

The Postmaster General has not issued any order debarring attorneys or claim agents from practicing before the Post Office department. He has, however, given verbal instructions to the heads of bureaus to the effect that when a claim is presented by an attorney or claim agent for the party directly interested it shall be referred to him to decide whether or not an attorney is necessary in the adjustment of the case. If in his opinion the matter can be speedily and satisfactorily arranged without the intervention of an attorney he will direct that the latter be not recognized, but that business be transacted with the interested parties direct. If on investigation he finds that the agency of an attorney would expedite business and be advantageous to the claimant and not detrimental to the interests of the government he will permit such agent or attorney to act. While it is not his intention to exclude such attorneys as are practicing a legitimate business before the department, he is determined not to tolerate the intervention of a third party when such intervention is in his opinion wholly unnecessary.

From the New York Republic of Oct. 12 and 13—

It is manifest that there will be an attempt, at the next session of Congress, to again revise the Customs Moleys law. It is true that some of the leading merchants of New York have already suggested to the Secretary of the Treasury the necessity of some modifications of the existing law, and have represented that there is now extensive smuggling. The Treasury is, however, without any official information as to the existence of any frauds upon the new law.

The determination of Postmaster General Jewell not to permit claim agents to transact business in his department has created quite a stir in Washington. The agent who represented the Erie Railroad there, and who was the first victim of the new rule, expresses his determination to sue the Postmaster General for damages, and expects to commence the suit this week.

From Forney's Chronicle, Oct. 11—

It is becoming a pretty well settled fact of late that much of the Associated Press news received from the South relating to riots and bloodshed is an exaggeration gotten up for political effect, for the purpose of stirring up sympathy for either one or the other of the political factions that are at present distracting that unfortunate section. This is certainly carrying political feeling to the very worst extremes, and the parties who are responsible should be held to the severest account. In connection with this we regret to hear that much of the news sent from this end South is of about the same character, and calculated to create the same state of bitter feeling. In confirmation of this, we understand that but for the impression made by this class of news the late riots in New Orleans would never have happened. This, if true, is terrible, and would almost justify the establishment of a censorship of all political news received from or sent to the South.

NEWS NOTES.

The clerk of the Caldwell (Ohio) county court desires information of the present residence of John Hoagland, who, in 1820, jointly with Terrence McCune, became owner of 1,980 acres of land in Tioga county, Penn., which is now worth over \$5,000,000, and in course of litigation. It was sold for taxes in 1838, and now the heirs of McCune are claiming their share in it, and are anxious that John Hoagland or his heirs should share with them equally in this immense fortune.

Whatever may be said of the barbarism of flogging as a punishment, it seems to be effective in some cases where nothing else avails. In England it has tamed the most brutal garroter and the most confirmed wife-beaters, who laughed at imprisonment even with hard labor. The Town Council of Glasgow at least seems convinced of its potency, for they have resolved to petition the Government for permission to introduce into Scotland the same penalty for these and some similar offences.

Early last summer James Smith, aged fourteen years, fell from a wagon in Jersey City and broke his leg. He was treated for several

months, and then sent to the Sisters' hospital in Paterson. There it was ascertained that the broken leg was three inches shorter than the other. The Paterson physicians decided to attempt stretching the injured leg, and attached a twenty-five-pound weight to it. It has already been drawn out nearly two inches, and they think it is possible to restore its original length.

The dodge by which willing landlords helped thirsty souls in the Pine Tree State to evade the Maine law, by admitting them to a secluded apartment to see that great natural curiosity, "The Striped Pig," has been rivalled by the Rhode Island liquor dealers. A correspondent writes from Providence: "The result of three months enforcement of the state constabulary law is that in order to get a drink a person must play a game of bagatelle. The game is paid for and the drink isn't. It is best to go in pairs. Bagatelle is becoming a very favorite game. Hundreds are learning it."

The Jersey City Union Relief association in the past year have had among the applicants for aid many married women, who frankly told the relief committee that they would cheerfully work if they had some person to attend to their infants. Miss Emma Earle, one of the members, saw the necessity of providing some means of caring for the young, and at the meeting of the society yesterday submitted a plan which was adopted. Rooms were hired on the corner of Wayne and Henderson streets, which will be fitted up temporarily and opened on Monday, October 23. Ten cents will be the possible charge for care and maintenance during twelve hours.—N. Y. Sun, Oct. 12th.

Industrial and Commercial Interests.

The cupidty of some men, and the shortsightedness of others, have brought the industrial and commercial interests of the nation into an unfortunate condition which will cause great loss to the masses, bringing poverty and suffering upon many of our most worthy citizens.

It is said by some that the extravagance of the people is at the root of the evil; that they have been living too fast, and deserve to suffer; that railroad-building has been pushed to such an extent as to be exceedingly damaging; and much more of the same trash is talked.

Now, while we are not blind to the fact that in some instances labor has been unwisely applied to building railroads, the embarrassments of the hour do not arise from the fact of such misapplication. That many (the majority of the people) are inclined to live beyond their means of paying, we must admit; but this has not been the underlying cause of the trouble. The real cause is to be found in the fact that property owners have been enabled, by class legislation, to wring from those renting from them (in whichever of the thousand forms they did it) a higher rent by far than the use of such property was worth. To illustrate. While a man may own the house he lives in, free of all incumbrance, he is compelled, not only to pay heavy taxes, which are greatly increased by the high rate of interest paid on the town, county, state, and national debts, but on every pair of boots, every garment, or pound of food he purchases he must share the burden of the heavy rent of shop, store, money borrowed, &c., &c., paid by any and all those with whom he deals. Those who finally receive this heavy rent generally do nothing, but, as the saying is, they live within their means, although it is in the most expensive manner. They constitute the class who have most to say about the extravagance of the people from whom, like vampires, they draw their living. It is not a pleasant thing for a man whose arduous labor (under these embarrassments for which he is not responsible, and which he cannot throw off) barely obtains necessities of life for his family, to be told when he is thrown out of work that he should have been more economical. The fact is there should be a candid examination of the subject of the distribution of the products of labor, which would include the proper rent to be charged for the use of capital, so-called. That this distribution should be equitably made in the

natural course of every day life is highly important to the future welfare of the country.—N. Y. Mercantile Journal.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

Rates of Domestic Postage.

LETTERS.—The standard single rate weight is $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. avoirdupois. Single rate letter throughout the United States, 3 cents. For each additional $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. or fraction thereof, 3 " Drop Letters, single rate, 1 "

NEWSPAPERS.—The standard single rate is 4 oz. avoirdupois. Daily (seven times a week) 35c. per quarter (six times a week) 30c. " Tri-weekly, 15c. " Semi-weekly, 10c. " Weekly, 5c. " Monthly, 3c. "

These rates must be prepaid quarterly or yearly at the office where the newspaper is received.

Single newspapers, 1 cent, prepaid.

PERIODICALS.—The standard single rate is 4 oz. avoirdupois. Semi-monthly, 6c. per quarter. Monthly, 3c. " Quarterly, 1c. "

Samples of merchandise not over 12 oz., 2c. for each 2 oz. Miscellaneous printed matter, 2c. for each 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

The maximum weight of any package of printed or miscellaneous matter is 4 lbs. avoirdupois.

Registered Letters and Money Orders.

REGISTRATION.—Letters may be registered on payment of a fee of eight cents, but the government takes no responsibility for safe carriage or compensation in case of loss.

MONEY ORDERS.—All principal post offices now receive small sums of money and issue drafts for the same upon other post-offices, subject to the following charges and regulations:

On orders not exceeding \$10, 5 cents. On orders not exceeding \$20, 10 " Over \$20 and not exceeding \$30, 15 " Over \$30 and not exceeding \$40, 20 " Over \$40 and not exceeding \$50, 25 "

INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDERS on Great Britain, Germany and Switzerland, to be transmitted by the Postmaster at New York, may be obtained upon the payment of the following fees, viz:

GREAT BRITAIN: On orders not exceeding \$10, 25 cts. Over \$10 and not exceeding \$20, 50 " Over \$20 and not exceeding \$30, 75 " Over \$30 and not exceeding \$40, 1.00 " Over \$40 and not exceeding \$50, 1.25 "

Rates of Foreign Postage.

The standard single rate to Great Britain is half an ounce avoirdupois; to France and the Continent (by French mails) is 15 grammes, or one-quarter ounce avoirdupois. The asterisk (*) indicates that prepayment is optional.

Letters not exceeding paper half oz. each.

England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales,.....	*8 cts.	2 cts.
German States and free cities, including Austria, Bavaria, Baden, Bremen, Brunswick, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Hanover, Lubec, Luxembourg, Mecklenburg, Oldenburg, Prussia, Saxony, Saxony, Coburg, Gotha, Meiningen, Weimar, Saxony and Wurtemberg, by North German Union,.....	*6 cts.	3 cts.
By closed mail, via England, Australia, British mail, via Southampton,.....	*16 cts.	4 cts.
Belgium,.....	*10 cts.	4 cts.
Central America (Pacific Coast),.....	*10 cts.	2 cts.
China, American Packet, via San Francisco,.....	*10 cts.	2 cts.
Cuba,.....	*10 cts.	2 cts.
Denmark, via North German Union,.....	*9 cts.	4 cts.
Denmark, closed mail via England,.....	*10 cts.	7 cts.
East Indies, British Mail via San Francisco,.....	*10 cts.	2 cts.
France, direct packet,.....	*10 cts.	2 cts.
Greece, via North German Union direct,.....	*14 cts.	9 cts.
Greece, closed mail, via England,.....	*15 cts.	10 cts.
Hong Kong, American packet, via San Francisco,.....	*10 cts.	2 cts.
Italy, direct closed mail, via England,.....	*10 cts.	4 cts.
Italy, via North German Union direct,.....	*10 cts.	6 cts.
Japan, American packet via San Francisco,.....	*10 cts.	2 cts.
Mexico,.....	*10 cts.	8 cts.
New Zealand, via Southampton,.....	*16 cts.	4 cts.
Norway, via North German Union direct,.....	*10 cts.	6 cts.
Norway, closed mail, via England,.....	*11 cts.	7 cts.
Portugal, via England,.....	*28 cts.	8 cts.
Russia, via North German Union direct,.....	*10 cts.	8 cts.
Russia, closed mail via England,.....	*11 cts.	6 cts.
Sandwich Islands, by mail from San Francisco,.....	*6 cts.	2 cts.
South American States, Atlantic Coast, via England,.....	*28 cts.	4 cts.
Brazil alone, from New York,.....	*15 cts.	2 cts.
Argentina Republic and Uruguay, via American packet from New York,.....	*12 cts.	4 cts.
Pacific Coast, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia and Chile,.....	*22 cts.	4 cts.
Spain, via New Orleans,.....	*10 cts.	2 cts.
Spain, open mail,.....	*4 cts.
Sweden, via North German Union direct,.....	*10 cts.	8 cts.
Sweden, closed mail via England,.....	*11 cts.	9 cts.
(Newspapers under 2 oz., 8 cts. each by direct mail, and 7 cts. by closed mail via England.)		
Switzerland, direct closed mail via England,.....	*10 cts.	4 cts.

TAX NOTICE.

ASSESSOR AND COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, COURT HOUSE, Salt Lake City, October 1st, 1874.

THE TAX-PAYERS OF SALT LAKE County are hereby notified that their County and Territorial Taxes must be paid within fifteen days from the date hereof, to save costs and sale of property.

R. J. GOLDING,

Assessor and Collector.

P.S.—Wheat taken in payment of taxes, delivered at Miller & Son's Mills, w38 R. J. G., A. and C.

FIRECLAY.

The Best Sample of Fire Clay produced in Utah. Furnacemen and Smelters, please send for sample. All orders by mail promptly attended to. Also agent for the TWIN SISTERS POLISH.

H. H. WADMAN,

GENERAL AGENT, Address, lock box 1122, Post Office, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

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 Dockings, Jeans, Flannels, Blankets, Repellants, Tweeds, Meltons, Linseys, Cheatings, Battings, 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. JAMES MCGILL, w38 LESSER.

Special Notice.

ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS, I WILL

Sell Out my Entire Stock of Furniture at Eastern Cost and Freight

being desirous of leaving for California.

J. M. JOELSON,

Groesbeck Block.

ESTD 1853. DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER THE STANDARD BAKING POWDER IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PREPARATION EVER OFFERED FOR MAKING BREAD.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER Is Perfectly Pure and Wholesome.

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DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER Makes Elegant Biscuits and Cakes.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER Makes Delicious Muffins, Griddle Cakes, Corn Bread, &c.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER Makes all kinds of Dumplings, Pot Pies, Cakes and Pastry, nice, light and healthy.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER Is the Best, because perfectly pure.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER Is the Cheapest, because full weight.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER Is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Be sure to ask for DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER.

And do not be put off with any other kind.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER Is put up in Tin Cans of various sizes, suitable for Families, Boarding Houses, Hotels, Restaurants and River, Lake and Ocean Vessels on short or long voyages.

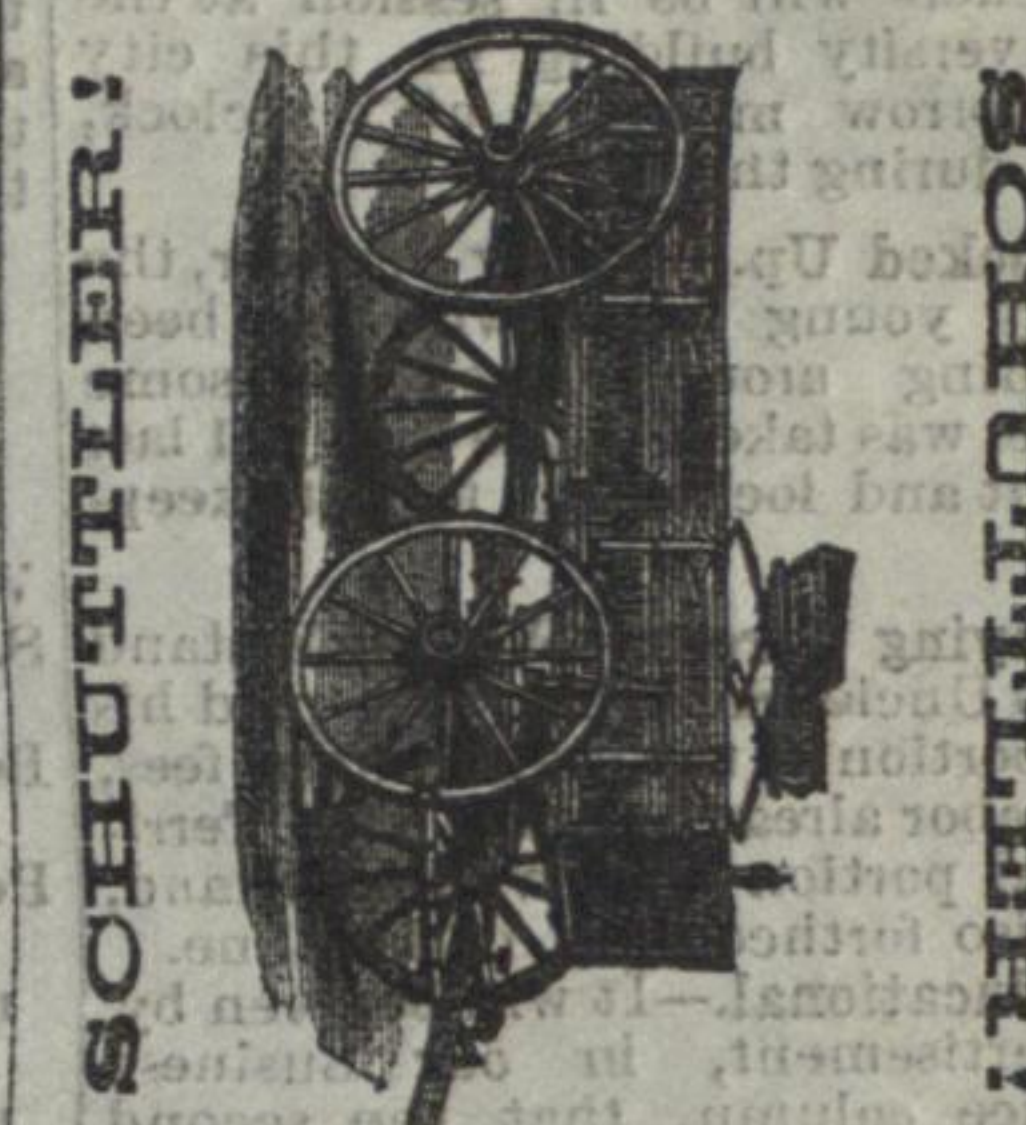
The market is flooded with Cheap, Inferior Baking and Yeast Powders of light or short weight. DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER is warranted full strength and full weight.

Sold at wholesale and retail, generally throughout the United States, by dealers in Groceries and Family Supplies.

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BEST SEASONED AND Toughest Timber.

Thimble Skains made extra strong from the best quality of metal, and none but seamless skains used.

Every part of the SCHUTTLE Wagon is made in the best manner from the very best materials.

The SCHUTTLE Wagon is the Standard Wagon of the United States.

Get the BEST and you will find it the CHEAPEST.

EVERY WAGON FULLY WARRANTED.

Call and examine the Schuttler Wagon.

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