

G. F. Culmer & Brothers, show cases, asphaltum, etc.
 R. M. Jones, electric drill.
 P. V. Coal company, coal.
 C. F. Murray, cabinet work.
 Smith & Rider, bamboo work.
 T. H. Smart, glue and neat's foot oil.
 Sears Glass and Paint company, art glass and show cases.
 Rowe, Morris, Summerhays company, leathers, hides, etc.
 Solomon Brothers, boots and shoes.
 Robinson Brothers, boots and shoes.
 Z. C. M. I. factory, boots and shoes.
 Salt Lake Silk factory, silk goods.
 Women's Relief committee, quilts, clothing, etc., contributed for the needy.
 Mrs. A. Crocheron, children's books.
 J. E. Sherlock, knitting factory, knit goods.
 Utah Suspender company, suspenders.
 Z. C. M. I. overall factory, overalls and jumpers.
 Mrs. Snell, shirt factory, shirts.
 Grant & Curtis, shirt factory, shirts.
 J. C. Cutler & Bro., Provo Mills goods.
 Henry Dinwoodey, furniture, mattresses, etc.
 Simon Brothers, Deseret Woolen mills goods.
 Salt Lake Lithographing company, ornamental printing.
 Turner & Goodyear, cigars.
 Carlson Brothers, cigars.
 Sam Levy, cigars.
 Julius Gauer, cigars.
 Grant Soap company, bath and laundry soaps.
 R. J. Knight, prize boxes and bluing.
 Utah Sugar company, sugar.
 J. G. McDonald company, confectionery and paper boxes.
 George Arbogast, confectionery.
 F. W. Scarff, gum.
 American Biscuit company, crackers.
 Hewlett Brothers, mineral waters, extracts and spices.
 Salt Lake City Brewery, beer.
 Inland Crystal Salt company, table and dairy salt.
 J. W. Snell, table and dairy salt.
 James Meier, Jamaica ginger and hair restorer.
 Mr. Scofield, baking powder.
 C. E. Johnson, Valley Tan remedies.
 Salt Lake Soda Water company, mineral waters.
 Wa-sat-ka Mineral Springs company, mineral waters.
 Atkinson Medical company, medicines.
 Z. C. M. I. Drug department, extracts.
 C. W. Nunn, black oils.
 Ogden Broom Co., brooms.
 C. L. Webster, brooms.
 James Taylor, washboards.
 Salt Lake Soap company, bath and laundry soaps.
 Utah Soap company, bath and laundry soaps.
 Lambert Paper company, book, print and wrapping paper.
 Thomas Slight, paper boxes.
 Sainsbury & Johnson, photographs.
 C. R. Savage, photographs.
 Miss Mary Teasdel, burnt wood art work.
 Miss Kate Wells, colored photographs.

Mr. Jonassen, baskets made from Utah poplar.
 C. W. Carter, photographs.

THE HINDOO PEOPLE.

Mr. Nagarkar's lecture at the Congregational church March 30 was one of the most interesting addresses heard in this city for a long time, and merited a much larger audience than was present. The subject was, The Social and Domestic Manners and Customs of the Hindoo People.

In beginning his lecture, which lasted nearly two hours, Mr. Nagarkar said that India was about 18,000 miles from where he then stood and that it covered an area of about one-third of the United States and contained a population of 265,000,000 souls and 100 races of mankind. These varied in color from the coal-black negro to the ruddy-complexioned Indian with all the intermediate shades and degrees.

In fact India was a vast museum of nations associated with all the vagaries and fantastic dreamland notions of "Arabian Night" fiction. But it had its own history, antecedents and civilization and all were highly interesting. The people of America, he said, were separated from them by geographical boundaries, religion, caste, creed and all that was kindred between man and man. Ninety-nine per cent of the Hindoo people were of Aryan ancestry but today they were subdivided into innumerable classes, clans and communities entirely dissimilar from each other. That diversified condition has developed different sentiments, emotions and modes of living.

Hindoo social exclusion was one of the most striking peculiarities to the foreigner. One Hindoo may know another during his natural life but no matter how good a friend he might be would never ask him to dine or accept an invitation to do so if there was any difference in their caste. The speaker wanted it understood that he did not belong to that class which never exchanged social amenities. Natives of India, on account of political tribulations and religious caste had become decidedly suspicious of foreigners who almost invariably misinterpreted their motives and conduct. Travelers generally passed through India at a whirlwind speed learning little or nothing of the people and then stigmatized them as exclusive.

The second distinct peculiarity was that of female seclusion. In the greater part of that country a woman must stay continually within the four walls of her own home. It is not possible for women to go into the open streets. In Bombay where the speaker lived they were not so strict yet there was no such freedom possible as in this and European countries. In the temples, theaters and churches the sexes are entirely separated and are never allowed to intermingle. The condition of caste today was due to Mohammedan influence and tyranny which engrafted the cruel and fatal institutions of caste on Indian social life.

A third peculiarity was the united or composite family system where the sons, married or single remained in the same household until the death of the parents or themselves. Oftentimes there were as many as fifty members in one family. Thus the true patri-

archal system had been perpetuated and preserved. There was the greatest reverence and respect among the younger members of the family for the older ones and no child unless in an extremely rare case would do anything to bring sorrow or trouble to old age. The undutiful child is regarded as an outcast and receives the keenest criticism and obloquy from those who were once his or her friends. In the united family system there were to be sure domestic disturbances at times but they were not nearly so frequent as many people supposed. It had its advantages which were many and its disadvantages were few.

It was with a feeling of extreme sadness that the lecturer observed an utter and censurable want of reverence and respect for old age among the youth of this country and Europe. The shameful treatment of aged persons that he had seen in his recent travels could never be witnessed in his native land.

The fourth distinctive feature was that of caste, which was a great puzzle to the average western mind. Caste was a social classification based on birth, and breeding and sanctioned by religion. It was thus divided: (1), the priest; (2), the soldier; (3), the merchant, and (4), the servant. There is no intermarriage possible between these elements of society. Caste was a delicate though powerful institution in Indian social life. It is not created nor can it be, but comes into existence of its own accord in the course of social evolution.

Mr. Nagarkar then took his hearers on an imaginative trip to his native land and gave them a "peep into the Hindoo home." This part of his remarks were extremely interesting but space will not permit their reproduction.

A MISSING PARCEL.

Isabella Willson, or Eliot, writes from Richfield, and makes inquiries for a parcel that would be of little use to anyone else, but is of special value to her. It was placed in care of Elder A. H. Lund, at Liverpool, last September, and was given by him to some one coming to Salt Lake. It was to be left with Joseph Horne, of this city, for the owner, but the person who carried it failed to deliver it as instructed. The inquirer says she has learned that it was left in Salt Lake City, but she cannot discover where, and requests that the party who has it, or who brought it over, leave it at Mr. Horne's or at this office, where some one who is attending Conference may call and get it for her. The lady is 77 years of age, and the person having the parcel would confer a favor by not delaying its delivery to the owner any longer.

The apples and pears grown in Potlatch, Palouse, Craig Mountain and Camas Prairie districts have qualities that make them very desirable, remarks the Lewiston (Idaho) Teller. They are firm, high colored and richly flavored; and their keeping qualities have surprised all judges who have examined them. Under present conditions such apples could be marketed either in California or in the East with a nice profit to the grower.