

free from scar or other mark as before the operation, and which would not have been the case had the moxa been used at a white heat, as suggested by the writer on "Poor Clara Morris."

THOS. P. NISBETT.

PONTIAC, Sept. 18.
—*Detroit Press*.

By Telegraph.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 11.—In response to an application from General Cowan, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, for an opinion from the Attorney General as to whether the former can legally perform the duties of acting secretary after today, the Attorney General decided that he could not.

The commissioner of Indian affairs received the following dispatch to-day, from Walter P. Janney, geologist, exploring the Black Hills, dated Camp on Rapid Creek, Sept. 29—"I have discovered gold in small quantities in the Bear Lodge Mountains, about twenty miles east of Little Missouri Buttes, in the north-western portion of the Black Hills; the field is limited in area, not exceeding fifty square miles, and is wholly in Wyoming, being separated from the region about Harney's Peak by Red Water Valley. The gold is derived from the decomposition of lodes of feldspar and porphyry, carrying oxides of iron and manganese, no quartz being found in the region, and the deposits, as far as examined, are gravel bars of limited area near the head of the mountain streams flowing in belts from the river. I have nearly completed the work of the survey and expect to reach Fort Laramie on the return about Oct. 15."

KANSAS CITY, 11.—President Grant and party left this city at 5.30 this afternoon, by special train, for Chicago.

AUGUSTA, Ga., 11.—Alexander H. Stephens was taken ill on Saturday; his suffering is represented as excruciating, and his condition is critical. He is afflicted with stone in the bladder.

PHILADELPHIA, 11.—At the meeting of clergymen and laymen, this p. m., a telegram was received from Moody, the revivalist, reading as follows—

"Have asked Brooklyn to let me off; I will commence work in your city Oct. 31st, God willing."

SAN FRANCISCO, 11.—The hoisting works of the Utah mine, Virginia City, were destroyed by fire last night; loss a quarter of a million. The works were recently completed with machinery to sink to a depth of two thousand feet. The engineer stood at his post and hoisted the miners until he was badly burned. Four men remained below when the engine was abandoned, but they escaped through an old shaft.

NEW YORK, 12.—A special from London says that a letter has been received from Captain Allen Young, one of the officers of the *Pandora*, dated Disco, August 6th, and Waygat Straits, August 9th. The letter describes the voyage as pleasant. The *Pandora* coaled at Disco. There had been some collisions with icebergs, but the vessel was not injured. The letter describes the crew as working well; all on board fare alike. At Irigatuk Bay they saw the *Fox*.

Another London dispatch states that a duel was fought with swords at Vesinet, near Paris, on Sunday, between two young Americans, named Riggs and Paine; the cause was an old family vendetta, which was renewed last Thursday night, in the *Renaissance*. The result of the duel was that Paine was slightly wounded in the arm.

The *Evening Post* says, "As to trade in this city, we can only say that every firm from which we hear reports that sales this season are ahead of those of any season since 1873; on manufactured goods there have been losses to manufacturers, but profits have been made for all through whose hands the goods have passed after leaving the manufacturers. One of the largest dry goods houses reports that its sales during September were one million, three hundred thousand ahead of the corresponding month in 1874. This is an exceptional case. Railroad tonnages were never larger on the trunk lines than now, which, while it does not prove that the railroads are making large profits, for rates are low, does show

that the volume of trade is large."

WASHINGTON, 12.—Railway mail service has been ordered from Delano, by Butterfield, to Caliente, Cal., on the Southern Pacific railway, 54½ miles, from November 1st, 1875.

The Attorney General is in daily receipt of advices from Mississippi. Governor Ames is averse to arming the citizens of the State for their own protection, for the reason that it would produce great excitement. Everything is reported quiet.

DETROIT, Mich., 12.—Taxing the liquor business was, to-day, decided by the Supreme Court to be constitutional. The main points argued before the court were, first, whether the present liquor law taxing the business was not practically a license law, and thus in contravention of the existing clause in the constitution, which prohibits the legislature from passing any law licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors; second, whether the tax, being levied by authority of the State, could be constitutionally enforced, since it was applied to the support of local municipal governments; or if this were not so, whether the levying of such a tax was not in violation of the local right of self-government possessed by municipalities.

PHILADELPHIA, 12.—About noon to-day, a high wind blew down the unfinished Agricultural Hall, in the Centennial grounds; the building was about one-third completed, and was entirely of wood. Eight laborers were injured, five seriously and one fatally. The building was under contract to be finished on January first.

COLLINGWOOD, Canada, 12.—Over six inches of snow fell last night, and it was still snowing this morning.

WASHINGTON, 12.—An official statement of the number of grain and molasses distilleries in operation on the 1st inst., and their daily capacities, shows the number of distilleries to be 174, with a total daily spirit producing capacity of 189,888 gallons, an increase over September of forty-five distilleries and 18,874 gallons daily.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 11.—The *Mark Lane Express*, this evening, in its weekly review of the produce market, has the following—"The weather has been more broken, there having been hail in some places, but the interruption to field labor has only been partial. The dampness has interfered with the threshing, and the condition of samples is generally bad. The upward tendency in prices is continued though business is restricted. The averages, as compared with 1874, are twopence lower, while in France they are slightly higher. There is less doing at Odessa, but rates are maintained. Dantzig is rather dearer. The receipts of wheat from India are unprecedented. The quality is low, however, but if the shipments pay it places a vast acreage at the service of England."

The Carlist General Sebastian goes to Switzerland; Spain intends to demand his surrender as a robber. The Spanish minister to the Vatican has presented a note to Cardinal Antonelli, relative to the concordat.

LONDON, 12.—A special from Vienna to the *Times* says that the European powers have exchanged ideas with regard to the financial situation and policy of Turkey. France has not yet declared her opinion, and none of the other powers see any grounds for remonstrance.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that a small Russian force has been sent to Karategin, 150 miles south of Kholand; the English claim, according to their official maps, that Karategin is in Afghan territory.

The consul of Liberia here gives the press a report of the progress of the war of the Liberians with the barbarous tribes; it states that five engagements have been fought, in all of which Liberia has been victorious.

The *Post* reports that Holland has sent five men-of-war to the Caribbean sea.

The Duke of Parma won the race for the Czarowitch stakes, to-day.

THE HAGUE, 11.—The minister of foreign affairs stated, in the chamber of deputies, to-day, that the situation with regard to Venezuela was not such as to cause disquietude, but serious enough to counsel prudence.

A Prodigious Coal Mine.

An immense mine of coal has been discovered in Uintah county, Wyoming, near Carter Station, on the Union Pacific. It was discovered by Mr. Crocker, of Logan, from information he received from an old Indian, who showed him a piece of fine-looking coal which he found while hunting. He offered to show Mr. Crocker the place if he would give him \$10, which offer was readily accepted. The Indian then took him about fifty miles to a spot about five miles from the mine, which Mr. Crocker found by tracing the vein the Indian pointed out to him. The mine is in a sandstone mountain, about four and a half miles long, running north and south, facing east, and about three miles and a quarter across, the mountain dipping suddenly at each end. There are sixteen veins of coal in sight. The bottom one is the smallest, being five feet; the next is the largest and the most easy of access, and is upward of seventy feet thick; the next above is sixty feet; another of forty feet; another of about thirty feet; five of about twenty feet each, and five of sixteen feet each. The last one is about twelve—altogether about 400 feet of coal—or a half mile long; in fact, it may be correctly termed a mountain of coal. The veins lie at an angle of 22 deg., with ledges of white sandstone intervening. The coal is very bright, is perfectly free from slate or dirt, and is said to be cannel coal. A small quantity of the croppings from the seventy-foot vein has been tested for coke by an assayer, who states that it yields coke 52.2 per cent. When it is considered that very large quantities of coke are shipped from Pennsylvania to Utah and Nevada, a distance of 2,000 miles, at a cost of \$35 or \$40 per ton, for the purpose of smelting silver ores, it will at once be seen of what immense value this mine is likely to prove to owners of low grade silver mines. But whether the coal will coke or not, it is an excellent steam coal. One engineer who has used it says that one bushel of it will make as much steam as three bushels of ordinary coal, leaving less ashes than any coal he ever burned. Professor Pontez, geologist to the Central Pacific Railroad, has made an investigation of the mine, and reports it as the finest deposit of coal in Western America.—*S. P. Chronicle*.

Bank of England Counterfeits.

In the report of the Parliamentary Select Committee on Banks of Issue, some very curious information is given about forgeries on the Bank of England, a table was prepared for the committee by the Bank officials, stating the number and kinds of forged notes presented at the Bank for the past seventy years. In the early part of the century these forgeries were of very common occurrence. The £1 note was the favorite with counterfeiters. In 1820 twenty-eight thousand false notes of this denomination were presented at the Bank, with small proportions of higher nominal value. Since 1820 there has been a rapid decline in the circulation of counterfeit notes of all kinds on the Bank of England, and in 1874 only fifty-six counterfeited £1 notes came to light, and thirty-five of other denominations. The forged £1 notes appear to be mostly the work of a former age. For fifty years the Bank has ceased to issue this denomination. The new counterfeit notes which appear are chiefly of the £5 note. Of these 745 were presented in 1874, against 27 in 1820. The total face value of all the counterfeit notes taken from circulation in the latter year was £33,682, against £475 in 1874. This remarkable contrast is almost wholly owing to the unsparing energy of the Bank of England in discovering and arresting those who tamper with its issues, and the very severe penalty inflicted on convicted counterfeiters. The paper, the watermark, the engraving and the signatures offer no obstacles to the ingenuity of rogues. These can all be imitated. But bold is that man who dares to take the chances of bringing the Bank sleuthhounds on his track. They will follow him all over the world to catch him; and on his conviction he is sent to a prison from which there is no escape through political influence or Executive clemency. If the Government of the United States would exhibit a little more of this aptitude for chasing up and arresting

counterfeiters—not at intervals to make a sensation, but continuously—we should hear but little complaint of forged notes in circulation.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*.

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THAT

ALL KINDS OF COAL

Is successfully and economically used every day in

Many Thousand



In this State and elsewhere, justifies us in stating in reply to many inquiries, that any kind of Western Coal can be used for cooking at less than half the cost of wood; and that the large flues in our NEW CHARTER OAK, with the Low Reservoir,

HEAVY FIRE PLATES,

And Dumping Grate,

INSURE AT ALL TIMES,

An Excellent Draft;

Quick & Uniform Baking.

And Perfect Operation,

At a Small Expense,

For Labor and Fuel

SOLD BY

Zion's Co-operative

MERCANTILE INSTITUT'N

Salt Lake City, Utah

ETRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession:

One very old and poor, large, dark brown HORSE, no brands visible.

One 3 year old sorrel HORSE, 3 or 4 years old, white face, 3 white feet, branded in left shoulder.

One old black MULE, collar and saddle marked, lame in right fore leg, branded U S left hip.

If not claimed they will be sold at public sale on Thursday, Oct. 14, 1875, at the Est-ray Pound, American Fork. Sale at 1 p. m. W. M. GRANT, District Poundkeeper.

American Fork, Oct. 4, 1875. d 200 s w

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"FAMILY FAVORITE" Sewing Machines.



SIMPLE,
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DURABLE,
Lock Stitch,
Easy to Learn,
Light Running.

No Clashing Springs,

No Rattling Cogs,

No Complicated Gear.

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THERE is no business where success depends more upon Labor Saving inventions than yours, and in

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Can be found a Large Variety of Stock which we desire to reduce this season, to accomplish which we shall sell cheap, all the best styles of

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Combined Machines,

SULKY & REVOLVING HAY RAKES
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WE ARE ALSO AGENTS FOR

Whitman's Threshing Machines, all sizes. Wheeler's Railway and Sweep Power Machines, all sizes. Dederick Perpetual and other Hay Presses. Leffel's Turbine Wheels and Bookwalter Upright Engine and Boiler. Blandy's Saw Mill and Portable Engine. Munson's Portable Grist Mill and Machinery. Howe's and Babcock's Eureka Smutter. Shingle Mills. Molasses Mills. Hay Scales. Feed Mills. Evaporators. Field Rollers. Bolting Cloth, Etc.

We keep a full supply of the Well Tried and Popular

STUDEBAKER WAGONS,

ALL SIZES,

WHICH WE WARRANT TO STAND

Second to none in the Territory.

FARM PLOWS,
Harrow Teeth, Etc.

(GENERAL AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS)

Now is the Chance, as this Department will be condensed and Moved as soon as Possible.

H. B. CLAWSON,

Salt Lake City, 1875.

SUPT.