ORIGIN OF OUR NAMES.

Up to a certain point in the world's history the number of people was sufficiently small and communications were far enough apart to avoid confusion of single names, but as the population increased and communication became more frequent and practicable, the supply of names was not sufficient to meet the demand, and the result was that Toms, Dicks and Harrys were in danger of becoming mixed up with one another. It was this condition of affairs which gave rise to the adoption of surnames, not only as a means of obviating the embarrassments occasioned by a multiplicity of similar names, but to the purpose of distinguishing families. Many years before surnames were finally adopted the use of subriquets had become customary—that is, names given to individuals as a special mark or distinguishment. These names were generally founded upon some personal trait or other conspicuous incident in the life of the person, or referred to the place of his nativity, as Richard the Lion-Hearted, Edward Longshanks, John Lackland, Jofas Isarior. But these subriquets applied only to the individuals and died with them, and did not, therefore, serve the purpose of family names.

WHEN SURNAMES FIRST CAME INTO EXISTENCE.

It is impossible to determine definitely when surnames first came into existence, for, like nearly all human customs, the adoption of family names was the result of circumstances, and was of slow and gradual growth; but it was probably somewhere in the neighborhood of the year one thousand that they were first officially recognized and used to any extent.

The term "surname" is supposed by some to be derived from the French surnom, meaning "over-name," because a person's family name was formerly written above instead of after the baptismal name. It is just as likely, however, that the term was originally "sirname" or "sire-name," as the first family names were those derived from the name of the father. Instead of referring to a man as John, the son of Jacob, in order to distinguish him from John, the son of David, or William, or Robert, as had long been customary, the appellation was shortened to John, Jacob's son; and this, in turn, became simply John Jacobson, and all of the children and descendants of this particular Jacob thereafter bore the name of Jacobson. In the same manner the family names of Jonnson, Davidson, Williamson, Robertson, Thomson, Lawrencson, Peterson, Duncanson, Stephenson and others of a like kind come into existence.

Many of the Scotch and Irish surnames originated in the same way; the word "mac" (son of) being prefixed to the name of the father, and from this source we have the McArthurs, MacDonalds, McHenrys, McMichaels and many more that will occur to the reader. The old Normans prefixed to the paternal name the word "fitz," probably a corruption of the French "fils," meaning son, and from them we have the names of Fitzhugh, Fitzpatrick, Fitzgerald, Fitzsimmons (son of Simon).

WHEN PEOPLE CARVED THEIR PEDIGREES IN THEIR NAMES.

Until within a comparatively recent time the Welsh people adhered to the primitive custom of distinguishing a person as the son of his father by the use of the word "ap." Thus, David, the son of Howell, was known as David ap Howell. Very frequently, however, this was not a sufficient distinction, and it became necessary to add the names of the grandfather and great grandfather, and sometimes several ancestors beyond, so that an individual carried his pedigree in his name. It was, therefore, not unusual to hear such combinations as Evan ap Rees ap David ap Adam ap Roger, and so on to the seventh and eighth generation back.

A story is related of an Englishman who, riding among the mountains one dark night, heard cries of distress issuing from a deep ravine. "Help, master, help!" came a voice from below. "Who are you?" asked the traveler, peering into the darkness. "Jenkin ap John ap Robert ap William ap Richard ap Owen," replied the voice. "Very pretty lows that ye be," cried the Englishman, setting spurs to his horse, "to lie a-sulking in that ditch, half a dozen of ye! Why in the name of common sense don't ye help one another out?"

To this curious custom, however, we are indebted for the names of Pugh, Pritchard, Powell and Price, which are simply modifications of ap Hugh, ap Richard, ap Howell and ap Rhys, when the Welsh finally adopted a simpler system of patronymics they made use of the paternal name in the possessive case. Thus, Griffith, the son of Robert, instead of being called Griffith Robertson, was known as Griffith Robert's—the son being understood. The possessive form was soon abandoned, however, and the surname became reduced to the simple one of Griffith Robert. Many of our most familiar names are derived from this source; and we are at once reminded of Williams, Hughes, Richards, Andrews, Harris (Harry's), Adams, Phillips, Owens, Rogers, Howells, Daniels, Reynolds, Stationes, Jenkins, Edwards and our old friend Jones, which is merely a modification of John's.

In times gone by nearly every name had its corresponding nickname or diminutive, just as today we still have our Dick, Jack, Billy, Frank and Harry. Many of these nicknames and nursery forms were also drawn upon for surnames, so that a single name was sometimes the source of half a dozen different cognomens. Thus, from John, we not only have Jones and Johnson, but Jenkin, Jenkin, Jennings, Jackson, Jackson and Hanson. From Arthur, we have McArty, Atkins and Atkinson. From Robert we have Roberts, Robertson, Robinson, Robert, Dobson, Robins and Hobbins. Dennis is responsible for Dennison and Tennyson. Hawkins, Harris and Harrison come from Henry. Richard has given us, in addition to Richards and Richardson, Dick, Dickens, Dixon and Dickinson. Anderson and Henderson are derivatives of Andrew, and to William we are indebted for Wilson, Wills, Willis, Wilkes, Bilson, Wilkins, Wilkinson, Wilmon, Wilcox, Willitt, Willard and Billings, besides Williams and Williamson.

TAKING THEIR NAME FROM THEIR TRADE.

In a great many instances the Christian name was retained unchanged as the surname, and there is probably not one of the more common surnames that is not now borne by some family. In addition to the many familiar cases which will at once come to the mind of the reader—as Thomas, George, James, Owen, Henry, Francis, Charles, Lewis—there are several others which may, perhaps, not be recognized as baptismal names, by reason of the fact that their use as such has to a large extent been abandoned, and they are now generally regarded as family names only; among these are Ryland, Ellis, Goldsmith, Goodwin, Randal, Rice, Simpson, Morgan, Martin, Giles, Cuthbert, Baldwin, Bryant, Bernard, Howell, Arnold, Emmet and Meredith.

In addition to thus transmitting their Christian names, our ancestors have left to the world an undying record of their trades and occupations in the shape of another class of family names, the foremost among which is the abundant one of Smith. Some of the members of this numerous family have, however, sought for a different and more ancient origin, than that represented by a village smithy, and to this end they have endeavored to prove that they are the direct descendants of Sem, the son of Noah and the father of the Shemites, whose progeny through the agency of some family tree orthographical jugglery, became transformed into Smith in the following manner: Sem, Shemite, Shemit, Shim Smith.

WHY THERE ARE SO MANY SMITHS.

At the time of the adoption of surnames every artisan whose work required the striking of blows on metal was known as a smither or smith, and the community, therefore, had its blacksmith, whitesmith, goldsmith, silversmith, arrowsmith and several others of the same character. The number of Smiths at the present day may, therefore, be readily accounted for, when we remember that each of the different kinds of smiths was as much entitled to the use of his trade name for a surname as any other artisan. John, the blacksmith and John, the coppersmith, were both known as John, the smith, as appellat on which naturally resolved itself into the family name of John Smith. In the same way Peter, the Carpenter became Peter Carpenter, and John the miller, was the founder of the family of Miller. In this manner the various trades and callings became the source of surnames, and are to this day represented in those of Baker, Shoemaker, Tyler, Chandler, Mason, Cutler, Carter, Sadler, Slater, Butcher, Drawer, Thatcher, Fletcher (arrowmaker), Hooper, Cheeseman, Turner, Joiner, Cooper, Gilder, Mercer, Skinner, Coleman, Sawyer, Tanner, Spicer, Cook, Sonar (shoemaker), Miner, Driver, Weaver, Gardner, Merchant, Porter, Wainwright, Taylor, Shepherd, Glover and a number of others.

Such names as Hall, Stair, Gorter, Kitchen, Chambers, also record the occupations of our ancestors, who, in these cases, were engaged in the households of the nobility and had charge of such apartments as the names suggest. Others again held higher offices, and from them we have the surnames, Page, Butler, Proctor, Forester, Steward (and its modified forms of Stewart and Stuart), Bailey, Fowler, and Woodward and Hayward, the keepers, respectively of the forest and cattle.

While it is very evident that our fathers preempted the honor of establishing family names, there are three or four surnames which are derived from the maternal side of the house, and are, therefore, worthy of special notice. Such are Brewster, Webster, and Baxter, which are the Anglo-Saxon feminine forms of Brewer, Weaver and Baker.

TOOK THE NAME OF THEIR BIRTHPLACE.

For a long time it had been usual to designate an individual by the place of his nativity or residence—a custom which resulted in the adoption of such family names as French, Scott, Welsh, English, Dane, Burgoyne (from Burgundy), Cornish and Cornwalls (from Cornwall) and a number of others. Among the familiar family names that correspond with those of English towns and parishes are Kent, York, Richmond, Lincoln, Carlisle, Hemingson, Wells, Washington, Putnam, Hurst, Burnham, Preston and Bancroft. A great many of the characters (and they are numerous by the score) were originally the names of baronial estates, which names the barons adopted as surnames, and every one who owned and followed their example. Those who were not landowners were obliged to content themselves with less aristocratic titles. Hence John who lived by the Hollows became known as John of the Brook, which was eventually reduced to the surnominal form of John Brook. So, also, Richard who lived at the end of a town, became Richard Townsend, and some individual who had his home at the bottom of the hill became the founder of the family of Underhill. Besides those which will naturally suggest themselves—as Hill, Street, Church, Lane, Stone, Field, Wood, Marsh, Moore, Underwood—there are many other surnames which have come from the same source, but their significance would not now be apparent, by reason of the fact that the names as commonly used have become generally obsolete. Some of the best-known names are Cobb, meaning originally a harbor; Chase, a hunting ground; Beck, a little brook; Cross, one who dwelt by the cross-roads; Frost, a small creek; Foote, the bottom of a hill; Hollowell, a hollow well; Fosse, a ditch; Hurst, a wood; Knapp, the top of a hill; Ford, a ford; Haggis, thicket; Shaw, a small copse; Slade, a valley; Hatch, a floodgate; Hyde, as much land as could be cultivated with one plough; Holman, a flat island; Hope, a vale; Holt, a small breastlice or Leigh, a pasture; Pene, the summit of a hill; Peel, a pool; Pollard, a chopped tree; Ross, a promontory; Thorp, a village; Weller, a gulf; Worth, a fort or farm. Sometimes the word "man" or the suffix "er," meaning the same thing, was added to name of this kind, as is seen in such names as Parkman, Parker, Bridger, Becker.

The origin of the names of places or towns from which surnames have been adopted is also of interest as showing the initial derivation of such family names. It will be noticed that a number of names of this class end in "ton." This was the old Anglo-Saxon word for place, and was frequently used in conjunction with a qualifying noun for the purpose of giving a name to an estate or residence. Thus, if a place had a clayey soil it was named Clayton; if it were stony it was called Stanton. If it had never before been occupied it was given the name of Newton. If it were remarkable for its pastures it became Leighton.

SHOP SIGNS SUPPLIED FAMILY NAMES.

At the time family names came into use the shops of the merchants and storekeepers were not numbered as they are at the present day, but were known and distinguished by their signs, which were suspended at the front doors and bore all manner of devices; the subjects embracing all the known species of animals, vegetables, birds, flowers, fishes and insects. It was, therefore, customary to refer to a storekeeper as John at the Bear, or Dick at the Swan, or Tom at the Lion, and as may be imagined, these appellations were readily converted into family names, which have come down to us as Bear, Hogg, Buck, Hart, Ball, Fox, Wolf, Colt, Hare, Todd, (a fox), Beaver, Lyon and others of zoological character. Among those derived from signs bearing figures of birds are Swan, Peacock, Sparrow, Nightingale, Wren, Bird, Heron, Dover, Partridge, Cock, Finch, Hawk, Wild Fowler, Corbet, (raven), Crane and Drake. These coming from fish are not so numerous, but are, nevertheless, in evidence, the most familiar one being that of Fish itself and its ancient form of Fier, besides which we have Burt, Cheetle, Haddock, Herring, Pike, Perch and Whiting, and no doubt others will occur to the reader. Grubb and Emmet, with several more, are named after insects. From the vegetables, trees, fruits and flowers we have, in addition to many others, Bean, Broome, Clover, Birch, Ash, Hawthorn, Hazel, Plum, Cherry, Apple, Lemmon, Pear, Peach, Flower, Saville, Weed, Tree, Bush, Vine, Plant, Seed, Branch and Root.

These stop with here other devices besides the signs resulted, and from the use of a machine or character we have the names of Bell, Hammer, Coats, Mantel, Jewel, Purse, Pipe and other, ad infinitum.

THE HAIR AND COMPLEXION GAVE NAMES.

A great many subriquets remained fixed as family names, the most important, perhaps, being those which referred to the color of the hair or complexion, into which we get our well-known names of Brown, Black, Gray, White, Reed (red), Mallry, Farrer (light) and Blount (fair). Others again were those given on account of distinguishing marks, as Armstrong, Mitchell (great), Small, Whittier, Earwell, Swandell, Strong, Weak, Small, Longfellow, Crookshanks, Longman, Wilebead, Broadhead, Swift, Sober, Noble, Hardy, Doolittle, Goodman, Badman, Sash (agile), Darling, Long, Short, Barbador, Savage, Wise, Sweet, Moody, and so on. Titles established for others those of King, Queen, Pope, Bishop, Knight, Prior, Abbot, Squire, Earl, Duke, Baron, Lord, Prince and others of a similar kind, which were original appellations upon individuals because of their supposed resemblance to the originators represented by these names, or because of services they may have rendered them. Thus there are those which do not come within any particular category, but owe their origin to some circumstance or event, which the name no doubt appropriately suggests, but which has been lost to posterity; Joy, Bliss, Merrow, Winter, March, May, Weeks and so on.

INFLUENCE OF INCORRECT PRONUNCIATION.

A large number of the family names of this country are derived from the French and German tongues and other languages and do not, of course, suggest any meaning to an Englishspeaking person; but a translation of them will show that they have a similar origin, and have been formed on the same principles as the Eng lish surnames. Besides these, however, there are a great many family names which are so purely without any significance. These are such as have been so modified and changed that their original sense and form have been destroyed. When we consider the former laxity of orthographical rules, by which a person was privileged to write his name in several different ways, and the inability of the masses to read and write, we can wonder that so many names have come down through the centuries as well preserved as they are. Even at our own day people are wont to change the spelling of their names, and it is therefore not difficult to understand, for example, how the ancient name of Colchester, which is in the field of two forts, has become changed to Barnum, which does not mean anything. So, likewise, the name of Lattimer is a corruption of the old surname Latimer, signifying a reader of Latin. In the same way, the family of Littlejohn is Lyttleton. Through errors of pronunciation we have the modern Jones from the ancient old St. Roger, and our Buckett of today would scarcely recognize its former name of Bouquet. By a similar process of corruption the ancient name of Seven Oaks is now lost in the abbreviated form of Sennoks, while Banks is at that remains of Sy-the-Oaks. These are just a few of the very many instances that might be cited in illustration of the manner in which names have become altered and unrecognizable, but they serve to show that all names, however odd or meaningless they may appear, have had a reasonable and significant origin.—Ladies' Home Journal.

At first thought it seems impossible that any human being should willfully embrace death. Yet thousands do it every day over the grave, whenever they neglect to do so through ignorance and others through fear. Ignorance of what? Of a mother's danger, and approaching motherhood a mystery of the grave.

As a physician of long experience, I know of no case of the delicate organs that make motherhood and maternitood possible so good as Dr. Tutner's Female Prescription. It acts directly and only on these organs. It prepares the mind for motherhood and the system for nature's ordeal, and with the usual discomforts of the period preceding motherhood. It insures a healthy baby and makes parturition easy and comparatively painless. Thousands of women have testified to its wonderful virtues. Ask your druggist about it. Get it at the druggists and refuse all substitutes. There is nothing "just the same" or "just as good." Druggists who refuse to sell it do not advertise it. Druggists who keep it recommend it. Ask your druggist for Dr. Tutner's Female Prescription and after the first dose you will notice a change in your condition. Druggists who keep it recommend it. I began taking Dr. Tutner's Female Prescription and after the second dose I felt better. Then then and I was sick I could scarcely sit in the water that was sent up a long hill. I felt so good that I walked to town and back over a mile and felt not at all tired. When I was sick I was bent like a crooked stick and I felt as if I could not walk. I had a very rough time of it. Now I feel as good as ever. Tell people that they are saved for the first time. The baby was born without any trouble and has been up to where she was for days old and have been up to town. After two days I began taking some of the prescription and I felt well and healthy. The baby is now a month old."

In other cases out of two sickness is caused by constipation. Dr. Tutner's Pleasant Pills are a sure, speedy and safe cure for constipation. One little Pellet is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. They never gripe. Druggists sell them.

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Are advertised almost everywhere, but it will be found upon examination that many of the Men's Furnishings offered are old and out of date stuff.

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Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Department is not making a CUT SALE, but is offering better goods for the money than many who are disposing of old stock. Don't pay a big price for "any old thing," but spend your money at a Reliable House.

ONE SPECIALTY:

20" GENTS' ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS, neat, new and nobby, $7 50, $8 50, $9 50, $12 and $15—they were never equaled here before. A Business Suit good enough for anybody, $18 50

20" All lines full and complete

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And a day, and have all the comforts of home.

Oregon Short Line RAILROAD.

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(In effect March 10th, 1897.)

ARRIVE

From Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, New York and Cities ..... 2:10 p m
From Evanston, Laramie, Cheyenne, Fort Fetterman, Lander and intermediate points ..... 9:00 a m
From San Francisco, Cache Valley, Ogden and intermediate points ..... 7:00 p m
From Montana, Butte, Helena, Kansas City, Denver and Ogden ..... 3:00 a m
*From Provo, Ashley, and intermediate points ..... 6:40 a m
From Bingham, Bingham Junction, Copperton, Garfield Beach, Tooele and Garfield Beach ..... 4:00 p m

DEPART

For Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Ogden and Cities ..... 7:00 a m
For Fort Fetterman, Casper, Cache Valley and intermediate points ..... 8:00 a m
For Ogden and intermediate points ..... 4:15 p m
For Bingham, Bingham Junction, Copperton, Garfield Beach, Tooele and Garfield Beach ..... 7:45 p m
For Lander, Casper, Provo, Nephi, Salina, Marysvale ..... 7:45 a m
*For Provo, Nephi, Milford, Frisco and intermediate points ..... 4:00 p m
(Mixed train for Garfield Beach, Tooele and Terminus ..... 7:45 a m
*Tuesday, Friday and Sunday only. Saturday only.
†Daily except Sunday.

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THE RIO GRANDE GREAT SALT LAKE ROUTE WESTERN RAILWAY

STANDARD GUAGE.

CURRENT TIME TABLE Effective Jan. 18, 1897.

Leave Salt Lake City.

No. 2—For Kingman, Provo, Grand Junction and all points East ..... 7:00 a m
No. 4—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points East ..... 7:00 p m
No. 6—For Ogden and intermediate points ..... 4:30 p m
No. 8—For Bingham, Mt. Pleasant, Manti, Salina, Richfield and all intermediate points ..... 10:00 a m
No. 10—For Ogden and the West ..... 1:00 p m
No. 12—For Ogden and the West ..... 11:45 p m
No. 14—For Ogden and the West ..... 10:30 p m

Arrive Salt Lake City.

No. 1—From Kingman, Provo, Grand Junction and all points East ..... 11:00 a m
No. 3—From Provo, Grand Junction and all points East ..... 11:00 p m
No. 5—From Ogden and intermediate points ..... 9:30 a m
No. 7—From Bingham, Mt. Pleasant, Manti, Salina, Richfield and all intermediate points ..... 4:00 p m
No. 9—From Ogden and the West ..... 9:00 a m
No. 11—From Ogden and the West ..... 6:00 p m
No. 13—From Ogden and the West ..... 1:40 p m
No. 15—From Ogden and the West ..... 10:30 a m

Through trains for Denver and points East leave the Union Pacific depot, Salt Lake City, daily at 7:00 a m.

Through trains for Ogden and points North leave the Union Pacific depot, Salt Lake City, daily at 7:00 a m.

Through trains for Kansas City, Chicago and points East leave the Union Pacific depot, Salt Lake City, daily at 7:00 a m.

Through trains for family excursions without change to Kansas City, Chicago and points East, including chair cars, Salt Lake City to Denver.

Ticket Office, 15 W. 2nd South.

D. C. DODGE, City Passenger Agent.
F. A. WADSWORTH, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

SALT LAKE & OGDEN RY.

Time-table in effect November 1st, 1896.

Leave Salt Lake City.	Leave Ogden.	Arrive Ogden.	Arrive Salt Lake City.
*7:45 a. m.	*9:45 a. m.	*7:15 a. m.	*11:15 a. m.
*10:30 a. m.	*12:30 p. m.	*10:00 a. m.	*1:30 p. m.
3:45 p. m.	5:20 p. m.	4:25 p. m.	6:20 p. m.
†6:00 p. m.	†7:50 p. m.	†6:45 p. m.	†10:15 p. m.

*Daily except Sunday.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Salt Lake City—8:00 a.m., 1:45, 3:45, 5:45 p. m.

Leave Farmington—9:45, 11:45, a.m., 2:45, 4:45 5:45 p. m.

Local trip including Salt Air, Children 25c.

H. H. BARRY, Passenger Agent.
SIMON BAMBERGER, Genl. Manager.

UNION PACIFIC THE OVERLAND ROUTE WORLD'S PICTORIAL LINE

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Trains leave and arrive Salt Lake City as follows:

(In effect March 10, 1897.)

LEAVE

"The Overland Limited" for Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, Denver and Pueblo City ..... 7 00 a m
"Fast Mail" for Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver ..... 7 00 p m

From Ogden to points south quicker to all above points than any other line.

ARRIVE

"The Overland Limited" from Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, Denver and Pueblo City ..... 3 20 p m
"The Fast Mail" from Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver ..... 3 30 a m

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EFFECTIVE NOVEMBER 29, 1896

Train No. 2 leaves Ogden 6:45 a. m., Salt Lake 7:30 a. m., arrive at Pueblo 5:30 a. m., Colorado Springs 7:15 a. m., Denver 9:25 a. m.

Train No. 4 leaves Ogden 8:35 p. m., Salt Lake 7:40 p. m., arrive at Pueblo 5:35 p. m., Colorado Springs 6:40 p. m., Denver 9:25 p. m.

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