BECK'S HOT SPRINGS.

The Bath Rooms to be Double-Decked and Another Big Pool to be Provided.

Important and extensive improvements are about to be made at Beck's Hot Springs. The heavy patronage given the resort under its present efficient management has proven that the old pool is too small to accommodate the number of people, and the managers have decided to double-deck the bath rooms on a portion of the present pool and to construct a new pool south of the present one 200x250 feet in dimensions, with double-decked bath houses all around it.

This will give 140 bath rooms, and as the crowd is distributed over the entire day, 2000 persons can be accommodated.

The new pool will start off with but 18 inches of water, making it safe for small children, and will gradually slope to 3½ feet deep at 100 feet, and will have 5 feet of water at 200 feet. At this point there will be three steps to notify the bathers that they have reached deep water and none but good swimmers will venture farther, for the water will be ten feet deep from this point on. A rope will be stretched across the pool to mark the danger line, all the diving shoots will be placed about this part of the pool. A promenade will be arranged over the bath houses, commanding a full view of both pools. Arrangements will also be made for better train service, the company making 20-minute trips.

Items From Eureka.

[Correspondence of the DESERET NEWS.]

Dr. Karl G. Maeser and Prof. Call came in on the R. G. Western Saturday evening. The German portion of the community (and upwards of two-thirds of the Saints of this branch are Germans) met in the Latter-day Saints' church the same evening, when Dr. Maeser addressed them in their native tongue for more than an hour. President William Paxman arrived on Sunday morning, accompanied by John L. Jenkins, of Goshen.

Another German meeting was held at 2 p. m. Sunday, at which Dr. Maeser delivered an instructive and interesting address.

President John Beck arrived about noon on Sunday and was present at the German meeting.

In the evening the meeting house was well filled, and Prof. Call, principal of the Stake academy at Nephi, addressed the congregation on the training and education of children.

He was followed by Dr. Maeser on the same subject.

President Paxman spoke for a short time at the close of the meeting encouraging the different branch organizations to attend to their meetings and duties.

It seems to grieve the visiting brethren from a distance to see the disregard of the Sabbath day in this mining camp. The whistles blow and the works go on just the same on Sunday as on any other day. Men cannot attend the meetings through the day because they have to work. Seven days a week through the year becomes a heavy drag on poor laboring men, and those who attend to their work honestly for six days would rather rest on the seventh.

The Eureka shaft has been retimbered from the five hundred to the surface. The machinery has all been overhauled and everything is in good order for starting, but Mr. Packard says he cannot afford to run his mine till silver is up to ninety.

The new hoisting works at the Keystone mine are looming up on the hillside to the left of the town. The boilers are in place and the frames of the buildings are erected.

The Bullion Beck is working as usual, but hampered for dump room.

The town is very quiet. Store keepers are complaining of a scarcity of money.

Robert May, foreman at the Keystone, has resigned in favor of Jackson [illegible]. Ozn.

EUREKA, Aug. 22, 1892.

THE HINDOO HELLS.

SOME OF THE SINGULAR PHASES OF BELIEF PREVAILENT IN INDIA.

The Hindoos, being extremely imaginative people, have conceptions of highly elaborate horror respecting the next world. According to their belief there are seven worlds, all beautiful paradises, which are inhabited by demons and by creatures half human and half serpents, which are governed by three great snakes that reign over all the snakes on earth. Beneath these lie twenty-one hells, which are indescribably appalling. One is a dark forest where every leaf is a dark sword; another is paved with iron spikes, which pierce the naked victims; a third is a waste of loudest mud; a fourth is hemmed by living walls of poisonous snakes, and so on. On the other hand, there are seven upper worlds, of which our own is one. These are the dwellings of 330,000,000 millions of gods, and the inhabitants of the highest of these happy lands have bodies which never perspire and cast no shadow, possess eyes that never shrink from the sun's brightest glare and are surrounded by gorgeous, fragrant flowers that never fade. It is worth noticing that, with all terrors that accumulate around the Hindoo's hells, the latter are infinitely less dreadful than the hells of some other religions, inasmuch as residence in them is not for eternity, but merely temporary.

Treading Water.

[Harper's Young People.]

The easiest position that a man, a woman or a child can assume in water is to float perpendicularly. Any person, without any previous practice, can tread water and so keep afloat for a long time. He should keep his hands below the surface of the water, his lungs inflated, and his feet moving up and down as in walking. Let the "man overboard" throw his hands and arms out of the water, let him raise an outcry whereby the air is expelled from his lungs, and he will sink to the bottom. The trouble is that nine people out of ten lose their presence of mind when they are in water out of their depth for the first time. If, instead of struggling and floundering about, they would do a little walking, there would not be the slightest danger of drowning right away.

Any one can tread water in the first attempt. No preliminary teaching is necessary. Treading water is simply walking into the water out of one's depth, with or without the aid of one's hands. The operation is not unlike running up stairs, and, if anything, easier. Truly, any man, any woman, any child, who can walk up stairs can walk in the water, and, remember, on the first attempt, without any previous instruction or practice.

Hence I say that persons really ignorant of the art of swimming are perfectly safe in water out of their depth. Very often you hear people exclaim: "Ugh! If that boat were to upset, I'd drown, of course. I can't swim, you know."

Yes, but you can tread water. Most of us attach a strong significance to the word "swim." Why should we mean one thing when a man swims, and another or different thing when a dog swims? The dog cannot swim as a man swims, but many a man can swim "dog fashion" instantly and for the first time.

The animal has no advantage in any way in the water over man, and yet the man drowns while the animal "swims." The dog, the horse, the cow, and even the cat all take to the water, and are able to walk, as they do without of water. Throw a dog into the stream, and at once he begins to walk, just as he does on dry land. Why should a man, woman or child act differently under like circumstances.

It seems strange that people have to be told to do what the animals do instinctively. Man's ignorance of so simple a thing as treading water is remarkable; it is without reason or excuse. There is a popular notion afloat that in some way the dog and the animals have an advantage over man in water. Nothing could be further from the truth. The advantage lies with man, who is provided with a paddle-formed hand, and knows enough to float when tired—something the animal rarely or never does.

Next to treading water, floating on the back is the easiest thing to do in water. This consists in lying flat on the back, the head thrown well back, the lungs inflated, the limbs extended but flexible, the arms held close to the ears, the hands over the head. The majority of people able to sustain themselves in the water prefer to float in a horizontal position rather than in a perpendicular manner. Both positions are much better, in fact much safer, than the attitude we assume in swimming. I have found it so. One day, in a rough surf, I was nearly strangled with a sudden swallow of water, and had I not been able to float the result might have been disastrous.

A Sleepy Doctor.

One day recently a French doctor, who had company to dinner, sat quietly chatting in a corner of the drawing-room, when he was told that a patient had come to see him who was strongly recommended by some fellow-practitioner and whose card was brought in by the page. The doctor submitted with a bad grace and stepped into his surgery. The visitor was in an advanced stage of consumption. The bronchial tubes were in a deplorable condition and the vocal cords nearly worn out. Our physician was in the habit of ascertaining the condition of the patient by asking him to count, and generally stopped him at thirty or thirty-five—quite long enough for the purpose. This time, also, Dr. F—— asked his patient to count. Time passed on, and the guests began to feel alarmed at his protracted absence. One of them opened the surgery door. Dr. F—— had gone to sleep in his arm-chair, and the patient had counted 1842.

The Care of Brushes.

Do not neglect your paint brushes. Dip them in an old can containing benzine, kerosene or turpentine, then wash thoroughly with soap and hot water. Pearline is even better than soap; it removes the color rapidly and does not injure the bristles if they are well rinsed in clear water afterward. Put your brushes in a jar, handles down, and leave them to dry. One of the oddest sights in an artist's studio is the number of brushes disposed in various artistic bits of pottery in nooks and corners.

Some painters pride themselves on owning many hundreds of brushes of every possible style and size. Handsome brushes are ruined if left dirty; it makes the hairs come out, but the large brushes used in common work will not be injured by being left in water over night if you intend to use them for the same colors next day.

Burn your paint rags when you have done with them. Oily rags are very inflammable and sometimes take fire spontaneously when left in a heap in some corner.—Harper's Young People.

King Humbert's Stables.

The stables of King Humbert of Italy are exceptionally fine, and contain at present nearly 150 horses, chiefly English bred. The double row of stalls forms a regular street, so beautifully kept that it is a pleasure to walk through it, and each animal has his name printed in large letters on a little board above the manger. Among the English horses may be noticed such names as Flirt, Milord, Lawn Tennis, Epsom and Gentleman.

Up stairs are the state carriages and those used on special occasions. Some of these are magnificently upholstered in white satin. The carriage in which the queen drives every day is very plain, but this simplicity is counteracted by the brilliant scarlet liveries of her coachman and footmen.—London Tit-Bits.

The Lady Was Not the Ghost.

An Irish family once had a ghost so troublesome that they sent for detectives. One of these men late at night fell asleep in his chair. The lady of the house chanced to come into the room and could not resist the temptation to groan and rattle her keys. She had never played ghost before; it was a momentary indiscretion. But the policeman did not, and could hardly be expected to, believe this. He said it was hardly worth while to bring him from Dublin, and he withdrew in dudgeon. Yet the lady was not really the ghost. He was raining in retirement. Hence doubt has been cast on the ghosts of haunted houses, even among reflecting minds.—London Illustrated News.

Eclipses Every Day on Jupiter.

Eclipses are everyday affairs on Jupiter. Three of its satellites are eclipsed at every revolution of that mighty globe, so that a spectator there might witness during the Jovian year 4,500 eclipses of moons and about the same number of eclipses of the sun by moons.—Providence Journal.

WHEAT AFTER SPRING GRAIN.

The Important Point in Getting Good Wheat After Stubble of Any Kind.

Probably three-fourths of the winter wheat in this country is grown after some preceding crop, usually oats or barley. In localities where mixed husbandry prevails. Where wheat is grown almost exclusively the same land is sown year after year, until insects or soil exhaustion produce a failure. It is often thought that after spring grain wheat is surer than it is after wheat. So it is so as regards insect enemies. But so far as soil exhaustion the oat crop probably takes as much of the plant food required by wheat as does a preceding wheat crop. It uses about as much phosphate of lime and nitrogen, and growing more quickly, it draws these important materials from nearer the surface than does wheat, according to The American Cultivator, which says:

Whatever grain crop is to be succeeded by wheat the stubble should be plowed under as quickly as possible. It does not pay to wait to draw out the summer made manure before plowing. The manure will do more good if used as top dressing and merely cultivated slightly under the surface. This packs the plowed ground and is harder work for the teams, but manure wagons should have wide tires, so that they will not cut the plowed ground deeply. If there are frequent rains the scattered grain left at harvesting time will sprout and need to be cultivated under. The manure this is done after the young grain shows above the surface the better for the seed bed. If the manure has been drawn and spread before plowing we would advise cross plowing to bring as much of it as possible near the surface. Land thus double plowed needs to be cultivated and rolled a good deal to make it solid enough, but with the manure mixed through it, as it will be by double plowing, the wheat will make a stronger fall growth and stand the winter better than it will to keep the manure at the bottom of the furrow all the next season. In the fall this manure dries the land. In winter it makes it more porous and enables it to absorb more water. It is not usually spread thick enough to heat, and its soluble parts are washed down into the subsoil often before the wheat roots are able to reach them.

The most important point in getting good wheat after stubble of any kind is not to sow until after a heavy soaking rain sufficient to wet down as far as the plow has gone. Such a rain is necessary to compact stubble ground, whose tendency, however cultivated, is to dry up rather than grow moister under light rains that will thoroughly moisten fields plowed before harvest. Oftentimes in drought it seems as if stubble ground grew drier and dustier the more it is stirred. If the stubble has been left short it may profitably be harrowed before plowing. This will cover scattered grain so that if light rains come it will germinate. The loose soil that this harrowing will leave on the surface acts as a mulch and helps to save the moisture in the soil from evaporating, and when plowed much of the grain that has been slightly covered will be germinated, and when plowed under will never come to the surface again.

The Honey Bee at the World's Fair.

According to the schedule issued in relation to exhibits of bees, honey and appliances for the apiary at the World's fair:

Individual exhibits of comb honey will be limited to 100 pounds, and may be made in any manner the exhibitor may desire, subject to the approval of the chief of the department.

Individual exhibits of extracted honey must be made in glass, and must not exceed fifty pounds.

Individual exhibits of beeswax must not exceed fifty pounds, and should be prepared in such a manner as will add to the attractiveness of the exhibit.

Exhibits of honey will be classified as follows: Class 1, clover and basswood; class 2, white sage; class 3, buckwheat; class 4, all light honey other than enumerated in classes 1 and 2; class 5, all dark honey other than enumerated in class 3. Exhibits of honey produced during 1892, or earlier, must be in place on or before April 20, 1893. Exhibits of honey in classes 1, 2 and 4, produced during 1893, will be received between July 15 and Aug. 15, and in classes 3 and 5 between Aug. 15 and Sept. 1, 1893.

Exhibits of primitive and modern appliances used in bee culture, both in this country and abroad, will be received, subject to the approval of the chief of the department. Special arrangements will be made by the chief of the department for a limited exhibit of bees. Collections of honey producing plants, suitably mounted and labeled, will be accepted if satisfactory to Mr. W. J. Buchanan, chief of the department of agriculture, World's Columbian exhibition.

Foal Notes.

The following notes occur in the Philadelphia Farm Journal:

A fast walk should add fifty dollars to the selling price of a young horse. See that he is accustomed to it from the start while being trained.

I know of a mother who allowed her seven year-old son one egg for every dozen he gathers, purchasing his eggs at the end of each week. She reports no useless sitting hens, no stolen nests and a boy with a talent developing for business.

A good colt will sell well. Remember this is a fact unalterable. If you have young horses that don't sell take it for granted that there is some defect in them, either from breeding or feeding.

Teach the colt one thing at a time. When he has learned something don't let him forget it. Make him go over it again and again. In days following repeat it.

Don't do a penny business with your neighbors. Be generous with them. You will lose nothing by it. And again, don't bore them to death by borrowing everything they own. You will gain nothing by it.

Street Railways in Great Britain.

There are 953 miles of tramways opened for passengers in Great Britain. The working stock consists of 4,060 cars, and animal traction is still the favorite method. In 1891 3,000 horses were employed and 273 steam locomotives; 565,000,000 passengers were carried, and the receipts were $16,625,000. The value of the tramways is about $77,000,000. The value of the roads in the state of New York is $75,000,000.—New York Sun.

LEGAL NOTICE.

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

In the matter of the Estate of Jonathan Westerman, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT [illegible]

Dated August 1, 1892.

F. T. ALLEN, Clerk of the Probate Court.

By CAUSTEN BROWNE, JR., Deputy.

LEGAL NOTICE.

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

In the matter of the estate and guardianship of Horace R. Gillett, Minor.

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

CELESTIA A. GILLETT, THE GUARDIAN of the person and estate of Horace R. Gillett, Minor, [illegible]

Dated July 27th, 1892.

G. W. BARTCH, Probate Judge.

LEGAL NOTICE.

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

In the matter of the Estate of John Rees, Deceased.

Order to Show Cause why Order of Sale of Real Estate should not be made.

ELIZABETH A. REES, THE ADMINISTRATRIX of the estate of John Rees, deceased, [illegible]

Dated July 26th, 1892.

G. W. BARTCH, Probate Judge.

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the Pacific Lumber and Building Company, Sugar House, Salt Lake County, Utah:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT A meeting of the directors [illegible]

F. M. LYMAN, Jr., Secretary, Sugar House, Salt Lake County, Utah.

July 26, 1892.

BIDS WANTED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned for the erection of a school building [illegible]

JOB HEMSLEY,
JOHN HEWARD,
JOHN M. WHITAKER,
Board of Trustees [illegible] School District.

Salt Lake City, Utah, July 18, 1892.

WE KNOW OF NOTHING
THAT CAN COMPARE WITH THE
GRAEFENBERG PILLS
AS A FAMILY PILL. THEY ARE NOT ONLY MILD BUT EXCEEDINGLY EFFECTIVE.
THE BEST HEADACHE PILL.
THESE PILLS CURE ALL FORMS OF MALARIAL DISEASES, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER AND KIDNEY TROUBLES.
THE BEST PILL
—FOR—
WEAKNESS AND NERVOUSNESS.
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GRAEFENBERG CO.,
111 Chambers Street, N. Y.

EAGLE CRACKER AND BREAD
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
F. STANLEY, - Superintendent
Manufacturers of All Kinds of
STAPLE AND FANCY CRACKERS
AND BREAD.
Cor. Second West & Seventh South Sts.
[illegible]

RAILROADS.

UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.
THE THROUGH CAR LINE.
EFFECTIVE JULY 10th, 1892.
Trains Arrive and Depart at Salt Lake City Daily, as follows:
ARRIVE.
[illegible]
DEPART.
[illegible]
CITY TICKET OFFICE, 201 MAIN ST.
D. E. BURLEY, Genl. Agt. Passenger Dept.
S. H. H. CLARK, Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
E. DICKINSON, Ass't Gen'l Mgr.
E. L. LOMAX, G. P. & T. Agent.

RIO GRANDE WESTERN.
Standard Guage.
CORRECT TIME TABLE
In Effect May 29, 1892.
LEAVES SALT LAKE.
[illegible]
ARRIVES SALT LAKE.
[illegible]
D. C. DODGE, A. E. WELBY, J. H. BENNETT
Gen. Manager. Gen. Supt. Gen. P. & T. Agt.

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE
C. & N. W. R'Y.
THE DIRECT THROUGH LINE
—TO—
CHICAGO
AND ALL POINTS EAST.
[illegible]

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY
THE FAVORITE ROUTE
For All Points East and South
—IS VIA—
MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY
ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS, UTAH TO ST. LOUIS, and that is made in the daytime and in a Union Depot.
ELEGANT RECLINING CHAIR CARS
Free to holders of regular tickets.
For further particulars, call on or address
[illegible]

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—CELEBRATED—
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THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
WATSON BROS., [illegible] AGENTS FOR UTAH.

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STEAM DYE WORKS
THOS. McKELVIE, Proprietor.
Ladies' Clothes Cleaned and Dyed.
Gents' Clothes Cleaned, Dyed and Repaired.
FEATHERS CLEANED, DYED & CURLED.
Office & Works: 48 E. West Temple S.
[illegible]

F. AUERBACH & BRO.
FINAL CLEARING OUT
SALE
Of All Summer Goods, to Make Room for the Biggest and Best Stock of Fall Goods Ever Shown in Salt Lake.

See This Week's Give-Away Prices
—BELOW.—

Silk Department.
5 LEADERS IN BLACK SILKS! 5
425 yards of 21 inch Gros Grain, soft finish, at $ .77½ worth $1.25
495 yards of 19 inch All Silk Surah, a good qual. at .59 worth .75
290 yards of 20 inch All Faille Francaise, at 1.09 worth 1.45
385 yards of 20 inch Satin Luxor, good lustre, at .99 worth 1.35
756 yards of 24 inch Gros Grain Silk, imported, at 1.15 worth 1.55

NEW!--Just Received--NEW!
20 Pieces of Imported Glace Silk, in most Lovely Shades, at 90c, worth $1.25.
A Handsome Assortment of Fancy Glace and Novelty Silks, at Cut Prices.
Another Cut in Prices on all Plain and Printed Japanese and China Silks.

Room! · Room! · Room!
We need room in our Dress Goods Department, and in order to get it we Offer SWEEPING REDUCTIONS.
40 pieces of 36 inch English Henriettas, at 25c, worth 40c.
10 pieces of 50 inch Storm Serge, in Brown, Tan, Drab, Myrtle and Black, at 45c, worth 65c.
14 pieces of 50 inch DeBeige, imported, at 50c, worth 75c.
Every Pattern, Suit and Robe has been Marked Down 35 per cent. Below Cost.

Ready-Made Department.
BLAZER SUITS.
At $7.50 in Navy Blue, Fancy Trimmings, worth $12.00.
At $12.00 in Navy Blue, Extra Fine Storm Serge, Tailor-made, one-half Silk Lined, worth $17.50.
At 45c. Wrappers in Assorted Patterns of Good Print, worth 85c.
At 90c. Wrappers in Fine Seersucker, Fancy Styles, worth $1.35.
At $1.75 Wrappers in Fine White Victoria Lawns, worth $4.00.
At $2.50 75 Ladies' Assorted Silk Waists, worth $3.75, $4.25 and $5.00.

Boys' · Clothing · Department.
At 95c. One Line of Suitest Suits, worth $1.50.
At $1.75 One Line of Brown Cheviots, worth $2.85.
At $2.00 One Line of Odd Suits, worth $3.00 to $3.50.
At 20c. Boys' Outing Flannel Waists, worth 35c.
At 20c. Boys' Cambric Waists, worth 35c.
At 35c. Mothers' Friend Cambric Waist, worth 60c.
At 25c. Special Bargains in Boys' Knee Pants, 5 Fine Lines, worth 35c. to 45c.

BEDSPREADS.
$1.00 Bedspreads for $ .70.
1.50 Bedspreads for 1.00.
1.65 Bedspreads for 1.20.
$2.00 12-4 Marseilles for $1.35.
2.50 Marseilles for 1.65.

CURTAINS.
At $ .65 Lace Curtains, $ 1.00
At .85 Lace Curtains, 1.25
At 1.10 Lace Curtains, 1.50
At 1.50 Lace Curtains, 2.50
At $6.25 Applique Curtains, $10.00
At 8.25 Applique Curtains, 12.00
At 4.15 Silk Curtains, 7.50
At 4.85 Portieres in Chenille, 7.50

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ROPE SILK,
Wash, Embroidery Silk,
'CORTICELLI' KNITTING SILK.
SUPERB WASH COLORS!!
"CORTICELLI" ROLL DRESS BRAID
ABSOLUTELY PERFECT.

These are the Spools, in blue and in red,
Made for the consumer, strongest of thread;
The silken thread, that every one said
Was worthy the Mills
"Corticelli" built.
C. H. SAMPSON, Agent.

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