THE OLD CONSTITUTION BUILDING!

WOOLLEY, YOUNG & HARDY CO.

COMBINATION OF THE FIRMS OF

Hardy Bros. & Burton, L. D. & A. Young and Woolley Bros. & Co.,

—DEALERS IN—

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS, BOOTS and SHOES, GROCERIES, TINWARE, QUEENSWARE, FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS and FEED,

—ALL AT—

BED ROCK PRICES!

We would be pleased to see all the old patrons of Hardy Bros. & Burton, L. D. & A. Young and Woolley Bros. and Co., and the Public Generally.

WOOLLEY, YOUNG & HARDY CO.,

The Old Constitution Building!

TEN THOUSAND FARMERS WANTED

TO READ THIS.

A Committee of Farmers and Mechanics were appointed by the D. A. & M. Society, at the late Territorial Fair, to examine all Imported Wagons on exhibition at the Fair, and they recommended

THE COOPER FARM AND FREIGHT WAGONS

AS THE BEST.

The Genuine Fish Brothers Farm, Freight,

And Spring Wagons, and other Light Vehicles, including the "Frazier," "Park," and "Road" Carts have a well established reputation in the Territory.

THE

Deering Junior Twine Binders,

REAPERS AND MOWERS

Are Second to None in the Territory and have only to be tried to be prized above all others.

THE EAGLE STEEL WHEEL RAKES

For one or two horses, has only to be seen to be admired, and is unsurpassed for Strength and Durability and cannot be beaten in the Hay Field.

THE WILCOX IRON HARROW,

In two, three, four, five or six sections. Is the boss Harrow, never rot out, and will last a farmer's lifetime, and do better work than any other.

The Gorham Broad Cast Seeder and Cultivator

Is the Best Machine for sowing any desired quantity of Grass or Lucern Seed, and small grain to the acre, that a Farmer can have on his premises, and after using it would not part with it at any price if he could not get another.

Grain & Seed Drills with Iron Wheels,

And Land Measure Attached, that will sow Grass Seeds, any Kind of Grain, Peas or Beans in any quantity you desire to the acre and with such regularity that your fields will look as pretty as a picture.

GRAND DETOUR SULKY AND HAND PLOWS,

Which you have only to try and then appreciate. For any of the First-Class Goods in large or small quantities, write or call on us for prices and terms. In addition to the above we carry a Stock of Wagon Hardwood and Plank, and do General Repairing of All Kinds of Vehicles in a workman-like manner and at

BED ROCK PRICES.

An Extra quality of Twine made expressly for the Deering Binders and a Full Supply of Extras for all of the above Machines and Vehicles, as well as the Standard Reapers and Mowers, always on hand.

NAYLOR & PIKE,

155, 157 and 159 South, First East Street, SALT LAKE CITY.

EVENING NEWS.

Saturday · May 8, 1886

NARCOTICS.

THE WORD OF WISDOM CONFIRMED BY MEDICAL WRITERS.

Editor Deseret News:

There are many people, and some even among profes-ed Latter-day Saints, who seem to require that Divine revelations must stand the test of worldly philosophy and scientific facts ere they will acknowledge their truth, and often, when said tests clearly substantiate the revealed word, it is reluctantly believed, or ignored. For instance, we find in The Word of Wisdom, that God declares strong drink, tobacco, and hot drinks (tea and coffee), are not good for man, and yet there are a large number of persons in the Church who continue to use them. As such individuals may not have had sufficient of these philosophical reasons or scientific facts presented, to convince them of the Divinity of this revelation, or induce them to practice its precepts, I think a little of your space might well be devoted to stating a few such reasons and facts. For this purpose, with your permission, I submit a few extracts from pamphlets issued by the celebrated J. C. Kellogg, M. D. illustrating some of the myriad evils that exist from the use of alcoholic beverages, tobacco, tea and coffee, commencing with the last named mild drinks

Yours truly,
D. M. McALLISTER,

CHAPTER I.—TEA AND COFFEE.

Under this head we shall consider tea, coffee and coca, or chocolate.

Tea consists of dried leaves of a plant which is native to China, but is also grown in India and various other parts of the world, to which it has been introduced. The active principle of tea is *theine*, a narcotic alkaloid, of which it contains three to six per cent. The other most abundant constituent ingredient is tannin, of which it contains about twenty-six per cent. The remainder is made up of gum, vegetable fiber, sugar, fat, starch, and an aromatic oil to which its varying flavor is chiefly due.

Coffee is the roasted berry of a plant native to Arabia and Abyssinia, known as *Coffea Arabica*, which is closely allied to the plant from which Peruvian Bark is obtained, the source of quinine. Its active principle is *caffeine* which is identical with *theine*, of which it contains about one-third as much as tea. It also contains tannin, though in less quantity than tea, together with gum, sugar, caseine, fat, and the other ingredients also found in tea.

Chocolate is obtained from the seeds of the cocoa palm, native of Mexico, the pods of a ground nut, a shrub, native of Zanzibar, and other sources. The substances from which it is produced are ground to a powder, then mixed into a paste with sugar, and dried in cakes. Cocoa, or cocoa nibs, consist of the nuts coarsly broken. The active principle of cocoa or chocolate is *theobromine*, the proportion of which is, according to the analyses of of Dr. Stenhouse, five per cent. Theobromine is closely related, chemically, to theine, with which it is practically identical. The remaining constituents are chiefly fat, starch, sugar, coloring, matter, and woody fiber.

Mate, or Paraguay tea, and *chaat*, or Abyssinian tea, are the leaves of trees or plants which possess active principles essentially the same in nature and properties as theine.

EFFECTS OF USING TEA AND COFFEE.

The evil effects of the use of these popular beverages has made too evident their injuries character to allow of room to doubt their deleterious influence, notwithstanding the apologies offered for their use by those who are accustomed to employ them. These evil effects we will attempt to point out as briefly as possible.

1. They Waste Vital Force.—By the experiments of Dr. Smith, M. Gazeau, and many others, it is shown that the consumption of the body is greater under the influence of tea or coffee than at other times. The amount of carbonic acid sent out from the lungs being the best known measure of the rate of waste of the body. The amount of extra waste thus occasioned is shown by Dr, Smith's experiments to be from one-fourth to one-tenth that of the whole waste of the body, whence Dr. Smith very consistently remarks that it is especially adapted to "those who usually eat too much." This is a tacit confession that at the least the use of tea is an expensive and wasteful habit.

The fact that the activity of the kidneys is increased brings to light another means by which force is wasted, while, as is confessed, no return is made for the expenditure.

2. Tea and Coffee Injure Digestion.—When taken upon an empty stomach, these beverages produce, as is well known, serious irritation of the digestive organs. When taken with the food, impairment of digestion is produced in several ways: (a) By taking into the stomach too large a quantity of liquid; (b) By relaxing the stomach by the use of too high a temperature, by which, also, the activity of the gastric juice is impaired; (c) By precipitating the pepsin with the tannin which they contain. Chocolate is further injurious to digestion on account of the large amount of fatty substance which it contains.

That the use of tea and coffee is a common cause of dyspepsia is an observation made by all experienced physicians. At the last meeting of the British Medical Association, an eminent physician from Australia testified that dyspepsia from the use of tea and coffee is very common in that country. We have seen, personally, many scores of cases of which the use of these fascinating beverages was one of the chief causes.

3. The Use of Tea and Coffee Affects Injuriously the Nervous system.—This statement would seem to be satisfactorily established by its well-known temporary effects. It is well-known that whatever excites vital action above the normal standard without supplying an amount of force to support the extra expenditure, invariably produces, as a secondary result, depression of vital action below the normal standard, or what is known as a reaction. That this is one of the secondary effects of the use of strong tea, is well known. Tea may be used so weak that the reaction is not noticed, but no doubt it is still felt in some degree by the organic system, if not by the nerves of animal life. This continued alternation of excitment and reaction must certainly result in injury to the nervous system, increasing the liability to nervous diseases of a functional character, such as neuralgia, neurasthenia, hysteria, etc.

MORAL EFFECTS.—The long-continued use of tea has a distinct effect upon the character. This has been two often noticed and remarked to be questioned. An eminent neurologist, writing in a recent number of the *Journal of Mental and Nervous Disease*, calls attention to this fact in the following remarks:—

"Irritability of temper, like dyspepsia, belongs in the category of symptoms produced by long-continued tea drinking.

"There are *'tea sots'* in every great charitable institution—particularly those for the maintenance of the aged. Their symptoms are, generally, mental irritability, muscular tremors, and sleeplessness."

The eminent Dr. Bock, of Leipsic, writes as follows respecting the influence of tea and coffee on character.—

"The nervousness and perishness of our times are chiefly attributable to tea and coffee; the digestive organs of confirmed coffee-drinkers are in a state of chronic derangement, which reacts on the brain, producing fretful and lachrymose moods. Fine ladies addicted to strong coffee have a characteristic temper, which I might describe as a mania for acting the persecuted saint. Chocolate is neutral in its psychic effects, and is really the most harmless of our fashionable drinks. The snappish, petulant humor of the Chinese can certainly be ascribed to their immoderate fondness for tea."

TEA-DRINKERS DISORDER.—That there is a distinct class of symptoms characterisic of the effects of alcohol, of tobacco, of absinthe, and of opium, has long been generally recognized; it is only recently, however, that the morbid effects of tea have been sufficiently well studied by eminent physicians to secure the recognition of the fact that tea and coffee, as well as the other poisons mentioned, produce such a distinct class of symptoms. It is now conceded, however, that the use of tea may, and often does, produce a morbid condition which has been appropriately termed tea-drinker's disorder.

"Some functional nervous derangements are excited by fluids commonly consumed with, or as foods. Tea taken in excess is one of these disturbing agents. Tea exerts an astringent action, and by the presence in it of an organic substance, theine, it exercises a special influence over the nervous system, which, to say the least, is temporarily injurious. I believe the effects from tea are more severely felt by the young, and when middle age approaches, they are less severe.

"The symptoms which indicate the injurious action of this article of food are sufficiently characteristic. They are, intensely severe headaches, constipation of the bowels with what is usually considered to be deficiency of billous secretion, flatulency, an unsteadiness and feebleness of muscular power, and, not unfrequently, a lowness of spirits amounting to hypochondriacal despondency. In children under the influence of tea this lowness of spirits is often very severe, so severe that the occurrence of the simplest natural phenomena, as the approach of darkness, the cast of a large shadow, or the spreading over the sky of dark clouds, is sufficient to create dismay and fear.

"In poverty-stricken districts, amongst the women who take tea at every meal, this extremely nervous semi-hysterical condition from the action of tea is all but universal. In London and other fashionable centers in which the custom of tea-drinking in the afternoon has lately been revived under the old name of 'the drum,' these same nervous symptoms have been developed in the richer classes of society, who, unfortunately, too often seek to counteract the mischief by resorting to alcoholic stimulants. Thus one evil breeds another that is worse.

"The flatulency induced by tea taken late in the evening has the effect of interfering with the processes of sleep; it prevents or disturbs sleep by dreams and muscular startings, and is a common cause of that peculiarly painful symptom known as nightmare.

"The extremely injurious effects of tea are best seen in some of those who are charged with the commercial duty of what is called 'tea-tasting.' A professional tea-taster who was so seriously affected by the process that he thought it proper to consult me on the symptoms induced, defined the symptoms very clearly as follows: 'Deficiency of saliva; destruction of taste for food; biliousness; nausea; constipation; an extreme and undefinable nervousness; and nightmare whenever sleep is obtained.'

"The symptoms from which habitual tea-drinkers suffer are identical in character, but minor in degree.

"Coffee, like tea, induces dyspepsia, and perhaps, with even more activity than tea, it keeps the brain awake when that wearied organ ought, according to nature, to be asleep."

TOBACCO.

While we are talking about the crusade against whisky we should not forget that there is another enemy to mankind abroad in the land. Tobacco, like opium, is a narcotic poison, not so fatal to life, but destructive to all finer feelings and sensibilities. The worst that can be said about its excessive use by adults is that it causes the transmission of a depraved appetite and a diseased nervous system to the offspring, and without being of the slightest advantage to any one. Few people who use tobacco but will readily admit that it is a dirty, filthy habit, and one from which they would protect their children, still they will say, "Can't quit it." A slave to a disgusting and filthy practice, one which works a physical, mental and moral injury.

But it is of the use of tobacco by children; we have noticed, and the habit is growing, that many little boys of our town are becoming addicted to the cigarette habit, and it is easy to point out the boy who is just learning his first lesson, and the one who has, so to speak, "got his hand" in. The boy who begins to chew or smoke at an early age becomes stunted in growth both physically and mentally. The boy who uses tobacco soon begins to look older than his years, his skin seems thick, dry and harsh, his eyes have a dull heavy expression and he loses all interest in his studies, his memory is treacherous, his digestion it impaired, in short he is brutalizing himself, and this often times with the knowledge of his parents. No matter what the qualifications as a boy, should he apply to a business man for a position as clerk or book-keeper with a chew of tobacco or a cigarette in his mouth, he would be rejected. As a business man we would be afraid to trust a boy who used tobacco. He has no ambition, is usually stupid, and rarely makes a success of life. One bad habit is the forerunner of another. Boys begin to use tobacco stealthily; deceit is a part of the habit? it is easy for a boy to lie. Did you ever know a boy who either smoked or chewed tobacco who did not swear? Did you ever know a young man to learn to drink liquor who had not first learned to use tobacco? Ask any school teacher which boy in the school is the dullest in his lessons, what boy is the most stupid, which boy gives him the most trouble, and you will find that it is a boy who uses tobacco. When a boy becomes addicted to this injurious habit he loses self-respect, a regard for home and parrents, he lacks moral courage; it begets an indifference to all things elevating and ennobling.

There are a few little boys in this, as in every town, who use tobacco, and in a few rare cases with the knowledge of parents. These boys think it looks manly, but how woefully mistaken they are. They do not know that it is benumbing and killing every manly feeling and instinct. There are remedies for this, and one of the best is to keep the boys at home. It is only children who get on the streets and "run about" who get into mischief. There is another remedy when either fail. Solomon was, we believe, the first to discover its virtues

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A new locomotive that promises good results in economy is undergoing trial on the Pennsylvania Railroad. It is known as the Coventry engine, named after the inventor, a chicago man. Outwardly, except that the smoke stack is close to the cab, there is nothing to distinguish it from a common locomotive. The novelty is in the boiler, which has a return flue, thus doubling the time of the retention of the heat gases within the boiler. As the heat in the return flue has been frequently tested at between 1,100 and 1,200 degrees, the inventor claims that it is better to utilize it than to let it escape like a rifle shot from a straight tube. He also claims that the length of the tube insured the consumption of much gas and smoke that must otherwise escape, and that cinders are precipitated by gravity, so that not only is provision made by this invention for the maximum of steam but for the minimum of dirt. It is a bituminous coal engine. Mr. Coventry says that the engine can be run at a saving of at least fifteen per cent under other engines of its kind and is cleaner than other bituminous coal engines can possibly be. He hopes to have the boiler adopted in new engines that the road may build, both for passengers and freight service. Bituminous coal is used on the Pennsylvania main line, but not on the divison between Philadelphia and New York. The railroad officers say that there is no likehood of a change in this respect, although they admit that the engine is cleaner than others that use bituminous coal. The claim of economy will be fully tested within a fortnight. —*Railway News.*

The third annual report on the railways of India, prepared for presentation to the House of Parliament, is the most important yet issued. It deals with the years 1884-5, practically bringing details down to the 27th of May last. On the 31st of March the total extent of railways opened for traffic in India stood at 12,004 miles, of which 1,218 miles were completed and opened for traffic during the year. Of these, 6,906 miles are in the hands of companies, 4,434 miles are State lines, either Imperial or provincial, and 664 miles in companies, 2,125 by the State, and 467 miles by native State. The total sanctioned mileage is 15,560 miles, or 2,073 miles more than at the date of the last report, showing that the system is within measurable distance of the round 20,000 miles of railroad, so long insisted on as one of the pressing wants of India. Taking the report at the conventional 'value cents there is at present sunk in these railroads about $760,000,000, on which $530,000,000 has been expended by guaranteed companies, $206,000,000 in Imperial State lines, $18,000,000,000 in the native State lines, and $17,000,000, on assisted companies lines.—*Railway News.*

"What has become of the bootjack?" said Towser, savagely, as he knocked things about. I had it last night." "It's on the mantle-piece," replied Mrs. Towser. I covered it with plush to-day, and painted some flowers on it. Isn't it lovely?"

The Bamboo.

It is a matter of surprise that, while so much has been done to enrich the useful flora of California, a tree of such remarkable beauty and adaptability to useful purposes as the bamboo should have been overlooked or neglected. There is probably no tree in the world that can be put to so many uses. In the countries where it grows it is employed for houses, fences, hedges, for furniture of every description, for vessels to contain water or other liquids—the knots rendering it easily adapted to this purpose—for boats and rafts, for fuel, while the young shoots are boiled and eaten as a vegetable. This is but a partial enumeration of its numberless good qualities, while as a shade or ornamental tree it is unsurpassed in grace and beauty. There remains the question of its acclimatization in any or al parts of California. A considerable degree of heat and a good supply of moisture are popularly supposed to be everywhere essential to its well-being.

The bamboo is found on the eastern coast of Asia everywhere between the equator and the thirtieth or fortieth degree of latitude. After disappearing from the coast it is still found on the islands farther north. It grows luxuriantly in the southern islands of Japan and is found as far north as Yokohama, where the winters are as severe as in Southern Pennsylvania. It appears in the southern part of Corea, where the winters are also of marked severity. Successful efforts have been made to naturalize it at Nice, in the southern part of France, where the winters are moderate and the summers warm and extremely dry. This would seem to settle the question so far as latitude and severity of winters is concerned.

The question of amount of necessary moisture is perhaps more serious, but the difficulties presented do not seem insuperable. In countries strictly tropical, like Formosa, Hainan, Tonquin and Malacca, the rains are usually though not in all localities, abundant at all seasons. On the western coast of Formosa, near Taiwanfoo, for instance, there is during the winter, while the northeast monsoon is prevailing a long dry period, during which scarcely any rain falls. At Singapore, where the bamboo flourishes, there are often long dry intervals, while Hongkong and the adjacent coast of China often suffer from protracted droughts without affecting the health of the bamboo, which is indigenous to the locality. It is generally true that where moisture is not abundant it inclines to the ravines, but at Hongkong it may be seen growing far up on the hillsides, often in localities that seems hard, and, dry and unpropitious. In countries where rains are more frequent it is often found tall and of most graceful proportions on the very hilltops. At Nice clumps of it may be seen growing in tubs during the long dry summer, carelessly watered, and yet seeming to thrive under the neglect.

There seems then to be no reason why a few at least of the many species of this handsome and exceedingly practical tree should not be acclimatized in California. The temperature is eminently favorable, and there are large areas in nearly every part of the State where the moisture would be sufficient to nourish the tree when once safely started. It should do well in Humboldt and Mendocino counties, in the northern counties of the Sacramento valley, in most of the ravines of the Coast Range, from one end of the State to the other, and in most of the valleys within a certain belt along the Sierras. The experiment is worth trying in a State where trees practically useful do not exist in great variety, where ornamental trees are always wanted, and protection of the soil from summer drought, if water is to be left by the devastation of the forests of the Sierra to satisfy the thirsty plains, will soon become a permanent necessity. We are not aware what has been done either by Professor Hilgard of the State University or by private enterprise to introduce the bamboo, but it is certain the experiment has never been tried on any adequate scale. Should any one feel disposed to attempt the task, it is probable the species found in Japan or on or near Hongkong island would be best suited.

"I've run a piece of wood under my finger nail," said an old married man to his wife. "Ah," she sneered, "of must have been scratching your head."

It is cruel to keep on urging President Cleveland to get married. Give the old man a rest from the big battle of '84 before asking him to face a still bigger contract.

"Have you seen Mrs. —— lately?"—a lady who did all the talking. "No, I had to give up her acquaintance. I tried for two years to tell her something particular."

A lesson in astronomy. Uncle Mose (swinging a water-bucket around his head) —"Lemme 'splain hit ter yer. Dis heah bucket am de sun, and my head am de yarf. De bucket, when hit goes round and round, sheds light on de inhabitants ob my head. Does yer onderstan'?"

[No. 2243]

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT SALT LAKE CITY,
April 9, 1886.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Hon. Register or Receiver of the U. S. Land Office, at Salt Lake City, U. T., on Saturday, May 15, 1886, viz: Thomas W. Morgan, Tsansmuted H. E. No. 4272, for the N. W. Quarter Sec. 22, T. 2, S. R. 4 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:

George A. Rimington,
Carl J. Elder,
James Donaldson,
James Murrey, all of Tooele City, U. T.

D. WEBB, Register.
Stayner & Simmons, Atty's. def6w

MARSHAL'S SALE.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF SALE to me directed by the Third Judicial District Court of the Territory of Utah, I shall expose at public sale, at the front door of the County Court House, in the City of Salt Lake, County of Salt Lake and Territory of Utah, on the 26th day of May, 1886, between the hours of 12 o'clock m. and 1 o'clock p. m., the following described property, situate in Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, to wit:

Beginning at a point (17 15/100) Seventeen and fifteen one hundredths feet South from the Northwest corner of Block (80) Eighty-nine of Plat "A" Salt Lake City Survey, running thence West Two (2) rods, thence North Three (3) rods, thence East Eight (8) rods, thence South three (3) rods, thence West Six (6) rods to the place of beginning, containing Twenty-four (24) square rods of ground.

Together with all and singular the tenements hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining. To be sold as the property of Sarah Georgiana Paul and William Paul, jun., at the suit of W. F. Anderson.

Terms of Sale, Cash.

E. A. IRELAND,
U. S. Marshal.
Dated May 4th, 1886. doaw 3w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Theophilus Williams, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, John P. Isaac, administrator of the Estate of Theophilus Williams, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator at First South and Seventh West Street, Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake.

JOHN P. ISAAC,
Administrator of the Estate of Theophilus Williams, Deceased.
Dated at Salt Lake City, May 5, 1886. doaw 4w

THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

THE BEST ROUTE AND SHORT LINE BETWEEN

Omaha, Council Bluffs AND Chicago.

The only line to take for Des Moines, Marshalltown, Cedar Rapids, Clinton, Dixon, Chicago, Milwaukee, and all points East. To the people of Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington and California it offers superior advantages not possible by any other line.

Among a few of the numerous points of superiority enjoyed by the patrons of the road between Omaha and Chicago, are its two trains a day of DAY COACHES which are the finest that human art and ingenuity can create; its PALACE SLEEPING CARS, which are models of comfort and elegance; its PARLOR DRAWING ROOM CARS, unsurpassed by any; and its widely celebrated PALATIAL DINING CARS, the equal of which can not be found elsewhere.

At Council Bluffs the trains of the Union Pacific Ry. connect in Union Depot with those of the Chicago & Northwestern Ry. In Chicago the trains of this line make close connection with those of all Eastern lines.

For Detroit, Columbus, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Pittsburg, Toronto, Montreal, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all points in the East, ask the ticket agent for tickets via the

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W. N. BABCOCK
General Western Agent, Omaha, Neb.

JAMES THOMPSON. HENRY MOORE.

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REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

Office: No. 28, Main St., Opposite Co-op.

NOTARY IN OFFICE. DEEDS, MORTGAGES, LEASES, AGREEMENTS AND LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN.

HOUSES AND LOTS.

$1050 A house of 4 rooms, porch front and back, lot 8x20, a good stable, etc., on Fourth West and Fourth North sts.

$1350 New brick house of 4 rooms, good pantry and closets, good flowing well, stable, etc., lot 22x80 on Third West.

$1600 Adobe house of 5 rooms, well finished, with closets, etc., lot 3x10, Second South, close to D. & R. G. depot.

$600 Frame house of 4 rooms, adobe lined, lot 3x10, South Temple street. $300 down, balance on the instalment plan.

$950 Adobe house of 2 rooms and kitchen, lot 5-90 rods, full of good fruit trees, one-and-half block west of gas works on South Temple street.

$850 A good four roomed adobe and two kitchens, lot 2½ x 20, good orchard, fenced; this is very cheap; in 15th Ward, on First South street.

$500 New brick house of two rooms, kitchen and cellar, lot 2½x10 rods, 21st Ward.

$4000 A 2 story brick house, 7 large rooms, 2 pantries, well finished, 2½ blocks west of Main st.; lot 5x15 rods.

$1100 New adobe house of 6 rooms, good well, pump, etc.; lot 3x10 rods, 16th Ward. A bargain; house cost $1500; call soon—must be sold.

$2000 A No. 1 business corner, near the D. and G. depot, 5x6½ rods. This is very cheap and must be sold.

$2000 House of six rooms and store, lot 5x10, near the depot.

$3500 Brick house, 7 rooms, butiries, cupboards, etc. Two story barn, etc. Second South close to Main Street.

$1400 A new adobe house of 3 rooms and cellar, lot 3x8½ rods, fenced, on First South st., 15th ward.

$700 Adobe house of 4 rooms, lot 4x10 rods, fenced, stable etc., 5th ward.

$850 A new adobe house of 3 rooms and summer kitchen, lot 3x10 rods.

$3600 Corner lot 4½x7 rods, 12 feet front, First South, close by Main Street.

$400 Frame house of two rooms, lot 2½x7 rods, Seventh West Street.

$1200 A new adobe house of 3 rooms lot 3x8, nice orchard, close to Temple Block, 17th Ward.

FARMS.

$1000 A house of 4 rooms patented land, 6 miles from Temple Block; also 160 acres school land adjoining.

$1100 27 acres of good farming land, on 5th South and 11th West Streets. For sale for thirty days.

$850 40 acres of bench land under canal, with or without 13 shares water right, at $10 per share. A good stand of lucern on 10 acres; Hunter Precinct, 10 miles from city.

$600 Forty acres of No. 1 land, in North Point, fenced on two sides. This is a bargain; call early.

$800 Forty acre of good farming land, loamy, sandy soil, on bench at Pleasant Green, 13½ miles southwest from city, all fenced. Also 40 acres adjoining can be purchased for $900, same kind of land.

A No. 1 Farm of 30 acres in Granger, ample water right, 7 acres in lucern, good new brick house, good granary, etc.; raised over 800 bushels of grain this year. Price, $1800; can pay part down and part on time; this is a bargain sure; call soon.

$2700 One hundred and twenty acres of farming and meadow land, 6 miles from Temple Block. Adobe house, two rooms, stable and outhouses, etc. Forty acres under cultivation, all fenced. Fifteen acres in lucern. Water right. A very cheap farm.

$600 Thirteen Acres of Good Lucern Land, half mile west of the city.

Several other farms south of the city and in other places. Call and see us.

FOR RENT.

A business house, suitable for a store or boarding house, in a good location and a splendid building, 6 rooms, up stairs. Call soon.

Farming land to rent.

$15.00, House of 5 rooms on Second West, city water.

$4.00, house of two rooms, South Temple Street.

$5.00, house of four rooms, South Temple Street.

$16.00, house, 7 large rooms, 2½ blocks west of Main, on Sixth South street.

$8.00, house of 2 rooms, First South 2½ west of Main street

$6.00, house of three rooms, 16th Ward.

E. SELLS. J. TUCKER. H. W. SELLS.

SELLS & COMPANY,

Nos. 150 & 152 W. First South St., Opposite 14th Ward Assembly Rooms.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

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