—composition."

When we come to the guise which are such and such,
Then we should stand back, and the boy which is the Wonderful Dwarf, so they say, is,
Let's look at not on the Parables who
Which we see, or clear sight is there,
For the guess, in some fashion resembling
For all to read this beautiful story
Then welcome our pilots to the end from its Lord.

For life comes as little when life is past,
And the numbers are scarce first to face,
And the sons which were bitter in youth and in
age
Shall vanish as substance which fall in the sea
And what has gone to shall be made good,
And the points which hindered as under
weight
And the long hard march through the wilderness
over
Soon will a day's journey when once we are
there.

Each year we have held to the end of a smile
And which now is behind be after without,
The divine face we embrace, the Lord
Jesus
And the child dawn calling "Life" into heavenly
rest.

The palace is ready in glory, and the doves
Are the resting place of our soul, sleeping
now
And, content with the will of the Lord, sore or
sick,
We shall read the glad word over the beautiful
gate,
"Enter Christian to Congregationalists.

PRACTICAL TILE DRAINING.

Advice on Tile Important Subject Given by Farmers by an Old-time.

Mr. D. F. Wise, of Ohio, in his interview with the Tile Drainer for Farmer, gives the following advice: "We should first look up the true line of the main drain, measure it and level it to have it all correctly proved the best line and best expenditure. A little time spent in overlooking the situation is never lost. We next should remember to grade our ditches. The first thing we do is to cut the soil away with a short spade. It is much easier than scooping out the hole dirt and seeing that the water all flows freely. Then you can make your drain of as exact depth. Next remember to lay your tile at the same size first, and take the occasion one of that size and lay them back and use them up the drain where you want smaller tile, as to lay three inch tile, when you have one turned two hard that is only two and a half inches you would rather your three inch tile to two and a half by using the crooked tile.

"Lay all the tile as close as possible. Leave no unsecured cracks. Leave no tube in bottom of drain. Remember that the tile is straight from works best. Remember that sinks or miry swamps or quicksands (that have long narrow bottoms that are good and solid) laid in the bottom before tile is laid in any soil and bottomed shingles. The shingle should be more than one foot in length. In draining a swamp all soft and miry places must be tiled to save the crop and lessen. Don't use straw, hay or cornstalks to cover tile. They will dam the water from the tile. Cover your tile with the surface soil and then with bottom soil.

Remember to use plenty of bricks or broken tile to mark your drains. Broken tile of good quality can often be had for hauling from the tile kiln. Mark deep and well, as good marking will make a good drain right, and be good forever. Remember, too, that to have the best drainage your tile must be laid perfectly and have ventilation or air at the upper end to flow freely. Remember to have the best flow you must have good smooth tile inside, though some rough material may sometimes be stronger than the smooth is. If you lay rough tile, clean the inside. But if you can get good glazed tile they are the best."

Early versus Late Pullets.

"Sometimes something remarkable short time 1st of June hatched chicks not nearly mature. One would say that if chicks hatched in April could be got to laying by Oct. 1, certainly all of June chicks should be matured in November, or by Dec. 1, but they won't. Just as soon as the cold weather catches them in an immature state, just as sure they will remain immature. The cold seems to rack all their vitality, and they have nothing left for growth. The chicks seem to be stunted, chicks are "by the nail." The foregoing is from Farm Poultry, and expresses a current experience which a writer with several years' experience questions as follows in The Farm Journal:

"What we think we have learned is this: That early pullets will attain a larger size and more perfect development than late ones, and are better for use early in the following season for breeding stock, but that for laying purposes the June hatched pullets come into profit just as soon as the April hatched. After a fair trial we cased to hatch March and April pullets, and reserved for our own use the later hatched, selling the former, pocketing the cash, and saving food and risk.

As ordinary workman in the armor plate mill of Carnegie, Phipps & Co., at Homestead, Pa., has covered himself with honor by inventing a sand mold that turns out an armor input weighing 31,000 pounds. His name is Timothy McKay. All honor to him. When the big ships of the navy ride at anchor in the harbors of the world and command the admiration of the nations, let his countrymen not forget Timothy McKay.

Only for the tireless efforts of the professors in the Lick observatory the greatest telescope in the world would have been destroyed by fire. As usual, the fire started from embers left by tourist campers and hunters. As it was, the thousands of valuable bald cattle perished in the California fire. It is in this way that the frightful forest fires are generally started—through the wicked carelessness of hunters and campers.

The Spiritualists are not to have a college all their own to train the children of members of this faith as their parents wish them to be trained. Such a college could well afford to give more time than the older institutions do to investigating the strange problems of psychology and spiritism that seem to be springing upon the generation for solution without any present prospect of getting to the bottom of them.

His New York students will not take Mr. Andrew Long's writings for gospel any more now. In a long paper in the London Daily News he calls Chicago "the great American city of the near future."

IN THE POULTRY YARD.

Classification of the Table Quantities of Different Breeds of Poultry.

We are indebted for the classification here presented, in part to M. Lescuyer, a French authority, and partly to Germantown Telegraph:

Crevecoeur—Flesh delicious, white and fine; rapid development and easy fattening. As this French breed is of a very delicate nature, requiring quite a mild climate, it has never become very popular in America.

La Fleche—Flesh very fine; develops slowly and fattens easily, requires a mild climate and dry soil. This is also a French breed, and is making or about making a home in this country.

Houdan—Flesh very fine; suitable to all climates, especially on calcareous ground; develops rapidly with crossing. This breed is the most popular and satisfactory of all the French breeds that have been tried in America.

De Mans—Flesh fine and white; suitable to all climates; develops rapidly.

La Bresse—Flesh very fine, exquisite flavor; suitable for all climates; develops rapidly; fattens easily.

Silver Grey Dorking—Flesh exceedingly fine; requires dry soil and mild climate; develops very rapidly.

Langshan—Flesh excellent; suitable to all climates; develops moderately.

Leghorn—Flesh indifferent; develops moderately; suitable to all climates; excellent in a cross on other varieties.

Hamburg—Suitable to all climates; requires large run; runs other and mother; somewhat delicate in this country.

Brown Red Game—Suitable to all climates; develops rapidly; moderate size.

Buff Cochin—Very tame; suitable to all climates; develops slowly, but too unwieldy.

Pekin Game—Flesh excellent; develops rapidly; suitable to most climates.

Plymouth Rock—Flesh moderate; suitable for all climates; good sitters and mothers; develops quickly.

Brahma—Flesh moderate; hardy; good sitter and mother; develops slowly.

Wyandotte—Flesh moderate; suitable to all climates; good sitters and mothers; develops quickly.

Houdan—Flesh indifferent; suitable to all climates; develops quickly.

Andalusian — Flesh indifferent; requires dry soil and mild climate; develops slowly.

Butter That Is Becoming Rancid.

No process is known by which rancid butter can be restored to its original freshness and make as good as new. There are, however, some methods occasionally used for improving it when it is not too far gone. One is to melt it in twice its weight of boiling water. This dissolves the acids and much of the rancid taste is removed. It is then poured into a large quantity of ice cold water, worked over and resalted. This process is for cooking, but does not make it good enough for table use. Another method is to work it over in cold water in which a little soda has been dissolved, take it out and wash it in clear cold water; then churn it in sweet cream, wash it again in cold water and salt it as when it was first churned. For keeping butter through the summer no better process is known than to keep it wholly [illegible] and in strong salt brine.

A Long Tail on a Cow.

W. H. Dudley, of Kalamazoo, Mich., a dairyman of long experience, says: "I know of no physiological reason why a long tail is a good sign in a dairy cow, but I do know that all our best cows have theirs." Mr. J. B. Knapp, of Portland, Ore., gave a correspondent opinion in The Dairyman not long ago. The Hollanders for hundreds of years have observed that their most promising and long milking cows had long tails. Hence it became a settled thing with them that the tail should extend at least below the hock. The Dairyman says: "The long tail is an indication of nerve power, and that is always a thing to be desired in a cow. It is equivalent to what we call the 'staying power' in a race horse."

Crossing Corn.

From the Kansas experiment station comes the report of the crossing of varieties of corn for the second and third years. It is stated that the effect of the cross is visible in only a few cases the first year, but the second year shows generally ears more or less completely blended between the two parental types. Rarely the grains of an ear are unlike each other. The product of the third year is generally true to the seed planted, and by selecting for seed the grains detached for that form or quality the strain can usually be perpetuated. Desired points of improvement can therefore be fixed by selection through crossing.

Farm Notes.

If trees are to be removed from the fields of pastures do not cut them down, but dig or pull them up by the roots. In no case leave the stump in the ground to make an end of trouble in the future.

A Goldsboro, Mich., shepherper, has five bells on his flock of eighty, enough, he says, to scare away the dogs. The dogs come up slowly, but when the bells begin to jingle they run away.

The plow that "holds hard" is not properly set. When set level and true, and the traces properly adjusted, it does the best work, runs easiest for the team and almost holds itself, says Farm Journal.

If you don't kill the ticks on the lambs now they will cost you dear next winter.

The most economical feeding now is that that helps you to make the most butter in the winter. Butter sells quicker then, brings more and leaves a better margin of profit.

The Arab's Pride in His Horse.

Arabian horses need no praise. Of the many beautiful stories told of the Arabs that given in the well known poem, "Admiah and His Mare," surpasses all. Admiah had a mare of wondrous speed and guarded it with jealous care. A robber stole her, leaped upon her back and shouted to Admiah as he left her if he could. Admiah and his tribe mounted and went in hot pursuit. Suddenly the thought came to him, "If I overtake my mare she is then outrun; she will lose her fame." Shouting to the robber, "Quick, pinch her ear!" he revealed the secret sign his darling knew so well. Admiah lost his mare, as he knew he would, but her glory was secure.

I know that if her ear be pinched
The fleetest steed could never be satisfied.

Education in Patriotism.

Writing in Lippincott's Magazine, Mary Elizabeth Blake regrets very justly that so little attention is paid to the culture of patriotism in the education of American children. "Statement is a tremendous addition to principle," she remarks. She might have said with equal truth that sentiment takes the place of principle in the average mind.

An important part of the child's training is the inculcation of the national spirit by every means at the teacher's command. A great aid to this end is the singing of noble patriotic songs. One fears that Miss Blake is very nearly right when she says we belong to a hard, utilitarian age, when ballads have and always will have the power to move the souls of men. But the souls of children, tender and still impressionable, can be influenced faithfully by stirring music whose theme is love of country, such as it was claimed to death by when the enthusiastic bands played "The Battle Cry of Freedom" and "The Union Forever, hurrah, boys, hurrah."

In the French schools, out of every fifty songs prepared for pupils one, an average of twelve is devoted to glorifying France and kindling love for her. "Forget not France" is the burden of all these songs.

We would like to call attention particularly to this extract from Miss Blake's paper:

If any one doubts the necessity for this distribution in connection with the founder and some public education in the United States of patriotic, let him recall the lack of national spirit which is already only too manifest in ordinary impression of life. Except in the celebration of the statutes and the vagaries of the politicians, there is little to our purpose which is not in disingenuous as our orators. There is little patriotism to our exchanges of thought as to life, conversation, and text to widely small strength. In Germany, with the exception of a few of our notable and forms of our pain, there is no element of the conversation and development of American subjects.

Our academies merely entertain a large pulse of foreign ideas without other forms of intelligence. Our artists go to Europe for habits, according to the schools in which they have been educated. It was a most memorable day in the great great grandfathers of this. While the citizen of every other country had established the feeling, the pride, the enthusiasm, their authorities, there was no such means of developing the individuality of the American. The strangers came to Europe, the invading grace and bottom glory of Spain, Drawn from Holland and Scotland, the pilgrims and Scotch Irish, the Huguenots and wildness of Holland were such expressed as some of the most remarkable men were born of men. There was small need of invitation to declare the country to which this or that person belonged, and the emigrants of Caldwell could scarcely have discovered the need of the United States.

Yet we, too, have had between the years of the school and greatest, without a patriotic spirit, which is a sign of the times. We have been while it exposes a awful formality of array greater strength was on earth, as from the wild fire of the Rhine, the Danube, the Rhone, the waters alone, the surface trapped, we pass the infinite varied face made of sand plains, from the New England farmer to the South Carolina freedman—from the high mountains of Antrim and Jim to the steady plantations of cotton in the Tennessee mountains. Yet feels all the media our states have received and are which are the most deep impression. And if they did, it is more than probable that our art patron would with the school system, and would be the rationale for some more familiar and less American subject.

Everard Atkinson calls attention to the fact that cotton fires on board ships containing American bales are on the increase alarmingly, and that they are much more frequent than on ships packed with India cotton. The reason he finds in the cleanly way in which American cotton bales are packed. They contain all manner of stones and trash, even to matches and gun cartridges, and to cap it all are insufficiently moistened. Cottonseed oil catches rapidly, and this frequently causes spontaneous combustion where inflammable material is saturated with it. Often a bale of cotton fires thus saturated only caught here a bale near the edge, where air can reach it. Spontaneous combustion is then so apt to occur as when hay saturated with linseed oil are left by careless painters in obscure corners only to burn into a blaze a little later. The remedy for cotton fires will be found in care and thoroughness in packing.

The Invention and Manufacture of Pins.

It is definitely to our publishing to learn that the first solid head pin, although made in England and its manufacture delayed until 1824, was the invention of an American, Lemuel W. Wright by name, and it was another ingenious American, Dr. John T. Howe, of Connecticut, who, some eight years later, invented the first successful machine for completing solid headed pins by a single process.

Marvelous, indeed, does this seem when we pause to consider that prior to the invention of this machine it required seven distinct processes to manufacture pins; there were as many different processes in its manufacture, each requiring to be performed separately and by a different hand. A single machine now turns out a constant stream of pins, averaging 200 a minute, all ready to be transferred into revolving barrels, where they are turned until scoured sufficiently to be plunged into an acid bath from which they emerge, bearing not the old saying, clean as a new pin.

One machine performs the several duties of holding and crimping the paper sheets and sticking the pins into them, in even rows, with remarkable dexterity.—Table Talk.

Trains Stopped by Grasshoppers.

I saw two freight trains at Springer stopped by grasshoppers. The idea that the trains are stopped by running into piles of the grasshoppers is wrong. They just cover the tracks, and the passing trains kill them. The oil from them grease the rails and wheels so that the latter slip instead of revolving, therefore the stoppage of trains.

The hoppers get so thick sometimes that they have to be brushed off the tracks. Band is also spread along the tracks to keep them rough and prevent the trains from slipping from grasshopper-oil. It is nothing remarkable that the oil from them should stop trains. A little grease rubbed on the tracks or wheels of a locomotive will have the same effect.—Kansas City Times.

LEGAL NOTICE.

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

In the matter of the Estate of Moses G. Atwood, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT William H. Atwood, administrator of the estate of Moses G. Atwood, deceased, has rendered his accounts, and has in and about his final account of his administration of said estate, and petitions for the distribution of the residue of said estate among the persons entitled thereto, and that the hearing of said account and petition is set for Monday, the 8th day of September, A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock A.M., at the Court room of said court, in the County Court House, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, at which time and place any person interested may appear and contest said account and petition, if they see fit, and that notice of said hearing be published in the DESERET EVENING NEWS, a newspaper of general circulation in said county, for four consecutive weeks, and that said account and petition be posted in three public places in said county, at least ten days before said hearing.

Dated August 15, 1891.

C. E. ALLEN,
Clerk of the Probate Court.
By C. E. STAYNER, Deputy Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICE.

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

In the matter of the Estate of Peter Hansen, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned, Mary Hansen, administratrix of the estate of Peter Hansen, deceased, has rendered her accounts, and filed in said court her final account of her administration of said estate, and petitions for the distribution of the residue of said estate among the persons entitled thereto, and that the hearing of said account and petition is set for Monday, the 8th day of September, A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock A.M., at the Court room of said court, in the County Court House, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, at which time and place any person interested may appear and contest said account and petition, if they see fit, and that notice of said hearing be published in the DESERET EVENING NEWS, a newspaper of general circulation in said county, for four consecutive weeks, and that said account and petition be posted in three public places in said county, at least ten days before said hearing.

Dated August 15, 1891.

C. E. ALLEN,
Clerk of the Probate Court.
By C. E. STAYNER, Deputy Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICE.

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

In the matter of the Estate of John A. Beck's deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned, Mary Beck, administrator of the estate of John A. Beck, deceased, has rendered his accounts, and filed in said court his final account of his administration of said estate and petitions for the distribution of the residue of said estate among the persons entitled thereto, and that the hearing of said account and petition is set for Monday, the 8th day of September, A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock A.M., at the Court Room of said court, in the County Court House, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, at which time and place any person interested may appear and contest said account and petition, if they see fit, and that notice of said hearing be published in the DESERET EVENING NEWS, a newspaper of general circulation in said county, for four consecutive weeks, and that said account and petition be posted in three public places in said county, at least ten days before said hearing.

Dated July 31, 1891.

C. E. ALLEN,
Clerk of the Probate Court.
By C. E. STAYNER, Deputy Clerk.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

Lucky Bell Mining Company. Location of principal place of business Park City, Utah.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Trustees held on the 6th day of August, 1891, at Salt Lake City, Utah, an assessment of two cents per share was levied on the capital stock of said corporation, payable on or before the 10th day of September, 1891, to any person who may claim ownership thereof, or, in default thereof, so much thereof as may be necessary will be sold on Saturday, the 10th day of September, 1891, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the office of the company, in Park City, Utah, to pay delinquent assessments, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

LUCKY BELL MINING COMPANY,
W. J. HUSTON, Secretary.
Residence 26 S. 2nd West Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

NOTICE OF SALE UNDER DEED OF TRUST.

WHEREAS GEORGE G. NOBLE AND Ida, his wife, of Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, by their deed of trust dated the 1st day of June, 1891, recorded in Book 19, page 290, Records of Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, for the sum of $1,000 and interest payable three years from date with interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum from date until maturity, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of June and December of each year, and to secure the payment of said note and interest coupons as evidenced by said note, and also to secure the payment of such further sum or sums as may be hereafter loaned by the said George G. Noble and Alice E. Noble, or any one of them, to the said Ida Noble