

EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Monday, March 25, 1881.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

As the Sixth of April, the day for the holding of our Annual Conference, falls on Wednesday, it has been deemed advisable to commence the Conference meetings on Sunday, April 24, and they will be continued on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday—the last day being reserved for the transaction of the usual Conference business.

It is hoped that this arrangement of the meetings will meet the convenience of the Officers and Saints generally, and that there will be a punctual attendance at the times appointed.

JOHN TAYLOR,
GEO. Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

A GROWING INDUSTRY.

The silk industry of the United States is gradually gaining ground. There are 383 factories and 8,407 looms known to be engaged in silk manufacture, besides many others not reported. Pennsylvania is credited by the special census agent with 49 establishments, Connecticut 23, Massachusetts 22, New York 130, New Jersey 103. Nearly one-half of the operatives engaged at these factories are women. The wages paid during the year 1880 footed up \$3,107,833; the gross value of materials and supplies was \$22,371,300; and the manufactured articles reached the value of \$40,975,285. The capital invested in the industry was no less than \$18,899,500. The manufactured goods consisted of sewing silk, machine twist, dress goods, satins, the silks and scarfs, millinery silks, handkerchiefs, ribbons, laces, braids, bindings, fringes, trimmings, cords, tassels, upholstery and military trimmings, coach laces and trimmings, hatbands and for trimmings, and mixed goods of almost every description now in use.

Worth, the Parisian fashion king, has declared the American made silk superior to the European article, and this has very much increased the demand for the home production, and given an impetus to the trade. It is very gratifying to see the advance of this industry, furnishing employment as it does to over 34,000 work people. But it is a reproach to the country that it is almost entirely dependent upon foreign sources for its supply of the raw material when, there are so many places within its borders adapted to sericulture.

Utah is still in the back ground in regard to this industry. The late President Young was very earnest in his endeavors to urge the people in this direction. The climate here is admirably suited to the growth of the silkworm and the production of the *moris multicaudis*, the natural food of the valuable little creatures that supply the rich material. Old people and young children can be engaged in the care and feeding of the silk worms, and it is a light employment though requiring steady attention during the season. The industry can be made very profitable. If conducted economically, and can best be managed in large families, where little labor needs to be hired. The market for the cocoons or for spun silk is always lively, and though China supplies large quantities produced under Mongolian cheap labor, the freight cost forms a protective tariff in favor of our home product.

We hope the interest aroused during the past two or three years in this industry will not be allowed to die out in Utah. Mulberry trees can be had at a small cost, they make a pleasant shade and will beautify farms if planted to mark their boundaries; there are thousands of nimble fingers, not otherwise numerously employed, which might be used to turn an honest penny in feeding the growing worms; and cocoons can be erected at small cost suitable for the purpose required.

The United States are advancing in the manufacture of silk; let Utah come to the front with her contribution of the raw material.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD AND THE "MORMON" QUESTION.

The Sacramento Record-Union has still another sensible word to say about the "Mormon" question. The following editorial relates, no doubt, to the press dispatch professing to announce what the President said on this subject to a member of the Senate. We take these press reports *graino salis*, but all the same, the remarks of the Record-Union are pertinent, and show that the writer has given more thought to his theme than editors usually bestow upon this subject:

"We are sorry to see a disposition in President Garfield to 'protest too much.' If what he is reported as saying about the question of polygamy be true, we shall not anticipate any practical measures from his administration in that regard. As a member of Congress for half a generation, Gen. Garfield has necessarily been kept informed as to the obstacles and difficulties of the Mormon question. He has seen Congress take it up half a dozen times, and it is a weary and fruitless task. He is aware that it has been impossible to get any anti-polygamy legislation executed in Utah, and that it must continue to be impossible to do this just as long as the people who believe in polygamy constitute three-fourths or four-fifths of the community. And therefore, President Garfield, knowing all these things, seeing that polygamy must and shall be suppressed, we can only conclude that he is talking to Benbow, because we cannot see

that he has discovered a new way of doing that which he has often before failed to accomplish. Polygamy will never be suppressed by legislation. We make bold to hazard that prediction now. It will, on the contrary, derive strength and support from any hostile movement, and it will be clinging to with increasing fanaticism the more vigorously it is assailed. It needs no prophetic gift to tell this, for it has been the history of every such experiment from the dawn of history. President Garfield possesses no magic charm to overcome the laws of nature withal, and therefore it is a fair and just presumption that he will encounter the same insurmountable obstacles which have forced his predecessors to postpone the settlement of this question."

THE WASHINGTON METHOD.

The Washington Capital generally takes a humorous view of the puritanical outcry against the "Mormons," but in its sarcasm usually strikes a heavy blow at the sham morality of the anti-polygamy fanatics. The annexed brief paragraphs, which we clip from that paper, are samples of the pungent style in which it touches up the pious and political hypocrites who profess to be so shocked over "Mormon" morality:

"Polygamy, as practiced in Utah, will doubtless have to go. But if the Saints are to be wise, they will take by the forelock and make a few alterations in the form of their peccadillo, which will enable them to proceed in enjoyment of the substantial conveniences as if nothing had happened.

Let them send a delegation here to study and report upon the methods of polygamy as practiced in Washington, and then go and do likewise.

We are much obliged to the Capital for its sage advice. We understand full well that the outcry against us is simply because we are *unwashed*, not because we live with them. But our real horror of the Washington style of spurious polygamy is just as great as the pretended aversion of the Puritans to the Bible method. And we would far rather risk our social system, with a prison as a threatened penalty, than the system hinted at by the Capital with perfect immunity and the benefit of being in the fashion.

THE BUTTER QUESTION.

MANY families have no doubt found during the last month that butter is a very important item of domestic economy, not only on account of its price, but also of its quality; during the winter months and up to the middle of February, the article was quite plentiful and low in price when all at once the supply ceased, as though there had been a cow convention, and as a consequence, a unanimous resolution to supply no more butter until prices advanced. However, amid the plenty of winter, it was a matter of regret that a small proportion of the butter made hereabouts could be considered first class. There was a lack of aroma, of freshness, of uniformity and sweetness, which is testimony to ignorance or carelessness in the manufacture, such as is unknown in any other department of home industry.

A few years ago the stock of butter in the hands of a dealer in this city had accumulated until it was deemed desirable to ship it west, as there was no home market for it. This car load of butter had been purchased mainly for twenty-five cents per pound, and probably some of it for more. When it reached the seaboard it was with difficulty that the dealers in San Francisco could be persuaded that it was the product of milk at all. Finally it was sold as grease for a bit a pound, and at the very same time California butter was selling in this city for half a dollar per pound!

Whether this general pooriness of so necessary an article is due to ignorance, to lack of cleanliness, to the need of good milk houses, or the smallness of the number of cows kept by one person, and consequent long time between churning, is not always to be known; but there is one quality or oversight which should be realized by every maker of butter, and that is, if butter is made to keep any length of time the salt that is mixed with it should be as pure as possible. The most of our local supply is very inferior, that it contains portions of mineral element that are unfavorable to the making of good butter, and mineral that when mixed will prevent even the very best of butter from keeping any length of time. Much of our salt is gathered after solar evaporation from the sloughs or hollows on the shores of the Salt Lake; this accumulation is shoveled and carted, then ground, just as found in those places, crystals of salt, of alum, powder of saltpetre, also, in combination, particularly below the surface of salt deposit, this latter article being in greater or less abundance, a five, ten or fifty pound sack, as accident may determine. When in large proportion, from the moment of mixing chemical action commences in the butter compound, until the fine delicate flavor vanishes, and in lieu thereof, we have a greasy, soapy, salve product as disagreeable as it is abundant.

The remedy for this is of course to use the best purified salt. The cost is a little more, but the probabilities are that by mixing good salt in good butter it could be laid away in kegs, pails or jars when prices are low, and in times of advance put upon the market so as to avoid the fluctuations which in one season run to the extremes of ten and fifty cents. Where the quality of butter is poor from lack of intelligence or facilities for its manufacture, a good remedy would be the organization of "Creameries," in most of our settlements, provided with suitable buildings, churns, ice, talent, etc. To this point the milk of a district could be brought once or twice a day, as might be determined, weighing in every lot, and giving quality by test of lactometer, then those contributing receiving in exchange butter when desirable, or cheese during or after certain months in the season, and so by union removing the stigma of an unclean and unwholesome condition, and giving instead uniformity and sweetness to the exclusion also of imported butter or its counterfeit, oleomargarine, and also stimulating

a new suppressed demand, so enhancing the market price and blessing all concerned.

First, cleanliness in keeping and feeding stock, then cleanliness in milking, cleanliness in the dairy, clean salt, then good, sweet butter, that will keep from year to year, or export without stigma and without reproach.

Try this, farmers, and farmer's wives and daughters, try the Creameries! Leading men in the settlements, and if today's prices are not high enough in a poorly supplied market, a good article for the table, for family use, will nearly always command its own figure.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, 25.—Sec'y. Lincoln at the instance of Representative Rogers, has agreed to authorize the expenditure of the money appropriated by the last river and harbor bill for continuing the improvement of Oakland harbor, without waiting another opinion from the Attorney General, in regard to the government's title to the bed of the estuary and the training walls. He thus follows the action of his predecessor, Sec'y. Ramsey, in holding that Attorney General Devens' opinion on this subject establishes in a "satisfactory manner" the rights of the United States to proceed with its operations, and the delay threatened by the proviso attached to the appropriation will, therefore, be avoided. Page expects to be able to finish up the various business matters of his constituents, to which he is now giving his attention, and the executive departments in time to start homeward about next Saturday.

The decision finally reached by President Garfield against the proposed issuance of a call for an extra session of Congress, appears to give almost universal satisfaction to republicans both in the House of Congress and the more closely financial situation and the laws relative to refunding are examined, the more clearly it is seen that there is really no need of an extra session for refunding purposes. It is ascertained that under certain nearly forgotten laws enacted in 1862 and '64, the Treasury Department has power to borrow \$150,000,000 on certificates of deposit at any rate of interest not exceeding six per cent, and it is confidently believed that this full amount can be thus obtained as a temporary loan at 3 or 3 1/2 per cent. The money applied immediately to the redemption of maturing bonds, leaving it to the future to determine whether it shall be repaid to the extent of only a few millions by sales of 4 per cent. now authorized under the available cash in the treasury, which, together with the proceeds of the sale of bonds, may be applied to the redemption of maturing bonds under the authority granted by Congress at the last session. It is believed that \$300,000,000 of the outstanding bonds will be taken in a manner profitable to the government without issuing any portion of the four term four per cent. and without any additional legislation.

The Fishery Trouble.

NEW YORK, 25.—A London dispatch says: The *News* has reason to believe the fishery dispute between England and the United States is in a fair way for settlement. The fact being admitted that American fishermen are entitled to compensation for injuries to vessels and tackle, England has proposed alternative courses, one being the payment of the lump sum, the other a reference question to arbitration, the two governments nominating each one person and the two nominees appointing a third. A difficulty at one time arose from the excessive claims of the United States, but the latest telegram from Secretary Blaine points to the willingness of the United States to accept one or another of the above plans.

Anti-Rent.

The World says: A mass meeting was held yesterday in Germania Hall, Brooklyn, to form a permanent organization to prevent the contemplated increase of rent from May. About 600 persons were present, among them many Socialists. The speakers were all Socialists of more or less pronounced type. Wm. Burke said the tenement house population here was worse off than the peasantry of Ireland. Florian Paul, a German Socialist, announced himself as against all payment of rent. Mr. H. H. said rent should include nothing on capital invested, only the cost of each and necessary repairs. Other speakers followed, and finally the suggestion of Franz was adopted, and the name of the organization changed to the "Anti-Rent League" by a large majority.

A Plucky Girl.

Thos. T. Egan, a printer, living at 188 East 42d Street, went out with his wife last night leaving his niece, Nellie Cunningham aged 19, alone in the house. Soon after two burglars who had gained access to the premises entered the parlor, and when Miss Cunningham screamed, one stuffed a handkerchief in her mouth and the other bound her with a clothes line. Having tied her so she could not move they removed the handkerchief, threatened to kill her if she made a noise. They then demanded information as to where Mr. Egan's jewels and money were, but Miss Cunningham refused to tell where any of the ruffians struck her in the face. Still exasperated by her refusal to answer their question the other burglar stabbed her several times in the arms, face and hands with a penknife. The young lady became insensible, when the robbers, fearing they had killed her, fled. Miss Cunningham was found in a state of insensibility and securely bound. To-day she became partly paralyzed and was unable to speak.

Billings Speaks.

President Billings, of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., telegraphs as follows from Woodstock, Conn.: "There has been no new issue and no increase of Northern Pacific stock. The whole issue was provided for the plan of reorganization, and the whole amount was long ago listed on the New York Stock Exchange. The stock in question was held in trust by the treasurer for those to whom the plan said it should go. I have heretofore hoped it would go out gradually as the road was built but parties in interest claimed they were entitled to its delivery and counsel so decided, and it was distributed instead of being longer held in trust."

Mrs. Beecher's Experience.

The World says: After he had dismissed his congregation last night, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher stepped down from the pulpit to go to his pew, in which were his wife and two other ladies. Mrs. Beecher was sitting upright and rigid, and when he spoke to her she made no answer. He soon saw she was in an almost unconscious condition. Thinking the crowded state of the church had caused her to faint, he stood upon the seat of an adjoining

pew and asked the congregation to hasten out. The tone of distress in which he spoke, created alarm and surprise, and nearly all stopped to inquire what was the matter. But he repeated the request and the church was soon emptied. In the meantime several ladies had tried to revive Mrs. Beecher. The pastor, with assistance, carried her into the lecture room, and there efforts to restore her were made. She grew more and more gradually became entirely unconscious. From the first she was unable to speak. A carriage had been ordered at the first alarm and she was carried to it and taken home.

Bold Burglary.

CHICAGO, 27.—The office of Geo. W. Higgins & Co., pork packers at the stock yards were burglarized last night. The safe was blown open and robbed of about \$2,000. This night watch was overpowered by four masked burglars who threw him to the floor and while one stood over him with a revolver the others three drilled the safe door. After it was shattered by the explosion they seized the contents and made off carrying \$25 on the floor in their hands.

A Nebraska Flood.

A dispatch to the *Inter-Ocean* from Omaha says: The Platte Valley about 75 miles west of here is the scene of the most disastrous floods ever experienced in the history of the Union Pacific R.R. The Platte is a broad and shallow stream which easily overflows its banks and all its tributaries are overflowing vast volumes of water and ice into it until it has become a rushing flood pouring out over the level prairie for miles and miles. The freshest which has done the most damage occurred yesterday when an immense ice gorge in the Long River which is a tributary of the Platte, broke and let loose an accumulation of water and ice which tore out the Omaha, Nebraska and Black Hills R. R. Bridge this side of west of the surrounding country and struck the main line of the Union Pacific washing out the track and destroying poles and bridge over the Loup and Columbus about a mile and a half. The damage done will probably reach several hundred thousand dollars, and farmers are entertained of loss of life. When the news of the flood was received at the U. S. headquarters here, warnings were telegraphed to the towns below on the Platte, and the people took refuge on the roofs of their houses. Barns and fences were carried away and all the stock were drowned. A \$50,000 wagon bridge at Columbus was washed away. The flood reached Schuyler at six o'clock last night, and was a raging torrent at North Bend at nine. The telegraph poles at all these points are down, shutting off communication, and it is impossible to state the loss of property, or whether any lives have been lost. The Union Pacific had just finished building a mile and a half of new track around the west at Fremont, when the new disaster came. Fears are entertained for the Burlington and Missouri bridge at Oropolis. This afternoon the river began breaking up here and crowds gathered on the banks to see how it would affect the great iron bridge of the U. S. railroad. The ice went with great force against the iron piers, which unshaken and unhurt by its attacks.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The two Nallys charged with shooting Hearne have been discharged for lack of evidence.

Rudolph, Zeigler & Co., rice merchants in London, have liabilities estimated at £100,000.

Wm. McEwain writes from Washington declining a public dinner tendered by many eminent citizens of New York.

The Mansion House outrage is regarded as the outcome of a Federal plot to injure the public buildings. Two suspected persons were traced across the channel.

The remains of Alexander II. were deposited in the Imperial vault of the church of St. Peter and St. Paul yesterday, amid salvoes of artillery. The church was densely crowded. The catafalque was strewn with flowers and wreaths.

Thos. M. Halpin, aged 58, a widely known Irish leader, died in Chicago yesterday. He was secretary of the Irish Confederation movement in 1848, and was associated with Darcy McGee in the publication of the *New York Nation*. He has also been interested in other journalistic schemes.

Much indignation has been caused among the Irish in Dayton, O., by the refusal of Gen. Patrick, of the Dayton Soldier's Home, to permit Redpath to lecture last night. He was invited to organize a branch of the Irish land league there, but the General declared him an agitator and refused to permit him to deliver his lecture.

AN ORDINANCE.

AMENDING "AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO THE CONTROL AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE WATERS FLOWING INTO SALT LAKE CITY," PASSED MARCH 4th, 1879.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of Salt Lake City, That Section 12 of "An Ordinance in Relation to the Control and Distribution of the Waters Flowing into Salt Lake City," passed March 4th, 1879, be and the same is hereby repealed and the following substituted in lieu thereof:

SEC. 12. All owners of city lots or parts of lots of farming lands, within the limits of the city, are hereby required to clean out and remove all obstructions from the water ditches opposite their lots, or parts of lots, or farming lands, and all persons using water for irrigation or other purposes shall conduct the surplus or waste water into the regular water ditches, and not allow said waste to flood the sidewalks or streets to the damage thereof and the unnecessary waste of water.

Any person who neglects or refuses to comply with the provisions of this section shall on conviction be liable to a fine in any sum not to exceed \$25.

Passed March 25, 1880.

FERDINAND LITTLE, Mayor.

JOHN T. CAIRNE, 1st Recorder.

DIED.

In the 26th Ward of this city, on Saturday, March 25th, CAROLINE E., wife of Joseph H. Hastings, born April 17th, 1840, at Meriden, Connecticut, England. Deceased leaves a husband and four children to mourn her loss. Funeral services to be held, March 26, at 8 p. m., at the residence.

Friends the family are invited.

Ministerial duty, please copy.

Suddenly at her residence, after Western Coughs, on March 25, 1881, after a lingering illness of several months, CAROLINE GIFFORD, beloved wife of Levi Gifford, aged 41 years and 3 months, in full faith of the good faith of her friends.

March 26, 1881, in No. 1 coal mine, Albany, Wyoming Territory, by an explosion of fire damp, JOHN RANNEY, aged 25 years, being 21 days.

25th day, 1881.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

CULMERS & WILKINSON, - Managers.

HOME DRAMATIC CLUB.

Re-appearance of the

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 28,

With the Full and Complete

CARELESS ORCHESTRA.

Manager of Home Dramatic Club, in five acts, entitled

PIQUE.

Completion Piece to the "Bachelors' Daughter."

Matthew Standish.....Mr. C. F. Whitney
Arthur Standish.....Mr. J. Cunningham
Sammy Dymally (Frenchman).....Mr. H. M. Wells
Theodora (Girl).....Harvard & Co. Disposition
Theodora (Girl).....Mr. J. Cunningham
Theodora (Girl).....Mr. J. Cunningham
Theodora (Girl).....Mr. J. Cunningham
Theodora (Girl).....Mr. J. Cunningham
Theodora (Girl).....Mr. J. Cunningham
Theodora (Girl).....Mr. J. Cunningham
Theodora (Girl).....Mr. J. Cunningham
Theodora (Girl).....Mr. J. Cunningham

Admission as Usual. No extra charge for reserved seats.

Box office open Saturday morning, March 26th, at 10 o'clock.

Doors open at 7:15. Opening commence at 8.

In Preparation the Magnificent Plays of

DIVORCE, and

LEGEND OF MONTROSE!

The Minstrelsy Purchased Exclusively for the Club.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

Wednesday Eve., March 30, 1881.

FIRST APPEARANCE.

For upwards of two years of the popular actor

JOHN S. LINDSAY,

On which occasion he will appear for the first time in this city in his powerful impersonation of

JEAN REAUD.

In D'Hervy and Sardou's greatest of Modern Dramas—in a scene, entitled

CELEBRATED CASE.

Assisted by a Complete and well selected Dramatic Company.

NEW AND APPROPRIATE COSTUMES AND SCENERY.

For cost of characters see programmes.

USUAL PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Seats reserved without extra charge. Box Sheet open Thursday, 10 a. m.

FOR SALE.

STUDENTS NOTE BOOKS AT DESERET NEWS OFFICE.

WANTED.

A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply at this office.

LOST.

BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA RESTAURANT and Depot, a small mantle Memorandum Book. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to the PHILADELPHIA RESTAURANT.

WANTED.

A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Good references will be required. Apply at the office of Wm. Jennings.

LOST.

THIS MORNING IN THIS CITY A SILVER case watch. The finder will please return it to Wm. Jennings, Salt Lake City, and be suitably rewarded.

FOR SALE.

UNIVERSITY LETTER PAPER AT DESERET NEWS OFFICE.

O. F. DUE,

Florist and Seedsman,

Two Blocks North of Valley House, Salt Lake City.

All kinds of Floral Decorations for Weddings, Funerals, Churches, Socials, etc. Made by hand. Fresh Flowers, Plants, Fruit Trees and Shrubs, Garden and Flower seeds. Landscape gardening properly attended to.

In the season, cold Frame Cabbage plants of Early York, Warrington, Washed and tied Dutch also Cauliflower, early Erfurth and Charles, Mammoth, Celery Plants and Tomatoes, Apples and Peaches from the best of Fruit Strawberry, Raspberry and Apricot plants, Honeyuckle, Etc.

Cheap and Good.

STEWART'S BRUSHES.

Every Brush manufactured by Stewart is warranted to work well and give entire satisfaction until worn out.

For Sale by Geo. H. McGee, J. H. Moore, A. B. & Co., R. A. & F. T. Tinsell, Geo. M. Scott & Co., Cummings & Co., A. B. Young.

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THE MOST DURABLE AND PERFECT COOKING STOVE MADE.

THE NEWEST AND THE BEST.

WITH OR WITHOUT RESERVOIR AND CLOSET.

Thousands in Daily Use in the Territory.

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the Best Goods and selling at Fair Figures as

the times demand.

In the same Section of the Building every-

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GENERAL HARDWARE

TINWARE, STOVES, IMPLEMENTS, TOOLS, BRUSHES, ETC., ETC.

Can be found. We are prepared for a Large

Business and shall be pleased to see our friends.

WM. JENNINGS SUPT

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A HOUSEHOLD SOAP

FOR GENERAL USE.

HENRY SNELL, MANUFACTURER OF

TOILET, BATH & LAUNDRY SOAP.

FOR SALE.

THE NEW EDITION OF THE COVENANTS at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$2.00, and \$2.50, at DESERET NEWS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Salt Lake City Railroad Company will be held at the office of President John Taylor, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, on Saturday, April 15th, 1881, at 10 a. m., for the election of officers for the ensuing year.

R. E. ANDERSON, Secretary.

Salt Lake City, March 25, 1881.

WM. PETERSEN

BUTCHER,

1236 First South Street, Second Shop from East Corner.

Dealer in all kinds of MEAT in season. One him a call and try the quality of the meat he sells.

All kinds of SAUSAGES a Specialty.

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Carriage and Wagon

COMPANY,

SECOND SOUTH STREET,

One and a half Blocks East of Main Street,

BUILD ALL SIZES OF

FARM AND SPRING WAGONS

Fully Warranted for ONE YEAR.

Repairing in Woodwork, Blacksmithing, Painting, and Trimming.

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