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We Didn't pay that for it but we got it so cheap that we can sell you at prices that will brighten your eyes and gladden your hearts.

Complete Stock. Splendid Assortment. HOUSEKEEPERS, we want to see you. BUILDERS, we want your orders. CARPENTERS, we seek your patronage. FARMERS, we have the goods.

WESTERN HARDWARE CO.,

SUCCESSOR

E. C. Coffin Hardware Co., Progress Bldg.

TEMPLE DEDICATION.

New Appointments for Several of the Stakes.

Times and Appointments of Numbers in Quorum the Advancement of the Saints of the different Stakes of Zion.

Following is a statement of appointments of the times when the Saints of the several Stakes of Zion will be admitted to witness the dedication of the Temple of the Lord in Salt Lake City, also the allotments as to the number of people to be admitted at the different sessions.

This arrangement is based on reports received from the Presidents of Stakes, and has been made with a view to, so far as practicable, suit the convenience of the whole people.

In the case of several Stakes heretofore assigned to Wednesday, the 15th, a change has been made to Tuesday, the 16th. The Stakes thus affected are Bear Lake, Morgan, Cache, Salt Lake, Juab, Box Elder, Tule, Weber and Sevier. The former allotment of Salt Lake City for Tuesday, the 15th, is deferred until the following Sunday, the 22nd. The appointments are based on the capacity of the Temple.

TUESDAY, APRIL 16TH—MORNING.

Salt Lake 1000
Tule 100
Bear Lake 100
Morgan 100
Cache 100
Juab 100
Box Elder 100
Weber 100
Sevier 100
Total 1000

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17TH—AFTERNOON.

Utah 1000
Idaho 100
Wyoming 100
Montana 100
Nebraska 100
Kansas 100
Colorado 100
New Mexico 100
Arizona 100
Total 1000

The West State of the Temple Block has been selected as the place of entrance for the service. Those who apply for admission should present themselves at 8 a. m. for the morning session, and 12:30 p. m. for the afternoon session, on the days designated, so that they may be admitted on other days, or at any other session than herein indicated.

Each Stake President is expected to take the division of the people under his supervision according to the figures and dates given above. This is of great importance. If it is not promptly and

properly attended to, confusion will be the result.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSIAH F. SMITH,
First Presidency.

Rules to be Observed.

Notwithstanding the fact that instructions have been given to the effect that only members of the Church who obtain recommendations will be admitted to the dedication services of the Salt Lake Temple, numerous inquiries are made as to whether small children will be permitted to come in. The regular times do not allow the admission of children who have not been baptized. Parents and guardians should not attempt to break over this rule, as those who will be in charge of the entrance ought not to be compelled to turn a way the little ones as well as those having them in their care.

The times for opening the West Gate for all sessions exclusive of the first (that of the morning of the 15th) are 8 a. m. and 12:30 p. m.

No person will, under any circumstances, be admitted at the gate later than 9:30 a. m. or 2 p. m. respectively. In all probability the gates will be closed before those hours.

The service from the Temple after each session will be by the northwest and northeast doors, respectively, and from the block by the north and east gates.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSIAH F. SMITH,
First Presidency.

STAKE CONFERENCES.

Appointments for Quarterly Conferences until October, 1900.

Utah Stake—Saturday and Sunday, April 14th and 15th.
Idaho Stake—Sunday and Monday, April 15th and 16th.
Wyoming Stake—Sunday and Monday, April 16th and 17th.
Montana Stake—Sunday and Monday, April 17th and 18th.
Nebraska Stake—Sunday and Monday, April 18th and 19th.
Kansas Stake—Sunday and Monday, April 19th and 20th.
Colorado Stake—Sunday and Monday, April 20th and 21st.
New Mexico Stake—Sunday and Monday, April 21st and 22nd.
Arizona Stake—Sunday and Monday, April 22nd and 23rd.

Utah Stake—Saturday and Sunday, April 14th and 15th.
Idaho Stake—Sunday and Monday, April 15th and 16th.
Wyoming Stake—Sunday and Monday, April 16th and 17th.
Montana Stake—Sunday and Monday, April 17th and 18th.
Nebraska Stake—Sunday and Monday, April 18th and 19th.
Kansas Stake—Sunday and Monday, April 19th and 20th.
Colorado Stake—Sunday and Monday, April 20th and 21st.
New Mexico Stake—Sunday and Monday, April 21st and 22nd.
Arizona Stake—Sunday and Monday, April 22nd and 23rd.

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Montana Stake—Sunday and Monday, April 17th and 18th.
Nebraska Stake—Sunday and Monday, April 18th and 19th.
Kansas Stake—Sunday and Monday, April 19th and 20th.
Colorado Stake—Sunday and Monday, April 20th and 21st.
New Mexico Stake—Sunday and Monday, April 21st and 22nd.
Arizona Stake—Sunday and Monday, April 22nd and 23rd.

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Wyoming Stake—Sunday and Monday, April 16th and 17th.
Montana Stake—Sunday and Monday, April 17th and 18th.
Nebraska Stake—Sunday and Monday, April 18th and 19th.
Kansas Stake—Sunday and Monday, April 19th and 20th.
Colorado Stake—Sunday and Monday, April 20th and 21st.
New Mexico Stake—Sunday and Monday, April 21st and 22nd.
Arizona Stake—Sunday and Monday, April 22nd and 23rd.

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Colorado Stake—Sunday and Monday, April 20th and 21st.
New Mexico Stake—Sunday and Monday, April 21st and 22nd.
Arizona Stake—Sunday and Monday, April 22nd and 23rd.

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Montana Stake—Sunday and Monday, April 17th and 18th.
Nebraska Stake—Sunday and Monday, April 18th and 19th.
Kansas Stake—Sunday and Monday, April 19th and 20th.
Colorado Stake—Sunday and Monday, April 20th and 21st.
New Mexico Stake—Sunday and Monday, April 21st and 22nd.
Arizona Stake—Sunday and Monday, April 22nd and 23rd.

1900; and Sunday and Monday, August 27th and 28th.
Idaho Stake—Saturday and Sunday, June 1st and 2nd; and Saturday and Sunday, September 2nd and 3rd.
Kansas Stake—Saturday and Sunday, June 4th and 5th; and Saturday and Sunday, September 5th and 6th.
Colorado Stake—Saturday and Sunday, June 11th and 12th; and Saturday and Sunday, September 12th and 13th.
Utah Stake—Saturday and Sunday, June 18th and 19th; and Saturday and Sunday, September 19th and 20th.
Wyoming Stake—Saturday and Sunday, June 25th and 26th; and Saturday and Sunday, September 26th and 27th.
Montana Stake—Saturday and Sunday, July 2nd and 3rd; and Saturday and Sunday, October 3rd and 4th.
Nebraska Stake—Saturday and Sunday, July 9th and 10th; and Saturday and Sunday, October 10th and 11th.
Arizona Stake—Saturday and Sunday, July 16th and 17th; and Saturday and Sunday, October 17th and 18th.
California Stake—Saturday and Sunday, July 23rd and 24th; and Saturday and Sunday, October 24th and 25th.
Oregon Stake—Saturday and Sunday, July 30th and 31st; and Saturday and Sunday, October 31st and 1st.
Nevada Stake—Saturday and Sunday, August 6th and 7th; and Saturday and Sunday, November 7th and 8th.
Texas Stake—Saturday and Sunday, August 13th and 14th; and Saturday and Sunday, November 14th and 15th.
Florida Stake—Saturday and Sunday, August 20th and 21st; and Saturday and Sunday, November 21st and 22nd.
Georgia Stake—Saturday and Sunday, August 27th and 28th; and Saturday and Sunday, November 28th and 29th.
Alabama Stake—Saturday and Sunday, September 3rd and 4th; and Saturday and Sunday, December 4th and 5th.
Mississippi Stake—Saturday and Sunday, September 10th and 11th; and Saturday and Sunday, December 11th and 12th.
Louisiana Stake—Saturday and Sunday, September 17th and 18th; and Saturday and Sunday, December 18th and 19th.
Arkansas Stake—Saturday and Sunday, September 24th and 25th; and Saturday and Sunday, December 25th and 26th.
Illinois Stake—Saturday and Sunday, October 1st and 2nd; and Saturday and Sunday, January 2nd and 3rd.
Indiana Stake—Saturday and Sunday, October 8th and 9th; and Saturday and Sunday, January 9th and 10th.
Ohio Stake—Saturday and Sunday, October 15th and 16th; and Saturday and Sunday, January 16th and 17th.
Michigan Stake—Saturday and Sunday, October 22nd and 23rd; and Saturday and Sunday, January 23rd and 24th.
Wisconsin Stake—Saturday and Sunday, October 29th and 30th; and Saturday and Sunday, January 30th and 31st.
Minnesota Stake—Saturday and Sunday, November 5th and 6th; and Saturday and Sunday, February 6th and 7th.
Iowa Stake—Saturday and Sunday, November 12th and 13th; and Saturday and Sunday, February 13th and 14th.
Maryland Stake—Saturday and Sunday, November 19th and 20th; and Saturday and Sunday, February 20th and 21st.
Delaware Stake—Saturday and Sunday, November 26th and 27th; and Saturday and Sunday, February 27th and 28th.
Pennsylvania Stake—Saturday and Sunday, December 3rd and 4th; and Saturday and Sunday, March 4th and 5th.
New Jersey Stake—Saturday and Sunday, December 10th and 11th; and Saturday and Sunday, March 11th and 12th.
New York Stake—Saturday and Sunday, December 17th and 18th; and Saturday and Sunday, March 18th and 19th.
Connecticut Stake—Saturday and Sunday, December 24th and 25th; and Saturday and Sunday, March 25th and 26th.
Rhode Island Stake—Saturday and Sunday, December 31st and 1st; and Saturday and Sunday, April 1st and 2nd.
Massachusetts Stake—Saturday and Sunday, January 7th and 8th; and Saturday and Sunday, April 8th and 9th.
Vermont Stake—Saturday and Sunday, January 14th and 15th; and Saturday and Sunday, April 15th and 16th.
New Hampshire Stake—Saturday and Sunday, January 21st and 22nd; and Saturday and Sunday, April 22nd and 23rd.
Maine Stake—Saturday and Sunday, January 28th and 29th; and Saturday and Sunday, April 29th and 30th.
Hawaii Stake—Saturday and Sunday, February 4th and 5th; and Saturday and Sunday, May 5th and 6th.

St. George Temple.
The re-opening of the Temple at St. George is postponed till 10 a. m. of Tuesday, the 2nd of May, 1900.
JOHN D. T. McALLISTER,
SALT LAKE CITY, April 10th, 1900.

NOTICE.

To Stake Superintendents of Sunday Schools.

The lectures of Dr. Karl G. Maeser on Sunday school work have been published in pamphlet form and are now ready for distribution. If the Stake Superintendents of some representative from each Stake will call upon Brother Joseph H. Perry, 27 and 28 West South Temple street (opposite to south gate of Temple block) they can obtain the number allotted to them. They will in turn immediately deliver them to each school in their respective Stakes, so that the valuable information contained therein may be put to use.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH H. PERRY,
General Superintendence of Sunday Schools.

POULTRY CONVENIENCES.
A Warm, Comfortable House—Crops and Other Chicken Fittings.

The house shown in this accompanying cut combines a double utility with cheapness and warmth. It is ten feet wide and twenty feet long, giving room for twenty fowls. The first floor is three feet from the ground, and the second is left open to the south and to the west as a shed for the fowls to walk in and dust themselves under. It is especially adapted for the purpose of raising poultry.

ONE FOOT COVER ALL.
The food and drink are suitably placed here. The building is set in a bank so that the first four feet of space, including this shed, is protected by a concrete wall. This also protects from drafts the floor of the laying and brooding apartments.

Small doors lead from this floor into the fowls, so the fowls can go in and out.

The weathering from the first floor do not go through it in the second story. Here the space is occupied by hay, corn fodder or agricultural implements. The building is commonly connected to a barn, so that the escape is convenient. The second floor is only reached at the north side, as the ground is but four feet from it. It is probable that the same amount of lumber and roofing cannot be made to furnish larger and more convenient accommodations when built in any other form. Such apartments will be simple for 15 to 100 fowls.

Another poultry grower tells in the same journal that he believes egg and feather raising to be the best way of raising fowls in summer and winter, and for lack of animal food and clean earth. He has also observed that a hen in the act of dropping her egg stands nearly upright, and if crumpled in a low nest she would be justifiable in never laying another egg. He says:

As I have no room around to help me, I make my own coops and fowls. Here is a chicken made into a feed hopper by valuable for securing an immediate supply. Of course it will not do on wet lands. It holds much better when pastured by stock than does red clover, the plants even lasting several years in pasture. The roots of the clover are better and better relished by stock, especially sheep, than are the coarser stems of the red clover. Alfalfa seed brings a very good price. We have tried a number of other clovers, but none that will compare with alfalfa and the medium red.

Among the grasses the Kentucky blue grass holds supreme sway with its fine pasture. It is commonly known as "June grass" in this state. This grass starts very early in the spring and furnishes abundance of food until about the 1st of July, when it enters a period of rest and is of little worth until about the 1st of September, when, if favorable conditions prevail as to rainfall and heat, it starts up again, furnishing fine pasture all the fall. Bluegrass holds fairly well and is especially valuable for hinds somewhat dry. Fowl meadow grass may also be tried in a limited way where conditions are favorable.

Orchard grass should be sown in the pasture for the purpose of furnishing a variety, but should never be sown alone. For meadows the standard mixture is timothy and clover. Orchard grass can be sown along with clover, with or without timothy. It can be cut earlier than the timothy and fully as early as clover. Meadows produced from the mixture of this clover can be cut earlier than when timothy is sown. Calves cut very early orchard grass makes a woolly, unsatisfactory hay.

Of the newer candidates for favor in the meadow the only one we have had any success with is the tall meadow cut grass, which we find holds pretty well. The cut grass hay is somewhat better in the stalk, but is fairly well liked by cattle. It ripens earlier than orchard grass. From the still nature of the straw it prevents clover from falling over, enabling it to dry out quicker after being cut with the mower. For those who wish to experiment with grasses for meadows I would recommend the use of some alfalfa, orchard grass and tall cut grass, along with common red clover and timothy.

Many of our farmers seem yet not to properly understand the vegetation of the clover plant, suffering under the impression that it is necessary to keep the grain crop with the clover to protect it. The truth is there is no test when sown by itself or with other grasses and without any nurse crop of any kind. Where it is important to get a good stand of clover sown by itself, in that case a good crop of hay can be cut from the seedling the first year if the season is favorable; at least heavy pasturage will be afforded in the fall.

GRASSES FOR PASTURE AND MEADOW.
Continuous Harvest From Many Years' Experience. It is the theory and common sense of 1800 much time, labor and money have been expended in the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station to ascertain what grasses are best for Wisconsin. The result is a list of the things that Professor Henry in a report made for Harvard's Duffman and of general interest. He says:

Of the clovers the mammoth furnishes seed which brings a good price and is probably valuable for breeding under. Generally, however, medium red clover should be sown, since it gives better satisfaction for haymaking. The alfalfa clover does more work in Wisconsin than any of the clovers. It is a very hardy and early ripening clover. As a rule it is sufficient for the purpose of furnishing a variety, but should never be sown alone. For meadows the standard mixture is timothy and clover. Orchard grass can be sown along with clover, with or without timothy. It can be cut earlier than the timothy and fully as early as clover. Meadows produced from the mixture of this clover can be cut earlier than when timothy is sown. Calves cut very early orchard grass makes a woolly, unsatisfactory hay.

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many poultry keepers immediately kill the affected fowl and take extra precautions with the others. Those who do not proceed in this manner agree that the first thing to do is to put the sick fowls by themselves into warm quarters. There is a remedy given in Farm, Stock and Home.

Wash the inside of the mouth with warm water, allowing them to swallow a few drops. Then repeat with warm water in which a few drops of carbolic acid have been placed. Put them in a warm, dry place and give cooked food seasoned with red pepper, also add a little flaxseed oil to keep the bowels open. Do not exclude acid in the pastures of 1 part acid and 20 parts water, and let the fowls eat a small amount with moderate frequency until the bowels are cleared daily for a few days. When the fowls have a severe cold that has not developed into a regular case of croup, the same authority advises burning a little red hot bar, or iron if the former is not handy, in the coop. Burn enough to set the fowls shivering. Then follow directions given above for croup, treating the head with salt water and variable heat and giving the dilution internally only. It is stated in The Farmers Journal that nearly every case of cold or croup in chickens, if taken at the beginning, can be cured in a few days by the use of a weak solution of carbolic acid in water. A weak solution of carbolic acid in water is a good remedy for croup in chickens. It is stated in The Farmers Journal that nearly every case of cold or croup in chickens, if taken at the beginning, can be cured in a few days by the use of a weak solution of carbolic acid in water. A weak solution of carbolic acid in water is a good remedy for croup in chickens. It is stated in The Farmers Journal that nearly every case of cold or croup in chickens, if taken at the beginning, can be cured in a few days by the use of a weak solution of carbolic acid in water. A weak solution of carbolic acid in water is a good remedy for croup in chickens. 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