THE LATEST STORM.

Paralyzing the Telegraph Service and Impeding the Railroad Traffic in Several States.

THE CALIFORNIA FRUIT CANNERS COMBINE.

Wreckage Discovered at Tahiti, Supposed to be from a Missionary Vessel.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

WEATHER PARAGRAPHS.

Telegraphic Communications Almost Suspended.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—A heavy fog overhung this city and adjacent country last night and continued this morning. The telegraphic communication in all directions is almost completely paralyzed.

Dispatches from Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska report this a severe snowstorm raging in those sections yesterday and continues today.

Omaha reports the traffic on all railroads west somewhat blockaded. The Union Pacific train from the West is indefinitely behind time.

Passenger trains for the West run in by sections with from six to eight cars each. The golden Gate express on the Union Pacific is reported blocked at Columbus, Nebraska.

Hastings, Nebraska, reports the great car traffic suspended on account of storm with blizzard further west.

A California Fruit Canners' Combine.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—The *Chronicle* states that, with one exception, all the fruit canners of the State have formed a combine with five million capital stock, all canneries to be purchased for two-thirds cash and one-third stock.

Without Foundation.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The *Daily News* believes the rumors of the retirement of Gladstone without foundation.

Stick Layers' and Stone Masons' Union.

TORONTO, Jan. 28.—John Hearts has been elected president of the International brick layers' and stone masons' union. The next annual meeting will be held at Indianapolis.

Ordered to Chili.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—The French squadron in the waters of New Zealand has been ordered to Chili.

Australian Colonies Ask for a Privilege.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The colonies of Australia have asked the home government to accord them the privilege of negotiating commercial treaties with foreign countries under the sanction of the foreign office.

Supposed Wreckage of a Missionary Schooner.

DENVER, Jan. 28.—A San Francisco special to the News says that advices from Tahiti report that a wreckage has been discovered which is to be the missionary schooner Phebe Chapman which left Honolulu some time ago in charge of Elder Cooling of Nebraska. All hands are given up for lost.

The Rebels Gaining Ground.

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 28.—Chilian advices show that the insurgents are steadily gaining ground. The rebel forces have occupied Lamena City of Coquimbo without opposition.

Storm on the Coast of the Red Sea.

CAIRO, Jan. 29.—Advices from Massowah on the Red Sea state that a terrific storm, followed by floods, has caused enormous damage throughout Massawah. Over a hundred persons lost their lives.

The Mammoth Disaster.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 29.—A special from Mammoth says that it is now thought that only twenty bodies will be recovered will about comprise the list of dead.

A Father's Sacrifice for a Child.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Three were sensational developments today in the hearing before Commissioner Hayne of Gustav Lange, charged with smuggling diamonds into the country. It was shown that Lange was an innocent, and, moreover, that he is a man of prominence in Austria, who fled from Vienna and took an assumed name to save his daughter from disgrace. He is Jacob Kronfeld, formerly an appraiser for the Austrian government in the Bank of Commerce at Vienna. The father of Dr. A. Kronfeld is one of the most prominent of Vienna physicians, the editor of a medical journal and the author of the best known work on Dr. Koch's discovery. Kronfeld was missed from Vienna about the middle of May, 1890, under circumstances from which it was believed he had committed suicide with a serious accident or had become a fugitive from his creditors. The latter story was strengthened by the fact that a lot of exchange notes, forged Kronfeld's signature, were in circulation in the city. The disappearance caused a great commotion, for the unfortunate man was known to possess a considerable fortune and to be very well connected. Kronfeld was put on the stand this afternoon and asked by lawyer Stout in what he fled from Vienna to America and changed his name to Gustav Lange. "To save my daughter," he answered. "I had been aware for some time that her husband, my son-in-law, had been forging my name to bills of exchange. I knew of no way to stop the losses without exposing his crime, except to leave."

"Had you any other reason?"

"Some, whatever. I could not bear to bring my daughter to disgrace. I had paid several large amounts on the forged bills and could not afford to do it any longer. I also wished to leave my children and home and have the bills appear to be my debts."

Mr. Kronfeld showed conclusively that he had paid duty on the jewelry he brought to this country. The other goods he bought and sold here. His wife testified as to Kronfeld's position in the world and how he had promised to marry her while she was the manager of a large dry goods store in Vienna. She identified the pieces of jewelry which Kronfeld had previously testified that he gave to her as presents. She followed him to America and they were married at Niagara Falls. The reports of the examination will be sent to the Treasury officials at Washington, who have the power to discharge the prisoner from custody.—*Ogden Standard.*

LIFE IN SIBERIA SIXTY YEARS AGO.

THE SOUVENIRS OF MADAME ANNENKOFF.

Madame Annenkoff's teaching memoirs are continued in the first number of the *Nouvelle Revue* for November. The October number left her as Pauline Ossenda at the moment of submitting her request to the Tsar to be allowed to follow young Annenkoff into exile.

TO SIBERIA TO MARRY.

The request was granted. She reached Tobolsk in the early part of the year 1826, and was married there shortly after her arrival to a prisoner whose chains were promptly removed at the church door and placed upon him again as he came out. She described it as a village composed of eighteen houses and a ruined old wooden which served as a place of confinement for the political prisoners. It was situated on the borders of a stream in the mountains. The situation was charming, the climate excellent, the soil extremely fertile. But the little settlement had not thought of drawing the profit that it might from these adventurers. The outside houses were occupied chiefly by the relations of the prisoners. All the thoughts of the community centered upon the escaped convicts in their hovels. There was not sufficient room for them in this habitation.

"As many as seventy people were in four rooms. They slept upon wooden benches (without bedding of any kind), and each had so little room that it was necessary to pay attention to every movement, lest one should knock against your neighbor; the noise which the chains made was intolerable. But youth, health, and, above all, the friendship which bound these young fellows together, enabled them to bear all their pains courageously. The chains caused the prisoners terrible suffering; they are heavy and, above all, excessively short, which was dreadful, especially for tall men like Iwan."

The ladies were allowed on occasions to go and see their husbands in prison.

THE EXILES' LOT IN 1826.

The prisoners passed their lives in manual labor, sometimes within, sometimes outside the precincts of the prison. How the life changed them in outward appearance may be derived from the following description of Madame Annenkoff's young and brilliant husband:

"The Princess Trubetskoy told me how struck she was when, upon her arrival in Tobolsk, she saw Ivan Alexandrovich for the first time at work. He was sweeping the street and hoeing the gravel into a cart. He was dressed in a wind sheepskin pelisse with a rope round his waist. His beard, which he could neither cut nor shave, had spread over his entire face. The princess did not recognize him at first, and when her husband named Annenkoff she would not believe it was the same elegant young man with whom she had formerly danced at her mother's balls."

This Princess and another, Princess Volkhovsky, were the first wives of the band to follow their husbands into exile. They prepared the way to some extent for the other women, and had had terrible hardships to undergo. They had joined their husbands at Nertchinsk, where the commandant was brutal, and they were not even allowed to see their husbands. Princess Trubetskoy used to communicate with her wife by means of wild flowers, which he used to pick and drop upon his path.

These two charming women, who had been lauded with all the pleasures of life, had to bear every form of privation. They accepted their lot heroically. For nearly a year Princess Trubetskoy lived solely on black bread and kvass.

The rules of Tchita were very severe, but the whole settlement were under the orders of a "good and generous" commandant, Lepersky, who made life easier by relaxing the rules at his own discretion. Husbands were allowed after a time to visit their wives, and the natural gaiety of youth asserted itself in spite of circumstances. The ladies learned to cook. There used to be little dinner parties, and for a few pages the memoirs have all the charm of a desert island story.

THE FERTILITY OF SIBERIA.

Madame Annenkoff set the example of cultivating a garden. And the extraordinary fertility of the soil discovered itself. Not even in the "Swiss Family Robinson" did colonists, if we remember rightly, grow so big that one man could not carry two of them, but had to bring them in a cart, as happened to Madame Annenkoff.

"It is impossible to imagine," she says, "the size to which the greater number of vegetables grew. Turnips were seen weighing twenty pounds, turnips of eighteen pounds, potatoes of nine, carrots of eight."

Soon she did not know how to use all the produce of her garden, especially as the other ladies had followed her example with no less success. "In all Siberia," she remarks, "vegetables have a strong, but not a very especially strong, taste of Tchita." The results of the gardening brought a very welcome addition to the diet of the prisoners, which, before the arrival of their wives, had consisted chiefly of cabbage soup thickened with buckwheat. The ladies were allowed to send food into the prison. Madame Annenkoff's chief difficulty was to cook without a stove, which was, of course, a luxury unknown in Tchita. She managed at first with three braziers, afterwards she succeeded in obtaining a stove.

HUMANITY OF THE OFFICIALS.

There came a terrible moment for the good old commandant, when he discovered, by the presence of these ladies in their homes, which he was obliged, in his capacity of censor, to read, that the numbers of his little colony were increasing to excess. He knew how to govern prisoners, he had learned to deal with prisoners' wives, but nursery regulations were beyond him. Madame Annenkoff was one of the officials to whom Madame Mouravieff and Madame Davidoff were so bad. The commandant gravely sympathized with the troubles of the young lady, and, unable to resist the call upon the gaiety of youth, got the better of the situation. He was touched by the pains and smiles of young Annenkoff, accepting the inevitable. In the midst of every danger and privation, good humor and kindness seem to have never deserted the gaiety little band. Madame Annenkoff was one of the officials's Madame Mouravieff and Madame Davidoff were so bad. The commandant gravely sympathized with the troubles of the young lady, and, unable to resist the call upon the gaiety of youth, got the better of the situation. He was touched by the pains and smiles of young Annenkoff, accepting the inevitable. In the midst of every danger and privation, good humor and kindness seem to have never deserted the gaiety little band. Madame Annenkoff's husband was poisoned with arsenic by a disreputable servant during one of his visits to her. He nearly died in prison after leaving her, but the prison servant, recognizing the symptoms which were common in Siberia, where the use of arsenic as an instrument of vengeance is extensive, brought him a jug of milk to drink, and he recovered. The disreputable servant steals all her money, which is inconvenient, all the more that she is obliged to confess to the prison commandant that she had kept money in her possession contrary to the rules of the settlement. The commandant accepts this, and he accepted so much else from the unruly wives of his seditious prisoners, and when, some time after, a portion of the money was recovered, he returned it to her saying: "Keep it." After eighteen months of endurance the prisoners obtain the great relief that their chains are removed. Life at Tchita became happier and more comfortable. It assumes into something resembling domestic life of exiles. Prisoners were now no longer under orders to move to Petrovsk. In the midst of that wild journey the souvenirs break off.—*Review of Reviews.*

TIDAL INFLUENCES.

WHY THE STRAIT OF CARQUINEZ ALWAYS SWALLOWS THE INBOUND WATER OF FLOODS FROM THE VALLEYS.

The greatest valley floods never yet raised the flowing tide in this particular tributary the major fraction of a foot—probably never as much as the tenth of a foot, according to the actual observations of practical men recognized and experienced in it, the best authority in such a case on such a matter, for the eye of the practical sailor or waterman is trained intuitively and educated by instinct the progress and peculiarities of tides. Yet, from time to time, during the generation just past, grave doubts and misgivings as to the capacity of this particular of the ocean have been raised on the very respectable and very weak opinions of bookish and bitterly land sightseers.

I well not of a really accomplished average civil engineer, who, when in pursuance of an official body having unpleasable function, became pallidly in propinacy of terrific disaster because Carquinez wasn't big enough to take and carry great valley floods. It was one of those vagaries without a single fact to support its theory, that are hatched and too often fledged under color of scientific profession, and which, by the sheer effect of pomposity in the name of science, carry doubts and something of dismay into the public mind without so much as a shade of shadow of demonstration.

In view of the undisputed history of Carquinez Strait and its all-time past performances in the discharge of valley floods, I cannot doubt its power to dispose at once of any body of fresh water that may be presented at the northern inlet of open water in Suisun Bay by a tidal channel through the Montezuma peninsula.

Whether a bucket of water would temporarily result upon the bay bottom can never be known by computation, from any data existing or attainable, without the operation of the Montezuma Channel itself, which, to resolve the question conclusively, without computation at all. Doubtless scores of figures could be made to apparently prove anything and really prove nothing, and ingenuity of mathematical physicists be found to make and verify them to the best of their knowledge and belief. Nothing of that kind in this matter should be trusted or tolerated. Every possible set damage to property ought to be, and under the elementary law of our State would be paid. Such damage, if ever found at all, could be no more than an infinitesimal offset against the balance of great benefits of most substantial kind, even the general habilitation of a new earth of prime worth in three valleys.

Of the things that it do not know, which are many, of my firm beliefs, which are few, perhaps the chiefest of all, next to the supremacy of Divine intelligence, is the belief that flood waters delivered by the Montezuma Channel, if it is to be, will be no more floods, except as constituents of the majority of ebb and flow, and resurrected again by evaporation from old ocean and again transported and deposited by the powers of the air upon this or another land.

Just here, charity, as against current scientific opinion in the main, I venture to think that a thorough tidal current at will has greater power and capacity for discharge than a non-tidal or semi-tidal river current of like vertical section. The practical paraphrase of this thought was expressed by the writer in a publication made September 21, 1879, in the following words:

"The home of the tides is very slightly perturbed by the river floods that devastate the river margins so frightfully at times. The floating tides from the sea, that man finds off as easily and effectually, have power to drag after them at ebb the whole river flood that they swept from the land. Any quantity of water appearing at the door of the tide will pass out without delay or surface elevation above high tide worthy of remark. It is this truth that gives such paramount importance to a tidal channel through the Montezuma.

During twelve years, since those words were indited, they have been vindicated and verified by the elements of more than one heavy river flood, as the theory had already been guaranteed by unnumbered floods preceding them. But I here return to my theory of tidal forces—and home principles.

River currents are the effect of gravitation operating in the direction of the earth's surface, causing progress on lines of inclined planes such as the earth's surface may happen to indicate for them. The inherent cohesive property of water, which figures as a factor in the progress of a flowing stream solely impelled by gravitation, towards the earth's centre. The property of cohesion, which is even in this of the greater declivity near the source and the lesser near the delouchure.

The tractile effect of cohesion is thus sustained by the more rapid current near the source, which thrusts the slower current forward instead of being itself drawn forward by cohesion to the latter. The exceptions, such as the falls of the Nile, the Niagara, the Congo, only prove the rule, to wit: That the water of rivers glides, rolls, rushes, tumbles, etc., with slightly appreciable assistance from the tractile property incident to the cohesion of its particles, which traction when in mass of volume under tidal influence is brought into steady and most effective action, together with the earth's gravity as a factor.

Most effectively, I say, for the motor of the ocean tidal rise is not the effect of gravitation toward the earth's center but the force operating in a quite different direction, as instance the attraction of (gravitation toward) the sun and the moon, the centrifugal force of the earth's diurnal revolution, and so on. That the inducements to the tides are but imperfectly understood by those best informed in them is nonessential and indeed barely referential to my theory of the power of the ebbing tide to draw along with it great accumulations of water not placed by the flowing tide at all, but by floods from the inland watershed. It is quite sufficient for my purpose to know the mode in rise and fall of tides as inferred from those two facts, respectively, seen and universally admitted.

Ocean tidal elevations occupy immense surfaces on the planet and advance with stupendous velocity, yet the water composing them advances almost not at all—it is simply lifted up, and when the tidal elevation has passed by and the water falls, it recedes not at all, except from the elevation it is lifted and lowered to a mere, the surface and the depths simultaneously. If only the surface water is affected by the rise, surface-built currents as twenty times railroad speed would be darting toward the culminating point of the rise. We know no such thing happens. Hence, I repeat, the surface and the depths rise in correspondence, and all is serene. Not one we imagine that the whole mass of ocean is lifted clear of its bottom, and undertaken at twenty times railroad speed forward to fill the vacuum. But it is easy to conceive the earth's crust of the tides—or rather the whole mass of the planet—flexible enough to yield the feet or two or three that forms the maximum tidal elevation of mid-oceans.

The flexibility of the earth is illustrated clearly at every little shock of earthquake. Were there no flexion, the surface would be thrown by the least of them. As it is, the earth opens only under great shocks that exceed its elasticity at particular points. It is quite possible that the inhabitants of continents experience an imperceptible rise and fall from the same causes that produce the rise and fall of tides in the ocean. Our old "mother earth" is a little restless after all, and it makes us glad to think so.

I am a little sick of my claim implies, but shall return and get there all the same.

When the advancing tidal elevation finds an obstruction, indenture or inlet at the land, then, and only then, is an appreciable advancing current of water forced to the land, producing the "flowing tide." The current is closely correspondent to a river current of equal depth, and is thrust forward, not drawn forward at all by reason of its cohesion, though greatly operates by reason of its tidal elevation. It is the practical equivalent of a river current. But when the culminating point of the tidal elevation has passed, then the surface and the depths of ocean fall simultaneously and communicate a slight tendency to accessories in bays and inlets. Hence, the tidal current at ebb in these accessories is not uniform from surface downward, often strongest beneath the surface, while river currents are always retarded from the surface downward.

The river current is produced and maintained steerly by the gravity of the earth; the flowing tide by the thrust of the tidal elevation and the gravity of the earth; the ebbing tide by the joint motors of the gravity of the earth and a powerful traction through the cohesion of the tractile moving masses of water directly subjoined to a uniform draft from surface to bottom, equal to the whole sinking weight of the ocean volume of tidal elevation, less the difference in depth between the principal and its accessory.

In view of stupendous achievements in the combination of tidal floods, achievements that dazed engineers have many times and often been ready to denounce as impossible, even in the face of the triumphant facts known and read of all observers, I much incline to trust my theory of the tidal influence, and think it truly disclosed the secret why the strait of Carquinez always swallows the immense masses of floods from these valleys without appreciable rise of its surface or one symptom of gorging. And if the theory is true, then the strait has a far greater capacity than natural engineers have ever yet demanded. Yet I know of no facts which illustrate Carquinez as a basis of faith stronger than can be any theory of forces, unless approved by results.

Literary Notes.

Babyland, for February, published by the enterprising firm of D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, is as bright and attractive as ever.

Clyde Fitch, the author of the successful plays "Beau Brummell" and "Frederic Lemaitre," contributes the complete novel to the February number of *Lippincott's Monthly Magazine*. It is called "A Wave of Life," and the scene is laid in New York City, the author's own home, the characters being drawn from some of the fashionable and literary people of that metropolis. The story is bright and sparkling, and has a strong romantic interest. R. H. Stoddard contributes a delightful article upon the portraitist, Thomas Buchanan Read. "The Mountain-Mirage" is the title of a strange story of adventure by Cincinnatus Hiner Miller. It derives additional interest from the fact that it is a personal experience. The name of that versatile writer appears upon the table of contents of this number. First it is signed to a bright article entitled "Men's Women," and then to a "Bachelor's Lament" appears as the subject of an article by Robert Timoni, who reviews two bright novels to which this name has been given. "A Successful Case" and "A Diplomat's Diary." In an article entitled "An American Row," Julian Hawthorne describes the establishment in America of botanic gardens on a skin to the Kew Gardens in England. Charles Howard Shinn, in an article entitled "Words of the Shrine," gives an excellent idea of the rapid growth and development of the State of California, as well as of its climatic advantages, the beauty of its scenery, the productiveness of its soil, etc. "The New Theory of the Universe" is an excellent article by Charles Morris. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Frank Dempster Sherman, Maurice Francis Egan, and other poets contribute to this number, which is a fine one throughout.

The numbers of *The Living Age* for the 17th and 24th of January contain Alonzo Pender's 1893, Prosper Merimee, by Walter Besant, and Rural Life in France in the Fourteenth Century, Give Back the Eight Marbles, Life among the Dunes in 1845 and 1891, Switched Off, Ancient and Modern Politics, The Streets of London, The Journal of Sir Walter Scott, Henry Vaughn, Melancolie Theodice, Westminster Abbey, The Canal, Round about the Bahamas, with installments of "By Thicknight," "The Wisdom Tooth," and "The Flight of the Shadow," by George McDonald, and poetry. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

Hope for Eyread

PARIS, Jan. 29.—*Rappel* today announces that the committee of pardons favor the commuting of the sentence of death passed upon Michael Eyread, to life imprisonment.

SHEPARD, GROVE & SHEPARD, LAWYERS.

ROOMS—49 and 50 Wasatch Building, Salt Lake City.

JOHN M. CANNON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, 40 MAIN STREET, Hooper & Estes's Block.

NOTICE.

Z. C. M. I., SALT LAKE CITY, January 21, 1891.

THE INSTITUTION WILL BE CLOSED for the day on Monday, February 2nd, 1891, for the purpose of stock-taking.

T. G. WEBBER, Sec.

37th DIVIDEND.

Z. C. M. I., SALT LAKE CITY, January 15th, 1891.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE per cent. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Institution, payable February 2d, 1891, to all stockholders of record on January 20th, 1891, respectively upon presentation of their stock certificates or more than seven years.

T. G. WEBBER, Secretary.

WATER RATES.

ALL PERSONS INTERTED TO SALT Lake City Corporation for Water Rates are hereby notified that unless payment is made within thirty days from date, the water will be cut off, as directed by City ordinance.

CHRISTOPHER DEMS,

Assessor and Collector of Water Rates.

Room 8, City Hall, January 15, 1891.

BURTON-GARDNER COMPANY.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Burton-Gardner Company will be held at the office of the company in Salt Lake City, on Monday, February 2d, 1891, at 2 o'clock p. m. The transfer of said stock on and after January 20th, 1891, at 2 o'clock p. m., to receive the various shares of the company, and all orders received for stock to be issued thereon that may reach the company after that hour, will be considered as of the date following meeting.

GEORGE Y. PELT, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

WE, DESERET NEWS, NOTICE TO THE public that the partnership heretofore existing between Joseph Fielding Smith and Hyrum Mack Smith, under the firm name of Heber Cobb & Co., and engaged in the business of publishing a newspaper, in Salt Lake City, Utah, Territory of Utah, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. Heber Cobb, Joseph Fielding Smith, and Hyrum Mack Smith, will continue the business of said firm, and pay and receive all moneys owing to and from said firm, and pay and receive all moneys owing to said firm.

Salt Lake City, Utah, January 1, A. D. 1891.

HEBER COBB,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
HYRUM M. SMITH.

WHY THE DESERET NEWS SHOULD BE SUBSCRIBED FOR IN PREFERENCE TO ANY OTHER PAPER.

1. It is the Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and the authorized medium through which the views, wishes and instructions of the Church Authorities are expressed, and given to the Saints.

2. It may always be relied upon as advocating or defending the right side of every question proper for public journals to treat upon.

3. It is devoted to the interests of the Latter-day Saints and has, from its inception, valiantly defended their rights and advocated the principles in which they believe, and every Latter-day Saint should therefore feel under obligations to do his part in helping to sustain it.

4. It is not published for speculation, and never has been, but for the good which it is capable of accomplishing, the profit, if any there be derived from it, being devoted to extending its sphere of usefulness, and benefiting the community.

5. It is doing its utmost to establish home industries, among which are paper making and type-founding, stereotyping and electrotyping—branches necessary to the development and independence of the community, but which, during their infancy (which in this Territory they have not yet passed), can only be carried on at a pecuniary loss.

6. There is no danger of any subscriber to the News failing to get what he subscribes for through failure of the business and a suspension of the publication—a result in the case of hundreds of newspaper ventures every year.

7. It is now printed throughout in new and readable type, so that even the aged can peruse it without difficulty or danger to their eyesight.

8. It is free from objectionable advertisements, so that no parent need fear that his children will have their minds corrupted from having access to it in lieu of wholesome literature. It is devoted to the moral and spiritual interests of its readers instead of to getting gain at their expense.

9. Its tone is not regulated by public opinion nor the hope of gaining subscribers or advertisements. It advocates that which is right and condemns that which is wrong, regardless of results, financial or otherwise.

10. It never admonishes its readers by calling off attention of self-praise for more news.

11. The News practices no deception and resorts to no subterfuges to induce people to subscribe; but on the contrary, prefers to stand on its own merits as the people's newspaper, with a patronage only to do its utmost to give to patrons the full value of their money—a premium which it has endeavored to faithfully keep in the past.

12. In conclusion, if a Latter-day Saint can afford to subscribe for only one newspaper, that paper should be the Deseret News; and if more than one, the News should invariably be the first.

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Only three Garments of each kind and price, viz.: three each Nightgowns, Chemises, Skirts, etc., etc., at 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 will be sold to one customer. At 15c and 25c. each we could only secure a part of our usual lots, which will be for sale under the counter of our

NEW NOISELESS PACKAGE CARRIER SYSTEM!

The first introduced in Utah, avoiding the running to and fro of cash-boys. Come and see it, and convince yourself that we lead in all improvements as well as low prices!

REMEMBER,

These goods can only be secured during the dull season, for spot cash, and this sale cannot be repeated before July or August next. Come in the forenoon and avoid the crush.

To Make Room for Spring Goods, our Great CLEARANCE SALE WILL BE CONTINUED.

All of our Silks, Faille Francaises, Brocades, Armures, Royal Surahs, Satins, India and Novelty Silks at cost and below cost. Prettily celebrated Black Goods, at cost and below cost.

All of our Pattern Dress Goods, Ladies' Cloths, Cashmeres etc., etc., at cost and below cost. All our Table Towellings, etc. etc., at cost and below cost.

French and English Flannels, Outing Cloth, etc., at cost and below cost.

Bargains in the Domestic Department to astonish you.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cloaks and Suits at cost and below cost.

Ladies' Waists, Skirts, Furs, Fascinators, etc., at cost and below cost.

Stylish Trimmings, Laces, etc., at cost and below cost.

All Wool and Merino Underwear at cost and below cost.

Ladies' and Children's Hose, Mittens and Gloves at cost and below cost.

—CHILDREN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.—

Overcoats, Mothers' Friend Waists, Underwear, Gents' Underwear, Neckwear, White Shirts and Overcoats at cost and below cost.

Blankets and Quilts to clear out less than cost. Carpets, Linoleums, Rugs, Shades, etc., at reduced prices.

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