DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. IX. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 30, 1875. NO. 7.

A. MINER,
Attorney and Counselor.
Office in Wasatch Hotel, S. L. City,
EAST TEMPLE STREET.
d381 tf

Geo. C. Bates, John H. McCutchen.
BATES & McCUTCHEN,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Office:—First South St., five doors East of Deseret National Bank,
SALT LAKE CITY.
d284

STOVES AND TINWARE!
W. HARRISON desires to inform his friends and the Public, that he has OPENED his NEW and COMMODIOUS STORE, next door south of Constitution Buildings, MAIN STREET, where he Manufactures All Kinds of
Tin, Zinc, SHEET-IRON, & COPPER WARE.
And keeps a large Variety of the Best and most approved
STOVES!
Self-Labeling Fruit Cans FOR SALE.
1 Quart, . . . $1.20 per doz.
2 Quarts, . . . 1.65 " "
They are home manufacture: go and see e are quite a novelty. d220

ZION'S SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST CO.
East Temple St., Salt Lake City, UTAH.
OPEN FOR THE TRANSACTION OF business from
9 a.m. to 4 p.m., Daily,
And, in addition, on
SATURDAYS,
From 6 to 9 p.m.
Deposits will be received from ONE DOLLAR and upwards.
Interest at the rate of TEN PER CENT. per annum, allowed on the 1st day of January and July.

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David O. Calder, R. H. Schettler
d150

O. L. ELIASON,
Practical Watch & Clock Maker
JEWELER, ETC.,
BEGS to inform his friends that he has REMOVED to
2d South Street,
OPPOSITE WALKER BRO'S BANK.
d209

FEARFUL SACRIFICE!
TO
MEET THE HARD TIMES.
Jobbers, Jobbers,
CALL AROUND AND SEE
H. E. Phelps,
He is selling Goods Less than you can Buy them in Boston by the Case.
RED FLANNEL, Selling by the Piece, 34cts. per yard.
LINSEY, 20cts. (Canoe Bleached,) 7½.
Brown Muslin, 8cts pr. yd.
HATS,
Boots, Shoes and Gloves,
AT MANUFATURER'S
WHOLESALE PRICE AT RETAIL.
These are positive facts, for Cash. Come and see and compare prices with any House in the City.
H. E. PHELPS.
Auction every evening at 6.30 p.m.
Nov. 1, 1875.

WASHINGTON HOUSE!
THIRD SOUTH STREET,
Between Main Street and State Road,
Salt Lake City,
Renovated and Refitted, is opened as a
Select Boarding & Lodging House.
Meals, 25c.; Beds, 25c.; Rooms, 50c.
Special Rates for Families and Weekly Boarders.
A Quiet Place for Quiet People.
d159 J. M. WHEELER, Lessee.

All kinds of PRINTING executed in the Highest Style of the Art, at Bed Rock Prices, at the Deseret News Office.

CINCINNATI TRADE.
Grand Medal of Merit.
VIENNA WORLD'S FAIR. 1873,
AWARDED TO THE
FOR COAL AND WOOD
MONITOR COOKING STOVES
TRADE MARK
The best Bituminous Coal Cooking Stove in the World!
THE MONITOR has gained a far-famed reputation. No higher encomium can be bestowed upon a Cooking Stove than to say that every house-wife who uses it speaks in its praise and recommends it to her neighbors and friends, for economy, cleanliness, and reliability in all its operations.
47,864 MONITORS NOW IN USE.
All our Stoves are kept for Sale by Z. C. M. I. and all its Branch Stores; also by all the Co-operative Stores in the Territory
MANUFACTURED BY
Wm. RESOR & Co., Cincinnati, O.
d193

ALWAYS ASK FOR ESTERBROOK'S Steel Pens. For Sale by all Stationers. ESTERBROOK & CO. FALCON PEN. WORKS, CAMDEN, N.J. NEW-YORK OFFICE, 26 JOHN ST. SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Clean Cotton Rags and Gunny Sacks
TAKEN ON
SUBSCRIPTION
AT THE
DESERET NEWS OFFICE.
None but Clean Cotton Rags Taken. People from the City will please bring them on Wednesday and Thursday.
DAVID O. CALDER.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Keep Them Before the Public.

Carl C. Asmussen
Sells watches, clocks, and jewelry.

F. Auerbach & Bro.
Sell dry goods, fancy goods, millinery, clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, notions, etc.

Joe. Barker
Sharpens saws, repairs stoves, and does all cutlery, lock and gunsmith work.

Bates & McCutchen
Are attorneys-at-law.

Joseph Bentley
Weaves carpets.

Calder & Careless
Sell Mason & Hamlin and other organs, pianos, fancy goods, holiday presents, and all kinds of musical instruments and merchandise, and take second-hand pianos and organs in exchange.

Dr. A. W. Calder
Practises in dentistry.

G. F. Culmer & Co.
Sell family groceries, window glass, and home-made sashes.

Davis, Howe & Co.
Do all kinds of milling and mining machinery work, wrought and cast iron work, and iron and brass work of all descriptions.

George W. Davis
Sells choice teas, coffees, family groceries and provisions, and buys dried fruits and grain of all kinds.

Day & Co.
Sell, wholesale and retail, hats, boots, shoes, dry goods, groceries, hardware, glass and queensware, and pay cash for eggs, butter and grain.

Daynes & Son
Sell New American sewing machines, Estey and several other kinds of organs, pianos and all sorts of musical instruments and merchandise, and take second hand organs in exchange.

Deseret National Bank
Does various banking business and receives savings on interest.

Dinwoodey
Sells the very best live geese feathers, walnut lumber and baby wagons.

Mrs. C. Dye
Sells all kinds of Millinery.

O. L. Eliason
Is a practical clock and watchmaker.

Empire Lime Kiln,
Geo. R. Jones, makes and sells the best kinds of lime.

R. N. Russell
Sells fine and coarse salt, dairy salt, table salt, milling salt, and salt of all kinds.

Gilmer & Salisbury
Will carry you wherever their stage lines run.

L. Goldberg & Co.
Sell own manufactured clothing and gents' furnishings.

Dr. W. H. Groves
Does all sorts of Dentist work.

W. Harrison
Manufactures tin, zinc, sheet-iron and copper ware, and sells stoves, self-labeling fruit cans and tinware, etc., generally.

John R. Haslam
Wants to buy 100,000 pounds of wool.

Frederick Heime
Keeps the Bavarian Beer Gardens, and sells beer, lunches, ice cream, cakes, and summer drinks.

A. Hopper
Does wagon and carriage making and repairing, blacksmithing, etc.

Prof. E. A. Hoseman
Teaches Music and Languages.

Ireland & Watson
Sell china, crockery, glass and bar ware, lamps, lamp trimmings, chimneys, coal oil, petroleum, fluids, etc., wholesale or retail.

Wm. Jennings, Sons & Sadler
Sell, wholesale and retail, staple and fancy dry goods, ladies' underwear, men's furnishing goods, ladies', misses' and children's shoes, notions and dry goods, grocerics and merchandise generally.

Latimer, Taylor & Co.
Sells lumber, shingles, sash, doors, mouldings, frames, and everything in the building line.

Liddell & Brown
Sell Aberdeen Fresh Herrings, Dundee Marmalade, Finnan Haddies, Yarmouth Bloaters, Edinburgh Oatmeal, Oatmeal Grits, Leith Lime Juice, etc.

James McGhie
Sells all kinds of Wasatch woolen mills home-made cloth, and buys wool.

Archie McGown
Manages the sale of Wheeler & Wilson Sewing machines.

A. Miner
Does business as attorney and counselor-at-law.

Mitchell & James
Do anything in the tin, sheet iron and copper-smith line, also in the gasfitting line.

Morris & Evans
Deal in mantels and grates and fine stonework.

Morton & Tufts
Sell wines and liquors, wholesale and retail.

Dr. Samuel E. Newton
Cures the sick on the botanical system.

Thomas Oakey
Does all kinds of planing and sawing, makes doors, sash-frames and packing boxes, also does wood-turning, etc.

O'Neil & Co.
Do all kinds of wagon and carriage work, blacksmithing, carriage painting and trimming, horseshoing, etc.

Mr. E. L. Plant
Sells medicines for destroying and expelling all kinds of worms, cleansing the body, blood, etc.

H. E. Phelps
Sells blankets, clothing, boots and shoes, hats, table linen, furs, gloves, jewelry, spectacles, pocket-books, etc.

The Provo Co-operative Company
Taylor & Cutler, agents for this city) make and sell business and other suits of Provo cloth.

Reedall & Darling
(Utah Steam Cracker Factory) Make and sell a first-class article of crackers.

H. Reiser
Sells and repairs watches and clocks.

C. R. Savage
Takes copies, enlarges and sells photographic portraits and views, sells frames and mouldings, chromos, engravings, art materials, photographers' supplies, and keeps a fine art gallery.

Howard Sebree
Sells the Bain Wagon, Wood Mower and Reaper, Paddock Sulky Rake, Concord buggies and carriages, plows, harrows, cultivators, wagon timber, etc.

P. Shwartz
Deals in dress goods, shawls, flannels, and every thing in the dry goods line.

Storrs Nevada Lumber Association,
Sells sash, mouldings, shingles, doors, blinds, lath, wood pumps and water pipes cheap, at wholesale and retail.

Taylor & Cutler
Sell dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, hats, and family groceries very low for cash; also are agents for the Domestic Sewing Machine.

S. P. Teasdel
Sells family groceries, parasols, summer prints, dress goods, gents' clothing, boots and shoes, ladies shoes, children's shoes, and dry goods and merchandise generally.

J. D. Thompson
Practices as physician and surgeon.

James Townsend
Keeps the Townsend House.

The Utah Forwarding Company
Forward goods to all points in Utah and Southern Nevada, handle, sample, and ship ore and bullion as a specialty, and make cash advances on unperishable articles.

Dr. H. H. Wadman
Treats all kinds of diseases incident to the human family.

Walker Brothers
Sell dry goods, clothing, hats, dress goods, ribbons, hosiery, carpets and general merchandise of all descriptions.

Washington House,
J. M. Wheeler, lessee, is a select boarding and lodging house, providing meals, beds and rooms, nicely or by the week.

The Warm Spring Baths,
Private and plunge, for ladies and gentlemen, are open at all seasons.

Z. C. M. I.
Sells groceries, provisions, boots and shoes, leather and shoe findings, wagons and farming machines and implements, dry goods and clothing, stoves and ironware, glass and crockery, and all kinds of general merchandise at wholesale and retail, also buys hides and pelts.

Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Company
Does a general banking business, and receives deposits in sums as low as one dollar.

By Telegraph.

PER WESTERN UNION TEL. LINE.

Last Night's Dispatches.

EASTERN.

Italy will Participate—Postage to Japan.

WASHINGTON, 29.—The State Department has received official news that the government of Italy has concluded to participate in the Centennial.

The P. O. Department, to-day, issued a circular to postmasters, informing them and the public that on and after January 1st, 1876, the single rate of letter postage between the U. S. and Japan, by direct service, *via* San Francisco, will be reduced from 15 cents to 12 cents per half ounce, or fraction thereof, prepayment obligatory.

Terrific Wind and Cold.

The signal officer reports a wind at a velocity of 156 miles per hour on Mount Washington this afternoon; this is the highest velocity recorded at that station since its establishment. The temperature was 24 degrees below zero.

Cases Discontinued.

In February last the Pacific Mail Steamship Company entered suits against the following persons to recover certain sums of money alleged to have been paid them by R. H. Irwin, to secure their aid in procuring congressional subsidies—Charles Albert, $7,000; G. Bennett, $10,000; E. H. Cormick, $5,000; A. B. Corwine, $3,000; H. G. Fant, $12,000; J. H. Hersey, $7,000; Don Piatt, $5,000; W. B. Shaw, $16,000; and John Boyd, $4,500. The plaintiff's attorneys have discontinued the cases against Bennett, Shaw and Hersey, and it is understood that the same course will be taken as to the other cases.

Invited to Remain in the Department.

Secretary Chandler has invited Commissioner Smith to remain in this department as his confidential clerk, in immediate charge of the business coming up to the Secretary from the bureau.

The Opinion in the U. P. R. R. Case.

The decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the case of the U. P. R. R. Company against the United States, was delivered, to-day, by Associate Justice Davis, as a unanimous expression of the Court. It opens with a statement of both the sides to the case, which involves the retention or non-retention by the government of half the compensation due the road for the transportation of mails, and military and Indian supplies, as a reimbursement for the interest paid on the bonds issued to the corporation to aid in the construction of the railroad. One of the grounds for retention is the general right of offset, of which the Court says, "This right, as a general principle, exists in the government, and is commonly exercised when settling with those having claims against it; but manifestly the rules applicable to ordinary claims for services rendered the U. S. do not apply to this controversy. The bonds in question were issued by the U. S. to aid the construction of a great national highway. In themselves they do not impute any obligation on the part of the corporation, to pay them, and whether, when the government has paid the interest on them, an obligation arises on the part of the corporation to refund it, depends wholly on the conditions on which the bonds were delivered to the corporation and received by it." The Court goes on to review the legislation of Congress and the reasons which made imperative a national highway to the Pacific, which would bind together the widely separated parts of the country and furnish a cheap and expeditious mode of transportation for troops and supplies; and it was felt that the government could not justly ignore the necessity of building this road. So strong and prevailing was this opinion that it is by no means certain that the people would not have sanctioned the action of Congress had it chartered the government itself with the direct execution of the enterprise. Besides, there was a vast unpopulated territory lying between the Missouri and Sacramento rivers, practically worthless without the facilities afforded by the railroad for the transportation of persons and property. With its construction the agricultural and mineral resources of this territory could be developed, and settlements were rendered possible, cheaper transportation was needed for mails and for the supplies of the army and Indians. The building of the road was deemed an unusually bold and hazardous undertaking. It was nothing to the purpose to say that the difficulties disappeared in a great measure after trial, and that the road was constructed at a less cost of time and money than was considered possible. No argument can be drawn from the wisdom that comes after the fact; the project was not conceived for private ends, and the prevalent opinion was that it could not be worked out by private capital alone. It was a national work, originating in a national necessity, and requiring national assistance.

The policy of the government, to say nothing of its subsequent want of power, stood in the way of the U. S. taking the work on its own hands. Even if that were not so, reasons of economy suggested that it was better to enlist private capital and individual enterprise. True, the scheme contemplated profit to individuals, for without a reasonable expectation of that, capital could not have been obtained nor the requisite skill and enterprise; but the government sustained the enterprise to advance its own interests, and it endeavored to enlist private capital as a means of securing the building of a road to be used for government purposes. Whatever obligation therefore rested on the company must depend on the true meaning of the enactment itself reviewed in the light of contemporaneous history.

The Court goes on to construe the act incorporating the company, and even the title to the original act of 1862, which seems to be the subject of special consideration. It declares the national character of the work. The body of the act contains an expression that its object is to promote the public interests and welfare, and to secure to the government, at all times, but particularly in time of war, the use and benefit of the same for postal, military and other purposes. If that bill had been equally explicit in relation to the bonds there would have been no occasion for this suit. But even in that particular, there is no serious difficulty in getting at the true meaning of Congress. It proffered an inducement to build a road in the way of lands, and interest-bearing bonds of the U. S. There is no controversy about the terms on which the lands were granted, and the only point is the nature and extent of the obligations on the company to pay these bonds. It is not doubted that the government is to be reimbursed, principal and interest, but the precise question for decision is whether the company is required to pay the interest before the maturity of the principal. The solution depends upon the meaning of the fifth and sixth sections of the act of 1862, and the sixth section of the act of 1864.

The manifest purpose of the fifth section of the act of 1862 is to take a lien on the property of the company for the ultimate redemption of the bonds, principal and interest; but the way and time are left to further provisions. That the government was expected in the first instance to pay the interest is clear enough, for a mortgage was taken to secure the repayment of the bonds, together with all the interest thereon paid by the government. When repayment is spoken of, it is understood that something advanced by the U. S. is to be paid back. Had it been the intention of Congress that the corporation itself should pay the interest on the bonds as it fell due, phraseology appropriate to such a purpose would have been used; but when and how this reimbursement was to be made was to be in conformity with the terms prescribed in the other portion of the act.

There are three things, and three only, which the corporation is required to do concerning the bonds in controversy. First, to pay the said bonds at maturity; second, to allow the government to retain the compensation due to the corporation for services rendered, and to apply the same to the payment of bonds and interest; and third, to pay over to the government, after the road has been completed, five per cent. of the net earnings of the road, to be applied to the payment of the bonds and interest.

It is sought to give to the word "maturity" a double signification, applying it to each payment of interest as it falls due, as well as to the principals; but this is extending the application of the word beyond its natural and obvious meaning, and is contrary to all legal rules. Courts cannot supply a deficiency in legislation, nor afford relief because deficiencies are supposed. The phrase "to pay the bonds at maturity" does not bear the sense sought to be attributed to it. It applies obviously to an obligation to pay both principal and interest, but it does not imply an obligation to pay the interests as they accrue and the principal when due. The failure to perform the conditions is declared a forfeiture, and if the natural meaning is adopted for the phrase "maturity," there can be no forfeiture until the bonds themselves mature. Besides this, when Congress imposed those conditions, it well knew that the undertaking of the government bound it to pay the holders of the bonds the interest every six months, and the principal at the time the bonds matured. The right to retain the amount due the company for services rendered, and to apply it towards the indebtedness of the company cannot be construed into a requirement that the company was to pay the interest from time to time, and the principal when due. It is fair to infer that Congress supposed that the service to be rendered by the road to the government would equal the interest to be paid, and that was not an unreasonable expectation. Congress did not act for the benefit of private persons, but for an object deemed essential to the security of the country, as well as the prosperity of the country. There is enough in the scheme of the act and in the purpose contemplated by it to show that Congress never intended to impose on the company the obligation to pay the current interest.

By the act of 1864 the grant of lands was doubled, and the government lien was made a second instead of a first mortgage, and a provision was inserted that only one half of the amount due by the government for transportation should be required to be applied to the payment of bonds issued by the government in aid of the construction of the road.

The subsequent acts of Congress in relation to the bringing of suits in the court of claims are alluded to, and the court finally concludes as follows—"We cannot go into an argument on the consequences which follow our decision; consequences are not an argument to be considered in the determination of questions. Whether an act of incorporation is less beneficial to the government than was supposed, or whether an act of Congress is more or less politic and wise, it is not our province to determine; when we have declared the meaning of it if there be power to pass it, our duty in connection with it is ended. The judgment of the court of claims is affirmed."

Declined—Is Not Removed.

M. E. S. Tobey, of Boston, informed Secretary Chandler this afternoon that he was obliged to decline the position of Commissioner of Indian Affairs tendered him by the President.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs authorizes Wm. Nicholson, General Agent of the Executive Committee of Friends to Indian Affairs, to say that Superintendent Hoag has not been removed, and that his removal has not been contemplated, and that his only connection with Pottowattamie matters is that, as chief officer of the government, he is diligently prosecuting charges against parties who have defrauded the Indians. Friend Hoag desires to retire from his present position whenever the board shall think proper to designate his successor.

To be Removed.

It is said, upon apparently good authority, that President Grant has determined to remove F. Dunne, chief justice of the supreme court of Arizona Territory, on account of the position which he has assumed in his public speeches on the school fund question. He is an ardent Catholic, and has indicated his desire that his co-religionists shall have a share of the common school fund set apart for their special control. This places him in opposition to the President's Iowa speech on the school question.

Served Him Right.

FRANKLIN, La., 29.—On Saturday last Chas. Atkinson, colored, aged 20, raped a little white girl aged five years, the daughter of a respectable widow lady living here; the negro was captured and lodged in jail this morning.

Later.—Atkinson was taken from the custody of the sheriff and hanged to a tree in front of the court house.

THE EVENING NEWS.
Published every evening, except Sunday.
One copy, one year, with Postage,....$10.50
" six months, " 5.25
" three months, " 2.65

THE DESERET NEWS:
SEMI-WEEKLY.
Published every Tuesday and Saturday.
One copy, one year, with Postage,....$4.25
" six months, " 2.15
" three months, " 1.10

DESERET NEWS:
WEEKLY.
Published every Wednesday.
One copy, one year, with Postage,....$2.65
" six months, " 1.35
" three months, " 95

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

OFFICE—Corner of South and East Temple Streets.

The News Book and Job Printing Office has superior facilities for the execution of all kinds of Book and Job Printing.

BOOK-BINDING AND PAPER-RULING.

DAVID O. CALDER,
Editor and Publisher.

DR. SAMUEL E. NEWTON,
OFFICE AT RESIDENCE, SECOND SOUTH STREET,
Between Third and Fourth East.

CAR LOAD 10 TON OF MANTELS & GRATES
HAS ARRIVED AT
MORRIS & EVANS.
d24

MORTON & TUFTS,
WINE AND Liquor Dealers,
43, FIRST SOUTH STREET,
SALT LAKE CITY.

GILMER & SALISBURY'S DAILY STAGE LINES
THROUGH
MONTANA AND SOUTH-EAST NEVADA.
Leave Franklin, Idaho, the northern terminus of U. N. R. R. daily, running North to Virginia City, Helena, Fort Benton, Deer Lodge, Cedar Creek, Minos, and passing through all the principal towns and mining camps in Montana.
Principal Office, Wells, Fargo & Co's Building, Salt Lake City.

DR. A. W. CALDER, DENTIST,
A few doors north of Walker House
TESTIMONIAL.
SAN FRANCISCO, July, 1875.
We, the undersigned, take great pleasure in recommending Dr. A. W. CALDER to all those who may be in need 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. ALLSTIN, Dentist, 604 Washington Street.
Drs. ROBERTS & FERNANDO, Dentists, 502½ Fourth Street.
E. L. SHEPARD, Vice President, S. F. corner Sansome and Pine streets.
d102

WOOL! WOOL!
Wool!
WANTED,
100,000 POUNDS OF WOOL
Of Good Merchantable Quality,
for which
25 CENTS A POUND
Will be Paid.
One-Third in Money and Two-Thirds in our Factory Cloth on delivery of the Wool.
Apply to
JOHN R. HASLAM,
President Brigham Young's Office.

EMPIRE LIME KILNS!
I am now prepared to fill any amount of orders with the
BEST LIME IN THE MARKET
Good for every purpose, to any part of Salt Lake City, for
30 cts. per Bushel
By the load for cash, and also very cheap at my kilns. Bring your cash and teams and see what I will do, or leave your orders at my depot, Market Square.
d138 GEO. R. JONES

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.

O'NEIL & CO.,
PROPRIETORS
Salt Lake Shops.
ONE BLOCK WEST OF WALKER BROS.,
BLACKSMITHING
AND

Wagon Work
OF ALL KINDS.
Carriage Painting
And TRIMMING Neatly and Promptly Done.
Horse-Shoeing a Specialty.

THE
DESERET NATIONAL BANK
Of Salt Lake City, Utah.
Paid up Capital, - - - $200,000
Authorized Capital, - - $1,000,000
WM. H. HOOPER, President.
R. 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.
d250 tf

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Wholesale Manufacturers of
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Dealers in
Lumber, Lath & Shingles.
Having doubled our facilities by building our new works, we keep constantly on hand the above goods, every description of BUILDING MATERIAL there is in the country.
Estimates, Price Lists and Moulding Books sent on application.
Corner West Road and Union Sts.,
d146 1y Chicago, Ill.

UTAH AFFAIRS.
Congress and Polygamy,
Including the
POLAND BILL.
THE ABOVE IS A SERIES OF LETTERS by "VERITAS" intended to give the reader some acquaintance with affairs in Utah, political, religious and otherwise; and to show, in some degree, the real objects certain men have in view, in urging upon Congress special and prescriptive legislation for Utah.
The writer has used very sparingly the language of prejudice and disinterested parties, knowing that such matter has the greater weight.
Price 25 Cents.

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Sugar Refining Co.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.,
Manufacturers of
Cut, Loaf, Crushed, Powdered and Granulated
SUGAR!
White and Yellow Coffee Sugar, in Barrels, Half Barrels and Sacks.
Golden Syrup and Syrup Molasses
In Barrels, Half Barrels and Kegs. All of Superior Quality.
☞ Orders promptly filled.
Address, W. M. BELCHER,
St. Louis, Mo.
These Goods are kept by Z. C. M. I. and its Branch Stores, also by all the Co-operative Stores in the Territory. d71

TOWNSEND HOUSE
SALT LAKE CITY
James Townsend, Proprietor.
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T. W. IRELAND. C. W. WATSON.
IRELAND & WATSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
China, Crockery,
GLASS
AND
HARDWARE.
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For the Sale of
CASS' IMPROVED MEAT HOLDERS!
☞ Orders from the COUNTRY promptly filled.
☞ FREE Delivery to all parts of the City.
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SASH, DOOR AND
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Planing, Flooring, Making Feather Edged Siding, Ripping, Splitting and Cross-cutting all sizes of Lumber, Door and Window Frames at Cheap Rates, Wood Turning in every Variety, Kindling and Stove Wood cross-cut.
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All kinds of Milling and Mining Machinery, Wrought and Cast Ironwork, manufactured to order.
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NEAR NORTH TEMPLE ST., S. L. CITY
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NOTICE.

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