instead of trying to extermination the notorious business. At the Stanley Falls he received a negro to exchange for several feet of ginghams. Afterwards he sold the same woman to an officer who paid him 87 dollars. Many of those who took part in the expedition, were treated in the most brutal way. Two of the expedition were sacrificed on account of his cruel behavior. Lieutenant Schumann, of Budapest, one of the victims, who had been taken sick during the journey, being unfit for active service any longer, was left behind in a helpless condition in the interior of the country.

"At our meeting," the lecturer said, "this poor fellow offered a picture of the most terrible misery." Death made an end of his sufferings after a few days. The other victim was Lieutenant Kallina, a man yet in the prime of life. He was drowned in a cataract, but could have been saved if only an attempt to rescue him had been made. The fact that Stanley always tried every means possible to prevent a human sacrifice instead of using his influence to suppress them, the lecturer regarded as very significant of the character of the explorer.

Westmark ended his interesting lecture by mentioning that the Congo journey had made Stanley a very rich man, since he received 150,000 francs for every establishment of a new station.

THE NORWEGIAN MISSION SOCIETY.

The Norwegian Mission Society had an income of 480,000 kroner in 1891, which corresponds with a yearly tax of 52 ore per inhabitant of the country. Four thousand local societies are working in the interest of the mission. In the five mission districts in Zulu-land and on the island of Madagascar there are living 29,000 native, who have been converted.

A SWEDE MEMBER OF THE NEW ZEALAND PARLIAMENT.

John Hjalmar Werner is the name of a young Swede, who has been living in New Zealand since 1878, where he has succeeded in winning both fame and fortune. Some time ago he was elected a member of the New Zealand parliament, in which he has introduced several bills for the improvement of the miners. As a token of esteem an honorary gift and resolutions of gratitude were presented to Mr. Werner by the miners the other day.

NORWEGIAN PAPERS CRITICISE ROYALTY.

Norwegian newspapers, especially the organs of the Left, criticise the royal family, because it patronizes only Swedish trade and industry, when it bought Christmas presents. Norway, which also is contributing to the support of King Oscar and his court, was not favored at all.

A FIND FROM A BYGONE AGE.

The following objects were found in a sandbank between the cities of Roeskilde and Holbaek: The skeleton of a man, a clay vase, a wooden bucket with bronze hoops, two silver brooches, a gold ornament of very large size and in the shape of a half moon, and a number of pearls of amber and burnt clay. The find was sent to the Notaleri Museum.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Crown Prince has been appointed lieutenant-general in the Norwegian and Swedish army.

The wife of farmer Niels Norgaard, of Halland, Denmark, was drowned in a well.

Their golden wedding was celebrated by A. Bonan, a well-known citizen of Suderhamn, and his wife.

Diphtheria is raging epidemically in Sjovik, Norway. All the schools have been closed.

Peter Hysing, the librarian of the public museum in Bergen, Norway, died at the age of 57 years.

A railroad is to be built between Grenna and Trana, Sweden.

Mrs. Anna Katarina Jansson, of Tornalla, who died recently has donated 25,000 crowns to different charitable institutions.

The Norwegian steamer, "Siggen," was wrecked off Bergen. The crew was saved.

A. Swensen, of Ingelsmala, Sovland, was murdered by his son.

It is supposed that John Sverdrup will be elected president of the Norwegian Storthing.

Influenza is raging to nearly all small cities and villages on the Norwegian coast.

Baron Dehlenig, a young Danish sculptor living in Paris, committed suicide by shooting himself the other day.

Rev. Andreas Hauge, of Skien, Norway, died at the age of 76 years.

DID MORE THAN WAS EXPECTED.

For hundreds of miles in the vicinity of Lake Asotin, western Washington, there has been quite a prolonged drouth that crops of all kinds have suffered. A number of farmers combined to bear the expense of rain producing experiments and $500 was subscribed. Walter Mulchinson, a chemist, was engaged, and after a fortnight's preparation a series of explosions were followed in less than four hours by drenching showers.

The atmospheric concussion not only produced rain, but also fell of rain, but had an utterly unexpected but equally desirable effect upon the rabbits. The thundering explosions killed tens of thousands of rabbits, which had for years preyed upon the crops.—Yankee Blade.

Electricity for Deafness.

The extent to which electricity is being used in legitimate medical practice is rapidly on the increase, and many of the new devices for applying it have distinct merit. A recently invented apparatus for the cure of deafness comprises a battery, a belt, an electrode to be placed on the belt, and charged wires on the ear, and connections between the electrode and the battery. This provides a convenient and efficient mode of receiving the current, which can be applied at nearly graduated strength.—Exchange.

Mining 200 Tons of Salt Daily.

The immense salt deposit on Carmen Island, Gulf of California, is being developed by a company which recently bought it for $500,000. The output is about 200 tons daily. Much of it will be sent to Mazatlan, to be used in the mines of Chihuahua for the reduction of refractory ores mined in that district.—New York Times.

Arthur Richer, Bismarck's former private secretary, is preparing his master's memoirs. Richer was a revolutionist of 1848. He is the author of some of the ablest political pamphlets of the day. He is said to be a man of wonderful ability.

Walt Whitman in New York.

Notwithstanding the collapse in Washington, he was in New Orleans, where he did some good newspaper work, and was engaged to lay out vegetables in Camden, N. J. Walt Whitman is in every sense a Democratic poet. Why not? He was born, seventy-two years ago, in a little village near on Long Island, and, the most Long Islanders, naturally drifted to the town. My old journalistic associations have been more than five years ago, when he first put out the "Leaves of Grass." This only was comparatively small then, and Walt Whitman was as conspicuous a citizen as any the city could show, and everybody knew him. He was a marked figure on Broadway—a man nearly seven feet tall, and of a kind of his own pattern.

His very personality impressed itself upon all persons by good nature and even manner, rather seemed to look at him. He was almost the first to make the now fashionable fad of the flowed shirt or without his all the year round, summer and winter, and the broad-rolled wide-brimmed over a silk American flag. His ordinary wear was a tout out of workingman's clothes. Whatever he might be called, a Democrat or a Republican, he prided himself upon being "one of the people." Nearly, then, he is most as a photographer, was the first to capture Whitman, and thereafter every photographer in town displayed colored pictures of Walt, especially to show his Andrew Rig coat.

There were conditions in those days "stages," they called them and every driver knew Walt Whitman, and up and down Broadway the poet was proud, often for hours, hands in pockets on the box. The livery stable was his resort in which to made his pictures of the people and his studies of humanity.—New York Cor. Brooklyn Times.

The Development of Siam.

The Siamese sovereigns have usually been men of considerable ability and in energy and enlightenment are anxious to meet Asiatic potentates. The late king of Siam and his successor have done what they could to introduce the forms of western civilization. Bangkok, the capital, has the electric light, tramcars and government offices of European architecture, and the present king has also shown himself a reformer of abuses, especially of the worst of Siamese social evils, the unfavorability of serfdom and the prevalence of slavery.

Further and much needed reforms are expected from him, but even were the political and fiscal administration of the kingdom very much better than it is the Siamese, a lighthearted nation of Buddhists, fond of amusement and accustomed to frequent holidays, are little fitted to develop the great resources of their country.

The several trade is chiefly in the hands of Chinamen, who, with the Malays, add some millions more to the estimated population of 6,000,000. Railways are being constructed and European capitalists have been encouraged by the policy of Siamese royalty to settle at Bangkok and to develop the external trade of Siam.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Explosives in Mines.

It has been claimed that the use of modern explosives in mines leads to the production of such poisonous fumes that a grave danger to the workmen is thus incurred. A short time ago a commission was appointed by the Durham Coal Owners' association, consisting of representatives of both masters and men, to consider this important question. Careful experiments, having been made, the committee came to the conclusion that the fumes produced are not more dangerous than those from gunpowder; that carbon monoxide—the irrespirable gas which is produced by the combustion of charcoal, and which has led to so many deaths—is present only in traces; that an interval of five minutes should be allowed to elapse before the men re-enter the gallery in which the charge has been fired; and that as they feel a portion of the deleterious gases are due to the fuse employed, the charges should be ignited by electricity.—New York Telegram.

A Unique Social Organization.

The latest departure in clubdom is the formation of the Anne Lynch Butts Conversation club, a purely social organization of literary and artistic men and women, founded in memory of Mrs. Butts's famous Sunday evenings. The topic of the evening's conversation is known only to one person, who selects it but does not announce it until after the company has assembled, which precludes all possibility of preparation and secures the charm of spontaneity to the talk.

The person who selects the topic is called the "director," and leads the conversation. This office is not held by the same person on consecutive evenings. Membership in the club is obtained only through the medium of friendship with those already admitted to its privileges.—New York Sun.

A Successful Drummer.

A R. Cummings, who was famous for the gentleman's furnishing trade throughout the country and was regarded as the most expert drummer for brilliant salesmen in New York, is dead quite suddenly from an attack of the grip. He was able to command a salary of $10,000, besides his hotel expenses on his sales, and he could make money selling neckties than a majority of the bank presidents receive in salary, as unanimous of the lawyers here gain in practice at the bar.—New York Letter.

New Year's Patents.

Some time ago the patent office had its 100th birthday, and the last half of the century has witnessed wonderful strides in that direction. In the first fifty years only 12,412 patents were issued, but last year there were 21,000.

The variety of patented articles is really wonderful, and American ingenuity seems to be in no danger of exhausting itself. Every year shows a larger number of inventions than the year before.—Harper's Young People.

Centennial of the "Marseillaise."

The centennial of the "Marseillaise" will be celebrated on the 25th of next April in the little French town of Choisy-le-Roi, the home for twenty years of Rouget de Lisle, the author of the hymn. On the monument that marks his grave is the inscription, "While the French revolution, in 1792, was fighting kings, he gave her this, the night triumph, the Marseillaise hymn."—Harper's Bazar.


THE BEST FRAME AND ROOFS.

To those who lately visited Country Gentlemen where these remarks concerning the accompanying designs:

We gave the engravings, the representing a house where some alterations have in the outside appearance, and the other one of the planned structure. The interior arrangements of both are nearly alike except that the Mansard roof, Fig. 2, has a basement which is partly occupied with cable stalls and harness, while Fig. 1 has them on the common floor. Fig. 1 may be covered with no paper boards and vertical battens, when the cost of the roof would be about the battens. The additional cost of Fig. 2, compared with Fig. 1, will not vary greatly from the following:

Additional timber, lath and work for Mansard roof ... $70
Extra rafters and posts ... 8
Wooden gutter ... 10
Previous painting of stack pipe ... 10
Total ... $110

If the barn is 40 to 60 feet it will cost, together with the basement, about $400 or $1,000, covered with rough boards, or $1,200 or $1,500 if tiles or slate are placed and painted, and will more than a lower cost of cedar potatoes, put on the unplaned surface with a coarse brush by a common active laborer, and requiring not more than two barrels of the oil, will last 20.

Readers will decide whether they will have such a barn as in Fig. 1 for about

BARN WITH DETACHED STABLES.

$1,000 or more, or use the Fig. 2 for $400, not counting the basement in either case.

These figures are only approximate, and are liable to much variation with the prices of materials and labor, the degree of finish given to the various parts, the ability of the carpenter and the skill of the owner in directing the work.

Helpful Hints.

The Philadelphia Farm Journal drops these hints:

To rub earth on the sole till it forms a charcoal. This food it to the chickens once or twice a week.

The hot water should have an opening of crude petroleum in it. Hens, eggs, to be paid up for the winter must be quickly dipped and dusted. A sponge will wave plows, manure, etc., instantly. Put away bright, cooler oil, they will be ready for action whenever needed.

Sweep out the wagon house whenever dirt has accumulated on the floor. Choose a time when the best carriage is out and then the dust will not settle on it. To prevent clouds of dust, strew the floor with moist earth or sharpened sawdust.

It is sometimes recommended to put a lamp in the cellar when the temperature is getting near the danger point. A pot of lime, or carbon with dust over it, is a skillful is better. It makes more heat and is not unsafe. The lamp may explode or be knocked over.

Green Food for Poultry.

Cabbages, Swede turnips or common white turnips, long or round, mangel beets, etc., are commonly in parlance of farmers—nutgaway, good under, that you do not feed your sow.

These articles may be stored in a moderately cool but dry cellar to advantage, simply being kept from freezing, and they will be found very handy in winter. Cut up the cabbage, Swede, etc., and lemon for cows or ewes in the fall or cold mornings when a good warm feeding is variety to make them lay all during the frigid term, or to milk them to commence their work early in the spring. The provision of green food and cooked vegetables, mixed with their meal and grain at this period, is a proud need that need not be lost sight of when the farmer should do his duty justice, and at the same time make the most out of their product, economically.—Poultry Yard.

Grading Honey.

There are the rules that, after months of discussion, were finally adopted by the northwestern bee keepers' convention for honey in the comb crated.

First Grade—All sections to be well filled, combs straight, of even thickness and firmly attached to all four sides, both wood and comb to be unsoiled by travel stain or otherwise, all the cells sealed and the honey of uniform color.

Second Grade—All sections well filled, but with combs uneven or unsoiled, discolored at the bottom or with bee feet cells unsealed, but not soiled or injured by travel stain or otherwise, and the honey of uniform color.

Third Grade—Sections with wood or comb, or both, travel stained or otherwise much soiled, and with no use the first Descriptions filled with honey, unfilled, sealed or unsealed, and combs occasionally two or more colors.

Cure for Fever Sores.

If the fever becomes from blisters, such sores for contract boxes in a strong solution of alum water, and if one application is not enough you will be a sure.—New York Journal.

One of the most interesting exhibits at the World's fair will be the model now being made by the Smithsonian institution showing the various stages in coal and walnut cutting and killing in Alaska waters.

Kalamazoo has in stability Excelsior apartments in Detroit, but once a magnificent residence, which is entirely given up to the wife and sons. Its is nearly filled from colorado.

THE THOMSON & TAYLOR SPICE CO.,

Importers and Manufacturers of the FINEST SPICES AND FLAVORING EXTRACTS KNOWN TO THE TRADE.

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For sale by Z. C. M. I. and dealers generally.

Only $10 Down With High Prices, This SEWING MACHINE ONLY $10

A Warning To Horse-Owners.

The Spill Nail in this flake seriously injured the horse from which it was removed. It lame in Worcester, Mass. One point of the nail came out in the proper place for clinching, and on dressed the Blacksmith who shod the horse. The other point went in the direction shown in the picture, tearing the tender part of the foot behind the "quick," from which the horse was made sore for one nearly two years.

DANGEROUS

The Putnam Nail

CANNOT SPLIT, SLIVER OR BREAK.

It is the only Hot-Pressed and Machine-Pointed Horseshoe Nail in the World made by machinery in general; the same Horseshoe as the old Old-fashioned hand-made nail.

The United States Government patents the process of their manufacture through patents, and other firms of our make, or imitators a Horseshoe Nail as here described, are guilty of infringement and Criminal in Public.

AS YOU VALUE YOUR HORSE Insist on your Blacksmith using the PUTNAM. It is absolutely safe.

For sale by all dealers in Horseshoe Nails. Samples free by mail. Address for Paper

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Cross Cut, Hand, Mitre Cut-off, Mill, Band, Rip, Panel, Frame, Pruning, Compass, Butchers, Cook, Keyhole, etc., saws

Circular, both Solid & Chisel Point Tooth And TRIUMPH.

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WHERE THE CHOICEST MEATS OF THE SEASON ARE KEPT IN THEIR FIRST EXPERIENCE AND HARVESTED FRESH AND JUICY.

UNION MEAT MARKET CO., Prop'rs.

LITTLE ANNIE ROONIE (DON'T TAKE HER FOR A LOONIE) TOLD HER SWEETHEART, A CHARTER OAK STOVE WITH A WIRE GAUZE DOOR MUST BE MY LEGACY BEFORE WE WED - OR WE MUST PART.

FOR SALE BY

Z. C. M. I. - Sole Agents in Salt Lake City.

GOLDSMITH & CO.

WILL CONTINUE THEIR GREAT

SLAUGHTER SALE

—FOR—

30 DAYS LONGER!

FOR WE DO NOT INTEND TO CARRY A SINGLE GARMENT OVER FOR NEXT SEASON. THE REMAINDER OF OUR

WINTER CLOTHING

WILL BE OFFERED AT MANUFACTURERS' COST.

AND NO HUMBUG

THIS IS A GENUINE CLEARANCE SALE AND ALL OUR WINTER OVERCOATS, ULSTERS AND SUITS MUST BE SOLD IN ORDER TO MAKE ROOM FOR OUR FAST ARRIVING SPRING STOCK.

FOR PRICES, SEE OUR WINDOWS!!

WE HAVE ABOUT 25 PAIRS OF MENS ALL-WOOL PANTS IN 3 DIFFERENT PATTERNS TO SELECT FROM, WORTH FROM $5.00 TO $6.00, ALL TO GO SOLD FOR THE RUN PRICE OF $4.00. PLEASE SELECT YOUR PATTERN FROM OUR VESTIBULE WINDOW.

WE HAVE RECEIVED AND OPENED OUT OUR SPRING STOCK OF HATS! LIKE A NEW YORK STYLES. COME AND SEE THEM.

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10 Pieces Black Pongee at 65c.
10 Pieces Black Pongee at 50c.
10 Pieces Black Pongee at 50c.
10 Pieces White Pongee at 65c.
10 Pieces White Pongee at 50c.
10 Pieces White Pongee at 75c.

150 Pieces of 22-inch Colored Pongee in Beautiful Shades, at 50c, worth 39 per cent. more.

50 Shades of Faille Francaise, all silk, always sold at $1.25, now slaughtered at 75c. per yard.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

At Tremendous Reductions.

Good Grade Grain at 65c., 75c., 85c. and 95c., worth everywhere 75c., $1.00, $1.20 and $1.35.

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Armure Faille Francaise, Bengaline Satins, and Fancy Brocades at Correspondingly Low Figures.

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36-inch all Wool Serge at 35c. and 40c., worth usually 75c. and 80c.

Black all Wool Henrietta at 65c. and 75c.

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