Past and Future Human Progress.

A curious paper is that which the British scientist, Professor Alfred Russel Wallace, furnishes to The Arena on human progress. In the beginning it is generally accepted in section to human progress. The first is that such a thing as steady forward, "this notion such continuous rise of the high water mark of humanity is perceptible," says Wallace. The second is that our architects and builders fall far short of those of former days and years ago, and no nation today has an average of poets, statesmen, philosophers and commanders equal to those of the age of Pericles.

Mr. Francis Galton declares that to university the Athenians of the golden age of Greece were about as far ahead of us today as we are now ahead of the African negro, a statement which may be commended to the thoughtful consideration of American Fourth of July orators. The mean level of the whole human race the world over, however, is higher in the judgment of Mr. Wallace than it was in the time of ancient Greece. Agencies are constantly at work, some tending to depress the moral and intellectual level, others to raise it. Yet work, now on now down, and by increasing these activities we can arrive at the true results of any one.

The most generally accepted proposition found by Professor Wallace is subsequent punitorities of character or disease can be transmitted. Darwin believed they could be. The school of Galton at the head of which are Professor Galton and Professor Weismann say that they can be. Briefly put, they declare that "there is no transmission of acquired characters." "Value is transmitted in the capacity to develop into a form more or less closely resembling that of the parents or their direct ancestors." For instance, a bear may be given upon a hot plate, forced to dance at the same time that a fiend organ is played, and ever after when to hear the fiend organ he will begin to dance but it is not at all likely that his descendants will be born dancers, nor any of them.

Let us then be to be left altogether with the hope for the improvement of the race? Will nothing, none of our efforts be only sensible, to raise them to better surroundings and a higher plane of civilization be of any avail? Not in the way of transmitting by Mendelismo the virtue we educate into them, answers Mr. Wallace. Mankind may, probably will grow better, healthier and handsomer, but by other means.

And in the judgment of Mr. Wallace, mankind may well be thankful that acquired characters cannot be transmitted. If they could be, then just as much as good and bad would be handed down from generation to generation, so the race would be on, for the tendency of evil is self destructive. If acquired qualities could be transmitted, then the greed and avarice, the dishonesty, dirty practice, cheating and lying that characterize the trade and business of our time would be transmitted in intensified form to the next generation and woe to mankind.

But there are agencies at work which Professor Wallace relies on to bring up the high water mark of human virtue and intelligence. One of these is the working out by natural destruction and decay of the vicious, sickly and criminal classes. Many of the lowest classes of humanity have large families, but they do not live long. Good people who live healthy lives longer and have more children to inherit long life than the drunkards and criminals do.

The other agency, "by far the most important for the future," is the law of natural selection as it will come into play through the freedom and higher culture of woman. When women are all thoroughly independent, capable of taking care of themselves, then no woman will be obliged to marry some brutal or mental, physical and moral deformity for the sake of a home and food. Women will not then marry till they find their ideal man. Drunkards, mean men and ill favored men will not marry at all, because no woman will have them. Men and women beautiful in mind and body will wed one another, first and always, by the law of natural selection, transmitting their qualities to their children, and thus the level of the race will be raised. With this liberty and pecuniary independence of women the law of natural selection to the human, for the first time in the history of civilization, will have free play. At last such is the judgment of Professor Wallace.

In reference to the Behring sea seal arbitration Lord Salisbury says he wants to show the United States that he will not abate a jot of British rights, but he wishes to avoid war with us. He is right. There must be no war ever between England and the United States. It would put back Anglo-Saxon civilization and the federation of English speaking nations a hundred years. It would be a crime which our people have hardly yet got over the bitterness engendered by the Revolutionary war, and the same is true of the more ignorant classes in Great Britain.

Roman Coins in India.

In the Madras museum is to be seen a coin the finding of which was, I think, one of the most interesting epitomes of events with which I can argument. It is none other than the Aurora of Claudius which was struck to commemorate the conquest of Britain, and it was found in the Madura district of the British Indian empire.

I myself possess a coin of the Arian Emperor Valens which was found in the Upper Rhine in the same district. Each bounded for three hundred years and nationhood separated by half the world are very curious, but in the town of Madura itself there is a building which is covered with one of the most remarkable periods of British history—the Great Dalt in Contemporary Review.

EXPERIENCE IN THE POULTRY YARD.

Remarks Made by a Veteran Poultry Raiser at a Farmers' Meeting.

At a recent meeting of Pennsylvania farmers, Dr. C. Green, a veteran poultry raiser, read an essay, extracts from which are here given:

The importance of a coop might not to be lower than the roosts. In winter, and should most of the time be up to a dogs. If by neglect vermin has been permitted to infect the birds, roost and house, get rid of the parasites at once. The application of sulphur sprinkled upon the fowls while roosting will destroy the vermin, as also will one or three drops of whale oil on the back of a fowl kill the lice. Coal oil applied to the fowls is much quicker, will rid the roosts of vermin. The droppings must be frequently removed and the floors kept clean with a covering of hard or sand.

As fowls require carbonate and phosphate of lime for the making of egg shells, the equipment must be met with an unlimited supply of old plastering, oyster shells, or lime of all, fresh bones with scraps of the gristle and gland attached. These materials should be placed where they can be conveniently picked up by the fowls. Eggs can be increased in size and richness by proper food. Laying hens require variety of food and get sorely tired of any one kind. In winter green food, such as turnips, beets, cabbage leaves, etc., are essential. Corn and wheat middlings, corn, oats and scraps from the house should all be fed off and on, changing the feed morning and evening as long as a week.

Hens require a great deal of water, but, as they drink only a small quantity at a time, it must be kept in constant supply, fresh and clean. A few pools in a separate pen are much more profitable and generally keep healthy than when large numbers are confined under one roof. The sooner you begin setting the hens in the spring for the purpose of raising chickens the better. Late chickens, as a rule, fare badly. Pullets rarely make good mothers. Three and four year-old hens are best. When clucking and are needed for mothers, the quickest way to conquer a setting hen is to confine her in a box with only a board to lie upon.

Big Pumpkin Growing.

The pumpkins shown in the cut are mammoth affairs, grown on the Pullman farm, in Chenango county, N. Y. Even so new is to come and a half of pumpkins from one acre of land. These are planted on and with plenty of stable manure and also some fertilizer in the hill. The hills are twenty feet apart. They are cultivated by horse and hand as long as the vines will permit. In time of rough water is brought in barrels and poured around each hill. The flowers are pinched off, so that each vine will produce but one big fellow. The largest pumpkins yet grown there weighed 185, 215 and 247 pounds respectively.

Mr. House, the manager of the Pullman farm, is not satisfied with these weights and proposes to reach 400 pounds next year. The raising and marketing of this crop forms purpose if nothing else, remarks the Rural New Yorker, to which thanks are due for the cut. The lesson is that individuality pays. The man who grows pumpkins bigger than his neighbors and has the people know it will have trade. The man who makes the pumpkins into fine pies and advertises them will have to put in new miles to supply his customers. "Get individuality or get out of the race!" Mr. House says "there is no secret in raising big pumpkins." Of course not. Nature has no secrets. Her story is like an "open book" to those who have the will and the patience to learn to read it.

A SUNANA CROP OF PUMPKINS.

These big pumpkins are used by restaurants and to advance a big trade in pumpkin pie. Every day, therefore, a dozen or more of these great fellows may be seen in front of the restaurant. These are the best advertisements they can get. During a season one restaurant alone used forty-five tons of pumpkins.

Effect of Freezing on Fruit.

A New York farmer writes as follows: "I occasionally see the statement made that the keeping qualities of apples and pears will not be injured by freezing, provided the fruit remains undisturbed until entirely thawed out. Without any question where these fruits have accidentally frozen they should not be compelled to light and warmth, or they will rot almost as soon as they will thaw. If left to thaw slowly and gradually by a natural change in the temperature and without shaking them by moving them about from place to place, they will keep almost sound, for they will not decay while in their frozen state. The best thing to do when it is found that they freeze is to throw straw or hay over them, whether they are in bulk or in barrels, and then delay the thawing as long as the season is possible. But the question will still remain, Has the freezing and thawing injured their keeping qualities? I maintain that it has, and that they will rot sooner than would the same quantity of the same kind of apples or pears that have remained sound and unfrozen up to the same time. The best keeping conditions are to be found where the fruit is not only kept from freezing, but in a moderate cool temperature with not slight variations toward either extreme."

Explorations in the district of Sonora, Mexico, show that the coal deposits in the Bay Material valley will yield 50 tons daily for 300,000 tons, and it is of excellent quality.

Richard Henry Stoddard's handwriting is so minute that he can compress the equivalent of half a million of ordinary type into a single page of manuscript.

Queer Business of Men.

An alumni dinner, where the party is made up of gentlemen from twenty-five to eighty years of age, no two of whom came from the same class or are engaged in the same pursuits, is a queerly assorted affair. A friend of mine belongs to an association of this sort that has been trying to perpetuate the memory of college days by stated dinners. Some of these have been formal and expensive and some the mere table of behind the popular restaurant. They are uniformly painful.

Take a prosperous real estate man of twenty-one and fond disposition and a good deal of money, place him at a table between a young doctor struggling for a practice and an old newspaper man, and therefore a dozen or so of life's misentitiy—a preacher, a law clerk, a dreamer, an idealist, a scholarship, a reporter, a gentleman of leisure, a memorist of out of a job and so on—around the board, and you have almost the ordinary collection of material for a social occasion that could be easily got together.

In fact, it could not be put together in any other sense than the college days sentiment that throws with us through life. In diverse pursuits of widely varying social surroundings, possessed of different tastes and degrees of culture, of unequal ages and unequal experience in life, a more incongruous dinner party could not be assembled. That the slender and delicate thread of college memories can securely bind such discordant human elements together in dining fellowship is wonderful.—New York Herald.

Remarkable of a Sticker Speech.

"Couldn't get a thing out of him," reported the man who had been to ask a favor of a business man. "He was so brusque that he pretty nearly frightened me out of the office."

"That's strange," said the friend. "He's usually extremely courteous. What did you say to him?"

"Why, when I went in to introduce myself I said, 'Mr. Bluff, I presume?'"

"There was a mistake the first thing. Why not 'Colonel Bluff?'"

"Oh, he's not a soldier."

"Major?"

"Well, at least he was never anything but a lower militia colonel."

"But every one calls him colonel."

"Yes, I know; but I'm somewhat of a sticker for the proper use of titles."

"So you purposely left the title off?"

"Certainly."

"Um—well—perhaps you're right in a general way, but he's something of a sticker in that matter, too, and if you'll take the advice of a friend you'll not stickle so much when you want to ask a favor of a man. It will please him, and it won't hurt you."—Chicago Tribune.

A Corbel Coffin.

A writer in a church magazine once found in a cellier's cottage in Staffordshire a coffin used as a bread and cheese cupboard. Notwithstanding his wife's remonstrances, he told the story of the coffin as follows: "Eighteen years ago," he said, "I ordered that coffin. The wife and me used to have a good many words. One day she said, 'I'll never be content till I see them in the coffin.' 'Well, then,' I said, 'if that'll content thee, it'll soon be done.'

"Next day I gave directions to have the thing made. In a few days it came home to the wife's house. I got into it and said, 'Now, lass, art thee content?' She began to cry and wanted the 'horral thing' taken away. But that I wouldn't allow. In the end she got reconciled to seeing it, and, as she wanted to turn it to some use, we had some shelves put in and made it into a bread and cheese cupboard. We have never quarrelled since it came."

A Dying Prescription.

Not all physicians are clear sighted or independent enough to prescribe as did one of their number. A young lady supposed to be suffering from anemia, nervous prostration and other fashionable ills sent for the family doctor. "Is there anything I can do to get well?" she asked, after the usual questioning. "There is," answered he, "follow this prescription faithfully." The folded scrap of paper read as follows:

"One broom; use in two hours of housework daily."

The Oldest Libraries.

The oldest libraries of which we have any certain knowledge are those recently brought to light by excavations among the ruins of the east. Among these are the Babylonish books inscribed on clay tablets, supposed to have been prepared for public instruction about 650 B. C. It is said by Aristotle that Strabo was the first known collector of books and manuscripts—this about the year 350 B. C.—St. Louis Republic.

St. Jacobs Oil
CURES
BRUISES,
FROST-BITES,
INFLAMMATIONS
—AND ALL—
HURTS AND ILLS
OF MAN AND BEAST.

SALT LAKE NURSERY.

HAVING BECOME THE PROPRIETOR of the Salt Lake Nursery, I am now prepared to furnish Fruit, Shade, and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, of best quality and at lowest prices.

Quality and size each of any house, on equal terms.

MARTIN CHRISTOPHERSEN.

"August Flower"

The Hon. J. W. Fenimore is the Sheriff of Kent Co., Del., and lives at Dover, the County Seat and Capital of the State. The sheriff is a gentleman fifty-nine years of age, and this is what he says: "I have used your August Flower for several years in my family and for my own use, and found it does me more good than any other remedy. I have been troubled with what I call sick Headache. A pain comes in the back part of my head first, and then soon a general headache until I become sick and vomit. At times, too, I have a fullness after eating, a pressure after eating at the pit of the stomach, and sourness, when food seems to rise up in my throat and mouth. When I feel this coming on if I take a little August Flower it relieves me, and is the best remedy I have ever taken for it. For this reason I take it and recommend it to others as a great remedy for Dyspepsia, etc."

C. C. GREEN, Sole Manufacturer, Woodbury, New Jersey, U. S. A.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the estate of Mary Fain, Deceased.

Order to show cause why order of sale of land should not be made.

JACOB G. FAIN AND THOMAS GREEN, the administrators of the estate of Mary Fain, deceased, having filed in this court their petition, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of the real estate of said deceased, under and by virtue of the Probate Court of Utah, for the payment of said deceased's debts, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the time of sale of said real estate will be more favorable to the interests of said estate if the same be sold at the present time, and that it is necessary to make some order in the premises, and that the heirs of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, have notice of the petition for the sale of said real estate, and of the time and place of hearing thereof, and of the time and place of hearing of said petition, and of the time and place of hearing of said petition, and of the time and place of hearing of said petition