SECOND EDITION.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

Saturday, - - - July 16, 1892.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Utah Book & Stationery Company has the *Illustrated American* and *Fashion and Fancy Lady's Popular Monthly* for August.

The Fourteenth Ward Sunday school will have an outing at Calder's Park on Wednesday next. An excellent programme is being prepared for the occasion.

Charles A. Sweetman, music editor, of Main street, has received from Boston a selection of sheet music "Blue Bonet" a collection of Scotch ballads, and the pretty song "The Hunter's Lament."

There are one of the ropes by which large blocks of stone were being hoisted up at the new city and county building on the English well square, suddenly broke and a workman was badly hurt by a block falling upon him.

Messrs. of the Salt Lake County W. S. A. are particularly requested to be present at the regular meeting of the association, to be held in the Twelfth Ward assembly room, on Sunday, the 19th, at 2 p. m. C. C. R. Wells Sec.

The Semi-centennial of Salt Lake City and County intend having an excursion to Calder's Park on Thursday, July 28th, to celebrate Pioneer day. C. C. Nye is chairman of the city committee and C. E. Johnson of the county committee, having charge of the excursion.

Members of the local Press club and officers of the Chamber of Commerce regret very much that they were not apprised at an earlier date of the visit of the Kansas newspaper men to this city. Had they been, a dinner reception and more elaborate entertainment would have rendered the party. As it is now too late to prepare for any formal observance, the officers of the organizations named can only wish the party a pleasant stay in our beautiful city.

Latest Court Items.

Judge Zane is holding court this afternoon. The day's docket has been a long one.

James Strange had a jury trial in Commissioner Greenman's court this morning, the charge against him being one of battery. The long inquiry ended in an acquittal.

Sunday School Union.

The regular meeting of the Sunday school officers and teachers of this city will be held on Monday evening next July 18th, at 7:30 o'clock in the Fourteenth Ward assembly room. The Union Glee Club will furnish the music for the evening. Following is the programme of the evening:

Address, Moral Training — Conversation: In Nature and Culture. J. D. Peterson
Lecture—The Sunday School Union as a Text Book ..... Professor Mr. A. Fossett

All Sunday school workers are invited.

Superintendents please give notice to your schools tomorrow morning.

H. H. PARRY, Sec'y.

LOOK AT THIS.

Z. C. M. I. Makes a Generous Offer.—Matthew White's Proposition.

The following communications are self explanatory:

Salt Lake City, Utah,
July 15, 1892.

Heber M. Wells, Secretary Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, City.

Dear Sir.—We will give the following special premiums to be competed for at the Territorial fair of the current year:

For the best two cases of Utah raised pickles packed in glass—one case mixed and one case plain—two dozen quarts in each, $25.

For the best one case of Utah raised and packed tomatoes and peas, 2½ or 3 pound cans, $25.

For the best five boxes full cream Utah-made cheese, $25.

For the best two boxes Utah evaporated apples and peaches, 25 pounds to each box, $25. Yours truly,

THOMAS G. WEBBER,
Supt.

Salt Lake City, Utah,
July 15, 1892.

Heber M. Wells, Secretary Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society:

Dear Sir.—The undersigned will give a special premium of ten dollars for the best yearling colt broken to harness, to be competed for at the Territorial Fair of 1892.

Respectfully,
MATTHEW WHITE.

VISITING JOURNALISTS.

The Kansas Editorial Association Arrived in the City This Afternoon.

An excursion party consisting of 85 members of the Kansas Editorial Association arrived in Salt Lake at 12:40 this afternoon, over the Union Pacific railway, and went direct to the Morgan hotel. The party assembled at Sabetha, Kansas, a few days ago, and made it the initial point of the excursion. They arrived in Denver on the morning of the 14th inst., and remained in the capital of the Rockies for 24 hours sightseeing and visiting points of interest.

The following are the names of the company: Lieutenant Governor A. J. Fell, wife and daughter, Achsah Osborne; T. B. Murdock, Lawrence; Belle Attic, Burr *Press*; C. E. Cummings and Miss Mamie Haines, Centralia *Journal*; W. L. Atkins and A. M. Ellsworth, Effingham *Herald*; Charles S. Johnson and wife, Everest *Enterprise*; H. P. Graham and wife, Fairview *Enterprise*; E. B. Skinner and Frank Simons, Frankfort *Bee*; W. H. Thompson and Miss Zola Thompson, Hiawatha *Democrat*; Miss Mattie M. Beck and Miss Bertha Hand, Holton *Recorder*; Miss Claude Robinson, W. D. Rude and H. S. Klausmie, Holton *Signal*; O. T. Nelson and wife, Holton *Independent Tribune*; Mrs. E. J. Hunsicker and Miss Kate Waters, Holton *Mononite*; Clyde McManigal and wife, Huron *Commercial*; H. R. Whitaker and C. A. Snider, Holton *Headlight*; C. S. Stivers and wife, Huron *Herald*; James Owen and H. W. Woodward, Lawrence *Gazette*; *Journal*; L. B. Elliot and daughter, Manhattan *Nonpareil*; W. H. Kemper and wife, Minneola *Record*; L. N. Held and wife, Morrill *News*; H. B. Paxton, Nortonville *News*; Louis Haversmale and wife, Oneida *Herald*; F. H. Roberts and sister, Oskaloosa *Independent*; A. C. Hughes and Mrs. Flora P. Hughes, Sabetha *Herald*; J. P. Gilkeson and wife, Sabetha *Herald*; Roy Hesselbine and wife, Seneca *News*; J. B. Cohen and Miss Jennie Foster, Seneca *Tribune*; J. M. Colver and wife, and Miss Mae Nelson, Seneca *Courier-Democrat*; B. D. Scott and sister, Stevensville *News*; Thomas Scott, wife and child, Stockton *Sun*; Mrs. Minnie Mitchell, C. E. Frost, Sellier Clipper; Albert C. Root, Miss Rose Campaigne, Topeka *Staff*; G. D. Potter, Troy *News*; A. W. Hudson, H. V. Ward, Valley Falls *New Era*; L. T. Mathew, E. M. Hutchins, Fred Vosburgh, Wabaunsee County *Times*; Edward A. Welch, Angus T. McMillan, Wamego *Democrat*; Mrs. Anna Van-Meter, Claude Moon, Wahlling *News*; J. D. Lemon, Tom P. Lemon, Whitewater *Journal*; J. T. Bristol, W. Osborne, Wilmotte *Spectator*.

In a conversation with J. P. Grinstead of the Sabetha *Republican*, president of the association, it was learned that a meeting would be held this afternoon in the parlors of the Morgan for the purpose of attending a preliminary meeting of the city council. No receptions of any kind was given the editors at the depot or elsewhere so far. Members of the Salt Lake Press Club say that if they could have seen the party a deputation of local press men would meet the newspaper men at the depot.

The History Appreciated.

The following correspondence, which we are permitted to publish, is self-explanatory:

Bishop O. F. Whitney, Salt Lake City.

Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in enclosing herewith letter from our general passenger agent who has charge of the work of the Union Pacific, in which he speaks of the history of Utah, which we intend to issue in the second volume of the History of Utah, which we intend to issue in the near future.

I am very glad to know that Mr. Kimball has taken so much of the work so far as he has done it, for, as stated by Mr. Lemon, I do not know that there is a better living authority on the matter than Mr. Kimball.

Yours truly,
D. E. BURLEY, Gen. Agt.
Salt Lake City, Utah, July 15, 1892.

HISTORY OF UTAH.

Mr. D. E. Burley, G. A., U. P. System, Salt Lake City, Utah:

Dear Sir:—I have received the two sheets of the History of Utah wherein the Union Pacific road is prominently mentioned. I submitted the same to Mr. Thos. L. Kimball who is the best living authority on Union Pacific matters, and Mr. Kimball tells me he is greatly pleased with the work so far as it goes. He has run to his aid the best of the last one to be ever read, covering all the points connected with the organization and completion of the road, and that the work has no serial commendation. The facts and statistics so far as Mr. Kimball's knowledge extends, are merely a wind.

T. L. LEMON.
Omaha, Neb., July 15th, 1892.

Against a Massachusetts Ruling.

The officers of the Illinois Humane society detailed to prosecute the participants in the game for hunt at Fairland are much disturbed over the methods of legal procedure in Douglas county. The action against the participants was called before Justice Lamb at Tuscola. Witnesses testified before a jury that a turn fox had been chased by the defendants and tired hounds and had been caught and torn to pieces by the latter. Attorney A. W. Thomas, of Chicago, cited a Massachusetts decision sustaining the position of the Humane society, which, while not denying the right of men to hunt and kill wild foxes, held that a tame fox, caught in a country where from the time it was only a few days old, is a domestic animal.

C. W. Waterson, of Tuscola, attorney for the defendants, then addressed the jury. He treated himself but little about replying to arguments of the Chicago lawyer, but the fact that a Massachusetts decision had been cited so recently wounded his local pride.

"Gentlemen of the jury," he said, "we are residents of the state of Illinois in the glorious west—will and wooly, if you will—where each man is an independent American citizen. What is Massachusetts? An alien commonwealth. It is Massachusetts. Why, gentlemen of the jury, on Boston common today witches are burned at the stake, and if a man is found outside of a church Sunday he is placed in a keep. What has Massachusetts to do with us? We are American citizens and we want to chase foxes and we chase foxes."

After hearing which the twelve good men and true of Douglas deliberated a verdict for the defendants. The Humane society had hoped to make this a test case under the state laws, which provide that any person guilty of "torturing any animal" shall be subject to a fine of not more than $200. The Massachusetts decision was directly in point, and although the parties before whom the action was brought was manifestly partial, the jury, which was composed largely of friends of the defendants, rendered a favorable decision on the question of law impossible.—Chicago Tribune.

A Freak Cat.

Farmer Coroglin, of south Jersey, has a freak cat that is the talk of the neighbors. The producer of one of his Chinese hens. What the hen tried to do was to lay two eggs at once, but she only partially succeeded. Having produced one complete egg she turned in the egg she managed to bring partially to shape, and, to reduce it to a fraction such of newspaper size, which she sprinkled the complete silk and white of another egg. The offspring of the chicken for that of a hard egg and an egg that has been dropped out of its shell, both inclosed in a scanty egg about four inches long and two inches wide.

After accomplishing this very unusual feat Farmer Coroglin's chicken has raised such a disturbance in order to call attention to her achievement that she was upset by half the Indian population of the barnyard and lived in terror of the henhouse roof to escape their jealous wrath. The new laying attracted a close hour's notice, so he congaed the same and the Oneida's prize production was carefully placed in a cigar box filled with bran and taken to Farmer Coroglin's.—Philadelphia Ne-

DEATHS.

Stevens.—Hulda, daughter of J. C. Waterman, and Emma Conrad Waters.
Funeral services (Sunday) at 11 o'clock at residence. Friends invited.

TODAYS TELEGRAMS.

Pasteur Has Recovered from His Sickness—The Epidemic in Russia.

ABOUT THE ELECTION RETURNS IN ENGLAND.

A Satire in the Homestead Strikers—Conditions on Which They Can Resume Work.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

Pasteur Has Recovered.—News from Russia.

LONDON, July 16.—The *Lancet* says that Pasteur, the famous French scientist, has sufficiently recovered from the cholera to take his customary walk.

Odessa, by the association, it was learned that a meeting would be held this afternoon in the parlors of the Morgan for the purpose of attending a preliminary meeting of the city council. No receptions of any kind was given the editors at the depot or elsewhere so far. Members of the Salt Lake Press Club say that if they could have seen the party a deputation of local press men would meet the newspaper men at the depot.

ABOUT THE ELECTION RETURNS IN ENGLAND.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 16.—The epidemic of cholera is not so highly infectious as former outbreaks. Very few persons are attacked by the disease among population, but the disease is quickly fatal. The disease is raging with extreme virulence among working men of Tsaritsin, where many died twenty-four hours after being attacked. Rioting similar to those in Astrakhan occurred at Tiflis where the butchers are excited over the decree in causing the cattle to be killed and burned. Religious communities of Moscow are organizing processions to appeal to God to stay the scourge.

The Liberal Majority in England.

LONDON, July 16.—The election returns in seven give the government 362 members, and the opposition 322.

Mines in Failure.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15. The *Examiner* publishes the report of a mining expert the morning that the famous Tuscarora mines at San Juan, San Bernardino county, are a failure. The mines began operations in April, 1891, and were expected to produce a hundred to two hundred tons bigs per month. Instead, they are now producing only ainc to ten tons and that there is little ore in sight. Two million dollars have been expended of English stockholders's money developing the mines and the cost of operation has recently been $[illegible] per month above the receipts. The superintendent has gone to London to lay the facts before the company.

NOTICE TO STRIKERS.

Work Will Commence at Homestead With Non-Union Men.

PITTSBURG, July 16.—Notice was posted at the Homestead mill this morning by the Carnegie Steel Company, and sent all over the country to the effect that the Homestead mill will be started up with non-union men on July 23rd, and that any of the former employes of the company who did not take part in the recent disturbances, are at liberty to make individual application to work till six p. m. on July 21. Those first applying will be given the choice of the skilled positions while those last to apply will be given the choice of unskilled positions of filling. Those who fail to apply by the time mentioned will be considered as not desiring to enter the company's service, and their places filled with non-union men.

Secretary Lovejoy says the Union mills here and the Beaver Falls mills will be started on Monday next, and that the company will find no difficulty in getting men to operate them. It is not believed that any men are now in the Homestead mill except the regular workmen and a few Hungarians.

The steamer "Tide" left here this morning loaded with provisions for the Homestead works. Carnegie has advertised for bids for the erection of 100 dwellings for workmen inside the stockade around the mill. The company receives many applications for work, including some from the old men.

CHOOSING A CAREER.

A TIMELY DISCUSSION THE OPPORTUNITIES OF HIS TRADE.

A Practical Talk That Should Interest Thoughtful Parents—What a Boy May Expect in Work and Wages—Details of the Apprenticeship.

Matthew Berr is the walking delegate of the Tin and Sheet Iron Workers' union, and worked for many years as a tinsmith in a shop and in business for himself. "The tinsmith trade," said Mr. Berr to a reporter, "is just into so many branches that it takes two to do all kinds of work in the and sheet iron requires considerable time spent in each department. Sheet iron work, as it is understood in this city, is carried on in what are known as 'tinsmith shops,' while the manufacture of tin goods is restricted to what are called 'stove-pipe shops.' Apart from these there are the cornice makers and slate and metal roofers, which are included among the branches that tinsmiths must know to stand out their knowledge.

"The best age for a boy to begin the tinsmith trade is about sixteen. He ought to have picked up sufficient education from the common schools at this age to give him a fair start in life. No boy is found out as an apprentice to a tinsmith in this country, but beginners are not looked upon as full fledged journeymen until they reach the age of nineteen, no matter how proficient they may be. In some shops a boy has very little chance because there is a system of employment which practically excludes him.

"This is the result of a surplus of labor in other countries. Tinsmiths had been from other lands with bit little knowledge of what the trade requires here, but with a general knowledge of the business and the use of tools. They apply for work in shops and they are taken on in preference to the native born boys who desire to learn the trade. These foreign mechanics, too, have quicker than any native born boy, and, if they are hired for low wages, they in a short time are able to do almost as much work as an expert tinsmith. This system is against the American boy, but as long as there is money in it for the bosses it will be kept up.

"This trade is not such a laborious one that it requires an unusual amount of strength. A tinsmith need not be as strong as a carpenter, blacksmith or boilermaker, but he must have plenty of endurance. He ought to be versatile intellectually, because he is not a mere machine, but is often required to make entirely new things which can only be done with a fair degree of inventive skill, besides an expert knowledge of the use of tools.

"A boy will never become a good tinsmith if he is not intelligent and patient. He will have to be some one for three years as young man before he can become very wary in the shop before he is set to work upon something that appears to be important to him. In the assortment shops a boy will first be taught how to use the shears. He will be given a lot of old scraps to cut up, and before the scraps get used to the movements he will think that his arm will drop off. He will receive about three dollars a week on the start.

"The foreman will watch his progress carefully, and if he does not take hold of the shears and other tools readily in a few days, he will probably remind him that he has made a mistake in his calling. Some boys are put at tinsmithing and other trades by their parents who would make good clerks and salesmen, but never will be good mechanics. To accustom the boy to the use of the mallet and hammer, he is kept at straightening old pipe. He has to learn a little about tools and shows the proper spirit in doing his work. He is sent to the journeyman's bench to hold things for him, and in this way gets an idea of the practical use of tools. He may be kept at this for a long time, and this is the period that will test his patience.

"It is always a red letter day for the beginner when the foreman gives him a piece of metal and tells him to make a drinking cup. He has seen it done many times, but when he comes to cutting out the tin and getting it into shape he finds there seems to be all thumbs. He wants to make a good cup, but his anxiety will break it out of shape. When it is all tentatively polished it is taken to the foreman for inspection. Nine times out of ten the beginner is told to take it home as a memento. He feels very happy, however, when he sees the cup in use, but he would not think so much of it if he knew that the real reason that it was not taken by the foreman was that it would not be sold.

"The boy will soon find that the foreman keep him making cups until he gets a perfect mechanic. He then goes on other things of minor importance, which he is kept at until he finally acquires skill. A Bepeate upon the boy himself how much time he will spend in the shop before he is set to work in city and outside, but this happens so far as the tinsmith's conditions are concern. Organized labor has protected the workmen. The principal machines in the assortment shops are presses giving the general outlines of moulds for wood goods, and lathes which are used for getting the lines of spinning. An important tool in the trade is the wheeling machine, which gives the beaded points and rolls in the edges of the pipes. The boy being sent to be done by hammers on an anvil, but the wheeling machine can be used only under the supervision of a journeyman. Nine years that a boy ought to spend in learning his trade he ought to become expert in the use of all the machinery. If he has had the proper instruction. A boy will learn the trade better in a shop than in a trade school."—New York Recorder.

Compulsory Insurance in Germany.

In Germany the law of compulsory insurance against old age and infirmity, passed in June, 1889, completes the programme of legislation for improving the condition of the working classes which was set forth in the imperial proclamation of November, 1881. In Germany, the people, giving them an inalienable legal claim to support in cases of infirmity and in old age.

The insurance is compulsory in all industrial establishments upon persons between years of age of both sexes. Clerks and tradesmen's apprentices who do not earn more than [illegible] per year participate, but assistants and apprentices in druggists' shops are excluded.

Exemption from compulsory insurance is granted to persons who work for food, clothes and lodging only, and who receive no pay, or who are only in temporary employment.

The pensions for old age varies from about twenty-five dollars to fifty dollars a year, and is granted to every honored person who has completed his seventieth year, irrespective of his ability to earn a livelihood. Provision is also made for a pension for infirmity. The infirmity pension varies from about twenty-seven dollars to over a hundred dollars, and is given, irrespective of age to persons who are permanently incapacitated for earning a living.

In order to establish a claim to a pension under the German law, contributions, regulated by the amount of earnings, must be paid for a prescribed period. The sum of [illegible] pensions are obtained by fixed contributions from the imperial treasury, add in regular payment on the part of the employers and employed.—Youth's Companion.

The Blood Circulates Rapidly.

Medical writers have made many curious experiments, but none more wonderful than that by which they ascertained the time it takes a single drop of blood to make one entire trip through the system, which all students of physiology know means a complete circulation through the lungs, veins, arteries and general capillary arrangements. Professor Dolbear, of Tufts College, Medford, Massachusetts, is the latest medical investigators in this line, the last named having become more eminent in this particular branch of research from having the experience of the others to mostly himself with. All the old school authorities believed that a complete circulation stopped, say from three to nine minutes, from the time when the blood left the right side of the heart, through the whole system, and then again returned to the starting point. Dolbeir has shown that the time is much shorter than was formerly generally supposed.

He says: Dozens of carefully tabulated tests of the superior astronomy observer shows that the blood of man makes a complete circulation once every 13 to twenty-five seconds, according to the physical conditions of the subject experimented upon."—St. Louis Republic.

Two Epitaphs.

Remarkable are two epitaphs, the first of which is said to be upon a tombstone in the city of Stockholm: "Here is laid Daniel Bernard, who was born in Sorrow, and Deceased Bible from Nature sacred his time and his love to mankind and turned to ashes. He was a man who was a gentleman and a dead dog, who, through a long life, never killed his mother except in self defense or by accident, and who, when he at last went under, beneath the bullets of his one only enemy in the shape of Jef Mason, did so in the ears and certain hope of a glorious and everlasting Morrow."

The other, which belongs to a Nevada burying place, is a noteworthy achievement in the line of brevity. It is to the Memory of Hank Monk—the Wildest, Biggest-hearted, and best known Stagedriver of the West, who was shot to All and Thought Ill of Nobody. He Lived in Stirring Times, was a Pioneer and Was the Wheelest Old Coach and Most Ringing on Golden Spokes."—Chambers' Journal.

Philadelphia Pretzels.

Philadelphia pretzels are a thing by themselves; that is, the genuine Philadelphia pretzel is, for unscrupulous manufacturers have been making imitations with machinery which have served to bring the high standard raised by the producers of the Independence pretzel. The pretzel came over with the Dutch, and it is still found in its original purity in Lancaster and Berks counties, the inhabitants of which have been in their possession. It is the country that they are making to speak their native tongue. They have not been long enough to learn English, so they make their pretzels as they were taught, and it is the language which they have manufactured.—New York Sun.

Suspends Are Valuable.

Few persons know how very useful suspends prove when employed as manure. Applied to the roots of vines, fruit trees, roses, etc., they impart a vigor and vitality of growth which is perfectly surprising. Nor need there be any fear of their being too much for such delicate plants, for they are so much more easily soluble than other manures. It is an excellent plan to have a large tub, and put the suspends and dirty water into it, and then pour upon the garden.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Medicine Like.

Medicine like is a wonder that drove many children to take it. Many a child that does not contain a living thing, and at certain hours of the day is full of a gelatinous, spongelike substance that stops and leaves the water clear. At the bottom are two measures, one of pure water, the other of pepsin, which is known.—Peter Fear Corners.

The Power of Observation.

The Black Cloth—It's a shame the boy some men to their employer for losing what they're paid to work. There's a interloper on the new building across the street who hasn't done a stroke for an hour—I know it, because I've done nothing his watch him.—London Tit-Bits.

Mr. Gouldbloe writes that "Gout is more easily diagnosed than ordinary bread, because it contains a greater percentage of indigestion."

Mr. J. G. Anderson
Of Scottdale, Pa., a veteran of the 19th Penn. Vols., says, as a result of war services he

Suffered Every Minute

From Piles and kidney troubles, extreme in the back, shoulders and diarrhœa in stomach. Everything he ate seemed like food. Every one who knows him knows he suffered. He says more good than all other medicines he ever used, he says

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and Hood's Pills did far more good than everything else put together. All are unsolicited testimonials from him. He says he gets it cold.

Hoods Pills are the best after-dinner pills. They assist digestion and cure headache.

To the Public!

W. E. Collins is no longer employed in any shape or manner by the Pioneer Forwarding Co., and all persons doing business with or indebted to said company will govern themselves accordingly.

PIONEER FORWARDING CO.,
L. R. RICH, Manager.

Auction! Auction!

On Tuesday, July 19, at 10:30 a.m. at No. 153 W. North Temple Street the Parlor Furniture, Organ cost $210 Sideboard, Wardrobe, Dining Table, Down Pillows, Fine Turkish Rugs, Rose of China Dishes, Agate, Cooking Utensils, one fine Jewett Refrigerator, lot of Fruit Jars, Hall Antique Oak Bedroom Suits, lot of Hacks, Gasoline stove, Rifle and Fishing Baskets and Reel, etc., etc.

R. A. SCHRODER, Auctioneer.

Paint Economy

Is practiced by many people, who buy inferior articles of lead because cheaper than standard goods. Infants are entitled to the best lead obtainable. It is a fact, that the Gail Borden Eagle brand Condensed Milk is the best infant food. Your grocer and druggist keep it. 2 and

HELP WANTED

For the Brick Work, Steel Metal Work, Cast Iron and Steel Beams, and for the Superintendent of the new Eagle Building, corner West Temple and Second South streets.

Bids to be made in duplicate on blanks furnished, and to be delivered in the sealed envelopes addressed to the undersigned on or before Wednesday, July 27th, at 11 a.m. Right reserved to reject any or all bids.

Plans and specifications may be seen after Thursday, July 21st, at the president's office or at the office of the architect, F. AUERBACH & BRO.

FRED A. HALL, President.
Architect.
Office 10-12 Commercial Block.

Dynamite!

A CRASH AT LAST!

The Crisis Has Been Reached

Infants' Shoes and Slippers, 25c. worth 75c. and $1.00.

Solid School Shoes, worth $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, now 75c.

Men's Shoes, worth $5.00, $6.00, $7.00, now $3.00.

THESE ARE A FEW OF OUR BARGAINS

—FOR—

CASH!

No Exchanges! No Credit!

WE HAVE ON OUR

WAR PAINT!

$20,000 worth of LAIRD, SCHOBER & MITCHELL'S FINE SHOES on the altar of Sacrifice. You can save from $2.00 to $3.00 a pair on these fine goods by buying them NOW. Think of it! $7.00 French Kid Hand Sewed Shoes for $5.00. They are going like WILDFIRE, and the whole stock,

$75,000

Worth MUST BE SOLD

REGARDLESS OF COST.

Spencer & Lynch,

160 MAIN STREET.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

FOR SALE.

5 ACRES OF IMPROVED LAND IN UTAH [illegible]

50 SHARES EAST JORDAN CANAL [illegible]

WANTED.

MORMON BOY TO DO CHORES AND [illegible]

GOOD MORMON GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK. Apply at Deseret News office.

ALL KINDS OF SCRAP IRON, COPPER, Brass and Lead in any quantities, for which highest price will be paid. Write or call on P. Hodgins' Junk Store, 241 West Second South Street.

MALE HELP WANTED.

$5 AGENTS OF PROFITABLE SELLING Lightning Filter and Cistern Cleaner. Wanted, Salesmen, etc. Sample to a person of energy and good character, $1. Agents make money with this, either or both. No experience, no capital required. Write quick for agency and sample. H. S. DRENN & CO., Cincinnati, O.

PROFESSIONAL.

RICHARD W. YOUNG,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office Floor, Commercial Building, opposite P. O. Box 1.

RICHARDS & MOYLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Office in Commercial Building, 214 Main Street, Room 5 and 6, up stairs.

T. D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Rooms 212-213 Commercial Building.

S. W. DARKE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR.
Hooper Block, Salt Lake City.

DANIEL HARRINGTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Rooms 212 & 213 Commercial Building, Nearly Opposite Postoffice.

A. E. PRATT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Room 3 Hooper Building, Salt Lake City.

MRS. M. E. VAN. M. D.
Office or residence, 107 Third Street.
Hours, from 2 to 4 p. m. Telephone No. 1174.

Dr. Geo. H. Booth, Office and residence 75 West First South Street, Salt Lake City. Office Hours: 10 to 12 m. Salt Lake Equitable Corap., Market St.

OFFICE HOURS: 9 to 12 m. and 2 to 5 p. m. Telephone No. 1174.

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ALONZO YOUNG, Manager.

THE
Thomson & Taylor Spice Co.,
Importers and Manufacturers of the
FINEST SPICES
AND
FLAVORING EXTRACTS
SOLD TO THE TRADE.
Proprietors of the Famous Brand of
RED "CROSS" LYE.
Michigan Avenue, Cor. Lake,
CHICAGO.
PLEASE REMEMBER!
That we still carry a Complete Line of
Diestons' Celebrated Saws,
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