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ORIGIN OF "AMERICA."

The derivation of the name America from Amerigo Vespucci has never given full satisfaction to students of the interesting but obscure subject. In the first place objection has been raised on the ground that it is not customary to name places after the Christian name of discoverers. That the name of a whole continent should form an exception seems almost incredible. Then, some doubt has been raised on the ground that Vespucci's first name was not Amerigo. In contemporaneous documents it appears in various forms. It is usually written Amerigo, but also Almerigo, Albertutio, Damerigho and other variations. And still more, doubt exists as to the facts regarding some of his alleged discoveries on this continent, and history has long ago pronounced the verdict that he was at best a third class navigator who probably, like many others, would have been forgotten, had not theorists connected his name with that of the Western world. For these reasons a more satisfactory explanation has been looked for.

Jules Marcou, a French geologist, has now advanced a theory which is at least entitled to some consideration. According to him there still exists a small tribe of Indians, not far from the Mosquito coast, known as the Ammeriques. Their country is rich in gold and is situated between Lake Nicaragua and the Atlantic. The name of the mountain range and of the aborigines is said to have been known as the Ammeriques for centuries. Columbus, it is further said, on his fourth and last voyage in 1502, stopped near the mouth of the Rio Rama on the Mosquito coast, not far from where Bluefields now is situated. The Carib Indians inhabiting the coast were very friendly toward Columbus and his sailors, and no doubt told them of the rich gold land in the Ammerique range of mountains. And from these narratives it is thought likely that the name "Ammerica," and afterwards America, came to designate the whole continent.

In 1507 the author of a geographical work proposed to give to the New World the name of America, but a map, published the following year did not contain it. In 1509, however, it was adopted in an anonymous work, entitled Globus Mundi. And on the map of Leonardo da Vinci, 1514, America was engraved across the southern continent. By this time, it is thought, the fame of Ammerique, the gold land, had been so widely circulated among European nations, by the friends of Columbus and his one hundred and fifty sailors, that it was practically adopted as a universal designation of the country.

Whatever may be thought of this theory when it shall have been further investigated, it certainly sounds more plausible, more natural than Mr. Major's to whom the world largely is indebted for the information, that the largest continent of the globe was named to perpetuate the memory of a navigator of inferior rank, who may or may not have set his feet upon those celebrated shores.

THE RACE WAR.

Perhaps the agitation of the London newspapers regarding the impending race war in the Southern states is somewhat unnecessary as a present condition. The status there is as well known to the people of the United States, and has been for years, as it now seems to be to our friends across the water; and many have been the suggested remedies for changing the situation, which at all times is more or less critical. At present there is no more imminent danger than there has been for a number of years, and far less than on some former occasions; therefore, the allegation of the London Chronicle that Georgia is on the verge of civil war is as much of an exaggeration as its projection to disarm is an absurdity. From the standpoint of a great majority of the white people in some of the Southern states, to disarm them everywhere would be to render them defenseless against the brute force of superior numbers of negroes.

In the race conflict that is continually raging under certain restrictions in the Southern states, no doubt a great many wrongs are committed on both sides. The white people generally have very decided opinions on the question of white or black rule, or mixed control. A prominent Southern man who was spoken to recently on the subject by a Salt Lake city man said: "If the negroes get control the white folks must move out, that is all." This statement, which came from a man strongly opposed to negro slavery, expresses the conviction of the bulk of the white residents, regardless of political affiliations. No doubt the colored people, so far as they comprehend the situation, have equally strong feelings on the subject. Thus the two races drift far apart on the question of which shall exercise supremacy; and whether right or wrong in their views, the disputes which arise are generally recognized as incidents in a more or less desperate struggle for existence in and possession of that part of the Union.

In the South there are many white people of prominence who stand up boldly for the negro's legal rights, there are also many who do not have any use for the black man in exercising powers of government. Yet both of them combine to a considerable extent in insisting upon racial distinctions and in maintaining supremacy over the African. In business, in politics, in society, and in industrial relations, it is race against race, even in times of the most profound peace that is known to the South. The conditions, therefore, fairly justify the prediction of the London Post that "it will be necessary to face a race war some day." And while the assertion that such a war is likely to come right away is exaggerating the situation, the other allegation is a statement of a well known fact. Just how the position will be met by the United States is uncertain, for the problem presented is extremely perplexing. From its character there are many people who do not see how it will be solved without a violent experience to arouse the sentiment of the entire nation. With the most of people, however, there is an inclination to wait until the threatened storm gets a little closer before they worry much about how to shield themselves from its injurious effect.

CORN FODDER AS FEED.

The bulletins sent out last year by the Maryland experiment station as to the comparative value of corn fodder as food for animals have borne fruit in the increase of acreage planted in corn. In Redwood county, Minnesota, where the bulletins caused quite a "corn fodder craze," there were 6,000 acres more planted in corn this year than last, and for the first time in the history of the county the most of the fodder has been gathered, there being very few fields whose owners have followed the old practice of leaving the corn-stalks standing and turning in the cattle to feed thereon.

The findings of the bulletins referred to were, in substance, that: The corn stubble and husks contain 63 per cent of the total digestible matter produced by the plant and the blades only 11 per cent of the digestible matter. Corn husks or shucks contain 72 per cent of digestible matter. Corn stubble or butts contain 65.5 per cent of digestible matter. Corn blades or leaves contained 64.2 of digestible matter. Topped corn fodder—stover—contains 55 per cent of digestible matter. There is more digestible matter contained in the corn fodder from one acre than there is in the corn ears from one acre. Thus it was demonstrated that a ton of properly prepared corn fodder is equal in value to a ton of the best hay; that a hill of corn cut by the roots may be divided by laying down the hill, husking the ears, putting the husked ears on one side and all that remains of the hill on the other. In other words, the stalk with its belongings, minus the ear, for all ordinary stock propagating purposes, is equal to the ear. The farmer therefore who put his wagon into the field, husked his corn, and did nothing more with it, lost half his crop.

This argument caught the Redwood farmers, who figured out that if they allowed 10,000 acres of corn fodder to waste they destroyed food of the same nutritive value as 20,000 tons of timothy hay; and as they estimated that it could be properly prepared for one-half its value, they could gain on the acreage named an amount of food equal to 10,000 tons of timothy, besides increasing their supply for animals double that quantity.

The preparation of corn fodder for food for cattle is, however, yet a problem. The Minnesota people say they have solved it with the "shredder"—the invention of a resident of St. Albans, Vermont. It is said the machine will saw up four or five tons of fodder a day, cutting it up fine and placing it in a most tempting and satisfactory condition for cattle. If this does its work as well as claimed, it will be a great boon to the farmer. Heretofore a great difficulty with feeding corn fodder is that even when the stalks have been cut into short lengths in their hard condition, after a few weeks' feeding animals get sore mouths from sharp spurs left on the ends, and refuse to eat the feed. Other methods of preparing the stalks have proven too expensive to be satisfactory.

In Utah the question of corn fodder as feed is not of such extreme importance as in some other states, in view of the supply of lucern. But conditions are pressing onward to a point where the saving of food of all grades is becoming an important question, and stock raisers here will welcome any method that will enable them to utilize the cornstalk to the best advantage, though such necessity as is do[...] of land in Minnesota is unknown here. Now that scientific tests have shown that corn fodder contains large nutritive properties, the next step is to learn how to get at them in a more suitable way than is generally available to present cultivators.

AMERICA vs SPAIN.

Notwithstanding the satisfaction with which many people view Secretary Gresham's vigorous proceedings toward Spain regarding the alleged discriminations made against the United States, it cannot be denied that the Spanish government has good foundation to justify it for its present position. Sugar is one of the chief exports from one of that country's possessions, and the United States is its principal market. Therefore the placing of a tariff, by the Wilson bill, on sugar, has seriously affected Spanish trade. In response to this action, Spain placed the United States with Brazil in its column of "unfavored nations," thereby fixing a tariff of 75 cents a barrel on American flour, while Canadian flour is admitted free. It is this that Secretary Gresham is vigorously and threateningly protesting against; while the Spanish officials reply that they are merely giving our government a dose of its own medicine, and the United States should be the first to call off the discrimination.

Just how the administration anticipates securing a change in the present conditions seems perfectly plain. Cuba furnishes seven-eighths of the raw sugar for American refineries. If the threats of Secretary Gresham are carried out, and Spain stands by her position, the possible result will be to shut this quantity of the saccharine matter out, close down the refineries which handle it, throw many persons out of employment, and raise the price of sugar. It is quite probable, however, that Spain will recede from her position, which, no matter how fairly she may be entitled to assume it on the face of the situation, would be prejudicial to her own interests if continued too long. The Cuban sugar trade with the United States cannot be profitably surrendered merely for the satisfaction of eating Canadian flour, even with profits of the sugar business cut down by the tariff law; hence it will be money in Spain's pocket to enter into an "amicable arrangement"—that is, amicable so far as the United States side of the controversy is concerned.

One question which these continuous disputes with Spain is likely to bring up again in the near future is that of Cuban control. It does not exactly fit ideas on this side of the ocean to have an island so closely associated with the business relations of this country under the domination of a European power. Cuba as an independent nation or as part of an American republic would be a much more satisfactory relation. While the present controversy between Spain and the United States is not likely to amount to more than a brief diplomatic tilt, it is a suggestion of one of the series of events that ultimately will lead to relieving American soil of European supremacy.

A LESSON TO ARID AMERICA.

"Utah's Lesson" is the caption of a crisp little article in the Irrigation Age, from the pen of Mr. J. W. Gregory. We quote the following complimentary extracts:

[illegible]

It will be well indeed for Arid America if the lesson taught by Utah shall be duly heeded by the people of sister states and territories.

[illegible] at World's Fairgrounds; just arrived, at 221 State St.

M. WERNER.
WARREN PAUL.

Hunters, Attention!

[illegible] price paid for raw furs and [illegible] Mahoney, the Furrier [illegible]

Chilblain Liniment always cures frost bites. Prepared at Godbe Pitts Drug Store.

Geo. W. Jenkins, editor of the Santa Maria Times, Cal., in speaking of the various ailments of children said: "When my children have croup there is only one patent medicine that I ever use, and that is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It possesses some medical properties that relieve the little sufferers immediately. It is, in my opinion, the best cough medicine in the market." If the remedy is freely given as soon as the croupy cough appears it will prevent the attack. It is also an ideal remedy for whooping cough. There is no danger in giving it to children, as it contains nothing injurious.

HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS

Via the Union Pacific.

On December 24th, 25th, and December 31st and January 1st, the Union Pacific will sell excursion tickets to all stations to any point within a distance of 200 miles at one fare, good returning until January 4th.

William W. Taggart, son of C. Y. Taggart, will tune pianos—uprights, squares and grands, for $2.00 each. Orders left in person or by postal at Taggart and Chamberlain's Piano and Organ show room, 575 1st Street, will be promptly attended to. Organs tuned and repaired at equally low prices.

Parks' Sure Cure for the liver and kidneys cures rheumatism. For sale by F. J. Hill & Co., and Nelden Judson Drug Co. 2

Weber Coal Company sell Lump Coal at $5.00; Stove, $4.50; Nut, $4.00. Clean coal and full weight. Tel 411.

Christmas is Coming.

Go to the Bolega Family Wine and Liquor House, 11 Com'l St., for Port, Sherry, Angelica, Claret and all other Calif. Wines, at 50c a Bottle.

Have your watch repaired at Burbaugh's, 12 McCornick Block.

A Great Battle

Is continually going on in the human system. The demon of impure blood strives to gain victory over the constitution, to ruin health, to drag victims to the grave. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the weapon with which to defend one's self, drive the desperate enemy from the field, and restore bodily health for many years.

HOOD'S PILLS cure nausea, sickness, indigestion and biliousness. 25c. 6

We guarantee every bottle of Parks' Cough Syrup. For sale by F. J. Hill & Co., and Nelden Judson Drug Co. 2

Visit the Folks.

For the holiday season the Union Pacific will sell tickets to points on the system on December 24th, 25th and 31st, 1894, and January 1st, 1895, at greatly reduced rates. For full information, call at City Ticket Office, 201 Main Street.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Contains no Ammonia or Alum.

Fine Line

Tortoise Shell goods just received at Joslin & Park's.

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Salt Lake Theater.
CHAS. S. BURTON, Mgr.
Curtain at 8:15 p. m.

Christmas Matinee and Evening, and Wednesday, Dec. 26th.

THE NEW BOY,

By FROHMAN'S Talented Company.

The Greatest Success of the Season. "WHAT'S THE GOOD OF ANYTHING—NOTHING!"

PRICES: [illegible]

NEXT ATTRACTION—

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Lottie Collins' Troubadours, Dec. 31, Jan. 1.

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GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Week of December 24th.

Moths!

A Romantic Comedy, in Four Acts will be presented by the Grand Opera House Stock Company.

Prices: 50c, 35c and 25c; Box Seats 75c. No extra charge for reserved seats. Sale commences Thursday, December 20th. Matinee every Saturday, at 2 p. m. Admission 25c. Special Matinee Christmas afternoon.

LYCEUM THEATER,
[illegible] Managers.

THIS WEEK

"Rip Van Winkle"

General Admission, 15c. Reserved Seats 25c.

NEXT

"Humpty Dumpty"

PANTOMIME.
Direct from the East.
LOOK FOR IT

Z. C. M. I.

A CHANGE COMING!

"One Swallow may not Make a Summer," but "when a Storm Comes, Utah will Certainly have Winter!"

Then will be needed Ladies' Fleeced Union Suits, 60c, 75c, to $1.25.
Ladies' Fleeced Vests from 25c up.
We are Sole Agents for the Famous
YPSILANTE UNDERWEAR and the well known EQUIPOISE WAISTS.
Fine Black Sateen Corsets only 50c.
Fine Black Sateen Skirts, 75c, $1.00 and $1.25.

FOR CHRISTMAS.

Damask Table Nappery in all Styles.
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Down Quilts and Blankets.
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New Coats and Capes.	Children's Coats, Assorted.
Fur Capes, all prices.	School Caps, 35c.
Muffs at Less than Cost.	Persian Caps, 25c up.
Fine Beaver Shawls.	Tam O' Shanters.
Ladies' Tea Gowns.	Bonnets.

T. C. WEBBER, Superintendent.

Provo Woolen Mills Agency.

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Men's Ready Made Suits,	Grey Blankets,	Twilled Flannels,
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Children's Stockings,	Ladies' Cloth for Tailor Suits,	Colored Linseys,
Men's and Boys' Socks,	Ladies' Cloth for Capes,	Waterproofs,
Overshirts,	Plain Flannels,	Jeans.

MEN'S SUITS MADE TO ORDER BY FIRST-CLASS TAILORS.
WE ALSO KEEP A STOCK OF TAILOR TRIMMINGS.

JOHN C. CUTLER & BROS. AGENTS,

36 Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

WANTED.

A TRAVELING MAN TO SELL GENTS' Furnishing Goods on commission, as a side line, in Utah. [illegible] Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—SCRUB GIRLS, AT HOTEL Templeton.

WANTED—LADY OR GENTLEMAN TO assist in office. [illegible]

A MAN IN EVERY SECTION TO SELL staple goods to dealers. [illegible]

FOR SALE.

ALL KINDS OF COAL. T. R. ELLERBECK & Co., [illegible]

FOR SALE CHEAP.

3 AND ROOM FIVE ROOM BRICK HOUSE, with city water and cellar. [illegible]

FOR SALE.

ELEVEN HOUSES AND FOUR IMPROVED farms. Terms easy. [illegible]

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"COAL THAT SUITS." ALL KINDS. Miller & Miller, [illegible] Second South Street. Phone [illegible]

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DECEMBER 11, A SMALL BLACK AND tan female dog. [illegible] rewarded.

THE UTAH JUNK HOUSE

WILL PAY CASH FOR RAGS, BONES, Scrap Iron, Metals, Rubbers and all kinds of Bottles. [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN ON ANY GOOD SECURITY [illegible]

MORTGAGE & CO. LOAN MONEY AT low rates [illegible]

WILL TRADE OGDEN PROPERTY FOR Salt Lake city property. [illegible]

LOANS ANY AMOUNT ON CITY OR Salt Lake and Davis county farms. [illegible]

ON REASONABLE TERMS. APPLY TO Taylor Brothers, [illegible] East Temple Street.

MONEY TO LOAN TO LADIES OR gentlemen [illegible]

I Loan only my own

MONEY

[illegible]

Russel L. Tracy, 48 Com. Blk.

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Pianos and Organs 25 per cent cheaper than you can buy anywhere else, at TAGGART & CHAMBERLIN'S Piano and Organ Show Rooms, No. 575 First Street. Take Rapid Transit First street car.

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STEAM HEATING & GAS FITTING. No. 302 South, West Temple St. Telephone 54.

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Best Quality Beef, Mutton, Veal and Pork. Bologna and Sausage a Specialty. Prompt Attention Paid to all Orders.

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EVERY HORSE MADE TO ORDER. [illegible]

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Just Arrived from China and Japan.

All kinds of Teas. Chinaware and Curiosities. [illegible] Prices Lower than ever

Chinese & Japanese Bazar.

SHANG HAI & COMPANY,

277 South Main Street.

SPORTING GOODS.

WE

Have the Largest Stock and Finest Assortment of Fishing Tackle, Lawn Tennis, Base Ball and Cricket Supplies, Tents, Hammocks, Pocket Cutlery, Scissors, Guns, Rifles, Ammunition, Bicycles and General Sporting Goods.

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