DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. IX. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 20, 1876. NO. 152.

ST. LOUIS TRADE.

SEMPLE, BIRGE & CO.,

d127

910 and 912 Washington Ave.,

ST. LOUIS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AGRICULTURAL and MILL

MACHINERY,

AND

FARM

WAGONS!

THE

Largest Stock in the United States.

W. H. GREGG, Prest. F. W. ROCKWELL, Sec.

SOUTHERN WHITE LEAD COMPANY

Every Package of this Company's Brand of Strictly Pure White Lead bears the following guarantee:

SOUTHERN COMPANY WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD IN BLEACHED OIL ST. LOUIS.

☞ The White Lead contained in this Package is guaranteed by the Manufacturers, the SOUTHERN WHITE LEAD COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, MO., to contain no adulteration whatever. It is composed entirely of perfectly PURE CARBONATE OF LEAD and Linseed Oil, and is sold subject to Chemical Analysis and the BLOW PIPE TEST.

The name of this Company is placed ONLY upon STRICTLY PURE Lead. It is not placed upon a second or other inferior quality. So parties purchasing White Lead branded "SOUTHERN COMPANY" are ABSOLUTELY SURE of obtaining a Perfectly Pure Article.

For Sale by Z. C. M. I., Godbe, Pitts & Co., Teasdel & Co., and Day & Co.

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Wm. Jennings, Sons & Sadler,

Importers and Jobbers and Retail Dealers in

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

EMPORIUM

Our Stock of General Merchandise,

JUST RECEIVED,

Consists of the Choicest Stock of Selected

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

NOTIONS, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

LADIES' UNDERWEAR,

ALSO A FULL LINE OF

Gauze Merino Underwear.

MILLINERS' AND TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,

Flowers and Feathers; Lisle Thread Gloves, Cheap; Ribbons in endless variety; Parasols from 25c. up; full, regular Balbriggan Hose at 50c Pair; Etc.

Choicest Groceries

HARDWARE, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, CLOCKS, ETC.,

All of which we are Selling at the Lowest Prices from the simple fact that we discount and pay

CASH!

The day it is due, for all Goods Bought which enables us to purchase at BEDROCK FIGURES.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Mammoth Lime Kilns,

HOT SPRING LAKE.

LIME Delivered in Salt Lake City by the Load at 25 cents per bushel.

BEST LIME IN THE MARKET for every purpose.

Will sell Cheaper for Cash at Kiln than any other firm in the Territory.

MACDUFF BROTHERS.

d135

DISCOURSE

BY

PRESIDENT D. H. WELLS,

DELIVERED AT THE

Forty-sixth Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, in the New Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, on the Morning of Thursday, April 6th, 1876.

REPORTED BY DAVID W. EVANS.

I AM gratified with another opportunity of meeting in the capacity of a General Conference. We have listened to a very stirring discourse here this morning in regard to the great work in which we are all engaged, or at least the Latter-day Saints should be all engaged in it; for they ought to feel interested in the work they have espoused, as it is designed to bring about the accomplishment of the purposes of the Lord upon the earth. In the day and age in which we live the Lord has given to his children here below the great privilege of being co-workers with him in establishing his kingdom, and the reign of truth, peace and righteousness upon the earth.

Is there any necessity for the Lord to commence such a work? If we are to believe our surroundings, and what we see, hear and learn every day, there is great necessity, for there can be little doubt in the minds of any reflecting person that we live in a very wicked, unbelieving and perverse generation. I do not think this proposition would be denied by any one, it is so manifest to everybody that they cannot deny it. Well, the time has come when it seems as if the cup of their iniquity is about filled; and when the Lord thinks it is enough, and he has seen fit to commence his great latter-day work with a proclamation of the everlasting gospel among the children of men, with a view of reclaiming them from the path of perdition and of saving all who will yield obedience to his requirements.

The earth is now filled with violence and evil as it was in the days before the flood, and the Lord has said that as it was in the days of Noah so shall it be in the days of the coming of the Son of Man. How was it in the days before the flood? Why, the wicked had filled the cup of their iniquity, and they were destroyed, only a few—the righteous—being saved. Well, if it is to be in the days of the coming of the Son of Man as it was in the days of Noah, why the wicked will again be destroyed, and the righteous saved. This is a preparatory work, and if the people reject the gospel that the Lord has revealed from heaven, they may expect to be overtaken, sooner or later, by his judgments. They are already being poured out upon the earth. We see and hear of them occasionally, but the world is filled with unbelief. Unbelief in God is the crying sin of this generation. They do not believe in the things of God nor in the principles which he has enunciated and which he is endeavoring to establish through the instrumentality of those among his children who have rendered obedience to his gospel, and who live in accordance with the principles thereof upon the earth. We have the privilege of promulgating the work of God, and of establishing his kingdom here among the children of men; and we may have the privilege of building temples to his high and holy name, wherein we may receive the blessings of time and eternity, and administer the ordinances of salvation for the living and the dead.

It does not seem necessary, and it should not be, to enter into any argument to prove these things to the Latter-day Saints; they are already patent to them, and in this regard they know and understand their duty. Well then, what is there for us to do? Why, to take hold with renewed energy and zeal; not to falter but to go ahead, with what interest we can command, with all the ability we have been endowed with, and with the means that the Lord has bestowed upon us, in accomplishing his purposes, and in building temples to his holy name. It is for our own benefit; it is for the benefit of the kingdom and for the growth and spread thereof.

How can we do more than we have done? One way by paying our tithing. Can we go to and assist in building this temple, the foundations of which have been laid so long? I answer that we can. The next question is—Will we do it? That I do not know; each one will answer this question for himself by his acts. If we respond to this call it will require labor, means and some attention. For one I will say that I am willing to take hold with my might, and do what I can towards it. I can do something, can you? Yes, each and every one can do something, and if the Latter-day Saints will be united in this thing we shall see the construction of this temple go on rapidly. We are abundantly able to do it—we have plenty of mechanics and laborers, and abundance of the means necessary to sustain them. The details will be furnished, and the requirement will be made. Will it be responded to, that is the question? I think it will; I have faith to believe that the Latter-day Saints will respond with alacrity in putting the work through. I believe that it is in the hearts of the people, and that they will rejoice in it to a greater or less extent. There may be some lukewarm in this work, as in every other; but I am satisfied that the great majority will lay hold with a great deal of energy, and will persevere in it, and will rejoice in doing so. This is my faith, and I am willing to prove it, so far as I am concerned, by my works.

I do not consider it necessary to dwell upon the importance of these things. A great many of the Latter-day Saints have had many blessings bestowed upon them in the house of God, very great blessings indeed. Shall we slacken our hand because of this? By no means. There still remains a great work to be done; and it is incumbent upon us to do it, as Brother Woodruff has said, while we have the opportunity in the flesh. Before we go behind the vail we should lay a foundation to progress upon after we have finished our course here. We, by our works, as well as by our faith, while in this life, should lay a foundation for exaltation in the celestial kingdom of our Father and our God.

I am rejoiced to hear the subject of building temples agitated again. A great deal might be said about it as to the details, but it will recommend itself to every one. What can a bishop do in his ward? He can do something, and if he will lay the matter before the members of his ward he will find that he can get very liberal contributions in labor, and in provisions and other means necessary to pay the hands who work steadily on the temple. There is not a ward in the city, not a ward in the county, nor in all these counties but what can contribute considerable to this end, and that to right away. It is not going to take so much stone to go on with in proportion, as it has taken for the foundation, for the walls will not be so wide; and although the work is expensive, yet it can be done. We have mechanics who are perfectly competent to do it, and the plan will be given as fast as laborers to do the work are ready.

This is one thing that we can do, and it is required of us, and the responsibility of accomplishing this task rests upon our shoulders. Of course we have other duties to perform. Any person who lives in this Territory, here in Zion, who professes to be a Latter-day Saint, has responsibilities of various kinds resting upon him. All ought to assist in developing the resources of the soil, to draw from the elements for the support of themselves and families; to build up and make improvements, and not to tear down and destroy. We should all be united in developing, beautifying and improving this country in which the Lord has planted our feet, that we may become a self-sustaining people, bringing forth from the elements with which the Lord has surrounded us those things necessary for our sustenance and comfort. We should economize our time, and use it and all we have to our own best advantage, and to the glory and honor of our Father. There is plenty of labor here for all if they will do it, and if they will put themselves to work in those channels that are necessary. There are some kinds of business that are overdone. A good many of our young people, and others to, instead of turning their attention to the cultivation of the earth, or to the manufacture of things that are actually needed for the welfare and comfort of the community, seek to become clerks and to pursue some kind of a calling that is not productive. Such a course increases the consumers, but not the producers, and we have no surplus here of those things necessary to support and sustain people. If men were to go into various branches of manufacture they would help to create a market for home products, and that would stimulate production, the production of fruits of the soil as well as other things. That would be good economy. We, at present, have no surplus of the products of the soil in these valleys of the mountains; there is no overplus even of wheat or other grain, or of butter and cheese, and other kinds of food. Even of meat we have not any but what can command a market, and at a price sufficiently high to justify the raising of it, and the taking care of and increasing and multiplying the flocks and herds, and then using them wisely. What for? To sustain the wicked and ungodly? No, but to build up the kingdom of God, and to hold and use for God and his kingdom continually. Not just for a short time and then pass off in some other direction; but continually, day by day, week after week, and year after year, as long as we live, contribute of what we have for the building up of the kingdom, and the building of temples to the name of the Lord. And when that is done there will be something else in the same direction, for it is the work of the Lord, the great work of the last days. Let us act as if we believed it, unitedly, with all our hearts, and with all the means that we possess, and not sift our ways to strangers. I tell you, brethren and sisters, this rests upon us, and the work may advance with a great deal more rapidity than what it has done if we will be united in obeying the counsels that we receive from time to time. We must not only listen, but act upon the counsels we receive.

The Lord, a great while ago, said, through his prophet, that he would give the kingdom in its fulness to his Saints, and that the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ. We believe this, and we believe that we are his Saints; poor as we are, we are the best there is. We have the opportunity to grow and increase in grace and in favor with the Lord, and in faith and in good works, and becoming better than we now are, and of becoming more useful; and as we do so, why the kingdom will grow faster and things will prosper there with us. We shall have greater power with the Lord and in the world; and the purposes of heaven will roll on and come to pass faster than they have done. Though in this respect, we have no reason to complain, for they have come along about as quick as we have been able to stand it. But the work will continue to increase in greater ratio than it has hitherto done: it is bound to, and cannot help it, any way in the world. Whether we ourselves, individually, stand firm and steadfast makes no difference, the work of God will go forward any how. But we have the blessed privilege of assisting and of being co-workers with the Lord if we are disposed to be so. Then let us look to it that we do not fail, for upon this depends our own salvation and exaltation in the celestial kingdom. We have now an opportunity for laying a foundation for hereafter hearing the welcome plaudit—"Well done, good and faithful servant, you have been faithful over a few things, now will I make you ruler over many things." Shall we neglect the opportunities that we enjoy to that extent that we shall come short hereafter? I hope and trust not.

The work we are engaged in is worthy of all our attention, for it is the work and kingdom of God, that was spoken of by the prophets long ago; that great kingdom spoken of by the prophet Daniel, that is to break in pieces and subdue all other kingdoms and stand forever, is actually being built up in our day, right in the face and eyes of the whole world. Who understands it? Does the outside world? No, and it seems sometimes as if nearly half the Saints do to the extent they should. I am satisfied that neither I nor anybody else comprehends this work to the fullest extent. A great many can see the kingdom, some do not, some of those who profess to be Saints, judging by the course they take, do not see the kingdom. But it is here all the same whether you see it or not, and it is actually transpiring: and the course and history of the Latter-day Saints are a testimony to the world from the Lord of the building up of his kingdom, the bringing to pass of his purposes and the fulfilment of prophecies uttered thousands of years ago. But they cannot see it.

One of the signs of the times to be given when the kingdom of God should be built up, was the heaving of the sea beyond its bounds. Has anybody heard of any such thing in these days? Everybody that reads the newspapers knows that events of this kind have been common during the past few years; but this generation pay no more regard to them than they would to the shaking of a straw in the wind, so far as being a sign of the coming of the Son of Man or of the accomplishment of the work of the Lord in the last days. Talk to people generally, in the world, about such things, and they say—"Oh, they are accounted for upon some natural principle." It is so with all of the signs that the Lord has given, or that he will give, that have been prophesied about—they can all be accounted for upon some natural principle. They are nevertheless coming to pass in the time that the Lord through his prophets has said they would come. Many things prophesied of in ages past and gone are actually transpiring to-day, yet the people generally do not comprehend them. But the majority of the Latter-day Saints do, and they know that the time of the second coming of the Saviour is approaching.

Can we realize that there is a great work to be accomplished, and that the responsibility rests upon our shoulders? I hope and trust we may, I believe we shall, and that we shall put forth renewed energy to perform what is required of us from time to time, and be earnest in accomplishing, as far as it devolves upon us, the purposes of the Almighty, in seeking the kingdom of God and its righteousness, and in developing the country in which God has planted our feet, and which he held in reserve for so many hundreds of years for his Saints, that they might have a place to come to and inherit. We know that he has given it into our hands and he is pouring his blessings upon us from time to time, and that to use for him and his kingdom, and not, as fast as he hands it to us to hand it out to build up the devil's kingdom.

That we may be united in using our abilities, our means, our substance and all that we have in rolling forth God's purposes, building up his kingdom and establishing the principles of righteousness in the hearts of the people, is my prayer, in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen.

THE STAGNATION OF INDUSTRY—WHY HAVE MEN NO CONFIDENCE?

Men's minds are filled with forebodings of disaster. So far from recovering confidence prudent and generally far-seeing men are more apprehensive and less confident of the future than they were two years ago. Ask the merchants of New York, the capitalists of any part of the country, what they think, and they tell you the outlook is gloomy and that many signs point to a continuance, and, if it continues, necessarily an aggravation, of the dry rot from which we have suffered for four years past. Everybody admits that we have no longer the materials for a great panic. It is not a storm which men dread or expect, but a prolongation of the dead calm under which all enterprises fade and rot.

The situation is not assuring; but if we examine it carefully we shall see that it has elements which, while they make the present prostration an extraordinary phenomenon; due to unusual causes, give us sound reasons for believing that if only these causes can be removed, the country has all the material at hand for an immediate revival of prosperity and for its long continuance. In the first place it is remarkable that our sufferings are caused, not by scarcity, but by overabundance. We are poor, and we dread the future, not because we have nothing, but because we have, as a country, too much of everything. Prices in general were never so low. Every laborer's wife is amazed to see how cheaply she can buy a calico dress in these days. Every manufacturer feels that if he dares to set his men at work he will overstock his market in a month. Every market of ours is glutted with the products of our industry. No complaint is more common than that we have too many mills, too many factories, too many furnaces, too many houses, too many railroads, too many cotton and woollen goods, too many iron wares, too many; that is to say, of the tools which are absolutely necessary to produce wealth, and of the products of those tools.

Nor is this all. The complication is increased if we examine the condition of the great agricultural regions of the Union. The farmers who form the great mass of consumers, are not poor or in distress. Here and there local disturbances, as floods or grasshoppers or the cotton worm, have caused losses; but in general in the West, the Northwest and the South, the farming and planting interests are prosperous. They have made good crops, have obtained fair prices and are not deeply in debt. On the contrary, in many great States, they are, as a rule, out of debt and feel the hard times mainly because they cannot lend their surplus money.

Nor is this all. The tendency of population from cities and manufacturing centres towards the land has set in, and the sales of new lands by railroad companies in the west show that during the last two years a large breadth of land, in the aggregate a very important area, has been actually settled and improved—in part by emigrants from abroad, in part by our own people, abandoning for that purpose their previous employment and homes. That is to say, there is reason to believe that the number of consumers of manufactured products, relatively to the producers, has increased and is increasing.

Why, having thus all the elements of real wealth and prosperity, are we poor and in distress? Why do we live in anticipation of further disasters and with small hope of a revival of industry and enterprise? Why does the capitalist lock up his money or accept low rates of interest rather than put it out in new enterprises? Why do laborers stand idle? Not because wages are too high; they are sufficiently low, and will rise whenever industry revives. Not because the rate of interest is too high; it was never so low in our most prosperous days. Not because money is scarce, as a few silly people still maintain, because even an Illinois farmer cannot lend his surplus cash, and money is "a drug in the market." Not even because confidence in the future is lacking, for that is but a subsidiary reason; the real question is, "Why have men no confidence?"

Men have lost confidence in the future because they have no confidence in the wisdom of their rulers; because they see no way of escape from the curse of abundance; because the cotton spinner, the iron founder, the woollen manufacturer, the producer of any but the crudest products of our industries finds himself at every step hampered by mischievous laws restricting his market, and thus forcing him, if he sets his hands at work, to overproduce and at once cause and feel the curse of abundance. When a farmer has too many potatoes he must find somewhere people who want potatoes, else his large crop is a curse to him; the labor of planting and gathering and housing is wasted, and he is poorer, and not richer. If his member of Legislature should propose to him a law forbidding him to sell his potatoes out of the township in which his farm lies he would curse the politician as a fool. But that is what bad laws are doing for all our manufactured products, and thus our industry is deranged and we find abundance a curse.

There was a time in our earliest history when a stagnation precisely like this from which the country now suffers prevailed. It was in the period during which the original States were formed into a confederation. Industry languished, enterprise stopped, capital was idle; everywhere was a cry of overabundance; laborers could not find employment because a week's work sufficed to overstock the markets, and with a month's full time a manufacturer could ruin himself. The people were discontented; they complained of the high taxes; the tax gatherer was an object of dread, and sheriffs made fortunes, while the mass of the people had scarcely bread to eat. Yet we had then only about three millions of people and a few outlying settlements. The distress continued for many years; it increased continually, until at last wise men searched out a remedy which was so complete that up to the present time we have hardly heard again the old and bitter complaints of that day. The remedy was an immediate and immense enlargement of our markets. It took shape in 1787 in the substitution for the old Confederation of the Constitution of the United States. Compared with the articles of confederation there are but few changes in this instrument. One of the vitally important ones—that on which mainly rests all our subsequent prosperity; that one which brushed away, as if by magic, the depression, suffering, want and paralysis of industry, was that which forbade the individual States to lay duties of any kind upon the importation of goods from other States—which, that is to say, enabled the resident of New York to take his goods to Charleston, or the resident of Baltimore to carry his to Boston. Under the Confederation each State levied duties at its borders upon the products of other States, and thus each narrowed not only the markets of the others but also of its own people. The result was overproduction and stagnation everywhere, because there was no free market for surplus products, no freedom to exchange. The convention of a few States which originated the call for a general constitutional convention arose out of a desire to make the navigation of the Potomac free, and to remove commercial restrictions, no longer endurable, between Maryland and Virginia. The real and moving cause of our present constitution was the desire, by extending the area for the exchange of products, to revive perishing industries in all the States. It is needless to say that the remedy was effectual, for from the adoption of the constitution we date all our wonderful prosperity.

But in the course of nearly a century we have come once more to a period when, what with the help of labor-saving machines and the skill and ingenuity of our artizans, our capacity to produce has again, as in the old times, outstripped our ability to consume. We see repeated the dolorous phenomena of the old Confederation. Abundance curses the land; there is a glut of everything; labor is idle; capital is idle; enterprise is crushed, stagnation prevails. Is not the remedy plain? Must we not once more extend our markets? If we could export only fifteen per cent. of the cotton goods we produce all our mills would be working full time. But Chili alone will take a large part of this product if we will only accept in return her copper ores, which our laws now forbid; and these copper ores would revive a smelting industry whose hundreds of workmen are unemployed for lack of that raw material. This is but one instance out of hundreds where we can make new markets for our surplus products, if only we might import what would give our artizans employment to work up into other finished products. We produce too much for home consumption, and bad laws disable us from exchanging our surplus abroad. Hence to us abundance is a curse, as it was under the Confederation. We sold abroad last year less than six million dollars' worth of cotton goods; Great Britain in 1874 sold abroad over four hundred and ten millions. And this large difference does not come, as is commonly said, because England produces more cheaply than we, but largely because her merchants may, under wise laws, bring in exchange to England the raw products of other countries.—*New York Herald, May 14.*

School Trustees' Notice!

THE inhabitants of the 16th School District of the Territory of Utah are hereby notified that there will be a meeting of tax-payers held in the District School-house, on Monday evening, the 22d of May instant, at 7 o'clock p.m., for the election of Trustees and the transaction of other business. Punctual attendance is requested.

All delinquents are requested to pay up their taxes without delay, to avoid all unpleasantness, and to enable us to liquidate the indebtedness of the house.

FREDERICK KESLER, }
HENRY MARRIOTT, } Trustees.

Salt Lake City, May 8th, 1876. d141

A PURE MILCH ANTOOLA GOAT (Buck) For Sale Cheap. Two Months old. QUS MCCLURE. d141 Historian's Office.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

For Sale Cheap.

A Large, Commodious Dwelling, with seven rods front, and twenty rods back, situated on First West street, one block south of Catholic Seminary, 14th ward. For particulars, enquire of

W. EDDINGTON,
On the premises.

JOE BARKER,

CUTLER, LOCK AND GUNSMITH

SAWS SHARPEND, STOVES REPAIRED, GUNS RESTOCKED, Etc.,

Commercial Street

DR. A. W. CALDER, DENTIST,

A few doors north of Walker House

TESTIMONIAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, July, 1870.

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

Dr. H. AUSTIN, Dentist, 634 Washington Street.

Drs. HOBBETS & FREELAND, Dentists, 125½ Fourth Street.

H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists, S. E. corner Sansome and Pine streets. d102

THE

DESERET NATIONAL BANK

Of Salt Lake City, Utah.

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

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

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

Collections made and promptly remitted.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE FOR SALE.

☞ *Interest paid on Savings' Deposits.* d267 tf

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN: That, whereas Enoch Reese, by his certain deed of trust, made, executed and delivered on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1875, did grant, bargain, sell and convey unto LeGrand Young, of the city and county of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, who is the party of the second part in said deed, the following described real property, situate, lying and being in the City and County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, and particularly described as follows, to wit—

An equal and undivided one quarter interest of, in and to that certain lot, being a portion of Lot five (5) in Block Seventy (70), described and bounded as follows, beginning five (5) feet north from the southwest corner of said lot, thence north fifty-one and one quarter (51¼) feet, thence east ten (10) rods, thence south fifty-one and one quarter (51¼) feet, thence west ten (10) rods to place of beginning; containing thirty-one square rods sixteen three-tenth (16 3-10) square feet, as platted in Plat A, Salt Lake City Survey, together with and including all the appurtenances thereon, which said deed was filed for record in the office of the County Recorder for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah, March the 29th, 1875, and was, on the 3rd day of April, A.D. 1875, duly recorded in Mortgage Record Book E, pages 1027-28 and 29.

That said deed of trust was made by the said Reese to secure the payment of a certain promissory note of even date with said deed, which is in the words and figures following, to wit:

"Salt Lake City, March 24th, 1875.

"Six months after date I promise to pay to W. W. Riter or order the sum of two thousand dollars, lawful money of the United States, with interest at the rate of two per cent per month from date until paid, interest payable monthly.

"ENOCH REESE."

And whereas said sums of money mentioned in said note, to wit, two thousand dollars, with the interest thereon since November 24, 1875, is still due and unpaid.

Now therefore, I, Le Grand Young, in pursuance of the powers and authority in me vested by virtue of said deed, and at the request of the holder, owner and payee of said note, and in accordance with the terms of said deed, will sell between the hours of two and three p.m., on the 25th day of May, A.D. 1876, at the west door of said premises, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, terms cash, the premises above described, for the purpose of paying said note and interest and costs of this trust (or so much as it may pay), and upon such sale being made will, pursuant to the authority and power in me vested, make, execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers thereof a deed in fee simple to the premises aforesaid, thereby conveying all of the interest held or owned by the said Enoch Reese at the date of making the deed aforesaid, and which I hold by virtue of said conveyance.

LE GRAND YOUNG,
Trustee.

d td

HOME MANUFACTURE.

Wasatch Woolen Mills.

I am continuing to purchase and paying the

☞ HIGHEST PRICE FOR WOOL.

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

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

☞ Samples mailed on application.

Wool Sacks furnished.

d251 tf JAMES McGHIE, Lessee.

WOLCOTT'S

PAIN PAINT!

Entered according to the Act of Congress in the Eastern District of the State of New York, in the year 1865.

CURES ALL PAIN.

And permanently cures the worst ulcers, piles, cancers, burns, etc., and relieves pain in the stomach, lungs, etc. Invaluable for broken limbs, burns, cuts and sprains.

IF PAIN PAINT be kept in the house for all casualties, accidents and sickness it will save many dollars thrown away on doctors.

DOES NOT STAIN.

IS COOL and SOOTHING.

TRY IT BEFORE YOU BUY IT.

25c., 50c. and $1.00 per Bottle.

NO DRUGGISTS HAVE IT!

LOCAL AGENCIES.

SWANER'S JEWELRY STORE, next Post Office.

ELEVENTH WARD CO-OPERATIVE STORE.

MRS. BREWER, South Temple Street.

MRS. M. PRATT, 19th Ward.

d135 Mailed on receipt of price.

TOWNSEND HOUSE

SALT LAKE CITY.

James Townsend, - Proprietor

d181

TAYLOR'S HOTEL,

MAIN STREET, Salt Lake City.

ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD. Dining Room now open. Mrs. S. J. Rodgers having been in the business a number of years, understands how to keep a first class table. Charges reasonable. d34

A. MINER,

Attorney and Counselor

Office in Wasatch Hotel, S. L. City,

EAST TEMPLE STREET

d281 tf

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