DEATH IN THE FLAMES.

Terrible Explosion of Gasoline on Tuesday Night.

CHARLES PETERSON BURNED TO A CRISP.

Several Other Persons Severly Scorched and Otherwise Injured.

Charles Peterson, a Swedish sailor, employed by Erickson & Anderson, manufacturing tailors, in the rear of 219 Post street, was burned to death on night, Tuesday, May 19th, and Charles Lamquist, Olaf Erickson, Victor Anderson, Joseph Locks, and Louise Sandsten were very severly burned and otherwise injured. The fire was caused by Joseph Locks, an employe of the shop, pouring a five gallon canful of gasoline into a supply tank which was attached to a heater stove. The gasoline had only just been delivered, and Locks in a joking way picked up the can and commenced to pour it into the tank, when a few drops spattered in the stove and ignited. Just what happened then no one clearly knows, but Erickson, one of the injured men, thinks that Locks became excited over the sight of the flames and, not knowing or caring what he did, dropped the can upon the stove and sought safety in flight. The can had hardly touched the stove when an explosion took place, and flying pieces of tin carried the flames in every direction in the little room in which the stove was located and in which six men were working.

Mrs. Louise Sandsten, the mother-in-law of Erickson, was bending over the stove, and was about the first person to be enveloped in the blazing gasoline. She rushed for the door but said avenue of escape was cut off by a seething mass of flames, and she started back toward the side window, where she stood undecided as to what to do, but with the flames drawing nearer and nearer every instant. By this time Robert Thorn and Thomas Magee, employed in the Phoenix insurance office, heard the explosion and saw the smoke and rushed in from Post street just in time to see the flames creeping up on the skirts of Mrs. Sandsten. They begged her to jump, and, after much persuasion, she finally did so and was caught in the arms of Thorn and Magee. After carrying the injured woman to the street they again returned and rescued Mrs. Charles Peterson from a shed on which she had jumped when she fled as the flames. She sustained very severe injuries to her back, and was removed to the home of Mrs. Armstrong, on the corner of Taylor and Post streets.

By this time Officer Amos Williams had turned in an alarm from box 37, and when the members of the fire department arrived they found the house a mass of flames and half a dozen injured people strewn about the yard, suffering from burns and the injuries they had received by jumping from the window. Erickson, Lamquist and Anderson were taken to the drug store on the corner of Mason and Post streets, where everything possible to allay their sufferings was done, while Mrs. Sandsten and Victor Anderson, who were too badly burned to be moved far, were placed upon the sidewalk with their heads resting on pillows, which had been kindly furnished by sympathizing neighbors. Clothes and cotton batting soaked in oil were placed on the burned parts and cheerful tidings of their friends were given them to ease their minds. The patrol wagon was summoned and the injured people were sent to the hospital as quickly as possible. The regular hospital physicians, Drs. A. P. O'Brien and Fery, were soon at work administering to the wants of the injured, and were assisted by Drs. Ross and Jerome Hughes, who happened to be in the neighborhood, and who volunteered their services.

Mrs. Erickson and a couple of friends were in a back room, and they managed to escape without serious injury. Fred Bergstrom, the only one of the employes in the workshop who escaped without injury, does not know how he got out, but Messrs. Thorn and Magee caught him as he jumped from a window. He is a hunchback, and as Peterson, the dead man, was similarly afflicted there was a warm friendship between them, and they were seated at the same table. Bergstrom said he begged his companion to jump with him, but Peterson said he was frightened and started back to reach the door. He must have been suffocated, for when his body was discovered, burned to a crisp, his head was toward the door and his face covered by his hands.

Erickson one of the proprietors, fought his way through the flames to the door, and when he escaped was so badly burned that he jumped some of the bystanders to shoot him, and it was with difficulty that he was restrained from butting his head against the fence.

Mrs. Sandsten, the mother-in-law of Erickson, was badly burned about the feet and ankles, face, hands and arms.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Stand Your Ground.

When you make up your mind to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be induced to buy some other preparation instead. Clerks may claim that "ours is as good as Hood's" and all that, but the peculiar merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla cannot be equaled. Therefore have nothing to do with substitutes and insist upon having Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier and building up medicine. 5

Williams' American Rock Pills.

If you are Yellow, Bilious, constipated with Headache, bad breath, drowsy, no appetite, lost; cut your Liver is out of order. One box of these Pills will do you good. Be manly, be up and make a new being of you. Price 25 cents. Zion Coop Mer. Inst. Drug Dept., Agent. d&s

Neuralgia cause much insanity.

The highest medical authorities of Europe and America have recently decided that a large percentage of cases of insanity is caused by the excruciating pains of Neuralgia of the head and face. If any member of your family suffers this excruciator, induce them to try Ballard's Snow Liniment. One application will afford immediate relief and you will soon be rid of a dangerous and tormenting disease. Ballard's Snow Liniment is the most penetrating Liniment known. It positively cures Rheumatism, Lame Back, Contracted Muscles, Old Sores, Corns, Bunions, etc. It penetrates and opens up the pores, dissolving all poisonous matter to the surface, restoring and promoting a natural circulation of the blood through the diseased parts. 2-5

The Shape of Potatoes.

The experiments in trying to grow regular shaped and smooth potatoes by selection of seed, says American Cultivator, does not always result satisfactorily. If the field is heavily manured, no matter what the seed may be, the crop will be rough shaped and irregular. The potato tuber started out perhaps to produce a regular shape, but the excess of plant food which its mate provided forced it to grow into knots and other excrescences. Yet we believe there is advantage in selecting well shaped tubers for the production of smooth potatoes. It was thus that the Snowflake potato was first bred, and it yet retains this characteristic. So also does the Early Ohio. If the originators of new potatoes would reject monstrosities, and plant only the eyes on the side of the potato, rather than from its seed end, their seedlings when offered in market would possess advantages which would long continue their popularity. A smooth shape with few eyes, and those on the surface rather than sunken, is more important than productiveness, and only low as than quality in making a potato popular in the home as well as in the field. All potatoes have ultimately to be subjected to the housewife's or the cook's test of merit, and what they want is good quality, surface eyes and an oval rather than long or round shape.

The Utility of the Breeds.

The utility of the breeds of poultry can be divided up into three classes: 1. For egg farming—Leghorns, Minorcas, Andalusians, Spanish, etc. 2. For table birds (meat)—Brahmas, Cochins, Games, etc. For fowls, crosses of lighter breeds on the above. 3. For general purposes—Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Houdans, Langshans, etc.

Now, for profit, says The Farm Journal, a man can secure better returns by selecting something to the class in which he is interested. For instance, an egg farm would be a very slow concern run with birds from class No. 2. Likewise a meat supply could not be secured by class No. 1. And where both are intended and only a limited supply of each is expected class No. 3 will fill the bill. One reason for a great many failures is that they do not select their varieties judiciously. This year we have received many young birds for layers from the Western States in their purity, but still feel sorry that the equal of that Houdan Cockbirds crate we tried last cannot be found.

Encouragement to Girls.

There are two kindred questions about which there has been and still is much controversy, and, I think, many serious mistakes made—first, in underestimating the intelligence of the girls, particularly in practical matters, in which it is said to be for greater time our own, and, secondly, in depriving our advantages in order to coddle their prejudices.

In many cases these prejudices do not exist, and even when they do the differences in our position and education are sure to come to the front sooner or later, and by frankly recognizing them in the beginning as an advantage we prevent their being regarded later on as a barrier. The girls are sure to end by knowing that we keep servants, wear evening dresses and go to the opera, and by plainly speaking of these things when necessary (the necessity will be rare) as comfiers was for us by our husbands or our fathers' intelligence and labor, we make the distinction in our ways of living more one of degree than one of kind.

When once recognized the truth will make our relations with the girls of more value than when it existed on an ignorant or mistaken foundation.

The very leisure and knowledge we are able to put at their disposal come from this difference of conditions, and it is shirking our responsibility as women of a leisure class when we attempt to pretend that our conditions in life are the same as theirs. The newspapers in this country are successful in giving fifty working classes a false idea of the occupations and pleasures of the "upper classes."

They represent them in all their most sensational and regrettable moments, and but little record is made of the majority of well to do and educated people with whom plain living and high thinking has not come to be a dead letter.

In our most natural and laudable efforts not to patronize the girls, we are apt to forget that we are foregoing the natural advantages of our birthrights in attempting to appear to them as anomalous women from nowhere, instead of ladies whose life and education in perhaps wealthy homes have inspired us with the desire to share what we consider our real advantages with our less fortunate sisters.—Florence Lockwood in Gesture.

The Silent Hook.

It was the dislike that Kinglake had to hearing his name given out before a crowd that led him not to go early to parties. He was generally the first guest to arrive at a dinner. He told the following story of himself very amusingly: He had been invited to dine with Mrs. Sutherlands soon after her marriage, and before he had made the acquaintance of his friend's husband. When he entered the dining room—arriving early, as usual—he found only his host, who, by the way, had the reputation of being a very silent man. Mr. Sutherlands bowed courteously, and by a wave of the hand indicated that his guest should be seated. Then the two sat on either side of the fireplace without speaking.

"After a few moments," said Kinglake, "it became a duel of silence between us. The contest was evenly maintained that neither of us spoke during the ten minutes that elapsed before the lady of the house appeared and introduced us."

Kinglake was rather inquiring as the subject of Miss Martineau's deafness, he remarked that it was no drawback, in her case, for she talked so interestingly that she never had any occasion to hear what others said.—Temple Bar.

Umbrellas Carried in the Pocket.

An umbrella has been invented in Canada by Mr. J. Bergson, of Brooklyn, this state, the case of which is constructed in the form of a pocket, so that the ribs are also folding, and are provided with suitable spring catches. When found the umbrella can be easily carried in the pocket. It may also be used as a parasol by folding the tube over on top, thus inclosing the ends, and making it convenient in crowded streets. The whole is well constructed, the details being strong and durable, and the advantage of an umbrella capable of being placed in the pocket is self-evident.—New York Telegram.

The Price of Meat.

Farmers who sold to their income by raising annually small "ranches" of beef cattle are glad. The "cattle barons" of the great western ranges are jubilant. Beef cattle in the Chicago market have been on the upward move in price since the beginning of this year. Most producers look forward to the most prosperous season they have had in many a year. Mortgages will be paid off, trips to Europe will be made by the barons, and farmers' sons and daughters will have a term, maybe a year, at college.

But meantime a discordant note rises in the midst of this music of rejoicing. What are the poor of cities going to do for meat? In some cities beefsteak has gone up to twenty-five and thirty cents a pound. Ham by the slice is from twenty to thirty cents a pound. A growing boy with a fine appetite, or a hungry man who has worked all day with his hands, can eat a whole pound of meat himself, to round numbers, so to speak. What, then, becomes of the poor family with five to ten children?

Already boarding house keepers are raising their rates from one to two dollars a week higher in some of the larger cities. Poor working girls in many cases huddle together two to four in a room. These are the ones who have been paying at the rate of three dollars a week for board and lodging. Their landlades have raised their board in some cases two dollars on the week. What will become of these now? So it goes. In our westbodly ordered society it seems that one person's prosperity must always mean another's distress and inconvenience.

Meantime many persons who enjoy first class health and have plenty of strength eat little meat, and say they are better off without it than with it. Americans, as a rule, eat too much meat. Many physicians declare that meat once a day is enough for anybody. Perhaps now, when the price of steak is mounting the scale so rapidly, it will be a good time to try the tapering off plan, and see if we can not live healthier and better off with meat once a day or when he has it twice. Moreover, there is no kind of doubt that it will be a good time to try co-operative experiments in housekeeping, particularly among the girls who work for low wages. Here is a grand opportunity for some of the brightest and most earnest among them to add to the world's knowledge by showing other working girls how cheaply and satisfactorily they can live by co-operative housekeeping.

Producing Rainfall.

Mr. Edward Powers, a civil engineer of Delavan, Wis., has written a little book called "War and the Weather," in which he discusses the method of making it rain by the explosion of powder. He calls our attention to the fact that the discharge of artillery in heavy battles is followed by rainstorms. This is the case even in times of drought, as in fights on the coast of India and in Mexico during the dry season.

From certain scientific data Mr. Powers argues that there is always a current of aqueous vapor at the distance of three miles above our heads, however dry it may be below. The discharge of heavy artillery below rarifies the surface current and causes it to mix with the colder currents above. This precipitates the aqueous vapor in the form of rain.

Acting on this theory, Mr. Powers proposes to experiment. He has made calculations as to the cost of the great guns, powder, electric batteries, wire, etc., and estimates that the first cost of the plant necessary to bring a thundering good rainstorm would be $101,536. The cost of each experiment after the plant is started would be $69,783, but Mr. Powers considers that a good rain which would save a season's crops would be cheap at that. After the system is perfected he declares that each experiment will cost a little less than $21,000. Nitroglycerine could be, perhaps, used, which is cheaper and makes more noise.

As Field Marshal von Moltke died so might all men desire to die. Although his trade was war, yet in his life he was one of the most conscientious and simple minded of men. He believed in his emperor and the orthodox religion, and was faithful to his wife with a childlike devotion. His ninety years of life, the world's foremost soldier though he was, were lived in a manner almost as plain and simple as a peasant's. The day of his death he attended the reading of the sermon in the afternoon. Nothing unusual happened, and he was in his ordinary health. At 9:45 he passed out of life suddenly, without a pain or struggle. So all would die if the race could get back to simple, natural ways of living.

The Royal Geographical society of London agreed in January, 1891, that the world's population was 1,467,000,000. This indicates that there are thirty-one persons to the square mile upon the earth's surface. The actual average, however, must be much greater than that, since there are so many miles of the earth's surface uninhabitable. During the decade between 1880 and 1890 the world's population increased 9 per cent.

Great Britain has decided to make a handsome appropriation, and give our Columbian exposition a good send-off. The two great English speaking nations are realizing more and more that it is to the money interests of both to be on friendly terms. And it is money that talks.

The census returns show some figures that are not encouraging with regard to crime. Criminal statistics declare the fact that we have in the United States nine thirteen more convicts to the million of population than there were in 1880. It would be interesting to know whether crime in this country is increasing at such a rate as this. If so, it is a bad look out.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, on the date hereof, I shall sell, at the office of the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Thomas Bennett, deceased, in said County, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, subject to confirmation by said Probate Court, on the 20th day of June, 1891, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of Richards & Marshall, in said Lambert's block, No. 15 South street, in the city and county of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, all the right, title and interest and claim of the said Henry Ingleson, in and to the following described real estate, to wit: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in block 10, plat "A," Salt Lake City survey, and all the right, title and interest, that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired in addition to that of the said Henry Ingleson at the time of the death of the said Thomas Bennett, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the county of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the east side of said street, exactly two chains and 50 links and each subsequent assessment, and in case any shall be made, the time, place and manner of the subsequent sales of delinquent stock will be published in the Deseret News, Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 10th day of June, 1891, at the office of said Company, in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, will be sold, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the 20th day of July, 1891, at 11 o'clock a. m., in the Court House of said County, in the County Court House, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, so much of the said stock as may be necessary to pay the said assessment, together with the accrued costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

F. G. HORN, Acting Secretary.

Salt Lake City, Utah, April 11, 1891. 4-22

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate of Clara D. Tennyson, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned Young and Spencer Clawson, administrators of the estate of Clara D. Young, deceased, have rendered for settlement, and filed in said County Court, their accounts of said estate, and have also filed their petition for the distribution of the residue of said estate among the persons entitled thereto, and that Saturday, the 23rd day of May, A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court House of said County, in said County Court House, Salt Lake City and County, Utah Territory, has been duly appointed by the judge of said court, for the settlement of said account and hearing said petition for distribution, at which time and place any person interested in said estate may appear and show cause, if he shows any, why said account should not be settled and approved and said distribution have made as prayed for.

Dated April 20, 1891.

C. E. ALLEN, Clerk of the Probate Court.

By C. E. STANTON, Deputy. 4-22

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

Bellevue, Idaho, Mining Company, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory. Location of Principal place of business: Salt Lake City, Utah Territory. Location of Mines: Mineral Hill Mining District, Blaine County, Idaho.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of said Company, held on the 15th day of April, 1891, an assessment of thirty (30) cents per share was levied on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable to Joseph Burnett, Treasurer, at the office of the Company, Room 4, Clayton & Co., Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, on or before the 15th day of May, 1891. And Stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of May, 1891, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Friday, the 5th day of June, 1891, at the office of the Company in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the costs of advertising and expense of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

F. G. HORN, Acting Secretary.

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Dated May 5, 1891.

C. E. ALLEN, Clerk of the Probate Court.

By C. E. STANTON, Deputy. 4-22

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of James Wilkinson, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, JOHN WILKINSON, administrator of the estate of James Wilkinson, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the office of Richards & Hoyt, Dooly block, Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake, State of Utah.

Dated May 16, 1891.

JOHN WILKINSON, Administrator of the estate of James Wilkinson, deceased. 4-22

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Mary Ann Cheney, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, BY THE undersigned, JOHN T. CHENEY, administrator of the estate of Mary Ann Cheney, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the office of Richards & Hoyt, Dooly block, Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake, State of Utah.

Dated May 16, A. D. 1891.

JOHN T. CHENEY, Administrator of Estate of Mary Ann Cheney, deceased. 4-22

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Harp & Musical Wire, Exclusively.

Lyon & Healy Harps are the standard concert instruments of the world. Catalogue and price list free.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

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Graefenberg PILLS.

They cure Headache, Biliousness, Liver Complaint and Indigestion. No griping or nausea. These

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Tone up the system and restore health to those suffering from general debility and nervousness. Sold by all druggists. 25c. per box.

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WE OFFER Ladies' Night Gowns, Chemises, Drawers, Skirts, Corset Covers, Misses' Drawers, Children's Slips, Children's Dresses, Skirts, etc., etc., at the uniform price of 15c., 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75, $3.00 and upwards. This sale will comprise finer lines of Goods than were ever before put into a sale, and will be adhered to on our usual and unalterable rule that ONLY THREE GARMENTS OF EACH KIND AND PRICE WILL BE SOLD TO ONE CUSTOMER. Please remember this and do not blame our Salesladies unjustly, when we are adhering our Positive Rule!!

Our Bargain Sale!

The Greatest Sacrifice of Choice and Desirable DRESS GOODS ever known in Salt Lake City will be continued in all our Departments, in order TO CLOSE OUT ALL ODDS AND ENDS AT "A GREATER SACRIFICE THAN HERETOFORE." OUR GOODS ARE ALL NEW AND WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

1500—NEW AND CHOICE—PARASOLS are included in this sale. Save money and buy your Parasol now.

Our SHOE Department

Has made Cuts in Prices to astonish you. It will pay you to buy in a stack. One Thousand and One Bargains will pay you to endure the crowd and cross in our otherwise cool and well-ventilated store.

Our CLOAK Department

Is Closing Out Ladies' Capes, Ladies' and Children's Hosiery and Reefers, Ladies' and Misses' Jackets, Ladies' Elegantly-Fitting Ready-made Dresses, Lovely Tea Gowns, Comfortable Wrappers, Children's Gingham Dresses, Commencement Dresses, Sunsh Waists, Hosiery, etc., at well nigh half prices. Bibs—at a great saving to you who avail yourselves of this opportunity.

COME ONE, COME ALL! For we cannot continue forever selling New Goods at Less than Cost! "A word to the wise is sufficient."

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