DESERET EVENING NEWS

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THE MASTERY OF LOVE.

Love was a stranger—
Without look or key
He unlocked my bosom
And took my heart from me.
How my heart is subject
Everywhere I go,
He a gentle master, Love,
To one who loves you so.

In a few days and weeks,
In a few months or years,
Love brought no sorrow,
And the sick, sad years,
Oh, Love, come with mirth,
Or, Love, come with woe,
But let poesy with the heart
That man upon you so.

The bird's wing is fragile,
The bird's eye is small,
But you look was little,
But it was my all.
Bear the captive where you will,
To high estate or low,
Yet be a gentle master, Love,
To one who loves you so.

—Dora Read Goodale in Harper's Weekly.

JOHN WILL KEEP QUIET.

Exasperating Adventure of a Couple Who Live in an Apartment House.

A young married couple who live in an apartment house up in Madison avenue went out to dine Sunday afternoon, and as they had allowed the servants the same privilege the apartment was deserted when the owners returned in the early evening. When they had disembarked from the elevator and the lord of the household began to fumble for keys he was horrified to discover that they were either lost or snugly ensconced at that moment in some other and inaccessible pocket.

"Carrie," he said in stricken tones, "I think—I'm afraid—that is, I—I've left my keys!"

"You don't mean it!" she ejaculated.

"I really do," he said, fumbling nervously in impossible nooks and crannies of clothing for the longed for bunch.

"The elevator boy of course has a key," announced his wife. "Call him."

"There are only two, and we have both," he answered briefly, still fumbling in a hopeless way.

"Can you pick the lock, Edward?" she asked.

"I was not educated for a burglar, Caroline."

"Then we must send for a locksmith."

"Tonight—no shops are open. I am afraid we must either break the door or send to the superintendent," he said decisively.

They rang the bell for the elevator, and sat dismally on the stairs till it came.

It is a terrible thing to sit on an apartment house stair and look at your own door closed against you.

"John," said the keyless proprietor when the elevator arrived, "have you a key that will fit our door?"

"No, sir."

"Is the superintendent in the building?"

"He has went to Harlem, sir, to spend the evening."

Two groans.

"John, you are not a large man."

"No, sir."

"Do you suppose (with a gleam of hope) that if I offered you a dollar and boosted, you could squeeze through the transom?"

"I might try, sir."

"I wish you would." There was a rattle of coins followed by much shuffling, pushing and squirming, and at length only a pair of irregular elevator boy legs capped by a pair of dilapidated shoes remained in sight. Having gone that far, John stuck.

"Hi, there!" came in muffled tones from the half inside.

"Yes."

"Try the door."

The luckless flat owner turned the knob, and to his astonishment the door opened, and inside, hanging on the lock, was the bunch of keys.

"Caroline," he whispered. "The door's open—wasn't locked at all."

"Well, you're a careless thing, and you ought to be ashamed of yourself for leaving the flat unlocked," she declared emphatically.

But her husband did not hear. He gave a final pull at the dangling humanity over the door and landed it on the inside.

"John," he said anxiously, "you can keep quiet sometimes?"

"Sometimes, sir."

"Here's another dollar. You understand."—New York Tribune.

An Interesting Relic.

The Portland Press club has come into possession of an interesting piece of furniture—one of the two old wooden desks provided by the Maine legislature for the legislative reporters in the house of representatives dated back to the time of the removal of the seat of government from Portland to Augusta in 1832.

It was in constant use to the rebuilding of the state house two years ago. At it sat James G. Blaine, Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller and other prominent Maine men during their journalistic career.

The desk is of pine, painted and grained, with the slender, graceful legs so much in vogue in the furniture fifty years ago.—Bangor Commercial.

Two Definitions of a Gentleman.

To be a gentleman "is to be honest, to be gentle, to be generous, to be brave, to be wise, and possessed of all these qualities to exercise them in the most graceful manner," says the great novelist Thackeray. A other became so noisy that the proprietor directed his removal. The waiter who successfully accomplished this, on returning to the room, expressed his regret at having been obliged to put the individual out, for, said he, with emphasis, "He's a perfect gentleman!" adding, after a pause, as if to explain how he arrived at so decided a conclusion, "he give me half a crown."—Notes and Queries.

"Rats."

The modern use of the word "rats" as an interjection can hardly be explained. Sometimes it expresses incredulousness and is uttered disdainfully just after the climax of an exaggerated statement. Sometimes it is used to express disgust, and if rightly pronounced is effective. Its use as a noun has a place in the dictionary of slang as one who deserts his party or associates; among printers one who works at less than established rates.—Kansas City Star.

Irrigation and Congress.

Governor John N. Irwin, of Arizona, writing in The Forum, places the irrigation subject before the public in a clear form. A domain equal to the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois now lies before the agriculturist, incalculably rich in all that goes to the making of crops, excepting only water. Much of this land will return in fruits, nuts and vegetables $250 to $500 an acre.

What has been done already is instanced in the case of Colorado and California, the only states so far which have well defined irrigation laws and systems. Irrigation costs in the neighborhood of ten dollars an acre in much of the arid region. Governor Irwin says:

Three plans are presented for the conservation of lakes for the storage of water:

First—That it be undertaken by the government of the United States as a national work.

Second—That the state or territory provide the conservation within its borders.

Third—That the work be done by private capital.

Of these the last, taking everything into consideration, is infinitely preferable.

The future prosperity of the people in the arid region and the millions that region can easily be made to support depends upon the solution of the problem of water storage or the reservoir system. There is no lack of water. The trouble arises from the unequal and unreasonable distribution, and the problem to be solved is the water falling in the rainy season and that caused by the melting of the mountain snows in reservoirs until it is needed for the production of the crops. And this problem is merely a matter of capital first and subsequently skill second. It must be noted that all the arid region consists of mountains and valleys. The mountains contain the water and the valleys the soil. Everywhere in the mountains are natural storage places for water that only need walls of sufficient dimension and strength to hold safely and surely the great mass of water.

These reservoirs or artificial lakes, more or rarely constructed, the question of supply will be answered, and all doubt as to the great future of irrigation will be settled forever. To these great works, the attention of capital and genius is invited. The era of railroad building in the older states is almost past. In the arid region all the work remains to be done. In it is the great future field for genius, energy and money. Upon the development rests the well being of millions and the foundation of fortunes.

But before much can be done congress must act. Reservoir sights must be defined. The system of location must be made clear and titles must be unclouded. Many of the rivers flow through two or more states or territories, and thus the question as between the different states must be adjudicated by congress.

A Child's Early Influences.

Nothing is so easily spoiled as a child. Walk with your little babe a few nights when you wish to put it to sleep; or accustom it to rocking, then attempt to put it to sleep without this habit, and see how difficult it will be to get it to sleep. The parent must from the beginning of the child's existence do those things to which the child is to conform. It is allowing children to have their own way during the first few years of their lives that makes them so hard to control. Before they are able to talk they are being molded by the actions of those around them.

It is therefore highly important that from the beginning the best influence and example should be about the child. It is a serious mistake in parents to commit their children wholly into the hands of a nurse. No parent can afford to do this, even though she have a very kind and careful nurse. Every mother desires that her child bear the impress of her own image. This cannot be when it is with the nurse more than with the mother.

Few people have any idea of the extent of the part performed by nurses in the formation of society. Many a mother wonders where her son or her daughter learned these things, or formed that habit, or heard such and such an expression. Let her listen a few minutes at the nursery door and all will be made plain.—Housekeeper.

Uri Was There.

Down on Washington street before the fire stood the old Arlington minstrel hall. Minstrel performances used to be greatly relished by Chicago society, which attended at every opportunity. Local "gags" were greatly relished and many of them were cleverly worked up. One of the cruelest jokes was once played upon Uri Balcom. His friends never tire of telling it. It happened one night during a crowded performance. Mr. Balcom with several friends sat down in front. The performance was about half over when a messenger came out on the stage and handed a telegraph envelope to the interlocutor. He read it and advanced to the front.

"Is Mr. Uri Balcom in the house?" he asked.

Mr. Balcom immediately rose. "I am Mr. Bal——"

He never finished the sentence. At that instant the performers broke into the tune of the old "Uptide" and legs song and roared it out in full chorus:

Mr. Balcom's now in town,
Uptide, uptide
Mr. B. can now sit down,
Uptide, uptide.

—Chicago News.

Deepest Lake in the World.

By far the deepest lake known in the world is Lake Baikal, in Siberia. It is in every way comparable with some of the great lakes of America; for, while its area is only 9,000 square miles, making it much smaller than the three largest of our five great lakes and about the exact equal to Lake Erie in superficial extent, its enormous depth, 4,000 to 5,000 feet, makes the total volume of its waters almost equal to those of Lake Superior. Its level is 1,350 feet above that of the Pacific ocean, but, notwithstanding, its bottom is more than 3,000 feet below it.

There are many other deep lakes in the world, but so far Baikal takes the palm. Lake Maggiore is 3,000 feet deep, Lake Como 2,900 and Lago di Garda, another Italian lake, nearly 1,900 feet in depth. Lake Constance averages about 1,000 feet, and Lakes Superior and Michigan about 800 feet.—St. Louis Republic.

Japan's Head Man.

The emperor of Japan, to whose sagacity the rapid progress made by the Land of the Rising Sun is largely due, is thirty nine years of age. Born in 1852, Mutsu Hito succeeded his father in 1867 and was crowned in 1868; a year later he married the Princess Haruko. The emperor is the one hundred and twenty-first of his race who has ruled the country. He is a great believer in western civilization, and in 1889 he freely granted a constitution to the people whose representatives met for the first time in the autumn of 1890. Both the mikado and his consort are popular, and European travelers in Japan invariably speak in the highest terms of them.—London Figaro.

Horse the Donkey.

Strong as is the constitution of the donkey, the animal lacks vital force to supply the needs of both ears and tail, and the latter suffers. As the donkey realizes what a ridiculous failure his tail is, it makes him mad and causes him to kick habitually, thus placing all who cultivate his acquaintance in continual peril. The remedy is simple. Remove the ears, thus restoring the constitutional equilibrium, and one what a beautiful tail will develop and how the donkey's disposition to kick will disappear.—Hartford Times.

A Good Morning's Work.

"The most bear I ever got in one day," says a trapper, "was when I went to visit one of my traps and found an old she bear in the trap and two cubs sleeping by her side. In less than three minutes I had three dead bears, and if those two cubs killed cold, weren't juicy eating, I'll miss my guess. I got fifty four dollars out of that morning's work."—Lewiston Journal.

FARM HORSE AND DRAFT HORSE.

A Distinction That Farmers and Breeders Should Remember.

The farm horse needs a pastern of different shape from that of the draft horse proper. The pasterns has an important office to perform. The bones serve to throw the tendon of the foot which runs over them farther from the center of motion, and more than this, act as springs to prevent concussion and absorb action which with unusually short and straight pasterns is passed on to the upper portions of the limbs and shoulders. Hence the easy, springy, elastic motion depends mostly upon the length and obliquenss of the pastern. The dray horse needs little of this sort of motion. He is not required to go faster than a walk, and short, strong pasterns are preferred to long springy ones. But we must think something of the horses kept on the farms. Farmers are beginning to study this matter, which in the past has been greatly neglected. We have reached a point where we are forced to study it, for upon the pastern depends to a great extent the wearing qualities of the farmer's horse.

For instance, the other day I happened to be driving a team of grays' drill coaxes to the buggy. One mare had two crosses of imported draft blood in her veins, the other but one. As they trotted along it was very easy to see which had the greater amount of draft blood simply by observing the top of the collar. The foot of the "three fourths" mare struck the ground with a thud much after the style of a pile driver, and her pasterns being short and upright the shock was communicated to the entire front quarters, causing the collar to jolt up and down on her neck with every step. The other mare, an aunt of the first one, trotted along with scarcely a jar, and the motion of the collar consisted entirely in accommodating itself to the shifting positions of the shoulders; there was no up and down motion of the collar whatever.

This mare's pasterns were longer and more sloping, and performed their duty of relieving the upper limbs and shoulders from the concussion naturally caused by the feet striking the ground. The one mare went with a "chug-a-chug" up and down motion, the other smoothly, easily and horizontally. The first mare will pull more, and probably wear about as well as the other under the conditions which surround the dray horse, but she would not last at all under the conditions which obtain on the western farm. Such a mare should never be driven faster than a walk, and the time is not yet when the western farmer can afford to keep work mares which cannot trot without injuring themselves.—Henry C. Wallace in Breeder's Gazette.

Prize Aberdeen Angus.

The illustration shows a magnificent specimen of one of the hornless beef breeds that are replacing the Texas steer

ABERDEEN ANGUS HEIFER.

of the old time in the west. If the civilized cattle can keep up the hardiness and capacity for taking care of themselves that the Texas breed showed, then America will lead the world at the beef business and that specially.

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CURRENT TIME TABLE

In Effect January 1, 1892.

LEAVE SALT LAKE.

No. 2—For Provo, Salina, Grand Junction and all points West, ... 9:00 a.m.
No. 4—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points West, ... 9:30 p.m.
No. 6—For Provo, Payson and points south, ... 4:30 p.m.
No. 8—For Ninilchik, ... 8:00 a.m.
No. 10—For Provo and points east, ... 11:00 a.m.
No. 12—For Ogden and the West, ... 12:15 p.m.
No. 14—For Ogden and the West, ... 12:30 a.m.

ARRIVE SALT LAKE.

No. 1—From Provo, Salina, Grand Junction and points West, ... 12:01 p.m.
No. 3—From Provo, Grand Junction and points West, ... 12:20 a.m.
No. 5—From Provo, Payson and points south, ... 10:01 a.m.
No. 7—From Ninilchik, ... 5:00 p.m.
No. 9—From Mid-Canyon and points east, ... 8:00 a.m.
No. 11—From Ogden and the West, ... 8:00 a.m.
No. 13—From Ogden and the West, ... 7:40 p.m.

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From Ogden, Portland, Lewiston, Butte and Helena, ... 10.30 a.m.
From Ogden and San Francisco, ... 10.45 a.m.
From Ogden, Evanston and points in Wyoming, ... 1.30 p.m.
From Ogden, Colorado and intermediate points, ... 7.00 p.m.
From Milford and intermediate points, ... 3.00 a.m.
From Park City, ... 10.00 a.m.
From Park and Ketchum, ... 7.00 a.m.
*From Milford and intermediate points, ... 4.00 p.m.
*From Terminus and Tooele, ... 7.40 a.m.

*Daily, Sundays excepted.
†Trains between Salt Lake and Milford do not run Sundays.

DEPART.

For all points north, ... 7.00 a.m.
For Butte, Portland, San Francisco and Union Pacific, ... 10.30 a.m.
For Cache Valley and Park City, ... 2.30 p.m.
For all Eastern points and San Francisco, ... 8.00 a.m.
For Ogden, Colorado, Denver, Omaha, Kansas City and points East, ... 7.00 p.m.
For Park and Ketchum, ... 7.00 a.m.
For Milford and intermediate points, ... 4.00 p.m.
*For Terminus and Tooele, ... 7.40 a.m.

*Daily, Sundays excepted.
†Trains between Salt Lake and Milford do not run Sundays.

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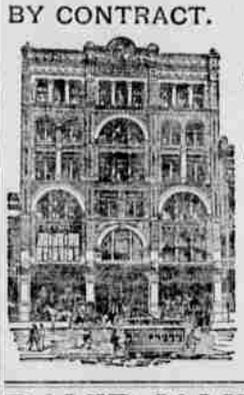

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