfully, and everything valuable, and all objects of art and antiquity were placed out of danger.

The papers refer, incidentally, to a new murderous engine, invented for the defense of the city; they also claim that they have more than 100,000 armed men within the walls, and that the neighborhood of Soissons is still the westernmost point where the Prussians have been observed.

There is a great scarcity of printing paper in Paris. Galligan's Messenger has been reduced in size, and it is likely that others will be forced to follow suit.

The authorities at Berlin are confident that Russia will withdraw her proposition for a conference, in view of the persistence of Prussia.

It is reported that, along to the creation of the French Republic, Austria is arming again.

MARSEILLES, 9.—There is intense excitement here on account of the members of the former police force having been arrested as spies.

A band of women, yesterday, paraded the streets, singing the "Marseillaise." The authorities are taking measures to prevent any disorder.

STRASBOURG, 9.—The Prussians passed Vitry and Plobsheim yesterday. Their

accounts make enormous requisitions on the surrounding country, and declare everywhere, in the name of the King of Prussia, that conscriptions are abolished.

The International Workingmen's Association has issued the following, addressed to the German socialist democracy: "Brothers, the Prussian government, at the beginning of the campaign, declared that it waged war against the people of France. Republican France invites Germany, in the name of justice, to withdraw her armies from the soil of France, if not, France must fight to the last. As soon as the Rhine is recrossed we will stretch forth our hands to you, and forget our mutual crime, which despots made us commit. Let us with grasped hands forget the crimes prompted or perpetrated by despots! let us form the United States of Europe, vive the universal Republic!"

PARIS, 9.—The official journal of the Republic publishes the reply of Jules Favre to Minister Washburne. He says he considers it a happy augury for the French Republic to have obtained her first recognition from the United States, who founded their wise and careful institutions on an independence and civil virtue, and in spite of the terrible ordeals which they passed through are preserved with unshaken firmness. With faith in the great principle of liberty, whence issue the dignity and prosperity of nations, and desiring to become masters of their destiny, we must follow the course pursued by you, and we must take our symbols the love of industry and the respect of the rights of all. This is the program of the government just established here, from an unfortunate crisis, the result of follies; but at this moment one can only care to deliver the nation from the enemy. Then again we have the benefit of your example, and your persevering courage in the accomplishment of this task. We count upon the support of all men of heart, and all governments interested in the triumph of peace. Strong in the justice of our cause we have a firm hope of success, and the adherence of the Government of Washington, increases our confidence. The members of our government request me to make known to you their gratitude, and beg you to transmit it to your government.

Victor Hugo has written an address to the Germans, which the following is an extract: "You may take the fort, you will find the rampart; you may take the rampart, you will find the barricade; you may take the barricade, then who knows the resources of patriotism in distress? You will find the sewers mines of powder, ready to blow whole streets into the air. This will be the terrible sentence. You must expect to take Paris stone by stone, to slaughter in Europe on the spot, to kill France in detail. In each street, in each house that great light must be extinguished soul by soul. Germans, hold back, Paris is formidable! Think awhile before her walls. Transformations are possible, for her indolence gives you the measure of her energy. She seems to sleep, she will awake! Her thought will leap from scabbard like a sword, and this city which, yesterday was a Sybaris, to-morrow may be a Barragosa!"

George Sand salutes the new regime in the following words: "The Republic must have life in her, since she rises again from her ashes by the voice of all by a will of which she is worthy, without the spilling of blood with fratricidal strife. Behold the third awakening! It is ideally, beautiful! We must not forget that, 1830 was Republican. At the beginning we have fought for her, not to lose her to-day. She rises complete, with a single word, 'vive la France.' This then is the normal state which the conscience of humanity desires. This is the inevitable end of the prodigious toil of humanity. 'Tis well! The law of intelligence, the manliness of war can only develop in the air of freedom. Behold the God of armies! His name is 'courage' and 'liberty.' Hail to the republic! Thou art in good hands, and a greater people is now marching under thy banner after a bloody expiration. Thy task is hard, but should it happen to thee to fall once more, thou wilt surely rise again. The rights of man are imperishable. Geo. Sand."

The new and ancient appeals have great effect on the people and strengthen their determination to defend Paris to the last. Napoleon is accompanied in his exile by Gen. Castelnau, the Prince de la Moskowa, and Counts de Genlis, de Wambert, Reille and Pajol, all of his personal staff.

The following dispatch is official: "St. Menesbold, 5.—McMahon's army really numbered 120,000 men; it is exterminated."

GREAT BRITAIN.

Seizures by the Police—Republicans at work in England.

LONDON, 6.—Guizot has written a long private letter to an English friend, in which he says France is superior to Prussia in men, money and territory, and is equal in perseverance. The age is with France, and France is true to it. He deprecates despondingly, the failure of the great object of his diplomatic career which was to make popular, on both sides of the Channel, the union of France and England.

The Empress Eugenie is with the Prince Imperial at Hastings. The republican agents are at work in England. Placards of a fiercely seditious character were found on the Buckingham palace, and Ireland is known to be wholly revolutionary.

The Prussians are advancing on Paris rapidly; their cavalry are within ten miles of the city fortifications. The northern railway has been cut by the Prussians. The main body of the army is within thirty miles of Paris. There is tremendous consternation in the vicinity of the Capital, and great excitement in Paris itself.

The body of Patrick Fitzgerald was found near Dungannon, Ireland, to-day, supposed to have been shot for political reasons. Forty breach loaders, and a large quantity of ammunition were discovered and seized by the police of Cork to-day; no arrests.

A German correspondent of the Times writes as follows, from Hülsholshöhe, under date of September, 5th. "The Imperial train reached this station at 8.35 p. m., where the garrison officers, General Plonies and the resident officials of the province, had assembled. The Emperor, on alighting, passed to Flossberg station. He saluted the officials of the corps who drew up with presented arms. He looks serious, not

crushed. There were no signs of bloom or unhealthy ebullience. He wore the undress uniform of a general, with a red cape of Garibaldi pattern. The crowd was silent, respectful and sympathetic."

Senior Castellor is at the head of the Spanish Republicans. Dr. Russell writes to the Times from Sedan, on the 3rd: "When the Emperor who had passed the weary hours of the night sleeplessly, looked out in the morning, he beheld a forest of steel and iron on valley and hill tops, batteries posted on every eminence, cavalry in all the plains, as far as his line of vision could reach, hosts of Germans. His decision was taken at last. Attended by a few of his staff on horseback, his Majesty proceeded along the road from Sedan, in a barouche. Count Bismarck was in bed at his quarters at Douchy, when an officer rushed in and announced that the Emperor was coming to meet him, and to see the King. Count Bismarck rose, dressed hastily and hastened to meet the Emperor. He was in time to stop the cortege outside the town. I was away in the field and therefore cannot, of my personal knowledge, state what occurred; but as his Majesty alighted, I hear that Bismarck uncovered his head and stood with cap in hand, and on a sign or request from the Emperor put it on. The Count replied, 'sire, I receive your Majesty as I would my own royal master.' There happened to be near the place where the interview occurred, a few hundred yards outside of the town of Douchy, a humble cottage of a hand-loom weaver, of whom there were numbers around Sedan. Bismarck led the way and entered it. The room was not inviting. The great Count walked to the up stairs apartment, which was filled by the hand-loom, and appurtenances of the weaver; so he descended and found the Emperor sitting on a stone outside. Two chairs were brought out of the cottage. The Emperor sat down in one and Bismarck took the other, and placed it on his Majesty's left hand side. The officers in attendance on their fallen master lay down, some distance away upon a small plot of grass, in front of the cottage. The conversation was a strange one, and as Count Bismarck has repeated it freely, or the principal parts of it, no doubt it will soon be known and remain forever as historic. The great point to be gained was peace, but as far as his Majesty was concerned no assurance could be obtained by Bismarck. The Emperor stated that he had no power and could not negotiate peace; he could not give orders to the army or Bazaine or to the ministry; the Emperor was regent, and on her and her ministers must devolve the negotiations. Bismarck, thereupon, remarked that it was of no avail to hold any further conversation on political matters with his Majesty, and it would be no use to seek the King. The Emperor desired to see the King in person, but Bismarck declared it would not be possible to accede to his Majesty's wishes till capitulation. As the conversation was becoming rather dangerous, and the situation was becoming difficult on both sides, the interview terminated. The Count went to see the King, and the Emperor withdrew to consult his officers."

ITALY.

Republican demonstration.

FLORENCE.—Marino has carried an important proposition to Italy. General Cialdini has been appointed Commander-in-Chief. The army has been mobilized.

An immense republican demonstration was made here yesterday.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN.—General Bonin, the Prussian Governor of Lorraine, has issued a proclamation to the people. After referring to the royal decree of the 11th, he promises security of person and property to peaceable citizens, exacting, in return, obedience to the authorities, civil and military.

BELGIUM.

A town converted into an hospital.

BRUSSELS, 9.—M. Rangford, late minister of the United States has just returned from a tour along the French frontier. He writes a letter to the Independence Belge in which he asks the Belgian Government to send an official to the frontier to supervise measures for the relief of the wounded prisoners. In what has already been done, he says the conquerors have acquired a fresh title to the respect and esteem of mankind, while forging a new link in the chain binding the brotherhood of nations. The Belgians have devoted the town of Orlignon, an admirable location, to the reception of the wounded, and it is now turned into a great hospital.

BAVARIA.

Protest against Infallibility.

MUNICH.—Twenty-six German professors of law and medicine have added their signature to the protest of the theological faculty, against the result of the Ecumenical Council.

Special Notices.

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W. S. GORRE, Agent, SALT LAKE CITY. d27 mws 2mon

Fruit Wanted.—A limited amount of fruit wanted for preserving purposes, at Deseret News Office. d243 st

PURE CANDY.—Greatest variety in town made by H. WALLACE. d216 1m

MARSHAL'S SALE!

Territory of Utah, County of Salt Lake. } S.S.

PURSUANT to the command of an order of sale from the District Court, of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah, to me directed, I shall expose to public sale, at the United States Court Room Salt Lake City, on the 12th day of OCTOBER, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock a.m., the following described property, to-wit:—

Beginning at the West side of lot (3) three, in Block (35) fifty-seven, Plot A, of Great Salt Lake City survey, at a point thirty-seven feet south of the north-west corner of said lot, thence south, on west line of said lot, (27) twenty-seven feet, thence east one hundred and sixty-seven feet, thence north twenty-seven feet, thence west, one hundred and sixty-five feet, to place of beginning, with privilege of roadway on the north side, said piece of land.

To be sold as the property of Frederick Betch, at the suit of Hooper, Kildridge & Co. Terms of sale Cash.

M. T. PATRICK, U. S. Marshal. d27 1a

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