LIVE STOCK THAT PAYS.

IF YOU WANT FINE SPRING LAMBS, HERE IS YOUR SHEEP.

Domestic and Description of the Horned Dorset—Both Sexes Have the Horns, Not Adapted to the Rearing of Early Lambs for Market.

Of all the attention of our readers to the Dorset horned sheep, as shown in the illustration. Both rams and ewes are horned. The Dorset belongs to the medium class of sheep that produce wool of fully of sheep that produce wool of medium length. It is neither coarse nor fine. The wool is soft, white and clean, and weighs on the average about six pounds to the fleece. When the early lambs are marketed the fleeces are kept and sold as lambs' wool.

It is not, however, as a wool sheep, that it is spring lamb production that has attracted the Dorset to the attention of breeders. It is only beginning to be known in this country, but the Dorset has been a noted one in the south of England for generations. It has not yet been extensively tried in America to ascertain its perfect hardiness in the northern New York is not known, but in northern New York it has been introduced with the greatest success and good profit.

HORNED DORSET SHEEP.

It is perhaps the most prolific breed of sheep known. For producing winter and spring lambs no ewe has been tried that is equal to the horned Dorset. In England the ewes are bred in April. In September they bring the lambs, which are marketed at Christmas. In this country, so far as they have been tried, the effort has been made to breed the ewes a little later, have the lambs come the first of November and be ready for market in February. No other sheep known has such prepotency and vigor as the Dorset. Even when bred to Dorsets produce more twin lambs than any others, and often breed twice in the year, thus giving two crops of lambs. A famous flock of 400 ewes owned by Mr. Rudd, of Bridport, England, produced 550 lambs in a single season.

The Dorset is the breed par excellence for spring lamb raising. Where one this is profitable try the Dorsets. They are hardy and healthy, and in spite of their great horns docile and quiet. A 2-year-old ewe weighs 100 pounds, without being especially fattened. The Dorset have white legs, with large wide faces and black noses and lips. They have a deep, full brisket and long legs which are light of bone. When a cross is made between Dorset and Southdown the result is a large sheep, with a better, finer fleece, but not so prolific of lambs.

Ventilating the Hens.

Ventilation, properly attended to, is essential to the health of the fowls in winter, and it tends to increase their egg laying. Every henery should have a ventilator, but it should always be closed tight on the approach of cold weather. Many ventilators do more harm than good. The idea is to keep the air circulating only when the weather is warm. During cold weather sufficient ventilation can be given by throwing the doors and windows open in the fair day. If impure odors seem to suffocate the inhabitants of the house the one thing needful is a little work in stopping out the place, and then in distributing some sheetboards around. Cold winds and draughts from ventilators are the death of more fowls than almost anything else in the improved sort of henhouses. Ventilation is essential to the health of the fowls, and, hence, to good egg laying, but it can only be obtained by a little forethought and care. Think the thermometer, and regulate the ventilation accordingly. It will pay in the end.—Louis C. Webster in American Cultivator.

Poultry Hints.

The poultry like a feed of green stuff every day, a head of cabbage to pick at, or a little fine clover hay. Some poultry men have sown a little rowen clover on purpose for winter food for the hens. Now is the time when a warm mash, of boiled vegetables and meal or bran, is well relished in the morning, and the eggs will be more abundant in consequence. Separate those which are intended as the parents of the next year's stock. The contamination from mixing with inferior stock just before laying begins will last many weeks, and perhaps months, as many a farmer has learned to his cost. Select those that seem as near perfect in form, size and color as can be found, and so mate them as to improve rather than deteriorate. Select those that are good, free layers. If you would raise pullets that will lay well another year.—American Cultivator.

Mutton Values.

The rapid increase in the consumption of mutton in the United States is considered worthy of special note in the annual report of the department of agriculture for the current year. The secretary for agriculture observes that a century ago the principal cities of the country would evidently show that the consumption of mutton has doubled in fifteen years, that is between 1875 and 1890, being a rate of increase twice as rapid as the advance of population. He adds that "the industrious use of mutton, its suitability for summer use in warm climates and its growing popularity as highly fed animals of the best mutton breeds become more common in our markets, contribute to the rapidly enlarging demand," and he considers that "this branch of sheep raising should receive greater attention."

Running for a Companion.

The natives of the Philippines are notable to an extraordinary degree. Whenever one of them finds himself without a companion to partake of his food he runs till he meets with one, and I am assured that, however keen his appetite may be he will not venture to satisfy it without a companion.—St. Louis Republic.

WINTER FEEDING.

The Old and New Way of Wintering Range Cattle.

In everything there is a right and wrong way. Often the conditions are such that in following out the wrong way there is considerable profit, and after a while those engaged in the business come to believe that this really wrong way is in reality the right way. The range cattle industry at the outset—and as a matter of necessity—was conducted on this plan. Cattle were turned into the mountains and turned loose in the high valleys and parks and allowed to range. There was a certain percentage of loss each winter, varying in accordance with the amount of snowfall and the severity of the cold. Prices ruled for years so high that the death losses only cut down the size of the dividends, while still leaving a handsome balance in the treasury.

So matters continued. The ranges became overstocked, and following this prices began to tumble. From bad the affairs and general business of most cattle enterprises continued on the down grade, and failure after failure followed. At a certain period a few of the more enterprising stockmen began to cut hay for winter use. This was ridiculed to pay, and others followed in the same path. Their object in feeding was simply to give the poor animals sufficient food to pull them through alive, until they were able to begin to rustle again in the spring. This was all that was aimed at. No thought or care was given to improve the individual animal. The idea of the trade was that this would not pay. If the critter lived the summer and fall fed on the range would make it fit for market.

All this was wrong. However, until the farmers crowded in upon the open range, and fenced his homestead or pre-emption claim, things were allowed to drift along in this fashion of taking desperate chances and hoping the markets would mend. Rather than mending, the farmers' claims became more numerous and the range cattle industry more disastrous. Each year the cattlemen were obliged to cut more hay to pull the ever increasing number of weak animals through the winter. Still their object was simply to keep life in them until the grass was strong enough in the spring to build them up again. This in a few brief words, is the outline of the range cattle industry. There is but little wonder that there have been so many dire disasters in the business.

There is paying and to do things right is exemplified in the winter feeding of range cattle as in other callings. By winter feeding we mean what the words imply, not the meager giving out of enough hay to simply prevent the weak animals from turning up their heels; but feeding so as to keep the animal in a healthy condition is where there is good clean money for the stockman. The humanitarian question does not enter into the present idea of the gain or loss of the similar dollar, which is what the cattle growers are after. Fewer numbers and animals of larger frame and better condition and more weight are what give the best returns when the shipments are made.

A day or two ago the writer was going south from Denver, and on the car were two brothers returning to Archuleta county, having disposed of a good bunch of cattle at the top market price. In conversation we asked if there was not quite a good deal of money in winter feeding on this plan, and if they had ever given it a good trial. To our surprise and gratification they said the cattle they had just sold were winter fed, and every animal was given hay in plenty to hold it in healthy form.

The result was that in the spring they grew so much faster than the same grade of cattle that had been doing as best they could for themselves on the range, during the months of snow and ice, that when they were marketed they were 30 per cent better and heavier animals, and brought from 30 to 40 percent higher price. When they started from home they thought they would have to go to Omaha or Kansas City to sell. While the yards in Denver were full of common range cattle that buyers did not want save at bottom figures, they made a quick sale at the top price, and were on their homeward way, leaving the owners of the common, non-winter fed stock seeking in vain for customers.

Yes, it pays to do everything in the right way. Now that the range cattle business has been curtailed within such narrow limits and the times not as they once were for the speculium cattle barons, those who do not adopt the genuine winter feeding plan can look forward to ultimate disaster and failure. Such is the handwriting on the wall.—Field and Farm.

Points of Interest.

When you set the hens for spring chickens this year take some dried tobacco leaves and line the nests with them. This will keep all lice and vermin effectually away from the nest as long as the hen sits. Sometimes when sitting hens leave their nests from unknown cause it is the vermin that drives them away.

If cattle are kept in fields adjoining railroad tracks, where they see trains pass and repass constantly, there is little danger that they will be frightened afterward by railway trains.

Raise a few leaves of tobacco on your farm every year. The dried leaves will keep the vermin from your nests, and the leaves or stems steeped to a strong decoction with sulphur, four ounces of tobacco to one of sulphur, in a gallon of boiling water, will kill the sheep scab.

Canada is making marvelous progress in the live stock industry. We of the United States must stir ourselves to keep up.

Bulletin No. 11, Mississippi Agricultural Experiment station, is devoted to the diagnosis and treatment of anthrax or charbon.

N. Story, of Bozeman, was the first man who ever drove a herd of cattle from Texas to Colorado. He says stock raising is nothing like as profitable as it was formerly.

Left No Address.

Occasionally a newspaper subscriber departs this life, and then it becomes the duty of the local postmaster to inform the newspaper the deceased has taken of the fact. A postmaster up north thus chronicles the departure of a subscriber: "Dead, and left no address."—Albany Journal.

New Method of Engraving.

A French scientist has introduced a process for the engraving of designs on wood, leather or similar materials by means of a pencil or tool, the point of which is constantly at red heat. After a series of experiments with lead, iron and platinum wire heated by electricity, a special cast was finally devised by the inventor of this process, which renders the operation extremely simple. The tool in question is another application of the cautery instrument used by surgeons. The pencil has a wooden handle, upon which is mounted a small platinum tube with a fine point. Two separate receptacles communicate with the tools by means of a rubber tube. One of these contains a hydrocarbon, such as alcohol, benzine or wood spirit, and the other contains compressed air.

A constant flow of the hydrocarbon vapor is maintained at the point of the tool, which is thereby kept in a state of intense heat. Both receptacles are provided with regulating apparatus, by which the supply of ink can be adjusted or cut off, as desired. The operation of tracing designs on woodwork and leather is thus simplified to the utmost possible extent. A tracing of the design is made on the article to be ornamented, and any degree of relief is instantly effected, very little skill on the part of the operator being required. The new process will be of the greatest service to bookbinders, carpenters and others, as well as affording a ready means of labeling cases, barrels, etc.—Sidney Dispatch.

Death in Cabinet Families.

A sorrowful fate, sometimes rising to the tragic, seems to have followed presidential cabinets and their families for many years. This has been true more or less ever since the awful tragedy which ended the lives of President Lincoln and his secretary of state, Mr. Seward. There has scarcely been a time in recent years when some cabinet officer was not heavily stricken in one way or another.

During Cleveland's administration Mr. Bayard lost his wife and daughter. A year ago Secretary Tracy's wife and daughter met their tragic fate in the Rimon. Secretary Blaine's son and daughter died the same winter. Even the president's own family has not been spared during this administration, since Mrs. Harrison's favorite sister died soon after they took up their residence in the White House. But the awfully sudden going out of life of Secretary Windom immediately after concluding a most eloquent speech at a banquet is the strangest, saddest death of all.

Would He Go?

There are 7,000,000 negroes in the south, and they are increasing 2 per cent a year. If the negro was white this would be a matter for congratulation. As it is, it is anything but that. The Lookout Times has come to the rescue of the United States with an idea which it thinks would solve the negro question for all time. The idea is that since we brought the negro here against his will we should return him to Africa partly at our expense, and let him use his superior knowledge of civilization to develop the wonderful resources of the Dark Continent. Stanley says Africa is as rich in all things which commerce wants that if the negroes there would only work a very little time every day they would add untold millions to the wealth of the world.

Now here is really a great opportunity for the black man, in the judgment of The Times. The United States government need have no further connection with the scheme than to establish lines of steamers running monthly—oftener if needed—from Charleston and Savannah to Africa. For a small sum, say $10, the negro who wanted to go to Africa should have his passage. But that would not help unless he were further provided for. The American negro, landed on the coast of Africa, which is now a region as unfamiliar to him as it is to the average white man, must inevitably perish.

If some philanthropist, with time to spare, and money, or a talent for getting money from other people, would turn his attention to this matter immense results might really follow. But only the best and ablest persons in a community ought to have anything to do with a scheme like this. Agents might be sent ahead and secure a large tract of good land for the Afro-American emigrants. Private benevolence might do for them what the South American governments have been doing for years for their colonists—furnish them with agricultural implements at first and let them pay for the tools as they raised their crops and could spare the money. A regular, decent republican government could be organized, and this colony would be the one spot of Africa in which the United States would be directly interested. Such a colony, wisely guided by noble and disinterested men, could easily grow to great heights of wealth and civilization. All this might well be a splendid reality, no mere dream. For Africa is certainly the native home of the African.

Pope Leo says that the German emperor agrees with him on one point—that religious sentiment is the only means of solving existing terrible social problems. Then he writes, "Our mutual conviction of this is a bond between us, although divided by faith."

According to the canvass made by Farm and Homestead and The New England Farmer, the agriculturists of the country are overwhelmingly for the Blaine idea of reciprocity with Cuba and South America, but they do not want reciprocity with Canada, thinking it will injure their own interests. A majority of the farmers from whom replies have been received—chiefly, of course, in the New England and middle states—favor the McKinley law.

JEWELS AND LACES.

"Oh, pity with the lovely fingers,
Oh, pity with the lovely face!"

What any woman may want and what are your face worth to you if, from overtaxing the spring without rest, your nerves utterly unstrung on its decline, enough to run the strongest engine? Dr. Pierce's Pellets are provided with regulating apparatus, by which the supply of ink can be adjusted or cut off, as desired. The operation of tracing designs on woodwork and leather is thus simplified to the utmost possible extent. A tracing of the design is made on the article to be ornamented, and any degree of relief is instantly effected, very little skill on the part of the operator being required. The new process will be of the greatest service to bookbinders, carpenters and others, as well as affording a ready means of labeling cases, barrels, etc.—Sidney Dispatch.

DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS regulate and cleanse the liver, stomach and bowels. One a dose. Sold by druggists. 25 cents a vial.

JOHN M. CANNON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 20 MAIN STREET, Hooper & Estelle Block.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY: CONSCIENTIOUS TO COME AND DO HONEST work, at 30 Ski Earl. Good wages, prompt pay.

NOTICE. FOR SALE IN PROVO CITY, A DROP Spindle's business. Apply to Robert Parks, 3 Street, Provo City. 8 weeks.

RANCH FOR SALE. THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE HOLmes Ranch, situated in Tooele County, Apply to W. Folsom, 32 Post Office. 32

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, cures and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty five cents a bottle. 1 year ow

HARRISON CONVEYOR IRRIGATING PUMP. OPERATED BY HORSE POWER. Is not expensive, where water is to be had from streams or well this pump enables a person to convert irrigation. WRITE FOR CIRCULAR. ROBINSON & SELLECK CO., 45-49 Lake St., Chicago.

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The Second Edition.

Enlarged and Improved, of this most excellent work, has lately been published and is now For Sale at the

DESERET NEWS OFFICE.

It is Almost Indispensable to Every

Home and Foreign Missionary,

And is a desirable acquisition also to every Student of Theology and other persons who values the means of elucidating and defending Scripturally and Historically the Principles of the Gospel.

The wisdom of the compilers, that the work be published without profit or so to be within the reach of every person desiring it, has been studied in this as well as the first edition, and therefore no discount except for cost of postage is allowed to dealers.

The book is bound in four different styles and will be sent prepaid to any address at the following

PRICES: 45 cents, 55 cents, 65 cents, and $1.10.

THE CRY OF MILLIONS

OH, MY BACK!

STOP IT NOW.

SOON IT WILL BE TOO LATE.

I have been troubled many years with disease of the kidneys and have tried many different remedies and have spent much money in search of relief. Almost despairing of relief, I was induced to try Warner's Safe Cure. It has done me more good than all other medicines I have taken. I can now sleep well, which I did not before for years. I was suffering from the pain in my back and was so lame I could not stand upright. When I was in bed I could not turn without assistance. I am now able to do my work in the house. I cannot say too much in favor of your valuable medicine.

MRS. A. H. HOPES, Proprietress Occidental Hotel, Santa Cruz, Cal.

NO MORE BACKACHE

Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. Estate of Edgar Williams, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, administrator of the estate of Edgar Williams, deceased, late of Salt Lake City, Utah, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the office of Z. C. M. I., in Salt Lake City, in the county of Salt Lake, Utah Territory.

Dated January 6th, 1891.

W. S. BEASIE, Administrator of the Estate of Edgar Williams, deceased. 4 times

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. In the Estate of Thomas Harris, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, executor of the estate of Thomas Harris, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said executor, at the office of Z. C. M. I., in Salt Lake City, in the county of Salt Lake.

Dated January 6th, 1891.

AURELIUS RIVER, Executor of the Estate of Thomas Harris, deceased. 4 times

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. Estate of Thomas C. Jones, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administrator of the estate of Thomas C. Jones, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at his residence Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake.

Dated January 6th, 1891.

ELIZA JENNIE JONES, Administratrix of the Estate of Thomas C. Jones, deceased. 4 times

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. In the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate of John Boyd, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of John Boyd, deceased, late of Salt Lake City, Utah, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the office of Charles J. Parsons, attorney at law, 124 S. Main Street, Salt Lake City, that being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate.

ANNA M. BOYD, Administratrix of the Estate of John Boyd, deceased.

Dated January 9th, 1891. 4 times

LEGAL NOTICE. In the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate and Guardianship of John Woodruff and Anna Woodruff, Minors.

Order to show Cause why Order of Sale of Real Estate should not be made.

ISRAEL H. WOODRUFF, THE GUARdian of the minors, by Charles W. Bennett, their attorney, filed his petition herein, praying for an order of sale of the real estate of said minors, for the purpose having proceeds so to invest, stated that the said of his of the said minors, and that it is necessary that the said of said minors appear before the said Probate Court on Saturday, the 6th day of February, 1891, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the said Court Room, in the City and County of Salt Lake, Utah Territory, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said petitioner, to sell so much of the said estate as may be necessary for the purpose of paying the said debts, costs and expenses, and for the proceeds to be invested in such other real estate as may be deemed by the said guardian to be for the benefit of said minors, and that a copy of this order be published at least three successive weeks in the Deseret Evening News, a newspaper printed and published in said City and County.

Dated January 23rd, 1891.

C. W. BARTON, Probate Judge.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, County of Salt Lake, ss.

I, C. L. Allen, Clerk of the Probate Court in and for the County of Salt Lake, in the Territory of Utah, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of an order to show cause why order of sale of real estate should not be made in the matter of Israel H. Woodruff and Anna Woodruff, minors, as the same appears of record in my office.

Witness my hand, this 23rd day of January, A. D. 1891.

C. L. ALLEN, Clerk of Probate Court.

By C. E. STANTON, Deputy Clerk. 4

Quong Chong Wing, Chinese & Japanese Ornamental and Fancy Goods. —SECOND HAND WARE— All Healthy Goods, Curios, and All Kinds of Fine Articles for Sale. 30 W First South St. P. O. Box 62.

Utah Central Railway. Time Card in Effect OCT. 21, 1890.

Passenger Trains Leave and Arrive at Salt Lake City, and Park City, Daily, as Follows:

SALT LAKE CITY. Train 1 leaves Salt Lake 8.00 a.m. Arrives 6.00 p.m. Train 2 leaves Salt Lake 8.00 a.m. Arrives 6.00 p.m.

PARK CITY. Train 1 leaves Park City 10.00 a.m. Arrives 4.00 p.m. Train 2 leaves 10.00 a.m. Arrives 4.00 p.m.

FREIGHT TRAINS. Leave Salt Lake 7.00 a.m. Arrive 5.00 p.m. Leave Park City 8.00 a.m. Arrive 5.00 p.m. No Passengers carried on Freight Trains.

PASSENGER RATES. Between Salt Lake City and Park City. Single Fare, $2.00. Round Trip, $3.

J. M. YOUNG, Genl. Supt. T. J. HACKINTOSH, Gen. Ft. & Tkt.

RIO GRANDE WESTERN RY. OUR EAST TIME TABLE, JAN. 1, 1891.

East-Bound Trains.	No. 1. Atlantic Mail.	No. 3. Atlantic Express.
Lv. Ogden	8.00 a.m.	3.45 p.m.
Ar. Salt Lake	9.40 a.m.	5.25 p.m.
Lv. Salt Lake	9.50 a.m.	5.35 p.m.
Ar. Provo	11.05 a.m.	7.00 p.m.
Lv. Provo	11.15 a.m.	7.10 p.m.
Ar. Helper	1.20 p.m.	9.15 p.m.
Lv. Helper	1.30 p.m.	9.25 p.m.
Ar. Green River	3.05 p.m.	11.00 p.m.
Lv. Green River	3.15 p.m.	11.10 p.m.
Ar. Grand Junction	5.40 p.m.	1.35 a.m.
Ar. Gunnison	10.35 p.m.	6.30 a.m.
Ar. Leadville	4.30 a.m.	4.30 p.m.
Ar. Denver	7.00 a.m.	7.00 p.m.
Ar. Ft. Worth	7.30 p.m.	7.30 a.m.
Ar. Kansas City	6.30 a.m.	6.30 p.m.
Ar. Chicago	9.00 a.m.	9.00 p.m.

West-Bound Trains.	No. 2. Pacific Mail.	No. 4. Pacific Express.
Lv. Ogden	6.30 a.m.	3.15 p.m.
Ar. Salt Lake	8.00 a.m.	4.45 p.m.
Lv. Salt Lake	8.10 a.m.	4.55 p.m.
Ar. Provo	9.40 a.m.	6.25 p.m.
Lv. Provo	9.50 a.m.	6.35 p.m.
Ar. Helper	11.25 a.m.	8.10 p.m.
Lv. Helper	11.35 a.m.	8.20 p.m.
Ar. Green River	1.10 p.m.	10.05 p.m.
Lv. Green River	1.20 p.m.	10.15 p.m.
Ar. Grand Junction	4.45 p.m.	1.40 a.m.
Ar. Gunnison	10.00 p.m.	7.00 a.m.
Ar. Leadville	7.00 a.m.	7.00 p.m.
Ar. Denver	11.45 a.m.	11.45 p.m.
Ar. Ft. Worth	7.00 a.m.	7.00 p.m.
Ar. Kansas City	7.00 a.m.	7.00 p.m.
Ar. Chicago	9.00 a.m.	9.00 p.m.

LOCAL TRAINS. SALT LAKE AND OGDEN. Leave Salt Lake 7.00 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., arrive Ogden 9.40 a.m. and 7.00 p.m. Leave Ogden 6.30 a.m. and 3.15 p.m., arrive Salt Lake 8.10 a.m. and 4.55 p.m.

SUNDAYS. Leave Salt Lake 8.00 a.m., arrive Ogden 10.30 a.m. Leave Ogden 4.00 p.m., arrive Salt Lake 6.30 p.m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS BETWEEN OGDEN, SPANISH FORK, PROVO, SPRINGVILLE, MANTI, SALINA, MARYSVALE AND BINGHAM. Leave Salt Lake 4.30 p.m., arrive Ogden 10.30 p.m. Leave Ogden 6.30 a.m., arrive Salt Lake 12.00 noon.

E. O. DUNN, General Manager. J. H. BENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agt.

ESTABLISHED, 1868. Joseph E. Taylor, Pioneer Undertaker of Utah.

Manufacturer and Dealer in All Kinds of Furniture, Wood and Cane Chairs.

COFFINS AND CASKETS. Full Line of Coffin Furnishings Kept constantly on hand. Prompt Attention Given to Orders by Telegraph. Residence and Factory Connected.

OPEN DAY & NIGHT. Factory and Warerooms, No. 251 E. First South. One and a Half Blocks East of Theatre. TELEPHONE No. 70.

$500 Reward! We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with Parker's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely vegetable, and never fail to give perfect satisfaction. 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail for price. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by DR. JOHN C. PARKER CO., Salt Lake City. Sold by Jacobson, Peters & Co., druggists, Salt Lake City.

Jos. William Taylor. UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER.

Keeps the Largest and Best Complete Stock of COFFINS, CASKETS And Undertakers' Goods in Utah. Wholesale Dealer in Undertakers' Material From Lowest Cities Prices Delivered Free to Utah. LOTS AND GRAVES in Best Cemetery in the City. All Orders Filled Day or Night in the Best Manner Possible. OFFICE AND WAREROOMS NEVER CLOSED. 21 AND 23 WEST TEMPLE STREET. P. O. Box 676. Telephone 42.

EXCELSIOR BAKERY. No 10, East Temple St. FRESH BREAD, BUNS, CAKES, AND CRACKERS. PURE CANDIES, GROCERIES, ETC. ButtercupCrackers a Specialty. EDWARD SCRACE, Proprietor.

"A beefsteak, rare!" he ordered. "But the waiter spoke once more. "My master, did you know we have A Wire Gauze Oven Door?" "If that's the case," the man replied, "Well done! I'll have the steak." "That door preserves the juices, The flavor's always sweet!" IF YOU WANT THE BEST, BUY THE CHARTER OAK. WITH THE Wire Gauze Oven Doors. FOR SALE BY Z. C. M. I. Sole Agents in Salt Lake City. CHARTER OAK RANGE

Lumber Yard. 758 E. Fourth South. All Kinds of Lumber, Frames, Doors, Sash and Mouldings on Hand. Builders' Hardware.

TENTH WARD LUMBER BUILDING ASSN.

Telephone No. 502. Planing Mill. Buildings Erected. Contracts Given. Steam Mill Work a Specialty. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

IA MAN UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY, WILL OBTAIN MUCH VALUABLE INFORMATION FROM A STUDY OF THIS MAP OF

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