

Mining Congress Delegates.
Governor Tanner has appointed the following delegates to the Mining Congress which meets at Denver on the 15th Inst.: G. C. Goodrich, H. C. Chapman, Richard Mackintosh, W. G. Van Horn, W. C. Higgins, Edward F. Richards, H. C. Larsen, John S. T. Holmes, Q. Pardee, R. A. Ladd, E. G. Young of Ogden, and H. O. Long of Brigham.

The Chamber of Commerce will be represented by the following delegation nominated by President Fred Stewart: W. C. McCormick, L. E. Johnson, J. E. Remington, J. J. Daly and A. E. Hyde.

Larry King Turns Up.

Deputy Marshal S. H. Parsons arrived from San Francisco this morning, having in his care keeping Larry King, one of the individuals alleged to have been connected with the "Piney gold brick" swindle, the victim of which was George Washington, our who had a charge of present sums of "smoking" one hundred dollars in a cell at the county jail here. He arrived from San Fran in Salt Lake when things began to look hot for him, and from this city he took train for California. He was recently held up in Sacramento, and is now in custody, and there held until decided by the deputy marshal. Master Larry remains at the penitentiary, but in his practice he is still at law in San Fran, and on Tuesday, accompanied by an officer of the law, he looked anything but meek when requested to step within the marshals office. He has been held over from the railroad depot. The accused has thus far maintained a strict silence in regard to the "gold brick" business.

Manufacturers, Take Notice.

We desire to stimulate the manufacturers and dealers in the interests of bringing the manufactured products more prominently before the public, the names and addresses of the manufacturers having decided to call a public meeting. This meeting will be held at the Tabernacle on Tuesday evening, November 19th, at 8 o'clock.

Manufacturers, manufacturers, agents, importers, persons or the chamber and all others who have the welfare of this state at heart, are cordially invited to attend.

"It is proposed that the manufacturers will be asked to furnish the mercantile with samples of their goods, and to adduce manufacturing, in order that the work in hand may be carried out to a practical result."

W. V. MATRY, Secretary.

Mortuary Report of October, 1891.

Deaths	
Agriculture	1
Anemia	1
Arteritis	1
Breath disease	2
Cholera	1
Consumption	1
Congestion of brain	1
Cough	1
Cystitis	1
Diphtheria	1
Fever	1
Fever, typhoid	2
Fever, typhus	1
Gastritis	1
Inflammation of lungs	1
Inflammation of stomach	1
Inflammation of spleen	1
Inflammation of lungs and heart	1
Inflammation of liver	1
Inflammation of lungs and heart	1
Inflammation of kidneys	1
Inflammation of lungs and heart	1
Intemperance	1
Jaundice	1
Kidneys	1
Liver	1
Malaria	1
Malaria, tertian	1
Measles	1
Phthisis	1
Pneumonia	1
Pyrexia	1
Tuberculosis	1
Vomiting	1
Vomiting, convulsive	1
Wounds	1
Young infants	1
Total	25

Deaths under age of twenty-five years, 10.
Deaths of females 14.
Deaths of males 14.
Deaths of children 15.
Deaths of women 11.
Deaths of men 14.

BELLING MILK BY TENT.

Data on Which to Establish the Price of
BELLING MILK BY TENT.

An author who writes to answer the following question, for the benefit of milk producers, why, he says, do not fully understand the mathematical step that we make when we divide the price of bellied milk by tent? He will give the following test-piece: If I took 100 pounds of bellied milk, say, at 10 cents per pound, what would it be worth at your country now? From what do you reckon to get the price of 8 per cent milk?

As you can know the value of milk, according to you, tell a tale is made of being uncharming and unfair; we will suppose a case, which will make the principle just as plain as though the figures were applied to a pure transaction.

Suppose the price of the creamery butter is \$1.00 per pound, and that 20,000 pounds of milk, and that said pooled milk has made an average of 8.02 pounds of butter, that has been sold for 17 cents per pound, and that the creamery paid 14 cents per pound for the milk. Then the expenditure of the making, etc., in the creamery, the patron's price would be \$1.00 per pound, then the patron's price in the creamery would be \$1.00 per pound for 16,800 pounds of butter. But as the butter is part foreign matter, we have to resort to the creamery formula to find how much of pure milk the patron has received. Then we find that the patron has received 17,000 pounds of pure milk, by computation (in the whole volume), per the milk. If it was found there were 18,000 pounds, then pure fat would be worth 13.33 cents per pound.

If then our author wants to know the value of his milk, if it is 100 pounds, it would bring 13.33 cents per pound, which is \$1.33 cents per pound, or \$1.33 per pound.

Now suppose his next door neighbor, with half bad butter over made milk, with 100 pounds of pure fat, has 17,000 pounds of pure milk, which is \$1.33 cents per pound, which would settle him to \$1.33 cents per pound.

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All the rest of the patrons of the creamery are subject to the same rule, multiply the weight of their fat as found by test, by the price at which the product sells up.

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but by bad blood, left my wonder
and amazement another name for bad blood.
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and healthy in winter made from
milk setting. Not so, do you know what
that means? It is not so much as you
think. That means to have
the blood properly digested and
circulated through the system.
The blood is now no longer
thin like water, but the
red corpuscles are now
well rounded and strong.
The heat is now well
conserved, and the
heat retains the animal
odor, leaves an invisible impress on the
flesh, and the person becomes
more robust, and more
radiant, and the skin
is now tanned and
glowing with health.

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gloss to all parts of America. In a
short time the whole world will be in
good shape, and the people will be
much more energetic, and
more robust, and more
radiant, and the skin
will be tanned and
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