

INSTRUMENTS ARE MADE IN GERMANY

Source of Supply of Majority of
Those Used in America Found
in Fatherland.

LITTLE TOWN IN MOUNTAINS.

Raw Material Imported in Great
Quantities—Cost of Labor Has Ad-
vanced With Limited Supply.

United States Consul, E. H. Hume, in reporting that the manufacture of musical instruments in Germany has been in the plain country district, and is entered at Markensleben in a mountainous region, gives the following trade details.

Long established in this town, which has numbers some 8,000 inhabitants, the industry has kept pace with the times, and produces a preponderating majority of the musical instruments of all descriptions exported to the United States, such as violins, violoncellos, double basses, brass and wood wind instruments, accordions, sifflers, reed organs, and harmoniums, and musical supplies. Many of the raw materials used in construction are brought from great distances outside of Germany. In connection with an increased schedule of wages, these materials have advanced in price, with the one exception of ebony woods, which for a time were plentiful and cheap, but as an export production has been put upon the shipment of these woods from Madagascar the prices will soon attain a much higher level. The demand of expressed in manufacturing circles that custom be made in larger quantities in the German colonies finds its parallel in the wish of those manufacturers dependent upon foreign woods that the needed varieties which are known to exist in the German-African colonies, be more thoroughly exploited. Metals used for wind instruments have risen in price and ivory has gone up 100 per cent.

With difficulty sufficient hands have been found of late to prepare the gut for violin and other strings, in spite of the fact that female help is now being paid one-fourth more for this work than heretofore. Prices for raw gut are high and there is every indication that there will be no decrease. The demand for metal strings has been so steady that there are practically no stocks on hand, although more time was devoted to their production. Profits in this line were not large, owing to the increase in the price of the raw materials. There has been a strong demand for either, as this instrument seems to have had a new lease of popularity. Mandolins sold well. With guitars, in particular, business has been especially brisk, and many of the orders that came in during the latter part of 1906 could not be filled until the present year.

VIOLINS AND BRASS GOODS.

Violoncellos and bass violins were made in considerable quantity, while the demand for violins of the cheaper grades was very noticeable. Many orders could only be filled with long terms of delivery. Statistics up to Sept. 1, 1907, show an increase in export to the United States, some \$28,000 worth of violins and violoncellos having been exported in July and August, and double buses up to the value of \$1,000. The beautiful named maple that is so well known on violin backs has lately been found with great difficulty and could be had only in small quantities and at excessive prices. "Guns have been made to such an increased extent that the raw material used in their construction, such as brass and other woods, horse hair, and mother-of-pearl, already enhanced in

value, rose still higher owing to the unexpected demand. During the past July \$10,000 worth of bows alone were sent to the United States from this secluded spot.

Brass musical instruments were exported to the United States in small quantities than previous years, owing to the German competition with its larger output. The familiar mouth organ, however, has risen, in 1907, 45 per cent over the price prevailing at the beginning of 1906, and sheet-iron sifflers 25 per cent. The familiar mouth organ, affording pleasure to a vast multitude of juveniles the world over, are exported to the United States in great quantities, but the cost of the materials entering into their manufacture has brought about an increase of from 5 to 10 per cent in the price of this instrument. While \$41,000 worth of this article was exported during July and corresponding period in 1907, good orders for accordions and concertinas came from the United States in spite of the higher prices. The amount sold, exclusive of the duty, being over \$17,000 during July and August of this year, a difference of only 71 cents in the value imported during the same period of the previous year.

WOOD WIND INSTRUMENTS.

There was also a fair export in wood wind instruments and in less measure pitch pipes, tuning hammers, motor horns, castanets, and batons. The export of musical material to the United States is increasing, \$1,300 worth being sent during July and August, 1907, and the total is probably much larger, as the reports do not embrace the small shipments by mail of less than \$100. The declared exports of this article during the same period of 1906 was about \$240. During the last year sales to the United States were on the whole better, notwithstanding the general rise in prices for raw materials, and for skilled labor, while the export to England, however, suffered in marked degree. The shipment to South Africa, which prior to the war were frequent, have not yet regained their former importance. Business with Russia has picked up very much recently, and Markensleben has had the privilege of sending a number of consignments of brass wind instruments to the Japanese army.

It is of great interest to record the development in the export of musical instruments from this district to South America. In particular Argentina, Chile, and Brazil are buying more from local manufacturers, and naturally the local manufacturers are well pleased with the opening of this extensive field, which affords far-reaching possibilities. At one time the markets of England and the United States do not offer the handsome profits that were once obtainable. The growth in American manufacturing has been sufficiently rapid to attract the serious attention of German exporters to Australia, where the competition of certain American-made instruments has been sufficiently enough to lessen materially the German output in that direction.

MISS LYNN LIEDER'S HER NAME—HOW IT HAPPENED.

When No. 1 Salt Lake Route passenger, pulled out of the local depot at midnight today in charge of Conductor B. T. Rives all was serene. In the forward day coach were seated Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lieder, both Germans on their way to California. Neither could speak English but it was known they were on their way to meet friends and then a little one would be welcomed and everything would be in readiness. But long before Lynn Junction was reached it was quite evident the little stranger was to come before the couple reached friends, so some consternation reigned, of course. All the car. Mrs. Wyatt Standbury of Goldfield and Mrs. J. C. Gregory, wife of a Salt Lake Route conductor, were on the train and with a woman's intuition offered their services to the embararessed German woman. Conductor Rives had Frau Lieder moved into a comfortable berth in a tourist sleeper and the wives ahead were soon humming with messages in which "Lieder" and other unusual, strange words were mentioned. At Lynn a baby girl came and the mother smiled gratefully at the conductor who had been so kind and thoughtful.

With all concerned surprisingly well and happy, a new situation arose. No

clothes had been in readiness! A third "friend in need" now stepped forth. Mrs. George Hamble of Las Vegas, who was returning from Salt Lake where she had buried her sister and a little one, said she had a trunk filled with baby and mother clothes and while they were precious to her, they were all for Mrs. Lieder, now. Again the poor German woman told with her eyes and smiles what she could not tell in words, owing to her inability to speak English. When the passengers explained it would be nice to name the baby Miss Lynn because that was the town she was going to, the parents agreed most willingly. Physicians boarded the train at Milford, Caliente and Las Vegas but so comfortably had the women folks on board the train made the mother that it was found unnecessary to have her taken from the train and the Lieders—mother, sister and child—went through to Fresno.

C. S. KITTLESON SEARCHES IN VAIN FOR 4-YEAR-OLD SON.

All over the country are posted notices requesting the arrest of Jesse Kittleson and Tim O'Brien, with the request that any information concerning their whereabouts be sent to the sheriff at Missoula, Mont. It is said the woman and the man are together and that a 4-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Kittleson is with them. The father of the boy and the husband of the missing woman has been reported dead, but the mother is still alive. The son—the wife he has given to some but little for.

Kittleson has since been arrested by the Montana state police and is now in the Missoula house of correction. Kittleson declares that his wife and O'Brien became acquainted in Missoula, and that while Kittleson was at work, O'Brien worked a night shift, called upon his wife. An attachment was made between the two and they left Missoula, taking with them Kittleson's 4-year-old son. At the time was working on a steam shovel and O'Brien was a night watchman. From statements made to police officers, the Kittleson woman, her mind inflamed by reading newspaper accounts of affixes and elopements, believed that O'Brien was her affinity. Shortly before Mrs. Kittleson left her home, her husband gave her a considerable sum of money. She sent \$20 to a sister in Minneapolis and then used the remainder to flee with the baby to join O'Brien, who left town a few days before she disappeared.

BODIES OF CANADIAN INDIANS FOUND PETRIFIED IN CAVE.

A special detachment to the Portland Oregonian from Vancouver, B. C., says that the Dominion government has just had its attention officially called to the fact that the Indians of bygone years on the Northern coast were possessed of the art of embalming human bodies. The results of an investigation just made form a very curious story.

The Dominion department of marine recently established a lighthouse at Brink Island, which lies about 400 miles north of Vancouver, off the harbor of Port Simpson. The usual course was taken and a reserve of a thousand acres or two was surveyed and gazetted. About this time came a load and angry complaint from the Twimpian Indians. They declared that they had a cave on the island in which were buried since time was a mist of centuries their chiefs and subchiefs. They asked that this cave should be taken out of the government reserve and given back to the lands of the tribe. And they wanted immediate action.

Their letter was written in such a decided fashion that Captain Walbran, of the government marine service at Victoria, was immediately dispatched to make a survey and give the land back to the Indians. He returned to Vancouver today by the steamer Camosun, having carried out the wish of the natives. He visited the cave and found that it was filled to the mouth with human bodies, apparently petrified. Some were in boxes and some were encased, and were sitting or standing or lying on the ground or stacked in tiers along the sides of the cave. The place was so full that the official was unable to enter. There was not the slightest trace of smell about the bodies, any more than if they had been stone. The Indians told him that none had been placed in the cave for hundreds of years. All around the mouth of the cave were large deposits of a fine powder, that reminded Captain Walbran of guano field on an island in the South Sea. The Indians believe that this powder or sand is one of the agents which has kept the bodies from decaying, and has assisted their turning into stone.

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UNITED STATES BANK CHARTER

Ex-Secy. Shaw Thinks Veto Most
Unfortunate Act of Jack-
son's Administration.

ADMITS THAT IT WAS POPULAR

Large Central Bank Empowered to Issue Currency Would do Much
To Prevent Panics.

New York, Nov. 21.—The chamber of commerce had as its guest and thirty-ninth anniversary dinner tonight J. J. Jusserand, French ambassador; Baron Rosen, Russian ambassador; former Secy. of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw, John C. Spooner, former United States senator from Wisconsin, and President George Alexander of Union college.

Toasts to President Roosevelt and to the heads of other governments represented at the dinner were drunk. The financial crisis which recently came upon the country was alluded to the storm of Prospero's otherwise happy island—a fancy storm, a make-believe—by Ambassador Jusserand. Building, Thomas, he said, may not on spectacles and look at the statistics and they will find that the "depression" which, he said, resulted during the last 10 months in an increase of \$240,000,000 in the foreign trade of the United States. Mr. Shaw said:

"I am disposed to believe that the most unfortunate act of Andrew Jackson's administration was his veto of the act renewing the charter of the United States bank. I say this recognizing that no act of his was more popular at the time, and that from then until now there has been more universal approval by the American people. A large central bank, clothed with authority to discount commercial paper and to issue currency against the same, as in other great commercial countries, would do much to prevent a repetition of conditions such as we are now experiencing, but the American people are against such centralized commercial power, and I don't believe a 3 per cent of either house of Congress could be induced to vote therefor, and whatever per cent should vote for such a measure would be probably retired to private life at the next election. And it must be conceded that there are some valid objections to such an institution. Every one must recognize that money due for goods sold and delivered is the best asset having to make money in the bill and in the bank alone excepted. In all other commercial countries the practice is for the seller to make his 30, 60 or 90-day draft on the purchaser. These acceptances represent the best class of commercial paper in the world, and throughout Europe they are liquidated and pass from bank to bank, and which necessary or convenient to the great central bank for discount, the central bank issuing bank notes against them.

"Much good would be accomplished if the banks of this country were permitted to endorse acceptances drawn against actual values and in the ordinary course of trade without reporting the same as re-discounts. Such an authorization would allow the free interchange of this great flood of credits which no man can measure representing goods sent and delivered. Another essential is a great reservoir corresponding to the central bank of the country where in times of pressure the excess of credit can be stored and notes issued against it.

"It is not possible to allow each national bank to become a reservoir for a limited amount—say 50 per cent of its capital? Should we call this emergency currency? I would not. Business activity is not an emergency. The emergency comes when banks find their hands tied by statute and business men find it impossible to dispose of what should be liquid assets."

WHAT DON'T SALT LAKE DRUG STORES CARRY IN STOCK?

Is the drug business dying out? Are people getting over their faith in drugs? The questions are asked because there is something odd about the state of the times. Enter any drug store in Salt Lake and what do you see? Drugs—to be sure, but they appear a secondary portion of the stock. Right at one side of the entrance is a soda stand, where hot and cold drinks are served. Not only drinks but edibles are offered. Such signs as "Order a Hot Tomato," "Our Coffee and Bouillon are the Best," and others give the place the appearance of a busy-up restaurant. At noon you can find any number of persons seated around the tables and

counters of the Salt Lake drug store. They are eating tomatoes, bouillon, soups and similar delicacies. For 25 cents you can get a hot tomato, served with crackers, coffee and olives. Other fair sized meals, or at least lunches, can be made up from the various "soda-stand" offerings.

On the other side of the entrance, right in front, mind you, are cigar and candy counters. Dainty crackers and cookies are purchasable on another counter. Here are barber supplies, long cases crammed full of them; there are towels, linen and bath-room requisites. Postal cards cover another counter, novelties of the city and state, ranging from pictures to leather pillow tops, occupy a prominent position in the wide assortment of stock. Ice cream—you can get it in pints and gallons or in sufficient quantities for hot-quets. Cutlery—not only manicuring supplies, but pocketknives, surgeons' outfits, are shown. Brushes and combs,

in individual pieces and sets, are displayed in bewildering profusion; shoe polishers and brushes are other articles one expects to find in a department of furnishing store, but hardly in a drug store. Handbags in leather and head-work are still another surprise; one drug store advertising the requisites for art needle-work and still others are announcing the arrival of complete lines of holiday novelties. Surely, "ye old apothecary's shoppe" is passing.

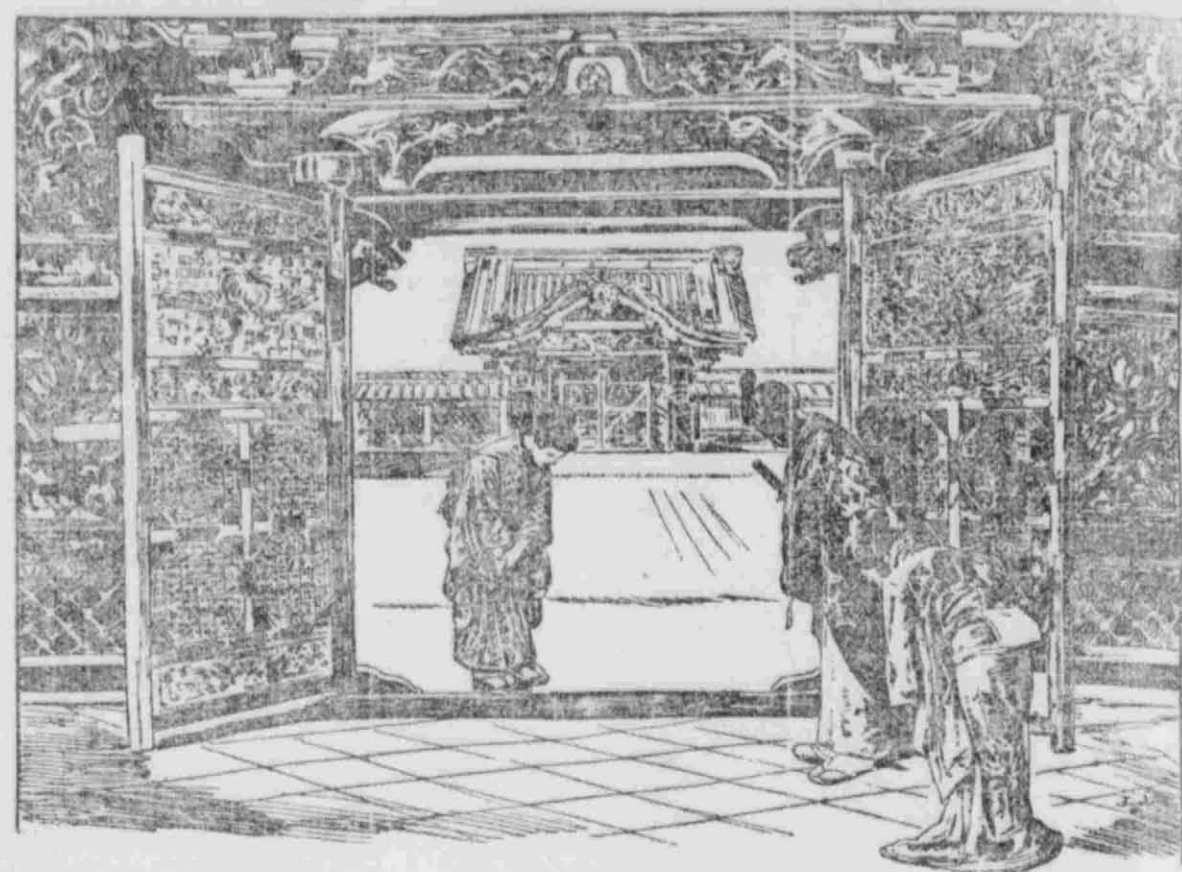
OBSTRUCTED CROSSING. But Judge Will Investigate Conditions Before Passing Sentence.

E. H. Burns, the Rio Grande trainman who was arrested several days ago on the charge of obstructing the

streets by permitting a train of cars to remain on a crossing for several minutes, was found guilty of the charge late yesterday afternoon, but the court decided not to impose sentence in the case until Saturday morning. In the meantime Judge Dyer will make an investigation of the situation obtaining at the Rio Grande and learn to what extent trainmen are responsible for the conditions complained of.

The case of Charles Wagner, brother of Abe Majors, a life prisoner in the Utah State prison, charged with battery upon his wife, will be concluded this afternoon when Judge Dyer will pronounce sentence upon Wagner. The defendant's wife was in court yesterday afternoon but her testimony was not taken as Wagner asked that the case be continued for attorney was unable to be present.

SCENE IN THE IMPERIAL PALACE AT YOKU.



The picture shows a doorway opening into the courtyard of the mikado's palace at the Japanese capital. This interesting structure, which is exceedingly rich in coloring and carved work, is made entirely of wood covered with the varnish. The door, here thrown wide open to admit a visitor of importance, is a wonderful example of inlaid wood mosaic.

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