IN THE COURTS.

More Civil Suits Placed.—Said Resolutions in a Divorce Case, Etc.

In the Third District Court yesterday afternoon, the Brunswick, Balke Collender company brought suit against the Walker Bros. & Fyler company. Plaintiff alleges that in September of last year it agreed to fit up the new store of the defendant according to certain specifications for $6200, one-half of the amount payable on delivery of the goods, the balance four months later. Plaintiff alleges that defendant paid $2000 on delivery of the goods, less $1565.62 paid as freight, leaving a balance due on the first payment of $2534.38. Plaintiff also alleges that there is due it from the plaintiff $280 for radiator frames, and it demands judgment for $2814.38.

APPEAL.

In the case of R. C. Reeves vs. A. J. White et al., an appeal has been taken to the Territorial Supreme court. The case of W. and I. Smith vs. Martin Williams has also been appealed.

JUDGMENT FOR PLAINTIFF.

Yesterday afternoon Commissioner Smith rendered judgment in the Sears-Little company against W. H. Cannon et al. in the sum of $116.51 and $1.50 costs. The same firm were also given judgment against Aaron Smith in the sum of $49.35.

The transcript in the case of R. C. Reeves, plaintiff and appellant, vs. A. J. White et al., defendants and appellants, appealed from the Third district court, and also in the case of W. and I. Smith, plaintiffs and appellants, vs. Martin Williams, defendant and respondent, appealed from the First district court, have been filed with Clerk Backus of the Supreme court.

A LENGTHY BILL.

In the case of the Tenth Ward Lumber and Building Association vs. Caldwell, Justice Kingsbury yesterday afternoon gave judgment for the plaintiff for $60.80 and costs.

RIFFERBY & CO'S AFFAIRS.

Frank W. Hoe, the receiver of the firm of Rifferby & Co., defunct, has filed in the Third district court his report of the sale of the merchandise to M. J. Gray. The report shows that Mr. Hoe was appointed receiver January 21, and by instructions of same appointment he has disposed of the stock to Mr. M. J. Gray for $11,000 cash, the purchaser assuming all expenses before Mr. Sawyer in keeping and selling the stock, etc. The sale was affirmed by Judge Anderson yesterday afternoon.

A PITIFUL STORY.

Judge Zane will very shortly be asked to sever the matrimonial bonds which at present hold together Jane Jacobs and Hyram Halverson. The story as related by the wife in her complaint, filed yesterday afternoon, is a distressing one.

The happy, unvarnished tale is soon told. The parties were married on May 9th, 1888, since which time the poor woman's life has been one of continued round of domestic misery. Almost immediately after the marriage the "husband" became addicted to drink and he went from bad to worse. It appears that on January 10th in the present year, their baby daughter died, and Mrs. Halverson gave her husband the money with which to purchase the clothing, etc., necessary for its burial. But, incredible though it may appear, instead of returning in his heart-broken wife, this "husband" and "father" resolved to a saloon where drank until he was intoxicated, and finally landed in jail. Next day he was taken before Justice Cox, who imposed a fine of $5, with the alternative of imprisonment. The prisoner went to his cell, and that same afternoon the judge was called to jail.

In her complaint the petitioner alleges that her husband is a habitual drunkard and, for that reason, and that he has become unmanageable. The defendant has failed to support her, she says, for over one year, and he has treated her with cruelty.

An absolute decree of divorce is asked for. Plaintiff further prays that her maiden name be restored to her, and that a certain sum, at allowed, be also allowed for the support of herself and children.

County Court Appropriations.

The County Court made the following appropriations yesterday evening:

APPROPRIATIONS.

John Wood, paper account	$ 1.75
Mary Jennings, same account	1.50
G. S. Jones & Son, paper account	1.50
Z. C. M. I., same account	18.40
D. Mark's hospital	16.00
L. J. Jones, same account	1.50
Wilson & Cook, company	8.00
Tribune publishing company	1.50
Deseret hospital	15.00
J. H. Hansen	2.00
J. C. Sears	20.00
Deseret News	4.00
Tribune publishing company	1.50
Z. C. M. I.	2.00
Utah Undertaking company	7.00
J. E. Allen	2.00
Deseret Hospital	20.00
John Dooley	40.00
Z. C. M. I.	20.00
Andrew J. Hall	15.00
Wilson Storage	2.00
L. S. Hanson, court house and jail	2.00
J. Sharp	2.00
J. Boreham	2.00
L. S. Hanson, supplies	2.00
J. G. Cardwell, supplies	2.00
A. Shearer	2.00
Geo. R. Scott & Co.	25.00
Salt Lake Gas Co.	25.00
Tribune & Ed.	2.00
John G. Jones	2.00
Walker Bros.	2.00
Joseph Bros.	2.00
Parks & Sons, "	2.00
John Lynch, "	2.00
Geo. A. Lowe, "	2.00
J. T. Powers, "	162.50
Geo. Q. Cannon, "	2.00
Daily N. Earth, "	40.00
Joseph F. Smith, "	40.00
Geo. Q. Cannon & Sons, "	2.00
Frank Y. Taylor, "	40.00
Geo. W. Barth, "	20.00

Gladstone's missing finger promises to be as famous in history as the wart on Cromwell's cheek, which he insisted should be painted there in his portrait. "Paint me as I am," said the grim old Protector. When Gladstone was a young man he lost the forefinger of his left hand by an accident. Now that he will go down in history as one of the great men of the Nineteenth century, the question is shall the finger be painted upon his hand in his portraits or shall the missing member be represented in the black silk glove Bagot which the statesman always wears to cover the stump? In most of his portraits the missing digit has been restored. What do you think about it?

PURSUED BY AN EVIL GENIUS.

The Sad Misfortunes of a Man Who Tried to Force by Fortune.

"Mighty unlucky man," said the conductor, shaking his head as an other commuter limped by.

"Mighty unlucky. You see," he explained, "about a year ago I got run over by an express wagon—got my spleen mad; gave conclusions on the part of the driver; had me up for four weeks."

"Why didn't you sue him?"

"No. I didn't have to. They offered me $500, and I thought that was better than a lawsuit. Of course I had my fares to refund the firm lost it for my salary went on just the same, because I was injured in the discharge of my duty. Then I had taken out an accident policy twelve years, and I got twenty-five dollars a week on that, so my loss was less from that and it hasn't really so bad."

"But this man?"

"Well, he's a neighbor of mine; a very industrious man, sober to be smart, too, but everything turns against him. I told him about my case. He has a large family to support on a moderate salary and is always looking for a chance to turn an honest dollar. Well, sir, he took out an accident policy, put on his oldest suit of clothes and watched the wagons. He was injured in doing so, for his firm, so he spent an hour or two every day on the street. When ever he saw a wagon owned by a responsible concern he tore to the nearest crossing, tossed himself so as to collide, let his face firmly transit the direction opposite to that from which the team was coming and started across the street.

"But his evil genius pursued him. In every instance the drivers reined up or pulled out, or the horses shied, or a fool policeman pulled him out of the way. It seemed as though he just couldn't get run over. Drivers aware of him, policemen tipped at him, nervous old ladies threw up their arms and screamed at him. He got under the horses very often, too, against the wheels, but he couldn't get hurt. He got rheumatic pains in the coils of his neck from twisting his head up street so much, and the strain of always expecting to get mangled into the hard gravelly pavement and always getting found he got to undermine his nervous system.

"At length he gave up. He went down town the last night before his accident policy expired—it was Saturday night—and fell down in front of an express wagon. The horses jumped back on their haunches, the driver nearly fell off his seat and a policeman was going to arrest my unlucky neighbor.

"He came home quite discouraged and threw his policy into the fire Sunday morning. He got up bright and early, put on his best clothes, borrowed a bicycle, rode two blocks and, would you believe it, ran into a wagon and broke his leg, besides smashing the bicycle and ruining his good clothes. He was laid up two weeks and had to pay for the bicycle. Now the milkman has sued him for the value of the milk he spilled, much of which went on his Sunday coat."—Chicago News.

Sport and Productive.

The doctors have always said that they provide what the people want. So they do in a general sense. They provide variety, and variety is active, like excitement in affairs is all important with our rapid transit generation, but fashion modes—for capes that do not cover the chest, winter hats without crowns and all such fashionable anachronisms are device resulting from the overtaxed ingenuity and misconception of manufacturers. They are not made because they are wanted; also, they are worn only because they are made. Variety is desirable, but it need not be in the line of comfort. Not need dress reform mean dress deformity.

The public is more sensible than it gets credit for being. It does not call either for foolish fashions or for fanaticism in reform. In fact, it knows better what it wants than how to get it. Good sense is not wanting, but fashion hinders its expression as often as any thing else. Lecturers and writers make ripples on the surface, but the fever that is to move great bodies lies in individual living.—Kate Field's Washington.

His Own Piece of Luck.

A nervous little man in the hall of the chamber of commerce building was telling of a daring robbery.

"Why, they held me up, and took my watch, my money—there was only sixty-nine cents—and my knife. Boldest thing I ever saw. Right on Halsted street too. Just think of it, before midnight at that!"

Then, with an impressive wag of his head he added, "It's good thing I didn't have my revolver, I tell you."

"Why so?" asked an interested listener.

"Why so? Why so? Why, confound it all man alive, if I'd had my revolver they—they'd have taken that too."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Filial Separation.

Sheridan, who was always distressed for money, was one day looking in his face with a dull, rather, when he turned to his oldest son and said:

"Tom, if you spent any more oyster with my name I'll cut you off with a shilling."

"Very well, father," said Tom, "that where will you get the shilling?"—New York Home Journal.

We agree altogether with The Globe-Democrat. The editor gives it as his judgment that if no more books were published in a century no serious loss would follow in the matter of arrest of intellectual energy and progress. But if newspapers were to be stopped, society could scarcely hold itself together. Just so.

WOMEN AND POULTRY.

RAISING CHICKENS DOES NOT MEAN HONEY EASILY WON.

Some Time Advice Regarding the Care of a Poultry Farm—The Success of Two Young Women from the City Who Have to Work Hard at Them.

One of the largest poultry farms in the vicinity of New York city is managed by two young women, who, only three years ago, were going in the Wall's accident for taking women, or in English in Hoboken. The farm is situated near Hoboken. The farm is situated near Hoboken's Land Island.

"Our business success," said one of these young women, "was brought about in a very unusual manner. An explosion occurred and has been running in some newspapers about poultry raising as a business for women, and Mrs. Hall and I thought we could go into the business and make some money.

"The remark was only made in a jesting way, but we began to talk the matter over between ourselves, and finally decided to make a venture. A relative of my friend's owned a farm in Long Island about three twenty miles from the city, which very much of the market for our produce.

"We now have established about two years and a half. Our business is flourishing. Our chicken house is 300 feet long, and we have a smaller building for hatching purposes. We started with about fifty hens, now we have numerous, and we have raised the number of chicks.

"We not look back, have not stayed in town, and never had seen the country, except in the most vacation city people think the country is the place. We know nothing about the poultry business when we started.

"We did not even have book knowledge on the subject. We made up our minds to succeed, and we have succeeded. At the same time thought there is a good living in the business.

NO WOMAN WILL FIND A FORTUNE.

"We never advise women to follow our example, because where one succeeds a dozen make sorry fail. We constantly receive letters from women asking our advice on this subject.

"Unless females want to abandon their nerve shaking, exciting, silkers and spinners with a little capital think they can in the business too some an easy road to fortune.

"It is very fair, for the benefit of this class of inquiries and students of social economy whose thoughts are turned to the benefit of women's work, to give them some idea of what the most successful of this business result is.

"First of all, no woman should dream of entering this business unless she is prepared at a moment's notice to take the place of a man and do the work, this is a species of work which requires the same active labor.

"It is presumptuous to think that small profits could ever be consented by poultry business. I mean, of course, if they are carrying on the business for the purpose of earning money. Young ladies can most have enough capital to make a fair start or you will fail.

SOME HARD WORK FOR WOMEN.

A young woman needs to be from One machine the other way, saying that she has built and thought of going into the business, we advised her not to do it. She could not carry on the business alone, it takes two to attend to the work, and nevertheless, instead, we have to work day and night.

"For instance, we only work and prepare our chickens to order. Friday is our busiest day, for poultry—Saturday, Sunday, holiday and hotel keepers—are preparing for Monday and Sunday.

"On Friday night, when we have finished a big day's work, we may receive by telegraph three or four orders to be filled on Saturday morning. That means that we are to be ready by the early morning express. The consequence is that we are obliged to sit up all night to get the chickens, for all our birds are now dry hard picked.

"Some one asks 'Why don't you employ help?'

"Because the help, nine times out of ten, would not do the work properly; it is very difficult to get that kind of assistance. Some one asks 'Why don't you do it?' We would not up too much of the profits to keep pickers, we would all too soon, because they would not be sufficiently experienced.

WHY AMATEURS FAIL.

"Amateurs think it is easy to fail customers for their fine poultry, and any other kind is certainly would not pay a woman to raise. If you need to multiply here—I know very well that all the people

"In the large farms the chief profession of each fowl from the produce dealers. Those who have spring chickens or Philadelphia or Boston, or Philadelphia, or Philadelphia, are subject to change a good price for them to cover expenses and yield a fair profit on the same. We found in the market the business could not afford to pay our prices, and so we have turned out all the way out, we the farmer of all to sell to retailers.

"The truth is, after you have got the poultry to sell, it requires a great deal of hard work and enterprise. No woman must think that simply because she can raise fine poultry she will find at once a profitable market for the same. Of course, if she can find a customer for good fowl, but the most needed fair prices or she cannot conduct the business profitably.

"Market poultry raising generally fail because they get into the business too extensively, and in their employment of help all the profits are eaten up."—Boston Herald.

Points for Cleaning.

The lumber, which has a floor of unpainted boards, gets a thorough scrubbing once a week with water into which sal-soda has been dissolved, to make it quite sweet. All unpainted dressings, board walks and the floor get the same work of both every low day. I never set here some water as strong as possible, and that cement to freeze after an application of fifty cents pounds water.

I think the value of this article as an antiseptic in material conditions has never been properly estimated. It will kill mold on the walls, destroy the moss and sap and disinfect most noxious and malodorous fumes. I do not approve of dressings mixed by the few lots use in potash water. It is too irritating to weak feet and hands, but thoroughly used and cool away it is one of the most important items in the poultry keeper's provisions for the health of his family.

It may be well to say that stones all novel, conspicuous are injured by contact with water, potash water. The soil does especially suffer. Unfortunate that is but slightly affected and can run, if stained with dirt, coffee or tea. Ammonia or ammonia water are to be used for strong solutions of the substance.—Interview in New York Letter.

Says the New York Sun, "The testimony in the suit of the Countess Russell against her husband, Earl Russell, makes manifest the coarse streak which runs through English character and English society even of the highest rank."

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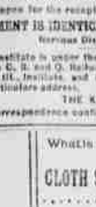
THE KEELEY INSTITUTE, Salt Lake City, Utah.

All correspondence confidential.



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Body Brussels Carpet	1 50	1 00
Bromley Tapestry Carpet	1 10	85
Velvet Carpet	1 50	1 00
Tapestry Carpet	85	60
Tapestry Carpet	75	50
Union Ingrain Carpet	50	35
Union Ingrain Carpet	60	42
All Wool Extra Ingrain	75	60
All Wool Ingrain Carpet	85	65
Extra Super Ingrain Carpet	90	70
Three-ply Extra all Wool Carpet	1 00	80
Three-ply Extra all Wool Carpet	1 25	90
Smyrna Mats	65	35
Rag Mats	2 50	1 60
Rag Mats	3 00	2 00
Window Art Rugs	1 50	1 15
Smyrna Rugs, 18 x 36	1 50	95
Smyrna Rugs, 27 x 54	2 00	1 35
Smyrna Rugs, 30 x 54	3 00	1 95
Smyrna Rugs, 30 x 60	3 50	2 25
Smyrna Rugs, 36 x 72	5 00	3 25

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The Satin Finish Table Linens for 50c
$1.00 Double Damask for ... 75c.
$1.50 72-inch Double Damask for ... 95c.
85c. Cream White Table Linen for 47½c.
75c. Cream White Table Linen for 50c.
45c. Cream White Table Linen for 30c.
50c. Cream White Table Linen for 35c.
Twilled Cream Damask ... 37½c.
12½c. Glass Towelling for ... 9½c.
15c. Glass Towelling for ... 10c.
12½c. 18 inch Crash for ... 7½c.
Extra Heavy all Linen Twilled Crash for ... 10c.
Turkish Bath Towels at ... 10c. per doz.
Turkish Bath Towels at ... 5c. per doz.
Turkish Bath Towels at ... 10c. each
Turkish Bath Towels at ... 12½c. each
Honeycomb Bath Towels at 40c. per doz.
Honeycomb Bath Towels at 60c. per doz.
500 doz. 18 x 36 Damask Towels at 10c. each
500 doz. Knotted Fringe Towels at 15c. each
400 doz. 18x36 Huck Towels with knotted fringed ... 20c. each
Odds and ends of the 50c. Towels at ... 25c. each
500 dozen Turkey red Doylies at ... 25c. per doz.
300 doz. Colored Border Doylies at ... 35c. per doz.
50c. Linen Napkins for ... 40c.
75c. Linen Napkins for ... 50c.
$1.00 Linen Napkins for ... 75c.
$1.50 Linen Napkins for ... $1.10
$2.75 Linen Napkins for ... $1.90
50c. 7-4 Turkey red Table Covers for ... 35c
90c. 8-4 Turkey red Table Covers for ... 60c.
1.00 10-4 Turkey red Table Covers for ... 75c.
$1.50 8-4 Colored Border Table Covers for ... 90c.
$1.15 10-4 Colored Border Table Covers for ... 80c.
$1.25 12-4 Colored Border Table Covers for ... 90c.
75c. 8-4 Fancy Table Covers for ... 50c.
80c. 7-4 Fancy Table Covers for ... 60c.
90c. 7-4 Fancy Table Covers for ... 70c.
$1.50 Raw silk Table Covers 2 yards square for ... 90c.
$2.00 Raw Silk Table Covers 2 yards square for ... $1.10
$3.75 Chenille Table Covers 2½ yards square for ... $2.25

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