

ICELAND AND ITS PEOPLE.

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(Written for the Deseret News.) Iceland has an area of 1903 square miles (Danish). Only one-third of this is inhabited by a population of 79.-000. Two-thirds of the entire area is a desert of lava, rough mountains and jokulls (glaciers) some of which extend over vast areas of mountainous coun-

try. The highest mountain in the country is estimated to be about 6,241 feet high. There are in the neighborhood of 107 volcanoes, from which most of the lava has originated and about 2,000 volcanic fissures. Many not-pots and sulphur springs are in the country, lo-cated principally in the interior. The cated principally in the interior. country as a whole is very rugged; the

| seaport towns, while pigs are very scarce

Wild animals are few and game is The walrus is found along the scarce. coast. A few deer are found, especially in the northern part, and foxes are here and there throughout the country, while the white bear, which comes on ice from Greenland, is occasionally found. There are a great many varieties of fish in and around the country. In the rivers and streams are found salmon and trout in rich abundance. Cod-fish is caught all around the country and is the principal export. Many ves-sels from other countries come here to fish. Besides the English and Nor-weglan, the French have from 200 to 250 fishing vessels here every spring and summer. Most of the fish goes to England and Spain In 1776 the In first sailing vessel was sent from Denmark to carry Icelandic mail to and from other countries once a year. In 1858 the first steamboat commenced carrying the mail. Now, three regular mail steamers carry the mail monthly between Iceland, the British Isles and Denmark. The standard church is Lutheran, yet other churches are represented. The Salvation Army has been doing missionary work here for some time, while the Latter-day Saints have made the most converts. The regularly appointed min-isters, numbering about 200, receive salaries ranging from 2,000 to 8,000 crowns a year. Many ex-ministers get as high as 2,000 crowns a year and then their widows receive a pension after their husband's death. The political officers from sheriff to governor get salaries ranging from 2,000 to 8,000 crowns a year, while the working people only get from 200 to 800. The doctors and school teachers are well paid. Several schools are in the country; besides several intermediate or children schools, they have a Latin school, a schools, they have a Latin school, a medical college, and ministerial acad-emy. The nation as a whole is a good race of people with good moral integ-rity and intelligence with fair educa-tion, as it is the duty of every minister to see that every child can read, write and understand a little in arithmetic before they are confirmed members of the Lutheran church. JOHN JOHANNESSON.

call for them when empty. Many men lose considerable sums by falling to get back the jars, etc. Study men and women. Try to please your customers, and be fair. Then expect success. You will be worthy of it, and it will come. JERUSALEM AND THE CRU

PACKING EGGS.

An experienced poultryman says that those who send any number of ergs to market should pay attention to the pack-ing of the same so as to obtain the top market price. First of all, select all white ergs for one case, and the brown ergs for another. Select out all the very small ergs and the badly formed ones and pack them in a case by themselves. When a case contains all white ergs of a nice even size they are graded well up in quality; the same is true of brown erggs, and the small and ill-shapped ones are graded where they belong; but when all are mixed together the whole lot will be graded about where the poorest bring them. Fresh laid ergs in winter will sell well even though they be mixed.

THE PUZZLE PICTURE.

Last week's winners were Vaughn

Ringling Brothers Beautiful and Spectacular Production. That old, famillar saying, "There's nothing new under the suh" is utterly disproved in Ringling Brothers' collos-sal circus, menagerie and hippodrome,

SADES.

which exhibits in Salt Lake City, Wed-nesday, Aug. 5. The Ringling Broth-ers have millions of dollars invested in their stupendous enterprise, and in addition to the meterprise. addition to the most complete and startling arenic performance in the world, which introduces all the mar-vels of the present age, the five famous brothers present this year, on a scale of grandeur and magnificance never before attempted, a gorgeous spectacular production of Jerusalem and the Crusades. This spectacular, arranged by men of note and ability in the amuse-ment field, is a historical pantomime, correct in the most minute partcular

of the fight. The roar of battle is ter-rifle, and presently the knights and pll-grims gain a foothold on the walls, se-curs one of the gates, and eventually capture the city. As a fitting finale to this gloridant substance Godford de this glorious spectacle, Godfrey de Bouillon rides his foam flecked charger upon the emir's throne and, surround-ed by his victorious followers, flings to the breeze the red and gold standard of the Christlans. Catarrh of the Stomach When the stomach is overloaded; when food is taken into it that fails to di-gest, it decays and inflames the mu-cous membrane, exposing the nerves, and causes the glands to secrete mu-cin, instead of the natural juices of di-gestion. This is called Catarrh of the Stomach. For years I suffered with Ca-tarrh of the Stomach, caused by indi-gestion. Doctors and medicines failed to barieft me with I wead Kodel Dus-

interior is an inaccessible ice bed, and along the coast there are hills, gorges and narrow vallles; while gulfs and bays cut into the land on all sides There are many rivers and small streams, that flow from the interior northward and southward into the sea There are no forests in the country

and very little wood, except a few shrubs, which can only be used for firewood. Most of the lumber used is imported from Norway and all other building material is brought in from other countries.

The climate is neither very hot non exceedingly cold but very damp, windy and stormy, and snow falls to great depth in the winter time, especially in the northern part, where the winter is generally from seven to eight months and real summer only from three to four months. In the southern part of the land the shortest day is three hours during which the sun shinese and the longest a little over 20 hours. In the northern part during summer, they see the sun for one week continually; then during the winter season they do not

see the sun for one week. Iceland was first settled A. D. 874 to 920 by people who came from Norway, but later there were a few of the leading settlers who came from Ireland and the gouth islands. The people live in a very scattered condition, mostly along the sea shore and in the coastal val-leys. Although there is and has been a steady emigration to America the population has increased wonderfully population has increased wonderfully. For the last 10 to 20 years the birthrate has been 50 per cent greater than the death rate.

The princiapl occupations of the inhabitants are sheep and stock raising and fishing, and more than half the population live on farms. Only from four to five square miles (Danish) of land are cultivated. Around the houses are patches of turf (called in the Icelandic language "tun") which is cultivated and used for hay. No grain is raised; but a small quantity of vegetables, such as potatoes, turnips, onlons, carrots and rhubarb are produced. The bread-stuffs are imported from other countries and consist chiefly of rye flour. Whisky, intoxicating liquor and tobacco were first introduced into the coun try in the seventeenth century; coffee in the eighteenth. Before that time only a few of the most prominent men, used ten on holidays and special occasions only; but now these stimulants are used very extensively and in great quantities. The chief diet is meat and fish (both saited and dried) while many live chiefly on dairy products. Horse flesh is used for food to a greater ex-

tent now than ever. There are from 40,000 to 50,000 horses In the country, about 23,000 hoad of cat-tle, and about 1,000,000 sheep. The horse is by far the most useful domestic ani-mal as all freighting and traveling is done on horses. The price of horses ranges from 50 to 400 crowns, good cows are worth about 100 crowns and sheep sell for from 12 to 25 crowns. Horses and sheep are often imported. In 1896 there were 2,927 horses sold to England for 1.042,000 crowns and 60,400 sheep for \$011.000 crowns 8.011.000 crowns.

All domestic animals were first brought into the country from Norway, In some parts a few goats are raised and chickens are found in nearly all



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WHEN FARMERS GO TO TOWN.

We all go sometimes, and we take with as stuff from the farm to sell. That is a part of our business, and it is quite a tudy how we may do it most success

a part of our business, and it is quite a study how we may do it most success fully. Not every man is a success as a marketman for his own produce. It is a dread to one to go about town soliciting in his own behalf. He is ghad when the ordeal is over and he has disposed of his inlik, his butter or his vegetables. Such a man should not drive himself to follow this occupation. He should turn his stuff over to some one who enjoys meeting men in this way. And some do, They make a success of it because they like to rub against men in their own homes, and take pleasure in a farmer goes to town, whoever he is, or whatever he has to self. he should dress for his work. The sloven-by, rough looking man with a week's beard on his face cannot present his wares to the city customer as successfully as the one who is well dressed, clean, and shaven as if he were going to "have company." Folks notice such things, much as we may think to the contrary. Then, every article should be put up in a neat way. If it is butter he is selling let the package be as neat as a pin, n know a usen who has a print of his own, with a beautiful flower on it. The butter he puts into this mold is simply line. Folks look at it, and see how attractive it would be on the table, and they buy it, and ya a. Hitle more for it than they would be on the table, and they buy it, and ya a. Hitle more for it than they would if it were simply packed in a square or round roll. If the Zuiter is in jurs, let them be scrupulously near-neat to look at, and neat to taste and ameli. And that leads to the thought that the dust not oally look nice, but must be hie. You cannot build up a reputation on looks alone. If the butter sold looks well, and yet is poor, with short-keeping qualities, you have really done yourself an indury by taking so much pains in packing. You cannot build up a reputation on looks alone. If the butter sold looks well, and yet is poor, with short-keeping qualities, you are offering, see to it that they are

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233 north First West; Prebble, 298 Center street; Alex Wanass, Jr., 986 west Ninth South., These all had correct answers, Owing to an inadvertance the usual

puzzle picture will not appear this week SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S PUZ-ZLE.

With the picture in its natural posi tion, one of the crew of the Nancy Jane can be found toward the left, formed can be found toward the left, formed in the foliage just in front of the lion's forepaws, and a second one a little farther to the left, between the tree trunk and the sign post. By using the lower right corner as base, a third member of the crew is found back of the lion formed in the readbed. From the lion, formed in the readbed. From the right side of the picture as base, a fourth sailor can be found in the up-per left corner at the base of the signpost. By using the upper right corner as base, another member of the crew is found toward the left, formed in the large boulder, back of the lich. With the upper part of the picture used as base, the boa's swain is found in the upper left corner above the boulder and a sailor toward the left about onethird way up. Still another sailor can be found from this point, near the top of the picture, formed in the lion's trousers. By using the upper left corner

as base, another member of the crew can be found near this corner, his head just above the two signposts. From the left side as base, the midshipsmite the left side as base, the midshipsmite is found in the upper center near the feree, and a ninth sailor formed by the bundle which the hon has on his back. From the lower left corner as base the tenth member of the crew is found near the upper part of the picture, formed in the foliage toward the left.





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