GOLDSMITH & CO.

In Our SUIT DEPARTMENT

You will find Imported Clay Worsteds, Plain and Fancy Cheviots, Cassimeres, Tricots, Vicunas, Plain Worsteds and Numerous Other Makes of Cloths Made Up in Cutaway, Single and Double Breasted Styles.

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You have a Selection of Over SIX HUNDRED PATTERNS of TROUSERS to Choose From.

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Contains a MOST COMPLETE STOCK that will astonish the most conservative buyer. This Department is the LARGEST of its kind in UTAH. A Choice Lot of 3-piece Suits for Boys from 4 to 16 years of age for Evening and Dress Wear. Hundreds of KNEE PANT SUITS, LONG PANT SUITS, KILT SUITS & REEFERS for Children, nice for fall wear. Odd Pants, Vest Waists, and Other Furnishings for the Little Tots.

Fall Announcement

Grand Opening OF MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS' & CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

Never in the history of the trade have we ever been able to place on our counters so Many Different STYLES as we have for the Coming Season for

HIGH ART TAILOR-MADE CLOTHING

we are in the Lead, and are now ready to show you some of the Handsomest Designs and Patterns ever brought to Salt Lake City.

EVERY DEPARTMENT COMPLETE.	EVERYTHING NEW.	EVERY GARMENT WELL MADE.	EVERY ARTICLE THE LOWEST PRICE.	EVERY EFFORT MADE TO PLEASE YOU.

FALL WEIGHT OVERCOATS

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Embraces All the Leading Fall Styles. The EXCELLENT Hat is the Best Stiff Hat in the World. ASK FOR IT.

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Is a Store for itself, and you can Find Any and Everything therein. It is impossible to quote the different articles offered in this department for want of space.

MEN'S AND BOYS' SHOE DEPT.

Is Stocked with a Fine Line of Dress, Street, Working and Other SHOES.

At GOLDSMITH & CO.'S., 61, 63, and 65 MAIN STREET.

POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

The Breed of Money Making Hogs.

In the opinion of Colonel F. D. Coburn, "there ain't no such animal" as a Poland-China in this country and never was. The Poland-Chinas originated among the Shakers in Ohio. The Shakers brought them to Philadelphia in 1816 and sold a boar belonging to what was called the Big China breed. Some animals had either been imported from China or were descended directly from stock that had.

POLAND-CHINA SOW.

So that the Chinese hog is really the basis of one of the best paying families of swine ever produced in the United States. The China hogs and their progeny were crossed with the Berkshires, the Russia and Irish Grazier hogs, and in time resulted in the admirable Poland-China family. The Poland part of the name comes, some of it is reliable testimony, from the fact that a number of specimens of the new mixed breed were brought from the Shakers by Major Asher, a Polish gentleman in Ohio. A farmer who purchased hogs later from Major Asher named his purchase the "Poland hogs," and the name stuck.

At any rate, more money has been made of this breed in Ohio than of any other kind of hog, and its popularity has been maintained for years in other parts of the country, though the big Red Jerseys are crowding the Poland-China as a market hog lately. It has been predicted that the Berkshire will supersede all other breeds in the northern parts of the Union, while the Poland-China will hold only in the middle belt. Well, we shall see.

POLAND-CHINA SOW.

The Poland-Chinas are large, deep bodied hogs. Characteristics of the breed are as follows:

The best specimens have good length, short legs, broad, straight back, deep side, flanking well down on the lower broad, full, square loins and shoulders, drooping ears, short heads, wide across the eyes, of spotted or dark roans; are hardy, vigorous and prolific, and when fat are perfect models; all are combining the excellences of both large and small breeds.

Dressing Poultry for Market.

There are two ways of dressing poultry for market—dry picked and scalded. Both dressed in the former way in all seasons bring the highest prices. It should be the aim of every farmer in disposing of his poultry to ship it in as good condition as possible in order to catch the eye of the butcher or grocer and secure a ready sale. Greater skill is required in dry picking than most people imagine, in order that the "bird" may look plump and handsome. To do this well properly or with any degree of satisfaction the fowl should be plucked when warm—scalded it, immediately after it is killed—or it allowed to get cold before stripping the feathers you are very apt to tear the flesh.

Commence first by plucking the wing and tail feathers. Then the back, breast and tail. Pluck the feathers from the "nave" successively, commencing at least feathers should be plucked downward—that is, from the legs to the head.

In dressing poultry by the method we get a decided advantage of three pounds to the box over the horse, as you can pack all the feathers, being carefully kept separate the "soft and wing feathers, the others many are dressed for sale of feathers accounts to quite an item of profit.

In dressing poultry by the scalding process is no means a good and profitable one, as it depreciates the value of the feathers, thus leaving carrying but dainty, and do what you will they will never be suitable to the buyers, moreover, you lose the value of the feathers.—Poultry Yard.

Best Breeds of Sheep.

An experienced stockman has this to say of several breeds of sheep: "There has been a great demand for Red Jerseys. The Berkshire and Essex seem to be in high equal favor. The Red Jerseys are quite numerous with rapid growth and full development in both and far to be commended. They are hardy, good mothers and very prolific, raising as high as three lambs per season. With an abundance of food they are quite pick mutton. The Berkshire shares with the Red Jersey many of their excellent qualities. They are good foragers and when raised on the native grass, perhaps, the best range hogs in the world."

Premiums for Fat Stock by Carload.

A suggestion has been made, which meets with approval, that at future fat stock shows premiums be offered for the best carload of fat cattle, hogs and sheep. In the interests of superior meat production there could be no better thing done than this. In America meat is not valued by the single animal, but by the carload and on a scale befitting a great country. Fat animals by the carload will prove a great attraction at the fat stock shows, and the man who gets the premium will get along with it an advertisement that will make him known the country over.

ABOUT GRASS STEERS.

This Writer Thinks They Should Have Something Besides Grass.

The interesting and instructive article upon the above subject written and compiled from various sources by Mr. Henry C. Wallace have appeared while and nearly at intervals. They have opened up a field of practical agricultural which, whilst it is simple, is of a character that strikes every stockman, to be great or small. The grass crop of the country is by many times the largest crop. From it the average stock owner derives much of his profit. Yet it receives but little attention and thought at his hands.

No farm crop requires attention as quickly as the grass field. From its very inception it requires a skill and diligence which is seldom felt and appreciated by the ordinary farmer. The selection of the seeds for ordinary pasture is in itself somewhat of a science. It requires constant study to find out, more especially in a new country, what will suit the climate and soil. "Give us blue grass," says the Kentuckian. True, but while it flourishes on the limestone formations of that state, driving out all other grasses, still it does not follow that it is the best for the loamy, deep soils of Illinois, Missouri and Iowa. Some of it is necessary, but you can call upon countless other kinds and varieties to assist. The grass seed is delicate. It needs a warm bed, a fine mold on the soil, and great care should be taken when sowed. In its infancy it wants close attention. It should not be grazed too heavily, and always before winter comes it should be allowed during the first years of its existence to cover its roots thickly, so as to withstand the iron hand of Jack Frost. Greater perhaps than all the above requisites is that the field should be well dried. Remember do we see a field, carefully seeded down, grow a fairly good crop of grass for a year or two, then relapse into the old run of coarse, wild grasses. The cause is easy to find. It wants draining. No plant requires a dry subsoil so much as the better varieties of grass. They luxuriate where the drainpipe exists.

With such conditions we can nearly get what Mr. Wallace says is requisite to feeding sheep successfully on grass—namely, "a full pasture." But more is needed. Mr. Wallace has come to the conclusion that steers will gain nearly as much on grass alone as when grain is fed, at least for two or three months during the summer. The proof of this is so simple that it cannot be disputed, and at first thought it would seem foolish to spend grain when no extra gain is made. Looking at the matter from a stockyard point of view we are all well aware that the purely grass fed steer of equal weight cannot compete with the animal that has had corn. How often when autumn comes do we hear of "grassy" steers! The grazier coming up with his stock probably takes a year see his cattle standing next door to a pen of steers averaging the same as his own. The experienced eye of the buyer who is daily or hourly at his work, detects at once the difference, and he offers a much higher price for the lot that have had corn. The magic word is "tallow." You can so carry it on grass to perfection. It requires the outside or outside cereals to make it. We admit that at the height of the grass season, a short and fleeting period under a southern sun such as we have, the rain from artificial food is little or nothing, but in the after days it tells. If the cattle are to be carried from summer into autumn, or even winter, the addition of a fair amount of corn or other cereals seen. By such treatment they get the polish which accents to the admiration of the inherent value where they are found on the block. Then they are weighed in the scale and not found wanting.

We go further. Our able correspondent says have "a full pasture." To get that acme of perfection you must be liberal in the way of feeding the plant. Do not stuff the bullock, so you attain this point. Nothing measures land so thoroughly as sheep droppings, these are probably when they are generously treated. Next to them comes the bovine race. You may see idle ones horses, mules, etc., but they fail to make a position to comparing with the sheep as an article that goes on hoofs from sheep and cattle manifesting sweet. In this country we are never permanent pastures. With labor high, it is a necessity, and there is no branch of agricultural economy which needs closer study. A good pasture is a thing of beauty and a joy forever. To attain perfection two requisites are absolutely necessary—drainage and manure.

A BIG SALE.

Three Hundred Pounds a Head Where Very Little Powder Was Used.

Friend Frank and I were out for a day's hunting in the interior of Long Island. After some hours of shooting our supply of powder was exhausted, but, by a happy chance, we ran across one of those rare old pounds, a country "store" and went in to replenish our stock. The proprietor was a little, wizened specimen of his kind, with a few crazy locks and a weather beaten visage. With a shrieky air he arose from behind the counter, adjusted his spectacles and inquired what we wanted.

"Some powder," said I.

Reaching down he drew forth a little old rusty keg, placed it on the counter and asked how much.

"A pound," said I.

A bolt of lightning would not have shocked the old man worse, and in an excited voice he asked:

"A—a what did you say?"

"A pound," I replied.

"A whole pound" he again asked, as if in a dream.

I assured him that we wanted a whole pound.

"Wait a minute!" he exclaimed, and rushing out into the open space in front of the counter, and half doubting himself, he began to trot around in a circle, excitedly repeating over and over again:

"A whole pound o' powder! A whole pound o' powder! A whole pound o' powder!"

He pranced around till he was nearly exhausted, and then he went back, arranged his rusty scales and began to pour out the powder. But he emptied the keg and there was not a pound in all. A look of dismay spread over his features, but in a moment he said, "I will run over and borrow Neighbor Ben's powder horn," and off he went. He soon returned with the horn and finished the pound. As he handed it over I asked the price.

This started a new trouble. He wavered here and there, and finally declared that he could not find the price and would leave it for us to say how much. I told him forty cents was about right, and handed him the money.

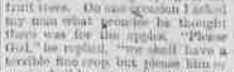
"Gentlemen," he said as we turned to go, "I've kept store here close onto forty years, an' I never made such a big sale before. A whole pound o' powder!"

But we hurried away before he could have another spasm.—R. E. L. Folsom in Detroit Free Press.

No Hesitancy.

I had an excellent fellow who was devoted to our interests and honest as the day. He knew how to trust and write, but beyond this his mental progress was blocked by "notions," the mixed result of experience and prejudice. Of course they were not all halcyon days; we were as high up on the hills that the spring was often very trying for the fruit trees. On one occasion I asked my man what grounds he thought there was for the apples. "Please God," he replied, "we shall have a terrible fine crop but please him or no we shall haven good luck." The honest fellow interfered no improvement. It was only his way of saying that a certain proportion of the crops was sworn against adverse weather.—Tooley Bor.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.



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