DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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THE EVENING NEWS

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WEEKLY.

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IN
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Large assortment of new goods, a short time only before departure for Europe. Also two Carriage Horses, by
d309 3m CARL C. ASMUSSEN.

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W. L. PRICE,
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Poultry, Fish and Game,
Fruit, Vegetables and Groceries,
First South Street, Opposite Kimball Block, Salt Lake City.
Goods delivered punctually in all parts of the City, Free. Satisfaction guaranteed.

JAKE HEUSSER & BRO.,
(Successors to J. H. HAGUE,)
Main Street, 1st Door South of Wells, Fargo & Co., Salt Lake City,
DEALERS IN
GUNS, PISTOLS, AMMUNITION AND FISHING TACKLE.
Practical Gunsmiths.
All work in our line done NEATLY, PROMPTLY, and Satisfaction Guaranteed
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STONECUTTERS AND BUILDERS,
Tombstones, Monuments,
MARBLE MANTLES, IRON MANTLES, GRATES, AND HEARTH-STONES.
South Side of South Temple street, a little East of Eagle Gate.
d17

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate of Michael Holding deceased.

To the Creditors of the estate of the deceased:

ALL persons having claims against the deceased are hereby required to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to me, the undersigned, at my residence on the corner of Fifth South and and Sixth East streets, Salt Lake City.

ELLEN HOLDEN,
Administratrix of the estate of Michael Holden, deceased.
Salt Lake City, March 28, 1879.
d 107

FOR SALE.

TWO Valuable Houses and Lots for Sale, with wells of good water and other conveniences. Situated on Third South Street, between Main and West Temple Streets. Apply at Jacob Pearl, State Road, or Martin Lenzi, three and a half blocks east of Elephant Store.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT, situated on the corner of 6th East and 8th South Streets. The lot has a frontage on the street of 30 rods. House of four rooms, and an orchard of 59 trees.
For full particulars inquire on the premises of the owner.
JAS. T. WILSON,
d82 tf 2nd Ward, Salt Lake City.

DELTA.

Salt Lake City and Wagner's Beer 5 cents a glass, 20 cents per quart, all other plain and fancy drinks 10 cents. We keep the Old Hermitage, Rye, and Bourbon Whiskey, with a full line of bottled wines and liquors for family use, also by the pint, quart and gallon, and will not be undersold. The best beer room in the city for families and others.
W. K. CONRAD,
Corner opposite Theatre.
d 209 tf.

STANDARD GOODS
—)OF(—
R. MATTHEWS & CO.,
CHEMICAL MANUF'RS,
P.O. 1064, Salt Lake City,
Ess. Jamaica Ginger,
Toilet Soaps,
Bath-Sand Tablets,
Scouring Soap,
Superior Writing Fluid,
Boot Blacking, Etc..
For Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Consumption, Throat and Liver Complaints, Affections of the Kidneys, etc., use
BAREOOTS
Balsam of Indian Root,
Prepared only by us.
For Sale at Z. C. M. I. and Utah Commission House.

PATENTS

obtained for new inventions, or for improvements on old ones, for medical or other compounds, trade-marks and labels. Caveats, Assignments, Interferences, Appeals, Suits for Infringements, and all cases arising under the Patent Laws, promptly attended to—Inventions that have been REJECTED by the Patent Office may still, in most cases, be patented by us. Being opposite the U. S. Patent Department, and engaged in Patent business exclusively, we can make closer searches, and secure Patents more promptly, and with broader claims, than those who are remote from Washington.
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C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

DAVID JAMES,
LICENSED
PLUMBER, TINNER,
Steam and Gas Fitter.
Respectfully announces that he has secured the agency for this Territory of W. H. Warner's low pressure
Steam Warming Apparatus,
Manufactured under S. J. Gold's patents. Also Gold's
HOT AIR FURNACES.
Persons wishing to warm up Churches, Public Buildings, Stores or Private residences by either steam or hot air will find it to their interests to correspond with me on the subject.
A full line of Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters' Goods kept in stock. Rumsey's Pumps and Pump Extras on hand.
OFFICE AND WORKSHOPS
WEST TEMPLE ST.,
Opposite City Meat Market.

ZION'S SAVINGS BANK & TRUST COMPY,
FIVE DOORS SOUTH OF Z. C. M. I.
East Temple Street.

SAVE YOUR HAIR! TO LEARN HOW TO DO IT READ AND HEED WHAT FOLLOWS.

SAVE YOUR HAIR.—The laws of Health and Longevity demand it, the customs of social life require it. The matter is of great importance in every way.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HAIR.—It is the surpassing crown of glory, and for the loss of it there is no compensation.

CULTIVATE YOUR HAIR.—For by no other means can it be saved and beautified.

LYON'S
KATHAIRON,

Discovered thirty-five years ago by Prof. Lyon, of Yale, is the most perfect preparation in the world for preserving and beautifying the hair.

Besides being the best hair dressing ever produced, Lyon's Kathairon will positively prevent gray ness, and will restore new hair to bald heads, if the roots and follicles are not destroyed.

It actually performs these seeming miracles, of which the following is

A FAIR SPECIMEN

I had been entirely bald for several years, constitutional, I suppose. I used a few bottles of Kathairon, and, to my great surprise, I have a thick growth of young hair.
COL. JOHN L. DORRANCE, U. S. A.

In every important respect the Kathairon is absolutely incomparable. It is unequaled.

1. To Cure Baldness.
2. To Restore Gray Hair.
3. To Remove Dandruff.
4. To Dress and Beautify the Hair.

BEAR IN MIND.—The Kathairon is no sticky paste of sulphur and sugar-of-lead, to paint and daub the hair and paralyze the brain. It is a pure and limpid vegetable lotion, intended to restore the hair by natural growth and reinvigoration. It is splendidly perfumed, and the most delightful toilet dressing known. No lady's or gentleman's toilet outfit is complete without Lyon's Kathairon.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

BOOTS, SHOES & CLOGS.

JAMES TURNER, two blocks west of Deseret News Printing Office, begs leave to inform his many friends and the public generally that he will make to order Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs, at prices very reasonable. Just the place to get a good easy fit. Repairing neatly executed on short notice. HENRY WHITTAKER,
d73 Manager.

JOHN HAGMAN

THE
Merchant Tailor!
Opposite Walker Bro's. Bank.
He Makes the Best and Cheapest Dress and Business Suits in Salt Lake City. Give him a trial.
A Large Stock of NEW GOODS just arrived, that is to be seen at my Establishment.

T. LATIMER, G. ROMNEY,
G. H. TAYLOR, F. ARMSTRONG
LUMBER YARD
AND
PLANING MILL.
REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Utah Red and White Pine of all kinds, Eastern Finishing Lumber, California Red Wood.
Utah, Bear River, White Cedar and Red Wood Shingles.
Red and White Rustic, Ceiling, Siding, Lath, Pickets, Flooring.
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS
AND
MOULDINGS IN GREAT VARIETY
Frames of all kinds Made to Order Very Cheap.

WINDOW GLASS.

Using large quantities ourselves, and dealing directly with the Manufactories in Car Load lots, we intend Keeping a Large Stock on hand, of the various sizes, for the Public to select from at Very Low Rates.

Wood Turning of all Kinds.

LATIMER, TAYLOR & CO.,
One Block East of Depot.

FOR TEN DOLLARS CASH

We will insert a seven-line advertisement one week in a list of 200 weekly newspapers, or four lines in a different list of 337 papers, or ten lines two weeks in a choice of either of four separate and distinct lists containing from 70 to 100 papers each, or four lines one week in all four of the small lists, or one line one week in all six lists combined, being more than 1,000 papers. We also have lists of papers by States throughout the United States and Canada. Send for our 100 page pamphlet. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

WARM UP!

WM. SALMON
Has opened a new depot for the sale and delivery of the celebrated
WEBER COAL,
At the City Meat Market, West Temple St., where he will be pleased to see old and new friends and customers. His prices will be: A ton delivered, $8.75. A ton at his new depot, $8.25. (Pays in good Storeyay.)
GRAIN, BALED HAY
AND KINDLING WOOD
Will be kept by him in full supply, and sold at lowest living figures.
Orders left at Squire's Barber Shop, the HERALD Office or at the Depot, West Temple Street, a block west of Kimball & Lawrence's store, will receive prompt attention. d73

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

Last Night's Dispatches.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 17.—On the expiration of the morning hour, the army appropriation bill was taken up.

Morgan said hereafter he intended to speak in vindication of the attitude of southern members of congress, which had been the object of much unjust aspersion. The south was not responsible for the existence of the question now agitating the public. He had considered it best at present to yield to his friend from Indiana.

Voorhees called attention to what he feared was not generally realized—namely, that federal interference extended not only to congressional but to all state and local elections. American citizens, by thus having overseers put over them, were reduced to the condition of slaves. The protection of the ballot box had been wrested from the proper local officers and given to corrupt federal officials. The spirit that declared this law was a distrust of the people and their capacity for self-government under free elections. The whole power of the Constitution was thus perverted. The people would resent this insulting tyranny when the facts should be clearly presented to them. There was no American who was not liable to arrest for no other reason than that existed in the mind of the supervisor or deputy marshal, thus placing every person's liberty at the mercy of party malice or hate. The Constitution plainly guarded the citizen in all his rights; but that instrument was violated by the arrest and imprisonment of citizens on insufficient warrant by malicious spies as informers. The spirit that produced this law was like that which preceded the French revolution, and caused the fires of the revolution to break out, and which made every citizen tremble with fear of a blow in the dark. It emanated from the spirit that ruled in Venice, where the look of suspicion was more to be dreaded than the blow of the dagger and doomed the victim to walk the Bridge of Sighs to prison and a wretched death. Charles I lost his throne, and George the III. his rule in America for less evils than those inflicted by some of our federal laws. All history showed the danger and injustice of leaving the means for usurping liberty on the statute books. Cæsar, Cromwell and Napoleon, were not slow to secure sovereign power, when the people left their laws to pave the way to despotism. We were not at a loss to conjecture what could be done with the laws to which he had referred, and which had been enforced over our liberties to an extent which would force any people to revolt except the serfs of Russia. In order to show the abuses committed on suffrages, he referred to the city of New York, where acts had been committed which brought shame and disgrace to the whole country. John Davenport was the chief supervisor, the autocrat of the ballot box. He with his cohorts had intimidated voters from going to the polls, and thousands remained away rather than place themselves in the way of lawless persecution. The deputy marshals and supervisors were the federal Ku Klux, organized to intimidate freemen and cheat them of their rights. What happened in New York might occur elsewhere. No man would say that such a statute should longer continue in force.

Voorhees implored the American people not to forget that their liberties are trampled under foot with scorn and contempt. He then proceeded to another branch of the law on the subject of popular elections, that of the President, on certain occasions, being authorized to employ the naval forces at the polls. The President, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, could give such orders as would tend to crush the liberties of the country, after the manner of Cæsar, Napoleon the Great and Napoleon the Less. Like them the President could send out his emissaries to stir up trouble in the south, and thus the pretex for employing the army in that section. The President was the judge of the number of troops he would employ, and under the present laws he might order ships to New York and New Orleans on election days to overawe the people, simply under the pretence of keeping the peace at the polls. Under the civil rights bill of 1869, the President could use the army anywhere under the pretence of enforcing its provisions. There was not a phase of human affairs in the States and Territories that could not be interfered with by the army. The veriest reptile of a party, a United States commissioner, could call upon the military and naval forces to support him in his proceedings. The senator from Maine (Blaine) saw no reason for alarm in the provision which the pending bill designed to repeal, but he would refer him to what Daniel Webster uttered. It was: "If men would enjoy the blessings of a republican government they must govern by reason and mutual concession, and with due regard to the general interest and an acquiescence of the minority in the will of the majority, and that the military must be kept, according to right in strict subjection to such authority." Wherever these principles do not exist there can be no political freedom. The laws to which he had referred formed a complete system to withdraw all power from the people and the States, and to centralize it in the executive department for a revolutionary movement against the Constitution and for an ultimate monarchy. In the earlier days of the republic there was a party in favor of a monarchy. The party is larger now, and there were laws in force by which the scheme could be put into actual operation. He denied that the south disregarded law. On the contrary, they submitted to every legal requirement. The people of that section had, under adverse circumstances, vindicated themselves as law-abiding people. They had been slandered by a sectional spirit.

Teller followed. He quoted judicial decisions to support his argument that the law was constitutional, and said that its constitutionality being established the only question was as to the expediency or policy of retaining it. He deprecated the use of the army to enforce civil processes, except in extreme cases. In conclusion, Teller said he did not know what the President would do, but he did not think that any threat to deprive the army of its sustenance would affect the action of any republican senator, nor the President.

Conkling asked if a vote could not now be taken on the pending Blaine amendment, but Butler thereupon moved an executive session. Agreed to. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 17. — After the reading of the journal, the bill reported yesterday from the committee on coinage, weights and measures, providing for the exchange of subsidiary silver coins for legal tenders, in all sums not exceeding $10, came up. The question was on the motion made by Buckner, chairman of the committee on banking and currency, to refer the bill to that committee. After a long discussion the previous question was moved, and the motion to refer the bill to the banking committee was rejected, 88 to 97.

The bill was then before the House, but went over till to-morrow, after the morning hour.

Atkins moved that the debate on the legislative bill close on Saturday. A personal pointed tilt ensued between Atkins and Conger. Atkins then substituted Tuesday, and Garfield moved Friday next. Agreed to, 131 to 91.

The House then went into committee on the legislative appropriation bill, and Kelly spoke thereon. He proposed to state his conclusions in the commencement of his remarks. He voted for the repeal of the test oath for jurors, but thought it should come before the House as a separate measure. During the last congress he had advocated the repeal of the provision requiring that oath, and he said now, as he said then, that it was an exasperating incongruity in law, and therefore should be repealed. He would also vote for the repeal of the section under which soldiers were sent to the polls, as proposed by Garfield, to vote for the provision in the army bill, which had passed the House, which was a provision in restraint of the use of the military as it now stood, and would be an injustice to the republican party which, when it had two-thirds in each house, had passed it, and to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, who had given it his presidential sanction. He would vote, as a separate proposition, to repeal the provisions of the law under which deputy marshals were sent to the polling places of the country. He believed that those provisions of law had been abused. At any rate, the sections had been all passed when the country was at war, or during the process of reconstruction, when a majority of the voters of some of the border States—at least one of them—had been disfranchised by the State constitutions; but he would not vote for the repeal of the essential modification of the law authorizing the appointment of, and fixing the duty and power of supervisors of elections. As he understood the Constitution, it vested the ultimate control of elections, relating to national offices, in the Congress of the United States; but he would not vote for any one of those provisions as riders on the appropriation bills, and disclaiming all knowledge of the purpose of the President, he would say, here and now, that if the bills were sent to the President in this present form, and he should veto them, he (Kelly) would sustain the veto with all his power. If the President disapproved either of those bills, it was his duty, under the Constitution, to veto them, and he warned the gentlemen that the party who attempted to overcome the veto by any other means than those provided by the Constitution, would be trampled out of existence. The American people loved the Constitution, and neither the north nor the south wished a sustained action outside of the Constitution for subverting the powers of any of the departments of government. Within two years, the people would have it in their hands to determine whether the veto was right or wrong, and, if right, to maintain it by the sovereignty of the nation; if wrong, to send a congress here, which, in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution, would redress the executive action as to the point of the riders on the bill. He did not charge that the putting of such provisions on the appropriation bills was revolutionary. The whole system of putting a rider on appropriation bills was vicious and to be repudiated, but it was not revolutionary, as had been said by Garfield, whose speech laid before him under the title of "Revolution in Congress." That gentleman had experienced a thorough revolution in opinion since 1872, if he believed this action to be revolutionary.

Garfield—I had supposed that there was nobody in this House that at this late day, would say that I had ever asserted it was revolutionary to put a rider upon an appropriation bill. I never said so in my life. It is not in any printed, written or spoken remarks that I have ever made.

Kelley—The gentleman shall speak for himself in the language he then used. Kelly then quoted from the speech, in the course of which Garfield said: "When the majority undertakes to say this thing, the attaching of legislation upon appropriation bills shall not be done, it is simply an end of parliamentary government." Kelly continued: I say to the gentlemen on the other side of the House now that they have but to adjourn, leaving the lighthouses on our coasts unlighted, the courts and all other branches of the government unprovided for, to make the north as solid as it was from 1861 to 1865. It will, irrespective of party, stand by the Constitution as it stood by it when it was being applied to maintain the life of the nation and the unity of the country. Nor (addressing the democratic side of House) are you sure of a solid south on so unconstitutional a matter. Your south is not solid to-day. Those who constitute what you sneer at as "the centre," one comes from Texas and one from Alabama, representing democratic districts. You have on your side three independent democrats, who beat the regular nominees, and there are among you a score of gentlemen who, although enjoying the right to go into democratic caucuses, know that but for the greenback vote in their districts others would have occupied their places. You have but to threaten war by invading the Constitution to find your party crumbling in the south as it will crumble in every northern State.

EASTERN.

The Ravages of the Plague in Morocco.

CHICAGO, 17. — The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Nothing more horrible has ever been recorded than the ravages of the plague now raging in Morocco. A letter to a gentleman of this city from the United States consul at Tangier, dated March 19, gives the following account of the suffering from famine and from starvation: All who can are now running away from this most unfortunate country, where famine, cholera and typhus are more than decimating its population. At Tangier alone we are having from 30 to 40 cases of typhus per day, and at the City of Morocco the daily mortality by typhus is from 200 to 250 persons. The ordeal of death is complete. Parents eat their children, and at Mayador, Safi and Cassabianca the starving Arabs eat their dead. The atmosphere is impregnated with deadly poisons emanating from the thousands that are half buried, and the many left out exposed to the sun and rain. European residents take every precaution; nevertheless nearly half have already succumbed to the dreadful disease. The fatalist Moslems ridicule all such expedients to avoid the contagion, believing that all is written by God, and they must die if so decreed. My time has been very much occupied, being president of the Morocco Board of Health, in organizing lazaretto, hospitals, etc., etc. My daughter has been busied in the work of nursing and organizing help for the afflicted.

Changes in the Senate Employees.

Journal's Washington: In order to prevent any embarrassment in their plan to make sweeping changes in the subordinate employees in the Senate and to prevent Vice-President Wheeler from interfering with future removals, democratic senators, to-day, decided to rescind the rule giving the Vice-President supervisory power. A resolution to amend this rule was brought forward in the Senate and its immediate consideration was asked, but this was prevented by an objection from Mr. Anthony. The resolution will be called up to-morrow and disposed of before the return of the Vice-President.

A number of removals were made to-day.

Judge Bond's Unjust Course.

Senator Butler who has just returned from Charleston, talks very bitterly against United States Circuit Judge Bond, and asserts that he has not acted justly in administering the test oath to jurors in the Federal election cases now being tried; that the oath was administered to confederates who are democrats, and not to those who are acting with republicans. The result was, it is claimed, a jury was obtained composed almost entirely of republicans. Democrats are so worked up over this alleged action that they propose to take steps looking to Judge Bond's impeachment.

Wind and Rain Storm.

NEW YORK, 17.—The storm of wind and rain which reached this city to-day exists as far south as the Gulf.

Seizure of a Brig.

The brig *Gypsy*, to have sailed to-day for Venezuela, to recover $2,000,000 of treasure, lost in a gale from a Spanish man-of-war, 50 years ago, has been seized by the United States marshal at the suit of the creditors.

Decision Affirmed.

WASHINGTON, 17.—The Attorney General has affirmed the decision of the Assistant Attorney General for the post office department that regular publications designed primarily for advertising purposes, cannot be sent through the mails at the rates charged legitimate newspapers.

WANTED.

A NANNY GOAT that can be milked and is giving good milk. Apply to
N. GREENWALD, 56 South St.
d36

WANTED.

TWO or three apprentices, at the Knitting Factory. Steady employment after trade is learned. Call at Factory just west of Eagle Emporium. d110

LOST.

ON Tuesday, April 15th, 1879, an order On the General Tithing Store number 825, for the sum of $40.
Leave at this office and oblige the owner, who is in need of the same.

NOTICE.

PERSONS desirous of examining the new Self Acting Archimedian Screw Water Elevator, may see the same in operation on R. Linwood's farm, quarter mile up the river from Third South Street, Jordan Bridge. JOB SMITH.
d 115 1 M

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of LOUISA WALLACE deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Louisa Wallace deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, Main street, opposite the Walker House.
ANNIE HYNMAN,
Administrator of the Estate of Louisa Wallace. d122

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
—AT—
AUCTION.
—ON—
THURSDAY, APRIL 17TH.
At 11 o'clock a. m.
On the premises, Second South Street (south side), third house east of Third East Street.

COMPRISING ONE SQUARE GRAND, 7¾ octave, highly finished, carved legs, Rosewood Piano, used but little and in perfect order. Elegant Solid Black Walnut and Oak Bedsteads, Handsome Black Walnut Marble Top Centre Table, Wash Stands and Dressing Bureau with large French Plate Mirrors, Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture. Fine Hair Mattresses, Bed Room and Cook Stoves, also a Stylish Baby Carriage.

NOTE.—The Piano will be sold on a credit of three months, with interest and approved security. d21

SWEET Chewing NAVY Tobacco
JOHNSON'S BEST
Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for fine chewing tobacco and cigarettes and highest prize for cigars of any kind ever made. As our name alone guarantees the quality of our goods, purchasers will please see that every piece bears our name. The best tobacco in the world. Manufactured by G. A. Johnson & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

U. S. DEPOSITORY.

DESERET NATIONAL BANK
SALT LAKE CITY.

Paid up Capital, - - - $200,000
Surplus, - - - - - - - $50,000

WM. H. HOOPER, President,
H. S. ELDRIDGE, Vice-Prest.,
WM. JENNINGS
FREMONT LITTLE } Directors.
JOHN SHARP,
GEO. Q. CANNON,
L. S. HILLS, Cashier.

Receives Deposits Payable on Demand.

Buys and sells exchange on New York, San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, London, and principal continental cities.

Receives subscriptions to the 4 per cent. funded loan of the U. S.

☞ Makes Collections, Remitting Proceeds Promptly.

IDAHO STORE!!

All kinds of Pay Wanted

No. 1 Cedar Posts.
Charcoal, 100 bushels, Cheap.
Set of Buggy Harness
Buggy.
Sprinkling Cart Box, 700 gallon capacity, suitable for Tank, etc.
Second hand Wagon. (6,000 lb.)
Light Spring Wagon, $75 00.
Three hundred pounds of Rope.
Pick Handles $2.00 per dozen.
Borden's Condensed Milk $1.50 per dozen.
100 dozen Bottles Tomato Ketchup $2.50 per dozen.
Branson Knitter, $22.00, knit a sock in five minutes.
Totman's California Feed Mill.
100 Tons Salt on hand, manufacturer of Fine and Coarse Salt.
Liquid Blue, Jamaica Ginger, etc.
CALL AND SEE
JOHN W. SNELL.
IDAHO STORE. P. O. Box 819.

MAN'S MISSION ON EARTH.—A thorough medical treatise, indicating how a firm of disabilities may be removed. The experience of 20 years study, observation, and professional practice, showing the agencies that will insure restored manhood, strengthen vitality, and sound conditions of wealth, that have been impaired by overtaxed powers. A statement of obstacles to marriage and of the means by which they can be removed. By mail, 25c., currency or postage stamps. Address Secretary Museum Anatomy and Science, 1,116 Broadway, N. Y.

RAILROAD & CANAL SCRAPERS.

H. B. CLAWSON has just received a car of Diamond Steel Bottom Scrapers, Assorted sizes, 30 inch, 32 inch and 34 inch. For Shape, Strength, Durability and Low Price they are unequaled. Call and Examine.

CHEAP DISINFECTANT!

MR. F. A. PASCOE will supply fine screened Quick Lime, suitable for disinfecting cesspools, and neutralizing all decaying organic substances for TWO DOLLARS PER TON, in large or small quantities, at the Pioneer Perpetual Lime Kilns, First North of Warm Springs, Salt Lake City.
N.B.—Building and Plastering Lime of Best Quality always on hand.
dtr F. A. PASCOE.

R. GARDINER.

Having made extensive alterations in my
BAKERY
AND
Confectionery Establishment
I am now prepared to give Better Satisfaction in
BREAD AND CRACKERS
And special rates on
CANDIES
To Wholesale Dealers which cannot but command their trade.
DESERET BAKERY.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN
RAILWAY,
The Great Trunk Line from the West to Chicago and the East.
It is the oldest, shortest, most direct, convenient, comfortable and in every respect the best line you can take. It is the greatest and grandest Railway organization in the United States. It owns or controls over
2100 MILES of RAILWAY
PULLMAN HOTEL CARS are run alone by it through between
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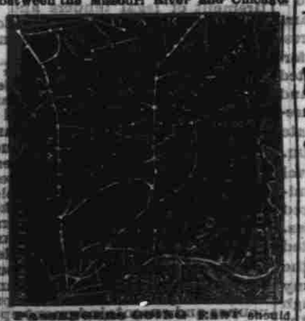

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