

## NEAR THE GREAT TETON MOUNTAINS

Fertile Valleys Stretch Out From  
Beneath Their Shadows.

### NOW OPEN TO SETTLEMENT

Climate is Moderating and Almost  
Any Kind of Produce is Suc-  
cessfully Raised.

Up in Bingham and Fremont counties, Idaho, in which are included the Teton and Upper Snake River valleys, there are splendid opportunities for new settlers who want to acquire good land in an easy manner. There is plenty of room and in order to fill up the country a number of gentlemen have undertaken to place its advantages before the people. Among those most prominent to the front in the movement are Messrs. T. B. Ricks, Wm. F. Rigby and Thos. E. Bassett.

Fremont county is situated in the eastern part of the State of Idaho, about 40 miles north of Salt Lake City. It contains upwards of 600,000 acres of arable land with abundant water and unlimited quantities of timber. It is capable of supporting a population of hundreds of thousands, and with improvements in facilities for transportation now being made, offers greater inducements to home-seekers than any other section of the Intermountain region.

**LAND.**  
The soil of the Snake River Valley is a clay loam, and a sandy decomposed lava, and is extremely rich and productive. There is a noticeable absence of all alkali, and other minerals in the soil. The vegetation is not a scrubby growth, but is a rich, healthy growth of alfalfa, and other crops. The soil is not yet under cultivation, and is open to settlement. A large quantity of the tillable land, especially that not yet under canal, but which produces good crops without irrigation, is still open to entry. Much of the land to which title has been obtained is not yet under cultivation, and is open to settlement. A large quantity of the tillable land, especially that not yet under canal, but which produces good crops without irrigation, is still open to entry. Much of the land to which title has been obtained is not yet under cultivation, and is open to settlement.

**IRRIGATION.**  
Fremont county is one of the best watered portions of the State of Idaho, including Henry's Fork, Snake River, Teton River, which, with their numerous smaller tributaries, makes up the Snake River of the Snake River. This is joined by the south fork in forming the main stream. From these streams extend in all directions what is perhaps the most extensive and perfect system of irrigating canals in the world. Practically all of the land here has been constructed on the co-operative plan by those who use the water. There are no syndicate canals, and as a consequence the annual assessment is extremely low, never exceeding \$1 an acre, and often being as low as ten and fifteen cents. In the construction of some fifty of these canals, the first cost has not exceeded \$4 per acre. There are upwards of 1,000 miles of canals now in operation. In several large canals, and particularly in the Egin Bench, the system of sub-irrigation is well adapted to the large tracts of land left to the surface with water and are kept moist throughout the season by means of keeping water in the ditches. A single hand can attend to the irrigation of several hundred acres. The ease with which these lands are worked, the heavy yield due to the richness of the moisture, and the general inexpensiveness of the process make farming in this section more than usually profitable.

**TIMBER.**  
The eastern portion of the county is heavily timbered, extensive areas of it being so convenient to some farming communities that the lands are being cleared and the fire wood is being cut. The timber is a single day. Rough lumber costs from \$8 to \$12 a thousand, according to distance from the mill. Finished lumber of a fine quality sells at from \$18 to \$20 a thousand.

**CLIMATE.**  
The climate is dry and healthful. The average rainfall for the last six years was 12.67 inches, and the average mean temperature for the year during the same period was 43 degrees.

**GRAIN RAISING.**  
Conditions of soil and climate, together with the abundant water supply, especially adapt the valley to the production of grain and hay. Though but a small portion of the land taken is under cultivation—the energies of the people having been occupied in building, fencing and constructing immense canals—between four and five hundred carloads of wheat were shipped from the county in 1898. The quality of this grain is such that it is used as a standard for grading wheat in some parts of the Pacific coast. The area sown to wheat has doubled during the past two years. A considerable quantity of the annual product is manufactured into flour by three roller mills now operating in the county, each with a capacity of seventy-five barrels a day. The remainder is shipped to the coast by the Oregon Short Line. Previous to this year the long haul by team to the railroad has consumed much of the profit.

**ALFALFA.**  
Two good crops are secured. While not so heavy as in some localities, the richness of quality and the perfect condition of curing, which our dry climate permits, more than compensates for the smaller quantities are produced, but as much more could readily be disposed of to the numerous sheep owners who are anxious to winter their flocks in this locality on account of the excellent summer range it affords. Prices have ranged from \$15 to \$25 per ton.

**FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.**  
The harder varieties of fruit flourish. D. Small, of Small post office, in the orchard orchard men of this county writes: "I hold a diploma for fair at Boise, held in October, 1897. I have twelve acres of fruit trees and shrubs, including currants, gooseberries, raspberries, etc. No mildew is there. There is also an entire absence

of worms, although my orchard is thirteen years old. I am preparing to enlarge my orchard and include many varieties not yet tested."

**W. M. Parker, of Parker ward, writes as follows:**  
"Last year I produced forty bushels of fine apples, fifty bushels of corn, and a quantity of plums of extra fine quality. Also several thousand quarts of fine strawberries, raspberries, dewberries, currants, and cherries and English cherries."

**Mr. Pulley on the Egin Bench** raises a considerable quantity of fruit each year, and wagon-loads of fine melons. The quality and quantity of potatoes and other vegetables produced is seldom surpassed in any locality.

**SUGAR BEETS.**  
Considerable experimental work has been done in the culture of sugar beets. Results have been highly encouraging. Several samples sent to experiment stations for analysis have given as high as 19 per cent saccharine matter. Already, capitalists are investigating with a view to establishing a sugar factory.

**DRY FARMING.**  
As the choicer portion of the land under the extensive system of canals is taken, more attention is being given to the miles of rolling grassy hills that stretch off to the south. These lands are what will soon be one of the most extensive dry farming sections of the arid region. Already many large tracts have been brought under cultivation with results that assure the success of the business. From twenty-five to forty bushels of wheat per acre have been produced several years in succession. Somewhere near 12,000 of the 300,000 acres of available land have been entered in the last two years. The remainder is still open to entry.

**CATTLE RAISING.**  
Cattle raising is one of the leading industries of the county. The numerous mountain streams and extensive areas of luxuriant grass afford the choicest summer ranges. Herds are wintered on the hay and straw produced in the valley.

**SHEEP.**  
Wool growers find this section especially adapted to their business, and the number of sheep ranged in the county has thus far been limited only by the amount of winter feed produced by the farmers who find a ready cash market for all the hay they can grow.

**MINERALS.**  
A four-and-one-half foot vein of good coal has been discovered on the west side of the Teton Valley, the product of which is now being used by our blacksmiths. Gold is found in many of the streams, and are carrying a high percentage of copper has been discovered in the mountains on the east.

**BUILDING STONE.**  
A beautiful building stone of various shades of color, ranging from delicate pink to darker hues, is abundant and convenient of access. It is easily worked and handles by exposure. The limitless quantity of lava rock, or basalt, within easy reach of all localities, furnishes the most substantial material for foundations and other rough mason work.

**FISH.**  
Including, as it does, the head waters and smaller tributaries of the Snake River, the supply of beautiful salmon trout is practically inexhaustible, and for years to come Fremont county will continue to be the "fisherman's paradise."

**GAME.**  
Bordered on the east by the Yellowstone National Park and the famous Jackson's Hole, the county includes a good portion of that small area in the United States from which big game has not yet disappeared. Here, elk, which receive almost absolute protection in the park, wander over in the fall of the year, in droves of hundreds, to the timbered hills and canyons on the east, where they are found in sufficient numbers to furnish big game for years to come. Though not so plentiful, moose are still seen in considerable numbers, while deer, bear, antelope and mountain sheep are more frequently encountered. Small game, such as chickens, ducks and geese is abundant.

**MARKETS AND TRANSPORTATION.**  
Most of the grain raised for export goes to the coast by way of the Oregon Short Line. Potatoes, butter, eggs, poultry, hay, and other products are shipped in large quantities to Butte and other points in Montana. The construction of a branch line from Idaho Falls to St. Anthony, a distance of about fifty miles, through the center of the valley, removes the greatest obstacle to the growth of the country, and enables farmers to reach the markets with their products in better shape and at less expense. An immense labor has already been accomplished in the making of wagon roads over the country. Twenty-three miles over the numerous rivers and smaller streams have been constructed at a cost ranging from \$1,500 to \$25,000.

**EMPLOYMENT.**  
The demand for skilled labor, such as carpenters, masons and plumbers, etc., usually exceeds the supply. Unskilled labor finds employment as farm hands, timbermen and herdsmen. The present season offers special inducements to those desiring to locate here, as all kinds of labor are now in active demand, at wages that will enable a new comers to earn enough to carry him through the first year. One hundred and fifty thousand ties and one million feet of bridge timber are to be furnished in the construction of the new railroad, the grading of which will require at least 150 teams.

**POPULATION.**  
The population is now between 10,000 and 12,000 and is increasing rapidly. The number of inhabitants has doubled in the past three years. The policy followed from the beginning of the colonization of the valley has been to build up town-sites, and, as a consequence, there are nineteen organized wards in the stake, which offer better social conditions than would otherwise be the case. Between fifty and sixty day schools were in operation last year. The Fremont State academy at Rexburg accommodates from 300 to 400 students, and offers excellent facilities for high school work. The efficiency of this institution is now being increased to meet the growing demands of the people.

**VALLEY OF THE TETONS.**  
Eastward some thirty-five miles from Rexburg lies the Valley of the Teton. On the west are the low heavily timbered mountains. To the east is the Teton range with its famous Teton peaks which tower to a height of 13,000 feet in strikingly bold relief.

Between the valley and the main range of mountains on the east, are intervening foot hills covered with a dense growth of balsam, bird-eye, red and white pine, that will supply the wants of the people for generations. From the last named is manufactured finishing lumber of an extra fine quality. Five saw mills, two shingle and lath mills and two planers are now in operation in this valley.

In length, the valley extends north and south some thirty miles, with an average width of about fifteen miles, including some 400 square miles of country, every acre of which will constitute either a fertile farm, a luxuriant pasture, or valuable timber land.

In situation, size, elevation and climate this section bears a striking resemblance to the famous Cache Valley of Utah, and furnishes abundant

facilities for as many homes and as dense a population.

### CLIMATE.

The climate is similar to that of the ordinary mountain valley, with greater freedom from winds, save the canyon breezes which serve to ward off early frosts. The rainfall is more plentiful in these sections, and the consequent growth of grass makes this an ideal region for grazing and hay growing.

Eight large streams from the east and five from the west, flow to the center of the valley at a distance of only a few miles apart, and uniting, form the Teton river, furnishing extraordinary facilities for irrigation and water power.

### PRODUCTS.

Eighty-three thousand bushels of grain were produced in the valley in 1898.

Oats reach a high state of perfection, frequently yielding as high as seventy-five bushels to the acre. Timothy grass, here its natural home, giving a heavy yield of hay, or, where reserved for that purpose, from 500 to 1,000 pounds of seed, the cultivation of which has developed into a profitable industry the past few years. The prices range from three and one-half to six cents per pound. About thirty tons was the product of 1898. Two good crops of alfalfa can be harvested; sufficient fruit has been raised to demonstrate that all the harder varieties can be grown. Small fruits, including gooseberries, strawberries, raspberries, dewberries, currants, etc., are produced in large quantities and of a quality unsurpassed in any locality.

### LAND.

Through the efforts of those interested in the settlement of the valley, several thousand acres of the choicest land, situated in the center of the valley, and held until now by non-residents, are to be placed on the market. Being even and grassy these lands are brought under cultivation at a slight expense, and can be made immediately productive. They are already under an adequate system of canals, and lie within two and ten miles of unlimited quantities of fine timber. Clear title to land and water will be offered for this season at a low price, and on liberal terms of payment.

On the west side of the valley are extensive tracts of land still open to entry, which are well adapted to dry farming, upon which water can be had when a greater demand will justify the necessary expense.

The valley has now a population of from twelve to fifteen hundred, several townships are laid out, five wards and one branch are organized and there are ten school districts. The growth has been accomplished while the valley was sixty-five miles from the nearest railroad.

For additional information regarding the Teton and Upper Snake River Valleys, application can be made to Thomas Elliott, Rexburg, Idaho; Hyrum Ricks, of St. Anthony, Idaho; or to M. W. Pratt, St. Main, near Salt Lake City. The latter has arranged with the Oregon Short Line railroad for special rates, both passenger and freight.

### PADDY KNOCKED OUT.

Spoke Disrespectfully of the Queen in an Englishman's Presence.

In a chop house not a thousand miles from the city hall, known as a popular resort for Irish agitators, there was an argument the other night which produced sensational but bloodless results. In a crowd that stood up close to the bar was a tall, military-looking man whose voice was particularly loud. He wore a tight-fitting frock coat, a rakish derby hat on the side of his head, and continually swung a light bamboo stick. To his hearers he said: "If I had the money I would cross the ocean and join the queen's troops in South Africa. Once there, I would glory in helping Old England to whip those miserable Boers. When all of our majesty's soldiers that are now on the way arrive, there will be nothing to it, gentlemen, nothing to it. It will be easy."

In another group which had been standing an equally long time at the bar was a little man whose brogue betrayed his Irish nationality, but whose Galway whiskers of an exaggerated growth made him look like a pocket edition of Oom Paul. He wore an ancient beaver well down upon his ears and hung on to the bar with a vise-like grip. "Phat's thot?" he shouted. "The queen's soldiers, eh? Why, av all thim wha't's down thers foikthin' thim fellys the only way anny good is the Orlish, an' at thot, they ain't foikthin' for th' quane at all, at all. They're just down thers to show thot they kin fight, an' if it was for Orlend, ould England wud be in th' soup."

"Who are you, sir?" yelled the military man, towering over his diminutive antagonist. "How dare you insult the queen?" "O'm only tellin' yer the rale trut', ye big swabber, an' O'd jolly av yer foikthin' th' Beers wud be chasin' yer instid." "Look here, my friend," fairly screamed the Englishman. "If you don't keep quiet I'll smother you inside of th' next."

"Yer will, eh?" shouted the Irishman. "Why, O'll pull out me gun an' shoot yer." With this, the little man whipped his right hand around to his hip pocket but he seemed to have difficulty in finding the looked-for weapon. The tall Englishman roared like a bull. He said that he had faced the cannon's mouth on many previous occasions without flinching and he wasn't a little bit afraid of a little Irishman's little pop-gun. The crowd, understandingly surged between the combatants, some endeavoring to hold the Englishman while others grabbed the Irishman's right hand.

"I'll show you what I'll do to him and his gun," howled the Englishman, as he broke away from the bystanders and made a rush for the Irishman. With a beautiful right-hand swing that landed on the bare spot above the center of the galloway, the queen's champion sent her detractor flying backward into the lunch counter. The pocket edition of Oom Paul cleared the counter with a backward somersault and landed on the head.

A big kettle of clam broth floated skyward. A bowl of crackers and a plate of cheese followed. A dozen china cups and a pile of plates and forks came next. When the mass descended, the floor was fit to skate upon. Everybody was grabbing everybody else. The little Irishman, white as a sheet, lay, apparently unconscious, on his back. He had fainted, but even so, he had had his revenge. A flight through the air, the heel of his right foot had landed with marked precision upon the mouth of his assailant.

"Did you see him kick me in the mouth?" yelled the military man, as he clapped his hands. "The Beers wud be chasin' yer instid."

"Are all you men going to stand by here and see me kicked in the face like this?"

"Ah, they're both quitters," growled the bartender, who, after calmly taking off his apron, walked out from behind the bar and with one hand upon the Englishman's collar, hurled him out upon the sidewalk. The Englishman had had enough and retreated in disorder.

Then the unconscious Irishman was carried to the rear of the room and several waiters bathed his fevered brow. The bartender, for safety's sake, thrust his hand into the pistol pocket, searching for the weapon. With a look of mingled disgust and mirth, he pulled from the Irishman's pocket a plug of tobacco—N. Y. Sun.

## MURDER PAYS DEBTS IN "LITTLE ITALY."

Kill a man in "Little Italy" and dodge the police, and the victim's brother will hide you; for, first of all, the police are to be evaded. He may kill you later on, but that is another matter.

New York is New York, but it is not "Little Italy," although it includes it, says the New York Herald. Italians live long in the great city and are his own grudge. He gives no one over to the law. The Italian, or, to speak more correctly, the Corsican or Sicilian, is in the habit of telling the police that his man is not guilty. Often he kills the man afterward, which is good proof that the writing of naturalization papers does not cool the blood.

There is, for instance, the case of Sigilla and Pulice, in "Little Italy" the other day. Santa Cosenza is likely to do little business hereafter, because it was he who first called the police when a dagger flashed and a man died over a deck of cards in his saloon. They have rules governing life and death. Often after some foolish riot in "Little Italy" the police nearest by go out and club a great number of Italians into submission. No one makes public complaint of a broken skull. Other folks might do so—the newly naturalized citizen. His view of it is that he must combine with his fellows against the police and settle his grudge he has in his own poor fashion.

I knew a man of Latin birth once dropped a piece of metal on his foot, and in pain and anger for the moment, wished to curse his saints. He named them one after another, a long list, and then cried: "I curse all of them!" thereby "bunching his hits," as the phrase goes. This is typical of the Latin temperament. No one in "Little Italy" waits for the law of the land. No one in "Little Italy" would feel that he was any the better because legal justice had fallen. The knife or the revolver is substituted. The man wronged must revenge himself or he is no man. So runs the unwritten law in "Little Italy."

It is all well enough to kill a man for

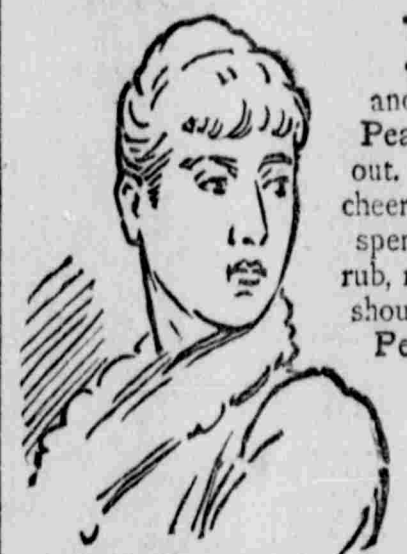
cause, but it is all wrong to help the police find the murderer after the man is dead and passion has cooled. There are, offenses in "Little Italy" which merit death—and, mark you, which are understood as meriting it. But the man who usurps the functions of the executioner must not be given up to the law, for was he not the law?

Now, a man may not cheat at cards. If he does, his life is forfeit. There, for instance, were Franz Sigilla and Pietro Pulice playing cards together in Santa Cosenza's saloon, at No. 219 East 14th street, a few nights ago. They came from the same village in Italy. The rule which held among the Italian hills held here as well. A man may not cheat at cards while another man has a knife and a ready hand. Also a man may smile and smile and be a villain still.

Here was Pulice, known as a butt in the village where he and Sigilla played together and known as a long-suffering person in "Little Italy." He wore a smile much of the time, as one anticipating something pleasing. Sigilla accused him of cheating. Pulice smiled. Sigilla insulted him again, and again, piled Pelion on Ossa. And still Pulice smiled. His knife was in ready reach of his strong hand. He smiled. Sigilla leaned across the table and tweaked his nose. A man may not cheat at cards. In so far as Pulice was guilty. But even a man given to smiling may not have his nose tweaked and let the tweaker live. So Pulice, still again, whipped out a stiletto and plunged it into the body of the man across the table, striking low and hard.

Sigilla knew the debt was paid. He knew he had not time to strike back. He staggered into the street, and a mob, storming the saloon in search of the murderer, trampled upon him as he died.

The publican, Santa Cosenza, helped to corner the murderer until the police came, and lost custom by it. Half the crowd wanted to kill the man who had killed his old playmate. Half of the mob tried to kill the men who prevented Pulice's escape. Pulice, white faced, went with the police, ready to die now that he had paid his debt after the old fashion. So runs the unwritten law in "Little Italy."



## Look Around

and see the women who are using Pearlina. It's easy to pick them out. They're brighter, fresher, more cheerful than the women who have spent twice as much time in the rub, rub, rub, of the old way. Why shouldn't they be? Washing with Pearlina is easy.

And look at the clothes that are washed with Pearlina. They're brighter, and fresher, too. They haven't been rubbed to pieces on the wash-board. They may be old, but they don't show it. For clothes washed with Pearlina last longer.

**Beware** Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearlina." IT'S FALSE—Pearlina is never peddled, if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—send it back. JAMES FYLE, New York.

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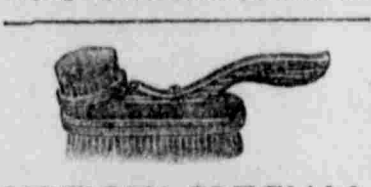
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