

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TRADE

There is still much uncertainty about the future of trade. Monetary legislation is no longer expected, though the effects of three months of uncertainty remain. The volume of business is larger in value than a year ago, but the advance in prices has been still greater, showing decrease in quantities moved. East-bound shipments from Chicago for half of February have been 146,957 tons against 206,183 last year, a loss of 28 per cent. This is mainly due to the shortness of crops; but on the output and movement of iron are also much smaller than a year ago, and the foreign trade here is falling below last year's both in imports and exports. On the other hand wool manufacture is flourishing, though sales of wool do not show quite the increase they did in January; the cotton manufacture is in good shape. Shipments of boots and shoes steadily exceed last year's, though but 4 per cent in quantity, and the prospects in building trades is considered bright. The failure of American Loan and Trust Company has caused some disturbance here at Boston, and a few other points, but its restoration is expected, and the event has no wide spread influence. The tone of reports from other cities is generally favorable. Though there is some complaint of collection at the South because cotton is held back for higher prices, and trade is dull at Memphis and Atlanta, and fair only at New Orleans, the prospect is bright at Savannah and trade is of good value in spite of bad weather at St. Louis, and fairly healthy at Kansas City, St. Paul and Minneapolis. There is active trade, though in fair output; there is the usual decrease for the season. At Omaha trade is fair, but collections rather slow; at Milwaukee it is improving, with fair weather for logging, though the cut of lumber will be below last year's. Chicago notes large increase in wheat movement, but heavy decrease in dressed beef, lard, hides and wool; sales considerably above last year's in dry goods, clothing and boots and shoes, and satisfactory collections. The tributary region is considered healthy, confidence is strong and money plenty among dealers. Detroit notes quiet trade and only fair collections, but at Cleveland and Pittsburg some improvements in iron is noticed, the latter reporting finished iron in good demand and blooms stronger, the coke strike having some influence. At Cincinnati trade is average, but especially good in dry goods, and with the South. Philadelphia notes fair activity in coming wool, but orders for woolen goods are generally small. The cotton industry, and all goods works are on full time with fair profits, and other trades in fair condition. At Boston wool is firm, and general business good, but orders for boots and shoes are small in amount and unsatisfactory in price and the winter's advance has been lost through competition, while leather and other materials do not decline. The decline of silver below 97 cents discourages those who were looking for a speculative boom in prices. Wheat is one cent lower with sales of 15 million bushels, cotton a quarter lower with sales of 477,000 bales and oil 3 1/2 cents lower. Corn and oats advanced half a cent each, and hogs a shade. The exports of cotton continue above last year's as well as the receipt, but wheat and flour exports fall far behind, and the movement in provisions shows little increase. For the present foreign trade is slackening, though a change in price might soon enlarge it. In January the exports of cotton, breadstuffs, provisions, cattle and oil were \$61,583 in value against \$66,772 last year, which points to a heavy excess of exports over imports for that month, but the latter advance in sterling exchange and the moderate outgo of gold indicate that the merchandise balance is outweighed at present by the return of securities or the withdrawal of other capital previously invested here. To this movement probably the laws passed or pending in some Western States contribute; thus, the Kansas House has passed a bill to tax all mortgages, notes and bonds, making them not collectible unless stamped by assessors. This and other measures cause much calling of loans and removal of capital. There is a stronger tone in the iron market, here, at Philadelphia and at the West, but it is not clear that it has any other basis than the apprehended reduction of output in consequence of the great coke strike. Moreover, at very small advance, large blocks of Virginia and Alabama iron are offered at prices which paralyze the market, while steel rails are inactive, the trade in bar iron is very unsatisfactory, and orders for plate, sheet and structural iron are small or only fair. The coal market is depressed by the enormous output, thus far 984,000 tons, or nearly 30 per cent greater than last year's, and tin and lead are both weaker, but sales of wool continue large, at Philadelphia exceeding last year's by about 60 per cent, and at New York a white at Boston the increase is still heavy. In trade in men's wear goods is slow and at old prices, cassimeres and overcoatings being especially dull, while in worsted trade is good and in dress goods the orders for spring were in many cases so large that makers are behind-hand in production, so that some orders have been withdrawn. In general, the cotton manufacture is doing well, but there is a serious depression in the manufacture. During the past week the Treasury has taken in altogether about \$600,000 more than it has paid out, and there have been small orders of gold for export, but the rate for money on call has only advanced from 2 to 2 1/2 per cent, sterling exchange remaining steady. The outgo of currency to the interior appears to have begun, however, notwithstanding the fact that at almost every other city the money market is easy, or growing easier, and scarcely one now reports the market close. The stock market has been depressed in part by the failure announced, and in part by the reduced earnings on some roads, but nothing ap-

pear to indicate that negotiations between trunk line Presidents are not progressing satisfactorily. The business failures occurring through out the country during the past seven days, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., The Mercantile Agency, by telegraphic number, for the United States, 249, and for Canada, 46 or total of 296, as compared with a total of 297 last week, and 306 the week previous to the last. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 271, representing 230 failures in the United States and 41 in the Dominion of Canada. R. G. Dun & Co.

WATER BOOM ON THE DESERT

The Woolsey Bros. have struck a fine flow of water at the depth of 35 feet at what is known as the mounds, they went out on a contract with F. E. Brown of Hamilton Forte, they had no sooner struck water when out comes another well digging outfit in the employ of the Pinto Sheep Co-op. This company has been talking about sinking wells for some time, but were actually afraid to spend a few dollars until some body with nerve brought water to the surface. So much for the enterprising people of this part of the country the Woolsey Bros. started two other wells in covered with the vast feed of Southern Utah. The boys are open for offers as soon they get though they think they will finish these wells in good shap. They think they will furnish enough water for 5,000 sheep; these men deserve a good deal of credit for their enterprising spirit, they are very sanguine about their new prospects and say they will continue digging until they make a success of these wells. We say success to them.

The report from Pioche and Panaca is very discouraging. From a private source we learn that in the early part of this week the disease, called the La Grippe, had seized upon every man and woman in the two places. The only doctor there succumbed during the latter part of last week. This leaves the people in a rather precarious condition. It is said that deaths are occurring every day, and a sadness and gloom prevails that are really depressing.

The following have been appointed deputy registrars for Iron county, Paragonah precinct, D. W. Lamoreaux; Farowan precinct, S. R. Burton; Summit precinct, John Whites; Cedar City, James Corbett; Kanarra precinct, Samuel J. P. Hook.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that their will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Cedar Co-op M. & M. 1 at the store on Monday, Mar. 9, 1891, at 7:30 p. m. A full attendance of the parties interested is urgently requested. John Farry, Pres.

SCHOOL REVIEW.

THE PARAGONAH PEOPLE DELIGHTED.

Friday, Feb. 27, 1891, being the closing day of the first term of the Paragonah district school, a review of the exercises was held. About thirty of the parents were present.

After singing, prayer was offered by Mr. E. Shoppmann, the teacher. The first exercise into deed was a spelling class of 13 boys. This class created much amusement in seeing how anxious the little fellows were to catch the word which they endeavored to spell with great care. A class of 10 girls came next, followed by classes of 17 young ladies and 12 young men on the same exercise. In reading much care and study were shown by a class of 13 boys in 4th Reader.

After the regular exercises, A. B. Horeley was called out to read alone, and rendered his recitation in fine style. These exercises were followed by recitations by Miss C. Bartor, Miss E. White, Miss Mary E. Robinson, John L. Prethero and others.

R. A. Robinson, trustee, expressed his great pleasure and commended the labors of the teacher, considering he had done a good work during the short time he had taught and the ill conveniences against which he had struggled. The good order of the school and no complaints having come to the trustee were as golden medals to the teacher's executive ability. He hopes this state of affairs would continue that much good might be done.

W. E. Jones, stated he had been well entertained for three hours and highly enjoyed what he had seen and heard. He felt to thank Mr. Shoppmann very much for the pains he had taken to educate the children in the different branches, and hoped the pupils would embrace every opportunity to improve their minds and become intelligent beings and good citizens, an honor to their parents and country.

S. S. Barton felt surprised at the great advancement of the school this term. Much knowledge had been imparted by the teacher and he desired it to be remembered and appreciated.

Joseph H. ... chairman of trustee, ... for their attendance and good order. The school closed with singing and prayer. Mr. Shoppmann will continue on their behalf. His labors here have been appreciated by all. S. P. H.

FORKS OF SALUTATION.

Greetings Used by Various Peoples of the Earth.

What to Do When You Meet a Sioux, a Zuni, a Polite Jap, a Haughty Persian, a Proud Spaniard or a Native of Hot Orinoco Land.

The North American Indians do not have many conventional forms of salutation. Their etiquette generally is to meet in silence and smoke before speaking, the smoking being the real salutation. But a number of tribes—e. g., the Shoshoni, Caddo and Arikara—use a word or sound very similar to How! but in proper iteration Hau or Hao. Most of the Sioux use the same sound in communication with the whites, from which the error has arisen that they have caught up and abbreviated the "How are you?" of the latter. But the word is ancient, used in councils, and means "good" or "satisfactory." It is a response as well as an address or salutation. The Navajos say, both at meeting and parting: "Agafani," an archaic word the etymology of which is not yet ascertained. Among the Cherokee the colloquy is as follows: No. 1 says: "Siyu" (good). No. 2 responds: "Siyu; tabigwatsi?" (good; are you in peace?). To this No. 1 says: "I am in peace, and how is it with you?" No. 2 ends by: "I am in peace also." Among the Zuni happiness is always asserted as well as implored. In the morning their greeting is: "How have you passed the night?" in the evening: "How have you come into the sunset?" The reply always is: "Happily." After a separation of even short durations, if more than one day, the question is asked: "How have you passed these many days?" The reply is invariably: "Happily," although the person addressed may be in severe suffering or dying. In quaint contrast with this Zuni custom is that of the Japanese, where the party visited asserts the prosperity of the visitor. The host and hostess politely ejaculate "Ohayo gozaimasu!"—"you have come quickly!"—which welcome is given even if the visitor has suffered delay and all kinds of mishaps. It is never contradicted. Perhaps our expression: "You have been long in coming," as indicating longing and waiting, is no more artificial. The wish of salute is often specific, connected with circumstances of environment. The people of Cairo anxiously ask: "How do you prosper?" a dry skin being the symptom of the dreaded fever. In hot Persia the friendly wish is expressed: "May God cool your age!"—that is, give you comfort in declining years. In the same land originates the quaint form: "May your shadow never be less!" which does not apply, as often now used in Europe, to the size and plumpness of the body as indicating robust health, but to deprecate exposure to the noon sun, when all shadows are lost. The Genoese in their time of prosperity used the form "Health and gain!" In some of the Polynesian isles the prayer for coolness is carried into action, it being the highest politeness to bring a jar of water over a friend's head. It may be mentioned that where the Jews are in power they give no salute whatever to one of the Goin, but scowl at him.

A BRAVE YOUNGSTER.

Wonderful Coolness and Courage in a Four-Year-Old Boy.

A plucky four-year-old child lives in Onkalosa, Ia., says a correspondent of the New York World. It is the child of Mrs. Wilson, and, while playing about the mouth of a well covered by loose boards, fell in. The well is thirty feet deep, and contained ten feet of water at the time. The mother saw the child fall, and, frantically seizing a clothes-line, lowered it into the well. The child grasped the line, but of course could not hold on tightly enough to be drawn out. The mother tied her end above.

"Will you hold on tight until mamma runs for papa?" tremblingly cried the mother to the little one.

"Eas," came a brave little sob from below.

The mother hurried away, and soon returned with the father and several other men, who, after much difficulty, rescued the child from its chilly bath.

The little one was almost unconscious from cold when taken out, but had bravely clung to the clothes-line and so kept its head above water. The happy mother hugged it and wept for joy, while the assembled crowd threw up their hats and cheered in acknowledgement of the baby's grit.

An unusually short-sighted editor once printed this notice:

"I will take a good dog in payment for one year's subscription."

The next day forty-three dogs were sent to the office. The day afterwards, when the news had spread out into the country, four hundred farmers sent two dogs apiece by express, with eight baskets of pepples, all marked C. O. D. The offer found its way into neighboring States, and before the end of the week there were eight hundred dogs, tied with ropes, in the editor's front and back yards. His paper was not published for six days, and the Government tax amounted to \$800. As an illustration of the value of advertising the above story is only equalled by the fact that while a compositor on the Montreal Witness was setting up an advertisement for a lost canary, the bird itself flew in at the office window!—Charles F. Adams, in Detroit Free Press.

—Teacher—"What are houses built for?" Tommy (whose father is a real-estate agent)—"For rent."

CEDAR CITY CO-OP GENERAL

MERCHANDISE

Henry Leigh, Superintendent

CEDAR SHEEP ASSOCIATION

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS

GROCERIES

ic. Etc Myron Higbee, Supt