Jenson's Travels.

LETTER NO. XXI.

Friday, July 26. At 8 o'clock in the morning one of our members, a Chinese brother, called at the mission house at Honolulu and announced the arrival of the Miowera, but we soon learned that Brother Noall's successor was not along. There were, however, four other Elders on board bound for the Australasian mission, namely, James Clayson of Payson, Utah, David Lindsay of Bennington, Bear Lake county, Idaho, and Wallace C. Castleton and Horace W. Barton of the Twenty-first ward, Salt Lake City. These brethren visited the mission house at Honolulu early in the day, after Elder Dibble and myself had paid them a visit on board. Early in the afternoon the native Saints began to call to say good-bye, and at 12:30 p. m. I left the mission house in Sister Makanoe's carriage and went on board an hour later. Quite a number of the Saints came down to see me off, among whom Sister Makanoe who decorated me with a very large and supply of flowers, lace and greens—a token of esteem and love with the Hawaiian people. After taking a most affectionate leave of Brother and Sister Noall, Brothers Edwin C. Dibble and George H. Bodino (the latter having come with a team from Laie), and the native Saints, I bid farewell to the shores of Hawaii and steamed out of Honolulu harbor at 2:30 p. m., bound for Fiji. Some of the Saints remained on the wharf waving their handkerchiefs as long as we could see each other. I shall never forget the native Saints of Hawaii. God grant that the promises made to their forefathers long ago may speedily be fulfilled. I watched the scenes of Oahu vanish out of sight with a somewhat heavy heart; then conversed with my missionary companions till a late hour and retired to my state room, enjoying a good night's rest.

Saturday, July 27. Though the weather was fine and the Miowera glided smoothly over the waters of the great Pacific, I am not well all day, the motion of the vessel causing a feeling which had I yielded to it would have meant seasickness. At noon when the observations were taken, we found ourselves in latitude 17° 8' 30" north, longitude 160° 33' 30" west. Distance from Honolulu 292.5, and to Suva 2,309.5 knots or nautical miles.

Sunday, July 28. All the missionaries attended Church of England services, conducted by the captain, in the forenoon; and in the evening commencing at 8 o'clock, we held meeting in the Social hall; nearly all the passengers were in attendance and paid good attention throughout. I spoke nearly one and a half hours on the history of the Mormon people and the principles of the Gospel. Brother Castleton led the singing and presided at the piano. We conducted our meeting in the usual way. At noon the ship's log read: Latitude 11° 43' 00" north, longitude 165° 12' 00" west; distance made (since yesterday) 307 knots; distance from Honolulu 599.5; to Suva 2,003.5 knots.

Monday, July 29. I spent the day writing and conversing with the passengers about religion and the Bible; a Dr. Collingwood, of Sydney, Australia, taking issue against me in most every point. The day was very warm. At noon the log extract read: latitude 8° 23' 45" north, longitude 165° 40' 15" west. Distance sailed during the last twenty-four hours, 295.4 knots. Distance to Suva 1,907.1; from Honolulu 895.9 knots.

Tuesday, July 30. A sea bird called by the sailors a motley hawk flew about the forecastle of the vessel for a long time and occasionally came so near that we could have perhaps grabbed it with our hands, while a number of us stood watching it with considerable interest. Anything to kill the monotony of a sea voyage! A flying fish also jumped on board and was caught by Elder Clayson. At noon we were in latitude 3° 43' 10" north, longitude 167° 53' 45" west. Distance sailed since yesterday at noon 301 knots; distance from Honolulu 1,209; to Suva 1,598 knots. Tonight I witnessed one of the most beautiful sunsets I have ever seen. All the various colors known to humanity were exhibited in their supreme grandeur and beauty upon the overhanging clouds and upon the bosom of the ocean. A cool soothing breeze made the evening very pleasant, and I enjoyed it immensely while I spent the time in conversing with my fellow missionaries and the passengers. Though we are so near the equator it is not very hot.

Wednesday, July 31. About 8 o'clock in the morning we crossed the imaginary line known in our geographies as the equator, though the sun had appeared to us north of the zenith at noon for several days this being northern summer and southern winter. Thus, for the first time in their lives, five Elders from the headquarters of the Church passed from the northern to the southern half of the world. At noon the log read: latitude 0° 30' 00" south, longitude 170° 37' 45" west. Distance during the past twenty-four hours 319.2 knots; distance from Honolulu 1,543.7, and to Suva 1,279.3 knots. At about 11 o'clock we passed within a short distance of the little coral island known upon the maps as Mary's island—one of the Phoenix group. It is not inhabited.

Thursday, August 1. About 7 o'clock this morning we passed Hudson, another coral island belonging to the Phoenix group; it is at present inhabited by a number of guano gatherers, and like Mary's island, it belongs to the Phoenix Guano company. This island, which is about four or five miles in size, is 112 miles from Mary's island and 1,767 from Honolulu. We passed a not far southward side, distance about two miles. At noon when the observations were taken, we were in latitude 5° 30' 30" south, longitude 173° 41' 45" west. Distance sailed since yesterday at noon 313.4. Distance to Suva 913 and from Honolulu 1,857.1 knots.

Friday, August 2. I spent most of the day writing letters, reading and conversing with the passengers. At noon the ship's log showed: latitude 10° 2' 15"; longitude 175° 26' 30" west. Distance sailed since yesterday 301.2. Distance to Suva 618.4, and from Honolulu 2,158.8 knots.

Saturday, August 3. Early in the morning the outlines of two mountainous islands, Alofa and Futuna, which are known upon the charts as Horne Islands, could be seen very plainly on our starboard side, and about 11 a. m. we were sailing opposite Alofa, though at a distance of fifteen miles. Alofa is about six miles long by about three wide, and its highest point is 2,200 feet. Futuna is eight miles long by five in breadth and its highest mountain peak has an elevation of about 2,500 feet above sea level. Both islands are inhabited. At noon we were in latitude 14° 11' 13" south, longitude 177° 47' 00" west. We had sailed 305 knots since yesterday at noon, and we were now only 313 nautical miles or knots from Suva but 2,465 from Honolulu. At 11 p. m. we passed the Wailagilala light house on our left, which is the first point of the Fiji group, it is 174 nautical miles from Suva. During the night we passed through the Nanuku passage with islands of the eastern group of the Fiji Islands on both our right and left. On arising the next morning we were informed that there would be no Sunday on board the Miowera this week, as we had crossed the 180th meridian of western and eastern longitude during the night. This always makes the losing of a day in sailing west and the gaining of one going east. Thus, instead of Sunday we were told that this was

Monday, August 5. Very well. At 8 o'clock a. m. we were sailing close to the shores of the island of Batiki, on our starboard side, while on the opposite side the heights of the islands of Gau and Nairai, some distance away, added their beauty to the scenery. Other islands were in sight, among which Viti Levu, the largest island of the group, the outlines of a portion of which appear directly ahead. Batiki is 50 miles from Suva. At 12:45 p. m. the Miowera cast anchor off Suva wharf, and at 1:30 p. m. I landed with Mr. Jamie, agent for the Canadian-Australian steamship company at Suva. He introduced me at once to Mr. A. M. T. Duncan, the Union Steamship company's agent, who offered me a free passage to New Zealand, via Samoa and Tonga, if I stopped over to go with their boats. The first steamer would leave for Tonga about the 13th and another for Samoa about the 28th of the present month. Though this deviation from my original traveling program, I decided to stop and endeavor to spend a short time at Fiji to the best possible advantage. Most of the passengers of the Miowera landed for a few hours at Suva, among whom were Elders Clayson, Lindsay, Castleton and Barton. About 4:25 p. m. I bid these brethren goodbye, as they returned to the ship to continue their voyage; and I was thus left alone among the strange and mixed population of Fiji. After watching the Miowera pass out of the harbor and disappear beyond the outer reef, I began to make inquiries about lodgings. I rented a room at the rate of seven shillings per week from a Mrs. Johnson, on Gordon street, near the centre of the town, and moved my effects there at once. After taking an evening ramble and conversing with a number of the white inhabitants I retired to my room and spent my first night in Fiji in comfortable sleep.

Tuesday, August 6. I spent most of the day making acquaintances in the town of Suva. Thus I introduced myself to the proprietor and editor of the Suva Times, Mr. G. L. Griffiths, who subsequently showed me several small favors. James Stewart, colonial secretary, who sent me a package of governmental literature to my room; Mr. G. Gardner, who gave me access to the only library in the town, and a number of others. I also spent some time reading and copying in the library, and in the evening attended a debate in the library on the question, "Is war ever justifiable?" on which all concerned took the affirmative.

The town of Suva, the capital of Fiji, is pleasantly situated on the Suva bay, on the south coast of Viti Levu. The principal street called Victoria Parade faces the harbor and contains nearly all the business houses, while the residence part of the city occupies the rolling hillside which slopes westward to the bay.

The inhabitants consist of government officials, merchants and other business men but the majority are Fijians, and there are also some Indians or coolies, imported as contract laborers, and some natives of the Solomon Islands, the Caroline and other groups; there is also a sprinkling of Samoans and Tongans. Nobody could tell me the exact number of inhabitants in Suva, but it appears not to exceed 1,500, of which about 800 are whites. Suva is distant from Sydney, Australia, about 1,700 miles, from Auckland, New Zealand, 1,200 miles; from Honolulu, Hawaii, 2,780, and from New Caledonia about 670.

The Fiji group consists of two large islands, Viti Levu (Large Viti) and Vanua Levu (Large Land) and upwards of 250 smaller ones, ranging in size from over 200 square miles (Taveuni) down to islets consisting of an acre or less of barren rock. All the islands make up an area of 7,451 miles, of which 4,112 miles belong to the Viti Levu, the largest island of all. This island is about 97 miles long from east to west, and 67 miles across from north to south at its broadest part, and is oval in shape. Its climate varies very considerably in different parts; generally speaking, the southern and eastern districts and greater part of the interior receive plenty of rain, while the northern and western parts, especially the coast lands are considerably drier. The mountain ranges are highest in the interior, where they attain a mean height of about 3,000 feet. The southeast trade wind prevails for about two-thirds of the year; it comes from the ocean laden with moisture. The average yearly rainfall at Suva is about 105 inches, further inland and closer to the mountains it is 145 inches. The Sigatoka is the most important river in the middle and southern parts, and Rewa in the eastern half of the island. There are other rivers of less importance. The Rewa is by far the largest of all the rivers in the group. In the northeastern part of the mountain range, on Viti Levu, are the sources of numerous water courses, most of which make direct for the north coast and form either the Wainimala or the Wainibuka rivers. These after very tortuous courses of some thirty miles meet to form the Rewa. The length of this river is about fifty miles, and its general direction is toward the southeast; it drains about one-fourth of the entire island of Viti Levu. Vanua Levu, the second largest island in the Fijian group, contains an area of 2,432 square miles; the third in size is Taveuni, with an area of 217 square miles. Both Viti Levu and Vanua Levu are very mountainous, the latter having peaks about 3,000 feet above sea level. They are, like the Hawaiian Islands, of volcanic origin, and wooded and extremely fertile. The land or weather side is the most luxuriant and seems with a dense mass of vegetation, huge trees, innumerable creepers and epiphytal plants. No break occurs in the green mantle spread over hill and dale except where such is effected by man. On the lea side the aspect is very different. Here one meets with a fine grassy country which here and there is dotted with screw pines. The dense vegetation is thoroughly tropical in aspect. On the mountains at an elevation of about two thousand feet are found bushes and many other kinds of trees, with bright colored orchids and delicate ferns and mosses. There are many perfumed barks and woods, but sandal-wood is confined to the southwestern parts of Vanua Levu, where it has been scarce for many years. Rats are plentiful in Fiji and were probably introduced by Europeans, and the dog, pig and fowl were domesticated when the islands were first visited by the whites. Birds are tolerably numerous, and resemble those of the Tonga and Samoa group. Lizards are comparatively abundant and varied, but there are only two kinds of snakes, where there are several kinds of tree frogs.

The Fiji Archipelago lies east of the New Hebrides, between 15° and 22° south latitude and 177° longitude east and 178° west of Greenwich. The 180th meridian passes through the group, and nearly through the centre of the island of Taveuni; but all the inhabitants keep the same time for convenience sake, the eastern group conforming to that which obtains on the main islands which are west of the meridian named. Fiji has many good natural harbors. Each one is surrounded with a barrier reef, through which numerous openings lead to safe anchorage, protected by a natural breakwater.

Fiji is one of Great Britain's crown colonies, the affairs of which are administered by a governor, appointed by the Crown and Executive council. There is also a legislative council under the presidency of the governor, composed of the chief justice and other heads of departments as official members and an equal number of unofficial members. The present governor, Sir John B. Thurston, is an old resident of Fiji, but new as to title. He is well liked by some and hated by others; but as "His Excellency" is absent from the islands at present, I have been unable to see him and thus form an opinion from his personal acquaintance.

The population of the colony, according to the official census taken April 5, 1891, was 121,180. Of these 336 were Europeans, 1,076 half-castes, 6,468 Indians, 2,267 Polynesians (mostly from the Solomon Islands and Caroline group); 105,800 Fijians, 2,219 Rotumans, and 314 others. According to a census taken in 1881, the native population then numbered 114,748. This shows a decrease in ten years of 8,948; but it is claimed that the census of 1891 is not correct, that there are more natives than the returns showed. "The decrease," according to a statement made in a hand book to Fiji published by the government in 1892, "is due almost entirely to the high mortality among the infants, the primary causes of which it is difficult to specify. Among other reasons advanced are the comparatively weak maternal feeling of Fijian women, the introduction of new diseases, such as measles, whooping cough, influenza, etc., with which the natives cannot cope, and the disappearance of many of their old necessities and social customs which tended to ensure the close care of infant children.

"The Fijians are a well made, stalwart race, differing in color according to the locations in which they live. Ethnologists show the crisp hair and dark color of the Melanesian, while their neighbors on the east display a strong mixture of Malayo-Polynesian blood.

"In character they have been described as full of contradictions, but perhaps the unfavorable opinion of them is due to the fact that they are incapable of feeling any enduring gratitude or lasting attachment. On the other hand, they are very tractable, docile, and hospitable; and in war, when following their chiefs or European leaders, they have shown themselves brave and loyal.

"They have now all embraced the outward observances of Christianity. Having few wants, and blessed by nature with the means of supplying them, they are not spurred on to exertion by the want of money, and they dislike prolonged and sustained work; but in their own fashion they are industrious.

"They are by nature intensely conservative, and slow to discard their own customs in favor of those of civilized peoples; but the gradual use of European articles for which money must be procured has of late years led many of them to seek work on the plantations, and the supply of native labor is at all times equal to the demand. For clearing new ground or shipping cargo, they are by some settlers preferred to coolies (Indian) or Polynesian laborers.

"The government has aimed at disturbing the social and political organization as little as possible, and has in the main most successfully controlled the people through their chiefs. The native laws are administered by native agents under supervision of European officers, and, although native officials make mistakes, the people on the whole have shown themselves worthy of being allowed a share in their own government. It would be impossible, without incurring enormous expense, to replace the chiefs by white officials, and the experiment would be unsuccessful. The non-recognition by the government of the leading chiefs would not abate their influence in the least, and, in place of the loyal assistance they now render to the government, they might become the focus of discontent and opposition.

"At the present time there is not a more law-abiding community in the world than these former savages; and, with greater attention to sanitary matters and the attainment of a higher moral standard, it is hoped and believed that the Fijians will be an exception to the alleged rule—that before the white race the dark must decay and disappear.

"Certain changes in the habits and in the food of the people must however be effected, and every attention is given by the government to this end."

Another authority speaks of the Fijians as follows:

"The Fijians are a dark-colored, frizzy-haired, bearded race with full and muscular bodies, much superior to the Fijian race inhabiting the islands westward, both in regularity of feature and in degree of civilization. They exhibit, however, a considerable amount of intermixture with the Crown Polynesians of Tonga and Samoa, who have long ago established colonies in the Fiji Islands, and have to some extent modified both the customs and the language of the Fijians. Yet they are generally believed to belong to the Melanesian race, and differ from their Polynesian neighbors not only in their scanty dress, but in using the bow and arrow, and in making pottery, both arts being foreign to the true Polynesians."

My first impression on meeting the Fijians when the Miowera arrived in the Suva harbor, was rather an unfavorable one. Their appearance seemed to indicate partly African origin very plainly, and this idea still obtains with me; though their intermarriage with their Polynesian neighbors on the east entitles them to some of the blessings vouchsafed unto the promised seed—the house of Israel. I should be very pleased to see a mission established here by the Latter-day Saint Elders, though I have reason to believe it would require an extraordinary effort to make it a success. The Fijian language is not hard to learn, a young intelligent Elder, assisted by the Spirit of God, would be able to acquire it in a few months; and this would certainly be the first step to be taken for reaching the natives successfully.

The Wesleyan Methodists were the first to introduce their form of Christianity in Fiji. This was done in 1835 by the Rev. D. Cargill and the Rev. W. Cross. They now have churches or meeting houses in nearly every village in the group. According to the official report of the "Australian Wesleyan Methodist Missionary society for the year ending March, 1894, they had in Fiji at that time 846 churches, 473 other preaching places, 11 missionaries, 69 native ministers, 51 Catechists, 1,117 teachers, 2,525 school teachers, 2,064 local preachers, 3,680 class leaders, 27 English members, 30,553 native members, 5,799 native members on trial, 1,671 sabbath schools, 2,177 sabbath school teachers, 35,675 sabbath scholars, 1,871 day schools, 36,907 day scholars, altogether 99,031 adherents or attendants on public worship. Besides the Bible and a grammar and dictionary the missionary society has published seven or eight books in Fijian, and they are now (1895) also publishing a small periodical as superintended by the Rev. A. J. Small.

The Roman Catholics founded a mission in Fiji in 1844, and they have now about 9,000 adherents. The missionaries—14 in number in 1893—are of French nationality. The mission supports an orphanage for the children of Roman Catholic parents, and has established schools for European children both at Suva and Levuka.

The Church of England commenced operations in Fiji in 1870, and has now churches in both Suva and Levuka. There is also a Presbyterian church at Suva; and there is plenty of element out of which to make converts to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

ANDREW JENSON.

Suva, Viti Levu, Fiji Islands, August 6, 1895.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had Consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St., San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without result everything else, then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottles at Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whisky nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old people find it just exactly what they need. Price 50 cents per bottle at Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

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THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. C. M. I. drug department.

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John Peterson, of Pacoutville, La., suffered with dysentery for eighteen years and tried three of the best doctors in New Orleans; also half a dozen or more patent medicines. Very little relief followed, until he began using Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy; three doses of which effected a permanent cure.

Jos. Lutto, of Le Roy, N. Y., says "I have been troubled with indigestion and dizziness for years. Parks' Tea has cured me." For sale by F. J. Hill & Co., and Nelden Judson Drug Co.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR COAL HAULERS.

"The Old Church Mine," in Grass Creek furnishes the best Weber coal known.

The mine is now in shape to supply all teams from a distance cheap.

Lump $1.75. Stove 75 cents per ton.

The Cullen Mine, being nearer this city, the prices will be as follows:

Lump $2.00. Stove (large and clean) $1.00 per ton. Nut (riddled) 25 cents per ton.

Slack, containing Nut and Pea, 10 cents per wagon load.

The Grass Creek Coal is worth twenty-five per cent more than any other Weber Coal.

To those who come a long distance, stabling is provided at the Cullen mine free.

W. W. CLUFF, Agent.

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When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became a Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Make Yourself Strong

If you would resist pneumonia, bronchitis, typhoid fever, and persistent coughs and colds. These ills attack the weak and run down system. They can find no foothold where the blood is kept pure, rich and full of vitality, the appetite good and digestion vigorous, with Hood's Sarsaparilla, the one true blood purifier.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache.

Parks' Sure Cure for the liver and kidneys cures rheumatism. For sale by F. J. Hill & Co., and Nelden Judson Drug Co.

FALL GOODS COMING NOW.

Woolen Goods a Trifle Higher Than Last Fall. Cotton Fabrics and Sewing Silks have Also Advanced in Price.

We have selected cloth this fall with the idea that we are to have an improvement in trade. And that our customers will want better suits than they have been buying for the past three years. Therefore we purchase from the most reliable manufacturers, and have selected the very latest patterns, without regard to the high extra cost over goods of last year's designs. We have also made some notable changes in our manufacturing department. Notable among these is engaging the services of one of the most reliable and best known cutters in the city, so our customers are trying an experiment by placing orders with us.

With regard to prices we still adhere to our motto of giving our customers the greatest value possible for their money, being satisfied with very small profits.

We have also looked after the interests of our less fortunate customers, who do not feel that they can afford to invest $25.00 or more in a suit, but still like to dress in well fitting, well made, tasteful appearing clothes, and for this trade have purchased a very carefully selected line of American made goods. These goods are equal in neatness of pattern and general appearance to those of foreign manufacture, and are of excellent wearing qualities and are represented by many unscrupulous dealers as imported, and offered for sale by them at such prices much lower than the imported goods can be sold for, but a much higher price than we are offering the same goods for. From these goods we are ready to fill orders at from $12.50 to $22.50 and give the customers the benefit of having them cut and made by the best skilled workmen in the city, a privilege we trust will be appreciated.

D. L. ROSS,

Merchant Tailor.

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SIX-CORD
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ZINFANDEL, 25 cents.
BURGUNDY, $1.25.
HOCH, very fine vintage, 75 cents.
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JACOB MORITZ,
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BREWERY AND PARK, AT EMIGRATION or PIONEER CANYON

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Telephone and telegraph orders promptly filled.

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To Our Country Visitors.

On your visit to the city to attend conference, we extend an invitation to everyone to make their headquarters with us, in the Wasatch Block, and if in need of anything in the line of wearing apparel, such as

MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS' OR CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, ETC.

Don't forget that we are Headquarters, simply because we carry the largest and best line of goods in the city for the least money.

Whether you want to buy or not, come in anyway. Will try and make you feel at home.

Our premises have been considerably enlarged and remodeled, therefore will have ample room to accommodate a vast crowd of bargain-seekers.

We have made great reductions in all departments, and our Fall and Winter Stock is Now Complete.

Bear in mind the place and number.

CONHAIM'S CLOTHING PARLORS,

205-207 South Main, and
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WE WANT YOUR KITCHEN

Utensil trade. Fine assortment of Enameled, Graniteware and Nickelplated ware just arrived. Prices greatly reduced. And how about that heating stove. The cold wave is on the road.

Utah Stove & Hardware Co.,

CORNER COMMERCIAL and FIRST SOUTH STREETS,
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FOR YOUR SHOES GO TO

SOLOMON BROTHERS

Our GOODYEAR WELTS, for Ladies and Gentlemen, are unsurpassed.

SCHOOL SHOES

In Great Variety and of Most Durable Kinds.
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Tender and Juicy Meat,

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