IMPORTANT---READ CAREFULLY!

The contents will interest every visitor to Salt Lake during Conference week, also every citizen of our handsome inter-mountain city. NOTE CAREFULLY a few of the many LOW PRICES that will be offered by the

WIDE-AWAKE, CHEAP CASH, DRY GOODS and CARPET EMPORIUM of

WALKER BROS. & FYLER CO.

What We Offer for Only 5 Cents

Good Ginghams, Challies and Seersuckers, ... Only 5 Cents.
Best Indigo Prints, Dress and Shirting Prints, ... " 5 Cents.
Good 4-4 Bleach and Brown Sheeting, ... " 5 Cents.
Good White Check and Plaid Pques, India Linens, Victoria Lawns, Dotted Swiss, Lace Scrims, Napkins, Towels and Twill Cash, ... " 5 Cents.
300 doz. Ladies', Misses', Children's and Men's Hose in Fast Blacks, Plain and Fancy Colors, ... " 5 Cents.
50 different kinds of Notions, worth 10, ... " 5 Cents.

ALL THE ABOVE GOODS ARE WORTH 10Cts.

For Only 10 Cents

We shall offer you 50 different articles, worth 18 to 10 Cents.

Our Line of Articles for Only 25 & 50 Cents

ARE THE

GREATEST :: GENUINE :: BARGAINS

Ever offered in Salt Lake. Don't miss seeing this Popular Priced Line of Goods.

Only 18 c. 50 pieces Extra Wide ¾ Wool Challies, worth 30, ... Only 18 Cents.
75 pieces Fast Black Sateen, worth 25, ... " 14 Cents.
50 pieces Elegant silk Lustre Mohairs, worth 50, ... " 32 Cents.
Only 45 c. 50 pieces Elegant Wool Suitings, worth 75, ... " 45 Cents.
Only 62 c. 50 pieces Handsome Figured Indias, worth 80, ... " 62 Cents.
Only 98 c. 25 pieces Elegant Black Faille Poun De Sole Rhadames, Bengalines and Cheverals, worth $1.35 " 98 Cents.

Walker Bros. & Fyler Co.
Cor. Main & 3rd South.

Millinery, Millinery, Cloaks and Capes.

$25,000 worth of these goods ALL NEW and LATEST STYLES. Our prices are the LOWEST. Remember we have put in an entire New Stock of Millinery this Spring and we are offering SPECIAL LOW PRICES to Milliners. It is acknowledged by all that we sell more Cloaks than all other stores in Salt Lake. Why not. Because we have much the largest, finest and most stylish stock, and our prices are at least 25 per cent cheaper.

Come and See our Fine Millinery and Cloak Dept.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO DO SO!

Clothing, Clothing and Shoes and Furnishings.

$100,000 worth of these goods in our New Store today, and our Prices are a surprise to all who examine this fine stock.

See our handsome Suits for Men, ... Only $ 5.50.
500 elegant handsome Suits for Men, . . . Only $10.00.

This is the Greatest Bargain in Salt Lake.

Don't fail to take a look in our FINE SHOW WINDOW of these goods in our WEST WINDOW on 3rd SOUTH ST. After viewing the window, step inside and walk down to our fine SHOE and CLOTHING DEPARTMENT and you will see the

GREATEST BARGAINS IN SALT LAKE.

Everybody cordially invited to be sure Dry Goods Store, Corner Main and **Corner Main and Third South Street,** and walk down to our Elegant New Third South. Examine our Handsome Show Windows. Notice the VERY LOW PRICES marked on the goods. Then step inside of our fine Salesroom, where you will see the Handsomest Store west of Chicago: also a mammoth stock of First-class Merchandise, at Prices so Low that you will at once decide that it Pays to trade with the WIDE-AWAKE, CHEAP CASH STORE of

WALKER BROS. & FYLER CO.

Typhus.

Typhus fever for too appeared so far west as St. Louis and northward as far as Massachusetts. In New York city some three score have over 150 cases. Eight per cent of the victims die. Most of the patients came from the infected ship Kensilia. As the negroes captured in Africa and crowded together on slave ships gave yellow fever to their white captors, so the immigrants from the Manila spread the deadly typhus upon shore.

Dr. Cyrus Edson writes an important paper on typhus in the New York Herald. It is also known as ship fever and spotted fever. Like almost every other ailment, it is a nervous disease. Nostrums, so far as known, however, have yet been made in the way of immunity for it. It is essentially a disease of filth, famine and overcrowding. It may finally attack the cleanliest and most wealthy, but it invariably appears among the dirty, insufficiently nourished tenement house people. Thus those outcasts take their revenge at last on high society. It is the old poem over—that no man can live to himself alone.

In the dark, foul dens where poverty stricken families huddle together and eat, sleep, work, live, or keep out the cold, typhus must have its rest. Consequently it is worse in winter. The opening of the windows in summer drives the deadly germ away.

Most important is, as, however, and little reasoning, is Dr. Edson's assertion that typhus is not the only one of the terror phantoms which the Russian famine will let loose upon the world. The Russian grip has already devastated Europe and America, growing more virulent each season. A Pandora's box of deadly diseases will be poured upon the civilized world from the Russian famine. It is many a century since a famine so terrible as the one now raging in Russia has afflicted the world. As in the old time and always, it is followed by pestilence. Russia is a menace to the health of the nations at present.

It is curious to note how persons of different race behave under the influence of the typhus delirium. We quote from Dr. Edson:

"There is one thing which has been noticed among these patients which is the best description from the standpoint of the physician. I have spoken of the delirium of typhus and of its intense character. Dr. Osler says that delirium is very active, the patient sometimes to be so. Physicians of an observing turn in regard to bed with typhus, would be baffled, his manner, his gesture, his speech, his expression. I say it is so true, for the former severity of fever when the patient is delirious, and of body, for the first matter, is more noticeable than other things among my other cases. The French cases look like the English, the Germans, Spaniards or Russians. Even the same things and words occurred with the exception of two them in fact. In the cases of these Russian Hebrews the observed words are all in extremis. They are pleasant, dull, stupid, apparently they talk little if at all, and then the last words such as are from home or from their wives or children. Nothing of the kind in any of the other cases. When the mind is in that condition, for those that are not speaking in an unknown tongue, it is not partly unconscious, than it seems that at least other persons. It is certain, for those that are not speaking in an unknown tongue unconscious.

THE ROOT CROP.

Some of the Secrets of Growing Roots in a Profitable Manner.

There is nothing which more valuable in connection with hot and stalings for feeding than a good crop of turnips or mangold wurzels, and it has been demonstrated that they can be grown for the low price of about six cents per bushel. Besides, the leaves of these crops in the fall for feeding, when sweet corn is gone and it is not desired to turn sheep into meadows, are very valuable. A correspondent of Country Gentleman gives some of the best things and the mistakes in the way of raising these crops in the trouble from weeds. This can be avoided usually, but to be full before plow your land early, as it is has been plowed the year before, a good cultivator perhaps will do harrow it down deeply this gives a fine seed bed and is a great time of the year work will start be quick. Then harrow again and kill these off, and by the time they start a second time and get a good harrowing and are exposed during the winter there will not be many of them left.

Good manures course is a necessity for growing a good root crop. If barnyard dung is used, and because I should plow it under, but if it was well rotted it would probably be best to entrench it in or top. But it sometimes occurs that farmers have not sufficient barnyard dung. Where this is the case what to rely on is superphosphate, and this should be put on in the drills at from one to 1,000 pounds to the acre. The rows should be sown in drills at 24 feet apart. A very important thing about sowing and one about which a good many make a mistake, is that in sowing when the ground is dry they go on and work it, and in this way it becomes dried out. A crust of this dry ground will become covered over with this much soil, the seeds are then sown, they germinate, their roots come to contact with the dry earth, it does not take, and they refuse to grow. Now if the farmer after working his soil had waited two weeks or so, the dry ground by capillary attraction would become damp from the moisture underneath. Then if he had sowed his the seed upon this moist soil he would have had a good crop.

"After the seed is sown most of the work can be done by cultivator, except for now pasting through the rows and cutting out the distances between the plants to about fifteen inches, and finally weeding. It will cultivated and the soil good, the crop might reasonably be expected to yield from 800 to 1,000 bushels per acre, which usually harvested. The common carriage or Swedish turnip is the best for winter use, and should be sown earliest. The white or yellow turnips are worse here, but good first, as the former is the better keeper.

"There are several varieties of mangold wurzels—long, red and yellow, and the red and yellow globes. I consider the globes the best, as they are the hardiest, and also most nutritious. The mangolds should be sown early, as soon as the ground is in proper condition. About four pounds of mangold seed will sow over per acre, and about four pounds of turnip seed."

THE APPLE SCAB.

Conclusions Based Upon Experiments Made at the Ohio Station.

The apple scab is a parasitic fungus growing upon the leaf and fruit and disfiguring it and, indeed, another. It has been known to botanists for a long time and throughout the eastern and middle states one is almost certain to find it in every orchard, and it is also prominent in California. The effect of the disease upon the fruit is to lessen the value of that which matures, and to injure the vitality of the tree by causing a premature fall of the fruit. Unlike the mildew, it cannot overcome those trees which are vigorous which escape the scab, but in some cases, however, it appears under conditions of soil, mode of culture and variety of fruit, to grow virulent enough from those in an section may well nigh ruin some apple healthy more or less remote.

It has been demonstrated by experiments made by and under the direction of the Ohio station, that the growth of scab fungus may be checked by spraying the tree or proper times during the spring with several of the copper compounds commonly used as fungicides. So far as solves the most satisfactory compound is a dilute Bordeaux mixture containing four pounds of lime, four pounds of copper sulphate and fifty gallons of water.

As directed by Mr. Green, the horticulturist of the station, the trees applications should be made before or about the time the buds open, the Bordeaux mixture being used alone. The second spraying should be made immediately after the blossoms fall. In this form the mixture, which is a light purple color or London purple may be used. Most with the dilute Bordeaux mixture to destroy the apple worm. The third application may be made a week or ten days from the time of the second and with the same materials. The fourth and last application for the season should be made in about two weeks from the time of the third, and dilute Bordeaux mixture alone used. For early spraying varieties the fourth application may be omitted, to avoid having a quality of the mixture on the fruit when ripe.

It appears that spraying greatly increased the market value of all the varieties experimented upon, and in the case of Newtown pippin the value was more than doubled. The difference was also quite marked with Baldwins and Smith's cider, but less so with Rhode's and Greening. The effect of poisonous spraying with fungicides is to check the development of scab on the fruit in the spring, to cause it to grow to larger size and more free from blemishes, to cause it to have better to the tree while ripening and have an higher price and to improve its keeping quality.

Large and Small Hogs in Pigs.

The producers of the pure bred stock have made it the ruling effort for years to reduce the size of the hogs, while the farmers call for heavy hogs annually. Now the question presents itself, how the breeders can for be in their efforts to reduce the amount of bone, or do the farmers fail to appreciate the benefits arising from small bones. One of the foremost among English authorities says that the mistake is with the man of farmers, and comes in on the ground of universal demand with American farmers purchasing sires for breeding purposes that at the outset must have heavy bones. The large swine have in not always the strongest, but rather the finest, perfectly formed bones.

Breeders understand that a hog can be made ready for market at from 7 to 9 months old, and to market at this age the bone must be fine. This is necessary, that the owner may be prepared to pay in fact, for the course, should be based animal must be fattened at this age. The trouble with the mass of farmers lies in the fact that they have not changed the ancient ideas of the breeder that a hog should be ready for the market at two years than 9 months old.

Another matter that the farmers do not properly understand as yet is how to keep the bone that they desire. They purchase a coarse boned male because they think their sows are a little too fine boned, with the result that in a few years the same complaint is made again. This shows a mistake in management, sometimes in breeding is the cause, but more often the fault of feed lacking in bone forming material.

The custom of feeding coarse bread stuffs should be abandoned, and the way to bring about this is by using a different style of bread now, which must be produced by a different style of feeding. To have a big pig will fattens at the age mentioned as need have a symmetrical one. The animal has to show all reach symmetrical proportions at this age. By using heavy boned sows and a fine, symmetrical boned boar we get in the offspring the kind of hog desired, the counterpart of his sire, that will fatten at any age and carry the proper proportion of bone.

A hog can have perfect proportions and be too small to be of practical value. Also a hog can be symmetrical in form, yet too large for general use. The size should be to get the hog that has the proper symmetry, combining it at the age desired to put him on the market. This can be accomplished by care in feeding, selection and breeding.

Helpful Hints.

Every farmer should be a professor of agriculture.

Any cross that the cow will thrive on is a milk crossbreed.

When asked are bones wanted when need as a fertilizer.

A family without a garden deserves public commiseration.

An unclean cellar is a bad place in which to store vegetables.

A market is often of more consideration than cheapness of sell.

Clean out the current bushes and other small fruit plants.—Southern Cultivator.

Colorado Asbes.

The Connecticut experimental station gives, as the result of an analysis of a ton of good specimen unleached Canada ashes, 1,320 pounds of carbonate of lime, mixed with magnesia; 120 pounds of potash, 38 pounds of phosphoric acid, 100 pounds of water and the pounds of other material which has no fertilizer value. The 1,320 pounds of lime has a little value. The potash is very good, but as much would be found in 150 pounds of muriate of potash, and the 38 pounds of phosphoric acid would be contained in 95 pounds of German phosphate rock or the same amount of good wet phosphate, or in 75 pounds of South Carolina floats. The phosphate at present prices would cost $3.65, and the phosphate would cost $2.65, and the phosphate would be, in other words. The given the value of these two materials is a ton of ashes at $6.30. Or 315 pounds of wet rock and potash would have same of both elements. With the ton of Canada ashes, and we think would be bought for less money, says American Cultivator.

Kainit and Nitrate of Soda.

Kainit and nitrate of soda can hardly be compared, according to American Gardening, from supplying potash, nitrate of soda supplies nitrogen, and each one occupies an altogether different place in the economy of plant growth. Kainit has 10 or 12 per cent of potash, comparatively low a value in proportion to other sources of twelve dollars while extracted ash, having 10 or 16 per cent of nitrogen, is worth forty to forty-five dollars. Kainit is valuable as a manure for corn and small fruits, potatoes, etc., when supplemented with the other elements that may be needed. It is also excellent to scarcity grass lands. For vegetable crops, if used at all, it should be applied during fall or winter, says the authority quoted.

Tomato Experiments in Oregon.

Fifty-five varieties of tomatoes were planted last season on the farm of the Oregon experiment station. After the fruit had set on plants of each variety were pruned back to two joints above the fruit. Plants treated in this manner yielded much larger and better fruit, but not earlier, and the plants were comparatively free from small or stunted fruit. Plants that were allowed to grow at will have a larger number of fruits to the plant, but smaller ones, thus proving that by keeping plants pruned back much better and more even fruit may be secured. But little difference could be noticed between the plants trained on the ground and those trained to trellises.

Keep the Old Names.

One notes with regret the tendency to change the plain old names the pioneers gave to towns and villages to something new and high sounding. We protest against it. The early names given to localities in this country were always bestowed in consequence of some material feature or event. To give them up is to drop a link out of our pioneer history, always too scantily recorded. Especially, it is bad taste to change the musical and romantic Indian names to something foreign—English or French. In the selection Intos laid out for racing people to build fine houses in, the tendency to drop the early names is marked and growing.

Let us be American and keep our own names. Unless the pioneer names is very bad indeed, the Bunkerd Road or Far Walker or Gonnicker, have it as it is. Even Oakbush and Kalamazoo are better, far better, than Marlborough Manor and Dallingwoldcotter-in-the-Greenfield.

What says William Allen Butler, the millionaire lawyer who wrote poetry till he learned there was no money in it?

Set down
Not a word or character
Unless it be the truth or some
Kind action worth the ink. Then
Write the character
Boldly and let it stand forever.

Women now have school suffrage in twenty-three states, and one of these is New Jersey. Lately an election for school board took place in Cape May. One of the candidates was a silent keeper. The woman voted and at that election it was found that the largest vote ever known was polled in Cape May. The result of it was that the silent keeper was defeated in spite the distinction of public education to that town was caused under so that he thought very morning a blizzard had struck him.

This month is certain in regard to the fishing, sea food, oysters. The seals are diminishing in numbers rapidly. Some measures must be taken at once to preserve them. Great Britain is so much interested as America can possibly be in the seal industry. Therefore it is to the interest of both countries alike to agree on some method whereby these profitable animals shall not be wiped out. England does not want "London dyed" sealskins to be abolished.

Blaine believes and hopes that he shall claim to recognition as a statesman will rest on his prosperity without the thought it out when he was secretary of state under Garfield, and he has held fast to it ever since.

STRAWBERRIES.

What To Said to the Reports of the Agricultural Stations.

The reports from various agricultural experiment stations serve to show the estimation in which a few of the numerous varieties of strawberries are held in different sections of the country.

The Ohio station recommends Bubach, Sadie, Hunsdale, Crescent, and Warfield as being best for home use, and also as being best for the states of those who grow berries for market. Bubach, Parker Earle, Sharpless and Warfield are mentioned as promising varieties.

From the North Dakota experiment station comes word that up to date the Crescent is the berry most adapted to that region. Warfield No. 2, Sharpless, Cumbo, Downing and Bubach No. 1 are favorably mentioned. In New Jersey Manton's Gem, Cloud Seedling, Warfield No. 2, Gandy, Lennig's Berry, Parker Earle, Crescent and Sharpless are mentioned among the desirable sorts. Bubach No. 1, Charles Downing, Crescent, Gandy and Sharpless have been satisfactorily fruited at the Rhode Island station.

In Louisiana the Cloud is noted as an exceptional variety, as is a seedling from Massachusetts. Bubach, Middlefield, Haverland, Gandy and Warfield are favorably considered. In selecting varieties for any locality it is always a good plan to take advantage of the experience of others in the vicinity, as not all varieties will do equally well under different conditions of soil and climate. The very general cultivation of the Bubach over the country has makes this a comparatively easy matter.

A Good Early Pear.

Early pears of desirable quality are in demand, and when such a variety is found and tested it is sure to become popular. The pear depicted in the accompanying cut, while still classed among the new fruits, has been sufficiently tested to warrant a favorable report.

Mr. Vickerson, United States pomologist, has the following to say concerning the pear:

Among the miscellaneous pears there is some dark plums on 1 fine than this one, except that its size is rather small.

WILSON EARLY PEAR.

But, like the Bosc, what it lacks in size it makes up in quality, although it is larger than that variety. It is a choice seedling. The tree bears profusely, and the fruit when fully colored is quite attractive. It does not rot at the core.

Size, small to medium; shape, pyriform, bell shaped, irregular, a little angular; surface, smooth, pale yellow ground, with deep shading of brownish carmine dots very numerous and small; texture, melting; flavor, very sweet, slightly vinous, long and refreshing; core, rather strong, with a slight astringency, cheer; eye, closed, very small; seeds, very small, narrow, pointed, dark; flesh, very pale yellow, yellow, fine grained, tender; flavor, sweet, slightly, much like Bartlett quality, very early season.

Wormwood toilet is cleanse and spread sea, with much cinnamon wrapped around to keep the fish moist; is said to be an intoxicant remedy for a cheese or lobster.

Use another perfectly dry lemon half, rub only on one side to preserve the polish, not with the orange, to bring out the perfume.

Lime juice cures for burning chilblains when applied from time to time and wore the tender with a soft gauze.