DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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CHICAGO TRADE.

SPLENDID SEWING MACHINE FOR $10

Singer Pattern, equal to any sold for $65. Each machine contains a full set of attachments. The furniture is black walnut, with drop-leaf table. Five drawers and cover box. Crated for shipment it weighs 110 lbs. Every machine guaranteed to give satisfaction or may be returned and money refunded. Address, CHICAGO SCALE CO., Chicago, Ill.

M. S. VAN DEUSEN, WM. LEIMERT

JOHN C. NEEMES & CO.,

MANUFACTURING

CONFECTIONERS,

28, 30, 32, & 34 MICHIGAN AVENUE,

CHICAGO.

Our Goods are kept by Z. C. M. I., its Branch Stores and dealers generally in the Territory.

STAR HORSE NAILS,

POLISHED OR BLUED,

Will hold a shoe on 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

UNION HORSE NAIL CO.,

CHICAGO.

For Sale by Z. C. M. I. and its Branch Stores. d103 1y

ESTABLISHED 1850.

Palmer, Fuller & Co.,

Wholesale Manufacturers of

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS,

MOULDING,

Mantels, Pews, Church Finish, Stairs, Stair Railing, Balusters, Newels, Etc.

CHICAGO, Ill.

Our Goods are constantly kept in Stock by the largest Lumber Dealers in Salt Lake City and Ogden. Price Lists and drug Books sent free upon application.

For the Simplest, Best and Strongest RECLINING CHAIR IN THE MARKET, send postal to the following address for information. Our

goods are in use all over the world and We Guarantee Satisfaction! The Hartley Reclining Chair Co, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

L. M. RUMSEY M'F'G CO.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

PUMPS AND FIRE ENGINES,

and Pipe and Sheet Lead, Gas Pipes, Plumbers' and Steam Fitters' Brass Goods, Belting, Hose and Packing.

Agricultural Implements,

FENCE WIRE, BARBED WIRE, FENCING, Etc., Etc.

412 SOUTH SECOND ST., ST. LOUIS, MO

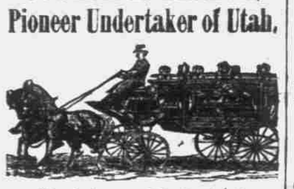
Ask for the Corrugated Stove Pipe Elbow. It gives the Best Satisfaction and meets with Quick Sales.

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

ESTABLISHED 1862. ESTABLISHED 1862.

JOSEPH E. TAYLOR,

Pioneer Undertaker of Utah,



Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of

METALLIC, WOOD AND CLOTH COVERED COFFINS AND CASKETS.

A full line of COFFIN FURNISHINGS kept constantly on hand.

Telephone and Telegraph Orders promptly filled.

Bodies preserved in their natural condition, without extra charge.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

Factory and Ware Rooms, No. 253 E First South Street,

One and a half blocks East of Theatre. Telephone No. 70.

EDWARD T. TAYLOR, Supt.

Sexton's Office in same building. d

ON TIME STOVES

ARE RECOGNIZED AS THE

STANDARD of EXCELLENCE.

A FULL LINE OF

STOVES, RANGES

AND

HEATERS,

At C. WANLESS',

West of Opera House.

COMPARE STOVES AND PRICES BEFORE BUYING.

NEW YORK TRADE.

ROYAL

BAKING 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 multitudes of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders.

Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, New York.

BRINCKERHOFF, TURNER & CO.,

100 Duane St., New York.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in COTTON SAIL DUCK, "Woodberry," Drumd Mills "POLHEMUS" and other favorite brands, all numbers—Hard, Medium and Soft.

DUCK FOR OVERALLS, BLUE, BROWN, OR IN THE GREY

COTTON CANVASS of all numbers—14 to 120 inches wide, for Deck, Car, Tents and Wagon Coverings, Machine 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. These Goods can be obtained at Z. C. M. I.

SAPONIFIER

Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye for FAMILY SOAP MAKING. Directions accompany each can for making Hard, Soft, and Toilet Soap quickly. It is full weight and strength. Ask your grocer for SAPONIFIER, and take no other.

PENNA SALT MANUF'G CO., Philadelphia

ADAMS & CO.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Manufacturers of

Crystal and Colored Table Ware, Lamp Goods, Jelly Tumblers, Jelly Pails, Etc.

A full line of our Goods can be found at Z. C. M. I. and its branch Stores, Little & Roundy's and Clark, Eldredge & Co's. d

USE THE

PAN HANDLE CARPET WARP

WHITE AND COLORED

THE BEST in USE.

Z. C. M. I. SOLE AGENTS. Can be obtained at all their branch stores throughout the Territory. d&s alt

HAZARD POWDER

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 by Z. C. M. I. and all the principal Stores in the Territory, and by

H. B. CLAWSON, Agent.

Wolfe, Patton & Co.,

LIMITED.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

BRUSHES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Represented by JOHN RAE.

For sale at Z. C. M. I., Godbe, Pitts & Co., Barnes & Davis, Moore, Allen & Co., R. Alf. S. P. Teasdel, Cunnington & Co., Clark, Eldredge & Co., Sears & Liddle. 4104 ly

PIONEER

PATENT ROLLER MILL CO.

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

BRANDS:

HIGH PATENT,

BAKER'S No. 1.

PERFINE WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR WHEAT.

Mill Telephone No. 371. Office Telephone No. 387.

ELIAS MORRIS, Supt.

Startling News

I have Reduced the Price of Cabinet Photos to $5.00 per dozen. Carte de Visites $3.00; other Sizes in proportion.

THE FIRST TON OF CHEAP BOOKS HAS ARRIVED.

Birthday Gifts and Wedding Presents, New and Cheap.

ALBUMS AT NEW YORK PRICES.

A lot of Hand Satchels, Closing Out at Less than Cost!

A Full line of Stationery & Fancy Goods.

Wood, Velvet and Plush Frames in Great Variety.

PICTURE MOLDINGS—Latest Styles.

New and Beautiful Views of Mountain Scenery.

Everything as CHEAP as the Cheapest.

C. R. SAVAGE, ART BAZAR, S. L. CITY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

The Last Moments of General McClellan.

NEWARK, N. J., 29.—General George B. McClellan, ex-Commander of the Army of the United States, died suddenly this morning at ten minutes past three from exhaustion produced by repeated shocks of neuralgia of the heart, at his home on Orange Mountain. Though he had nearly completed his 59th year, he had preserved not only the buoyant spirits, but a buoyant youthful agility. Therefore, when he began about three weeks ago to feel pains at his heart, neither he nor his medical man Dr. Seward, of Orange, nor any of his family regarded the matter seriously. He and every one else believed yesterday that the troublesome malady was either gone for good, or at least for a long time. In that belief the General ordered his carriage yesterday morning, drove to Orange accompanied by his only daughter, saw several Gentlemen on business and made an appointment with one of them for 11 o'clock to-day. He returned home in excellent spirits, ate heartily at his meal hours and retired to rest. About 11 o'clock the pains returned, and a messenger on horseback was dispatched down the hill for the docter, who came back with the least possible delay. When he entered the bedroom of the General he found the patient in extreme agony.

The paroxysms returned with a rhythmical frequency that was alarming, and the homœpathic remedies, which the skill of the doctor suggested, were no more efficient than those which had been supplied by the inteligent affection of General McClellan's wife and daughter, who had ministered to him from the first alarm. For four hours he suffered the most excruciating agony. About 3 o'clock there was a change, the eyes of the patient began to grow brighter and his face, that had been white with pain, began to recover its usual ruddy hue. He gave a long, deep sigh of relief, smiled faintly and said: "I feel easy now, thank God I have pulled through." Then he sank upon the pillow as if exhausted, closing his eyes. The doctor who was watching his face with extreme solicitude, saw the unerring signs of approaching collapse, and whispered to Mrs. McClellan: "I fear he is dying." It was but too true. General McClellan raised himself up on one hand, half opened his eyes, and fell back dead.

The following general order was issued this afternoon:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 29.

With profound regret the Secretary of War announces to the army the death of General George B. McClellan, formerly Major-General commanding the army of the United States, which occurred at Orange, N. J., this morning. The name and fame of this distinguished soldier and citizen is known and honored throughout the Republic as the organizer of the Army of the Potomac. He made it capable of accomplishing great deeds. The lessons he gave it were never forgotten, and the spirit with which he animated it continued through all its eventful history. Subsequently, as its lesder, he rendered great services to his country. His pure and noble character, his unselfish devotion, and the duty he performed in the hour of peril will cause his memory ever to be cherished with pride by the people of the United States.

(Signed) WM. C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War.

It is definitely learned to-day that General McClellan came very near being made a member of President Cleveland's Cabinet; that he was tendered the Russian mission and declined it because of business engagements, and that within the past twenty-four hours the President had concluded to offer him the appointment of member of the Civil Service Commission.

Though no definite arrangements in regard to the funeral of General McClellan have been made, it is probable the services will be held in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church on Monday, and the interment will be at Trenton. The family have been deluged with messages from all parts of the country and from Europe.

General Fitz John Porter says, though General McClellan's personal recollections were burned, he succeeded in reproducing most of them and that they will be published soon, and that they will create a stir equal to that caused by the publication of Digby's letter on the Grant-Johnson matter.

The following executive order was published to-day:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, Oct. 29.

The death of George B. McClellan, at one time Major-General commanding the armies of the United States, took place at an early hour this morning. As a mark of respect to the memory of the distinguished soldier and citizen, whose military ability and civic virtues have shed lustre upon the history of his country, it is ordered by the President that the National flag be displayed at half-mast upon all the buildings of the Executive Departments in this city until after his funeral shall have taken place.

(Signed) DANIEL S. LAMONT,
Private Secretary.

Annual Report of the Director of the Mint.

WASHINGTON, 29.—Dr. James P. Kimball, director of the mint, has submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, his annual report of the operations of the mint and assay offices of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 29, 1885.

The value of the gold deposited at mints and assay offices during the year was $56,748,752, of which $3,854,677 consisted of re-deposits, the gold deposits, amounting to nearly $32,000,000, consisted of domestic bullion, over $11,000,000 of foreign bullion, and some $8,000,000 of foreign coin.

The value of the silver deposited for bars and purchased for coinage, computed at its coining rate in silver dollars, was $38,082,222, of which $1,292,447 were re-deposits; of the silver deposited and purchased over $32,000,000 was classified at the mints as of domestic production; $2,000,000 was of foreign bullion and $1,000,000 of foreign coin.

The total coinage value of gold and silver deposited and purchased at the mints was $94,830,976 against $77,955,154 in the previous year.

The decline in the production of gold on the Pacific Coast is shown by the continued falling off of the deposits at the mint in San Francisco, the value of the gold deposited at that institution having declined over $8,000,000 since 1881.

The total imports of gold bullion into the United States was $8,849,237. The deposits of gold bullion classed as foreign at the mints were over $11,000,000, from which it would appear that over $2,000,000 worth of gold bullion had reached this country that was not entered at the custom houses.

The imports of silver bullion amounted to $11,530,384.

The imports of gold coin amounted to $17,842,459, of which $3,352,090 consisted of our own coin and $14,490,369 of foreign coin.

The import of silver coin was $12,020,243, of which $678,926 was our own coin.

The exports of gold bullion amounted to only $396,750, nearly all of which was United States bars.

Of silver bullion the very large sum of $30,422,924 was exported, of which only $1,500,000 worth consisted of bars bearing the stamp of the United States mint or assay offices.

From this it will be seen that about $19,000,000 worth of the silver production of this country found its way abroad by export.

The export of American gold coin amounted to $2,345,809, and of foreign gold coin to $5,736,333; a total of $8,082,142.

The export of American silver coin amounted to $1,211,627 ($1,073,150 of which consisted of trade dollars).

The export of foreign silver coin amounted to $12,060,612, some $10,000,000 of that amount being exported at the port of San Francisco.

The coinage executed at the mints during the year was:

Gold, $25,335,925; silver, $28,848,959; minor coins, $52,755; total, $54,237,639.

Of the silver coinage, $28,528,552 consisted of standard silver dollars.

In addition to the coinage executed, gold bars were manufactured of the value of $32,027,463, and silver bars of the value of $9,549,313, a total of $41,576,776. The bars manufactured exceeded by some $10,000,000 the value of those produced in the previous year.

The total value of gold bars exchanged for gold coin was $20,650,210, against $25,800,650 the previous year, showing a large falling off in the demand for gold bars for export.

The silver purchased for the standard dollar coinage during the year was 24,212,412 standard ounces, costing $23,747,460.

The average price paid for silver during the year was $1.08 9-10. The The average London price was about $1.09.2, and the average New York price was $1.09.1.

The seignorage to the government was some 18 per cent. of the cost value of the bullion. The seignorage on the coinage of silver dollars during the year was $4,355,278; of subsidiary silver $10,198; a total of $4,363,476. The seignorage on the coinage of silver from July 1, 1878, to June 30, 1885, amounted to $25,338,389.

The number of silver dollars distributed by the mints during the year was $20,375,625.

The number in circulation increased from $39,794,913 on July 1, 1884, to $45,275,710 on Oct. 1, 1885.

The amount in the Treasury increased during the same period from $35,560,916 to $165,483,721.

The total amount expended for the mint service during the year was $1,262,519.

The total earnings of all kinds, including seignorage amounted to $5,147,219, and the total expenses and losses of all kinds to $1,585,256.

The total loss of precious metals arising from wastage of operative officers and the sale of sweeps aggregated during the year $34,048, while the total value of surplus bullion recovered was $66,358, showing an actual surplus in the operations in gold and silver during the year of $32,307.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF GOLD AND SILVER.

The director estimates the amount of gold and silver coin in the country, July 1, 1885, at $820,000,000, of which $542,000,000 consisted of gold, and $278,000,000 of silver. This amount was owned as follows:

By the Treasury, gold, $53,223,160; silver, $95,119,065; total $148,342,225.

By the national banks, gold, $165,575,867; silver, $41,978,833; total, $177,554,700.

By other banks and private hands, gold, $323,375,009; silver, $171,726,303; total, $495,101,913.

The director has deducted the amount of coin in the Treasury represented by gold and silver certificates outstanding, and added it to the stock of coin in active circulation.

In addition to the coin in the country there was in the mints and assay offices July 1, 1885, gold and silver bullion available for coinage as follows: Gold bullion, value $86,847,085; silver bullion, cost $4,654,587; total $71,501,682. Adding this to the amount of gold and silver coin in the country, it gives the total coin and bullion at that date as $895,500,518.

The director calls attention to the necessity for improved facilities for storage of the coin and bullion at the mints.

The saving effected at the San Francisco mint since July 1, 1885, by a reduction of the force, amounted to an annual decrease of $35,000.

At the Carson mint, the entire force of workmen and a large portion of the officers have been dispensed with.

Wired from Washington.

WASHINGTON, 29.—Rear Admiral J. C. P. DeKrafft died in this city to-day.

He entered the service in 1841, served during the war with distinction, and was promoted from the grade of midshipman steadily upward, and on June 2, 1885, he became successor to Rear Admiral Upshur.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has prepared a new series of regulations in regard to the exportation of spirits in bond, by which it is provided that spirits distilled in the United States which were exported in good faith and which can be identified, will, when re-imported, be subject to a duty of 90 cents per proof or wine gallon or the quantity actually contained in each package. When they cannot be identified the duty will be the same as on foreign spirits. But if it should be found that the exportation in any case had not been made in good faith, the tax of 90 cents per proof or wine gallon will be assessed on the total quantity withdrawn under the export bond from the distillery warehouse. All cases of doubt as to the good faith will be referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

An examination for examiners' clerks in the patent office will be held at the rooms of the Civil Service Commission on November 13th. The specialties in this examination will include a knowledge of patent laws and regulations and of the usages of the patent office. Every applicant must file an application, blank forms for which will be furnished by the Commission on request.

The Acting Postmaster General to-day appointed the following fourth-class postmaster:

Montana, Poplar Creek Agency, L. V. Bogy.

The cabinet meeting to-day was shorter than usual and the preparation of the annual reports of cabinet officers was the only general question considered. The death of General McClellan was feelingly alluded to by the President and members of the Cabinet.

Dr. Noah Porter Resigns.

NEW HAVEN, 29.—Dr. Noah Porter, for the past thirteen years president of Yale College, handed in his resignation at a meeting of the corporation this afternoon, to take effect from the next commencement. No cause given.

Murdered for Money.

PORTLAND, Ogn., 29.—A Victoria, B. C., dispatch says: This evening an English gentleman named Hicks was shot down and mortally wounded in front of his own door, in the suburbs, by two highwaymen, and robbed of $1,800 in money, a diamond pin and a watch and ring. The victim married here two weeks ago, and was preparing to leave for England to-morrow with his bride.

Mrs. Grant's Reasons for the Location.

NEW YORK, 29.—Because I believed New York was his preference.

It is nearer the residence I hope to occupy as long as I live, and where I will be able to visit his resting place often.

I have believed and am now convinced that the tomb will be visited by as many of his countrymen here as it would in any other place, and

The offer of a park in New York was the first which observed, and that unreservedly, the only condition imposed by General Grant himself—namely, that I should have a place by his side.

Suit Against the Central Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, 29.—The testimony in the suit of Main & Winchester, prominent merchants of this city, vs. the Central Pacific Railroad Company, was concluded to-day. Plaintiff's counsel, M. Chittenden of New York, submitted the case without argument. Plaintiffs were shareholders in the California Pacific Railroad Company. They brought suit to show that the Central Pacific had never acquired ownership of the road, but were merely trustees of the California Pacific shareholders. The case has been on trial for over three months and involves several million dollars, besides the value of the property at the time of the transfer, fifteen years ago.

Carl Ceburn's Offer.

BOSTON, 29.—The *Transcript* says Carl Ceburn has made an offer of $10,000 cash and to assume an indebtedness of $45,000 for the Boston *Post*, with a view to making an independent paper of it.

Death of General Carbb.

SAN FRANCISCO, 29. A Guaymas, Mexico, dispatch says: General Jose Guillermo Carbb, Division Commander of the Noathwest District of Mexico, died to-day.

A Fugitive Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, 29.—H. K. Pinckney, charged with aiding the Arkansas Valley Land and Cattle Co., an English organization, to defraud the Government out of the larger part of 60,000 acres of the public domain in Bent County, Colorado, was arrested in St. Louis this afternoon. He will be taken back to Colorado. Pinckney was formerly clerk in the Pueblo Land Office, and he and R. C. Bloomfield, manager of the cattle company, were charged with fraudulently conspiring to acquire the land. Bloomfield was convicted, and is now serving out his sentence, but Pinckney forfeited his bond and fled.

The Atlantic & Pacific.

NEW YORK, 29.—The statement is made officially that the Atlantic & Pacific Co. will have its connection with the Southern Pacific completed within the next two weeks. This will make the shortest line to San Francisco for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe route, and will add very largely, it is believed, to the earnings of the Atlantic & Pacific Company, which, up to the present time, has had no Western outlet and therefore has been entirely dependent upon its local business. It will, it is said, be an active competitor for a considerable portion of the business of the Union Pacific Company.

Oklahoma Boomers.

WICHITA, Kansas, 29.—The *Daily Eagle* is in possession of information to the effect that the "boomers" have again made a movement at Oklahoma. For several days past numbers have been going with teams and provisions. Such as had reached the Oklahoma district up to the date of the latest advices, found a number of cattlemen with their herds in peaceful possession, but all seemed harmonious as between the herders and boomers, with no prospect of trouble. From 50 to 60 wagon loads of boomers were daily arriving upon the ground.

How the Sewage of Paris is Disposed of.

La Semaine des Constructeurs quotes from a pamphlet just published by M. Durand-Claye some definite statistics in regard to the Gennevilliers irrigation and the sewerage of Paris, which are well worth remembering. For some reason, the results of the Gennevilliers experiments have been for a long time obscured by a curious indefiniteness, not to say wildness, of statement on the part of those who pretend to have examined them, which no impartial person seemed to think it his business to correct; but the city of Paris has now definitely committed itself to irrigation as a mode of sewage disposal, and it has become necessary to obtain exact statistics of what has been accomplished, for the benefit of the city engineers, and incidentally for that of the rest of the world.

To begin at the beginning, the entire efflux through the sewers of Paris is ascertained to amount, on an average, to 362,000 cubic meters a day, or about 96,000,000 gallons. This is almost exactly three-quarters of the total amount of water furnished by the aqueducts and the rainfall, the other quarter being carried off by evaporation, absorption into the soil, or by flow over the surface directly into the Seine. All the drainage flow, before leaving the city, is collected into three great intercepting sewers, two of which, conveying 318,000 cubic meters a day, join into one at Clichy, just above a pumping station, where engines of eleven hundred horse power lift a part of the liquid into the pipes, which convey it to Gennevilliers, while the surplus is allowed to flow into the Seine. The remaining intercepting sewer carries 44,000 meters a day by gravitation to the Seine at Saint Denis, but a branch is taken from this early in its course, which conducts a portion of its flow to Gennevilliers, to supplement the main irrigation system.

The main irrigation conduit, which leaves the great double intercepting sewer at Clichy, is of rubble and Portland cement, 49 inches in diameter. After reaching the irrigated field, it gradually diminishes in size, throwing off branches, formed of concrete, and varying from 14 to 40 inches in diameter, until it ends in a small pipe, of 20 inches diameter, which serves as an overflow, to carry the surplus liquid of storms into the river. The supplementary irrigation main branches in the same manner over a different portion of the territory, and the filtered effluent is conducted to the Seine by collecting drains. The present area of irrigated land in the Gennevilliers peninsula is 1,430 acres, and the system is continually being extended to new land at the request of the owners. The whole amount of sewage brought to the peninsula by the drains is 18,000,000 of cubic meters a year, or about 12,000 meters annually to the acre—not far from 3,000,000 of gallons per acre—an amount sufficient, if delivered at once, to cover it all about 9 feet deep.

Experiments have been made to determine whether a larger flow could be advantageously used, and for growing beets it seems likely that much more could be absorbed; but for general purposes the present flow is well proportioned to the needs of the ground, and the annual return from the crops is from $260 to $800 per acre, and even more where a cultivator has made a fortunate choice of a special product. The rent paid for the land has tripled within a few years, and averages now $38 an acre; while the population of the place increases constantly by the arrival of farmers anxious to share in the profits of sewage cultivation. Judging from the results obtained here, the engineers of the city have concluded that 10,000 acres of ground will satisfactorily and profitably purify the whole of the sewage of Paris, and have set about inquiring for suitable territory to that amount. The districts of Acheres and St. Germain, which have already been condemned and taken for the purpose, will furnish only 3,000 acres, in addition to the 2,000 contained in the Gennevilliers peninsula, so that 5,000 more must, sooner or later, be found somewhere; but there can be no doubt that, with anything like the high rents paid at Gennevilliers, the returns from the land taken for irrigation would make the expense of taking it a safe and profitable investment for the Parisians. It is rather singular that the experiment of sewage irrigation, although rather rudely tried, should have proved so much more successful in Paris than in most places in England, but something is undoubtedly to be allowed for the difference in climate, and the science of sewage utilization will not advance much further until careful investigations are made in regard to this point.—*American Architect.*

PROFITABLE HOP BITTERS.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. WILSON SOULE ON THE BENEFITS OF NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

Mr. Wilson Soule, Secretary and Treasurer of the Hop Bitters Manufacturing Company, has been spending the last two days here, arranging his advertising matters, and was interviewed by a *Union* reporter at Mr. H. P. Hubbard's office, as to the results and worth of newspaper advertising. He said that for the four years previous to 1878 they spent all their money in bill posting and circulars, from which they received no profit; in fact, they got back just about half what it cost them for making the medicine and printing and distributing the circulars.

In the Spring of 1878 they placed an advertising order of $40,000 with Mr. Hubbard, using the *Union* and other first-class mediums. The results were sales of $107,000. They increased the advertising the following year to $100,000, the sales to $260,000. The next year they spent $120,000, with $480,000 sales, and the next year the expenditure was slightly increased as also the sales. *They argue from this that nothing but timon pure newspaper advertising, judiciously and thoroughly applied is the sure road to success.*

The Hop Bitters Company now have establishments their parent house at Rochester, N. Y., manufactories at Toronto, Canada; London, England; Paris, France; Antwerp, Belgium; Breda, Holland; and Melbourne, Australia. Their sales in Europe are very satisfactory indeed; it costing a little more to manufacture there, on account of high duties, but Australia seems to be an Eldorado for them. He said that one dollar spent there brings them as much return as $5 spent in this country. He added that the results, both in this country and abroad, had far exceeded their most sanguine expectations.

He gave a large part of the credit to the proper and judicious placing of their advertising by Mr. Hubbard, who does all their advertising business here and abroad, saying, "we consider results the proper measure of a man's work." Mr. Soule is a young man about thirty, compactly built and evidently enjoys the best of health. He and his father, Mr. Asa T. Soule, are the sole proprietors of the company. In addition to other investments they have nearly a quarter of a million dollars in an irrigating canal in Southwestern Kansas, which promises to be a perfect bonanza, from the fact that while they have a reasonably fair amount of rain, in that section of the State there seems to be a time of two or three weeks in the middle of the Summer, when the farmers must have water or their entire crops will perish. The main canal is over ninety miles long, and, with its laterals, will cover several thousand square miles of country.

PILES! PILES!! PILES!!!

Sure cure for Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of 20 years' standing. No one need suffer five minutes after using Williams's Indian Pile Ointment. It absorbs the tumors, allays itching, acts as poultice, gives instant relief. Prepared only for Piles, itching of the private parts, nothing else. Sold by druggists and mailed on receipt of price, 50c. and $1 00.

For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.
FRAZIER MEDICINE CO., Prop's,
Cleveland, Ohio.

REMOVAL.

Young Bros., Agents Domestic Sewing Machine and Music Dealers, have removed opposite their old stand to No. 38 Constitution Building, Main St. Salt Lake City.

If You Want

Furniture and Upholstery, Good, Stylish and Cheap, go to
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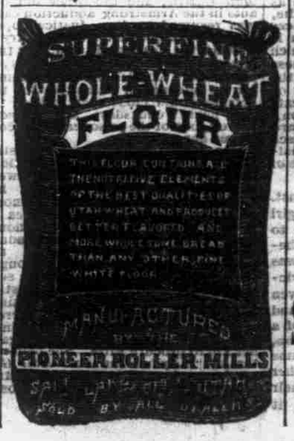

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102.

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103.

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104.

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