ELECTION RETURNS.

Logan Gives Republicans.—The Democrats Carry Wellsville.

Below are the returns of the election held at Logan yesterday. They show a victory for the Republicans by four out of the five wards. James Quayle, Republican nominee for Mayor, defeats John T. Caine, Jr., Democratic nominee for the same office.

First Precinct.

	Dem.	Rep.
FOR MAYOR.		
A. K. Cronk, Jr.		11
FOR CITY RECORDER.		
Ezra C. Larsen		17
Joseph Kimball		11
FOR CITY MARSHAL.		
David Cronkhite		14
Joseph Kimball		17
FOR CITY ASSESSOR AND COLLECTOR.		
C. C. Jensen		16
John Lowe		12
FOR CITY TREASURER.		
A. Smith		18
W. H. Smith		10
FOR CITY COUNCILMEN.		
J. C. Barton		17
J. C. Hendricks		17
Jos. Kimball		11
L. L. Hoagen		11
FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.		
Andrew Hansen		18
J. R. McGregor		10

Second Precinct.

	Dem.	Rep.
FOR MAYOR.		
J. T. Caine, Jr.	41	
FOR CITY RECORDER.		
Ezra C. Larsen	40	
Joseph Kimball		37
FOR CITY MARSHAL.		
David Cronkhite		38
Joseph Kimball	37	
FOR CITY ASSESSOR AND COLLECTOR.		
C. C. Jensen		39
John Lowe	37	
FOR CITY TREASURER.		
A. Smith		37
W. H. Smith	40	
FOR COUNCILMEN.		
A. K. Cronk, Jr.	41	
Joseph Hawkes	40	
N. C. Peterson		39
William Wood		39
FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.		
E. M. Smith		39
J. Parker	41	

Third Precinct.

	Dem.	Rep.
FOR MAYOR.		
John T. Caine	41	
James Quayle		41
FOR CITY RECORDER.		
Ezra C. Larsen	41	
Alexander Anderson		41
FOR CITY MARSHAL.		
David Cronkhite	41	
Joseph Kimball		41
FOR ASSESSOR AND COLLECTOR.		
C. C. Jensen	41	
John Lowe		41
FOR CITY TREASURER.		
A. Smith	41	
W. H. Smith		41
FOR COUNCILMEN.		
A. K. Cronk, Jr.	41	
Joseph Hawkes		41
N. C. Peterson		41
William Wood		41
FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.		
E. M. Smith		41
E. S. Parker	41	

Fifth Precinct.

	Dem.	Rep.
FOR MAYOR.		
J. T. Caine, Jr.	50	
James Quayle		102
FOR CITY RECORDER.		
Ezra C. Larsen	58	
Alexander Anderson		97
FOR CITY MARSHAL.		
David Cronkhite	54	
Joseph Kimball		101
FOR ASSESSOR AND COLLECTOR.		
C. C. Jensen		101
John Lowe	54	
FOR CITY TREASURER.		
A. Smith		98
W. H. Smith	58	
FOR COUNCILMEN.		
Joseph Hawkes	58	
J. Barton		97
John Anderson		101
C. E. Thorgerson		101
FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.		
Andrew Nelson	58	
William Douglas		101

THE WELLSVILLE ELECTION.

The following are the returns of the Wellsville election held yesterday, showing a victory for the Democrats:

	Dem.	Rep.
DEMOCRATIC TICKET.		
Mayor—E. S. Cooke	13	
Recorder—George H. Henderson	13	
Marshal—David A. Bell	13	
Treasurer—Samuel Cooke	13	
Assessor and Collector—Fred. E. Cooper	13	
Councilmen—		
Peter R. Maughan	13	
Victor Hendricksen	13	
Alexander Cooke	13	
Orlando A. Barton	13	
William Wood	13	
Thomas Williams	13	
William H. Hurley	13	
Justice of the Peace—		
David Nuttall	13	
William F. Dorny	13	
REPUBLICAN TICKET.		
Mayor—William H. Maughan, Jr.		10
Councilors—		
Joseph Atwood		10
John S. Baugh		10
Thomas Williams		10
Peter Parker		10
John A. Barton		10
Henry Adams		10
Franklin Spencer		10
Marshal—Daniel W. Udell		10
Recorder—Samuel H. Wilson		10
Treasurer—Jesse H. Hale		10
Justices of the Peace—		
John F. Cooper	10	
Samuel F. Hall	10	

Personal.

Mrs. Minor, wife of Judge Minor, of Ogden, is registered at the Cullen.

Tom Hine, who was recently on trial for murder, at Provo, is stopping at the Continental again.

Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Salisbury left for California last night on a pleasure trip.

Dr. A. S. Condon, of Ogden, is in the city on business. He is stopping at the Walker House.

Charles J. Perkins, a prominent attorney of San Bernardino, California, is on a brief visit to this city.

E. J. Lake and bride, of Denver, are sojourning at the Knutsford.

Arthur Crandall, of Chicago, is registered at the Walker House.

City Attorney Hall left for California last night.

Mrs. Jennie Walker, of Cheyenne, is at the Knutsford.

John J. McIlhenny, western agent of the Knutsford from Manchester, Conn., passed on South Bend, is in the city on business.

COST OF GROWING WHEAT.

The American Miller Says That No Fixed Rule Can Be Named and Tells Why.

Some of our agricultural contemporaries are still at it discussing the intricate problem of the cost of growing a bushel of wheat. That the discussion is opposable is indicated by the figures given by various wheat raisers and the dress of cost enumerated, so that the final amount can be named as the cost of raising a bushel of wheat even in the sectioned lowlands of our state. One farmer in Benton county, Ind., gives seventy-two cents per bushel as the cost figuring from his account book, with every detail included. Another farmer gives his experience, showing that 885 cents is a fair cost price of producing a bushel of wheat and getting it to the station. Another farmer in the same state puts the cost at forty cents, and he figures the dollars per acre cost as part of the expense, while the man who demanded the cost at seventy-two cents included only those dollars per acre as cost. Still another Indiana farmer gives the cost on three fields of five, fourteen and twenty acres as costing, respectively, twenty-eight, forty-nine and fifty-four cents. Still another gives 50 cents as a fair cost of raising wheat in his part of the state.

The point that strikes a reader of the various estimates which are given in the practical note as to the cost of farming operations is their wide diversity. If one farmer can raise wheat for 30½ cents per bushel the farmer who spends seventy-two cents is woefully extravagant or extravagantly wrong. But another thing to be noted is that some figures on a basis that would surprise most farmers cost. They include the rent of the land which they own, par themselves wages for their work and include the cost of the seed. Five dollars per acre, or, in round numbers, fifty dollars per acre, is 10 per cent. This is not exaggeration, as might be argued in case of a factory or mill, but rent. The whole question summed down comes to be whether a man can rent land at 10 per cent. Should the work come, rents cheaper and more easily. Probably not, at least in states where land is valuable. But it makes a difference what the yield is made by good farming or chance to be in the happening of a good year. Certain it is that no man can name a cost at which one neighbor can produce wheat. The figures already given show that one man figures on a comfortable profit where another counts a loss to the producer.

Gypsum as a Fertilizer.

Gypsum is not a fertilizer in the ordinary sense of the word, but it does perform a valuable service by freeing the chemical action the potash salts of the soil. Hence it has long been esteemed as a valuable supplementary to clover, which requires a large amount of potash. Since the introduction and general use of acid phosphate, however, gypsum has declined in public estimation. This is solely because acid phosphate, as prepared by dissolving clayey rock, or raw bone, contains enormous its weight in gypsum. Gypsum is sown over the young clover in spring as soon as the first leaves are well grown. Three or four bushels per acre is the amount usually applied to clover. Some farmers have found it profitable to apply gypsum to young corn when the plants are a few inches high, dropping a teaspoonful directly on each plant, preferably before the dew is off.—Southern Cultivator.

Truck Farming.

The importance of truck farming in the United States is made manifest by the statistics furnished in a bulletin issued by the census office. From this we learn that there are upward of $100,000,000 invested in this growing industry and that the annual product reaches a value of over $175,000,000. Truck farming, according to the authority quoted, occupies 324,146 acres of land and employs 216,795 men, 9,254 women and 14,874 children, added to 23,860 horses and mules and $8,811,908 worth of implements. Cabbage, which covers the largest acreage of truck, occupies 47,004 acres. Celery is named as the most expensive kind of truck for the farmer, and as the same time the most profitable. The most important region for truck farming includes the states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York.

How to Handle Bees with Smoke.

After twenty years' experience in handling bees, he not so far as he supposes not to attempt it without a smoker in good trim. Go in front of the hive and blow in the entrance three or four strong puffs of smoke, then pay with the knife, or a small stick half a dozen times, then two or three more puffs of smoke in the entrance after which remove the cover of the super or hive, and raise the corner of the quilt and puff smoke in from the top, gradually drawing back the quilt or cloth, and over the bottom or frames with smoke. Remember that the reason none of the bees are cross and will sting is that they have had no smoke. Be sure that every one in the hive has been smoked and puffed smoke to them, as you please, writes a Pennsylvania correspondent in The American Bee Journal.

Here and There.

Statistics show that there is an increase of sleep in all the northern states.

The average production of wheat for 1891, as reported to the department at Washington, was 12.14 bushels per acre.

These statistics are furnished by the agricultural department at Washington as representing the aggregate production of cereals for 1891: Corn, 2,060,154,000 bushels; value, $908,420,228. Wheat, 611,780,000 bushels; value, $519,472,771. Oats, 726,361,000 bushels; value, $263,313,207.

At the late annual meeting of the American Forestry association these officers were elected: President, William Alvord, San Francisco; treasurer, Henry M. Paist, Philadelphia; recording secretary, Dr. Eggleston, Washington; corresponding secretary, Edward Bonsall, Washington; vice presidents from the several states were re-elected, with few changes.

What a Year Is Made Of.

The chief element in the composition of a year is water, but with water is associated minute proportions of salt, soda, phosphate of lime, phosphate of soda and magnesia, and when seen under the microscope a hour after evaporation looks like a very small fish bone, seeing to the sailors forming themselves into lengthened crow lines.

ALLSTON'S ADVICE.

Patent Drawing Is Essential to Every Successful Art Student.

Among some hitherto unpublished reminiscences of Washington Allston, the painter in Scribner's, occurs the following advice to young students:

A painter may be blest with every gift of nature, but unless he has acquired the art of design he can never express himself. If you would not be tormented by a consciousness of having noble and beautiful conceptions to which you cannot give birth, you must give much of your time to drawing. For this purpose I should recommend a course of study somewhat different from what is generally pursued. I would devote my attention principally to outline. It is perhaps well enough to have lots to make a finished drawing, but to have one done that your time had better be spent in making drawings of the figure to finish studies outline only.

My own practice is to make a finished outline always before touching the brush to canvas. I do not mean the line of such figures as I intend to draw, finishing out the figure as nearly as it is were to be painted naked. I take a large, rough piece of common chalk, which makes a broad mark, and then with my finger or a bit of bread I can rub out a part, and so draw get a little more or little less much better than by using a fine point. When I have arranged the contour of my figure or head I trace the final outline with crayon. I would recommend your studying your outline as highly as if it were not to be followed, but so strong a point for your brush as freely as if you had no outline to go by.

This is the only way to avoid the hardness of effect which must be the result of a close study of the outline. I frequently point my figures over the outline and let my background show through, so that the outline of the figure again several times in the course of the painting.

The process of shading with chalk or pencil is more strictly speaking, painting, but it is painting with the very worst of materials. I know of no better exercise in drawing than the study of Plassman's "Illustrations," and I would make it a rule to copy two or three figures from them every day. This of course I recommend as an auxiliary study. After you have acquired a readiness of seeing the air and spirit of the figure, preserving the proportions, you will then have recourse to nature and the antique with good advantage.

A Dog's Dream on Roses.

A little boy in the South Side public school handed in to the teacher his following composition on "Dog Breath:"

Our breath is made of air. If it wouldn't for our breath we would die. The breath keeps going through our liver, our lights and our lungs. Boys shut up in a room all day doesn't get breathe, they should wait until they get out doors. Air is a room has carbonacide in it and carbonacide is poisoner than mad dogs. Once some men was shut up in a block hole in India, a carbonacide got into that three hole and above mornin twenty every one of them was dead. Girls wear corsets which makes their diagrams too much. Girls can not run and holler like boys cause their diagrams are squeezed. If I was a girl I would just run and holler so my diagram would grow. That's all on breath.—Minneapolis Journal.

Racing for a Wife in Singapore.

In Singapore the bridegroom must secure his bride in a race, and the owners of bride chasing is quite common throughout southern and eastern Asia. In Singapore a distance course is marked out, half of which is traversed by the maiden, are the word is given for the would be possessor to go in pursuit, in the hope of overtaking her before she has thrice compassed the circle, that achieved she has no choice but to take the victor for her lord.

The winter chases in canoes, another marriage ceremonial of Singapore, is very similar to the foot race and both are usually of short duration, for the fair quarry is only too willing to be caught.—London Standard.

Man's Thin Eye.

We must bear in mind that man retains in his anatomy not a few remnants and vestiges of organs which, no longer serviceable or required by humanity, yet placed and still play in lower life many important parts. The pineal gland of our brain is such a structure. Descartes allocated the seat to this gland. Now we know it is simply a vestige of a median eye, which once upon a time, in our far back ancestry, existed on the top of the head, and which, for that matter of it, still exists as an eye to some fishes, and in certain lizards.—Illustrated London News.

Hay Rope.

The best hay rope is manufactured from an essential oil distilled from the leaves of the West Indian aceite jico. An inferior quality is made from the leaves of the English bay of laurel. The West Indian plant will not grow in the climate, and can only be seen in hothouses, but its fragrance is very remarkable, and it is said that the tree can be detected at a distance of hundreds of feet by the perfume of its leaves.—Interview in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Using the Rhine for Power.

It is said that a syndicate of Swiss and English capitalists has been formed to utilize a part of the falls of the Rhine at Lauffenburg for the generation of electric energy. The water will be led to turbine wheels and 1,000 horse power will be developed.—New York Times.

The owl is unable to move the eyeball, which is immovably fixed in the socket by a strong elastic cartilaginous case.

A SIX ROOM COTTAGE.

It Is Complete in Every Detail and Can be Built for $1,400.

(Copyright, 1891, by American Press Association.)

This is a very pretty design of a six room cottage, substantial and comfortable in arrangement and easy of construction. It is in the cut Queen Anne style plan it was necessary to secure the required amount of room and convenience at a stipulated cost. The exterior necessarily was designed very plain and seems to belong to the front hall, the kitchen, and there is no excess and extrinsic view from the dining room, so outside and southern view from the parlor on a north and western view from the kitchen. The front upstairs extends across the front of the entire building, it was a worth-about the proper width to place a group of people to sit in comfort.

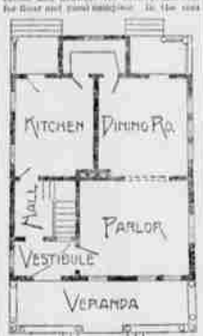
PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

The hall is a hall with, as any finished, it adds to the comfort of the building in leading from the outline of the vestibule. The effect of the hall will give the appearance of more room in the vestibule, which may be used as a small sitting room. In making the opening between the room and the hall a very pretty effect is obtained.

The front door has no door, and the space under the main stairs, which is usually occupied by the cellar door, is changed so as to make a closet.

This is what is styled a one common house with the main house proper alone. It is such a house that is not very easily to be mistaken for a mansion, with the exterior, or not be desired. The parlor and dining room are connected by an open arch, which is a very pretty feature, and if desired, or the cooking may be shut by heavy portieres supported by rings upon a brass rod. This is a method to be preferred as it is more decorative and convenient.

The connection of the kitchen with the hall room is through the large pantry which is fitted up with shelves, drawers, cabinet and drawer for cutlery, and over the floor and good midpiece. In the rear



FIRST STORY.

of the house (as well as the front) the main roof extends down so as to form the roof of the pantry and porches to kitchen. In order that these porches can be trimmed with sash to render the building warm and comfortable it is an exposed situation.

The second story contains two large chambers with ample closets and a good servants' room over the kitchen. There are also two large and cheerful rooms in the attic. If desired one of these could be used as a servants' room, and the small room in the second story could be turned into a bathroom. There is also ample room in the attic to secure a storeroom.

The roofs and gables of the house are shingled and the house is painted outside. The ring range of the front is partially broken by a large dormer window which lights the front chamber of the second story and gives a picturesque effect to the exterior. The sewers, rails and balusters of stairs are of white oak, and all the other fields woodwork is of yellow pine, filled with a mixture of shellac and varnished, two coats, all stained smooth. The doors are of white pine, finished with two coats of white varnish.

SECOND STORY.

A great deal of the exterior effect of this house was obtained in the painting, the roof being Venetian red, the body color of the house a light drab, with darker shades for the trimmings. Both mouldings and sashes were painted red. The foundation walls of the house are of outline stonework laid up in cut mortar.

The cost of this house is $1,400 and this price is set down for the sake of a small amount of money. It requires a good plumber and carpenter, cement for people of their own, as a double opportunity for betterment, time in furnishing and finish of the interior. D. W. Kibbe.

A Novel Plot.

Pretty girl—Do you think it would be immoral for a woman to propose during leap year?

Old Bachelor (fervently)—No, indeed, no, indeed. I think it would be eminently sensible.

Pretty girl—That's just what I told old Mrs. Rawlins, who admires you so much, but she said you'd be shocked. Of course I did not tell her.—New York Weekly.

It is an old-fashion notion that medicine has to taste bad to do any good.

Scott's Emulsion is cod-liver oil with its fish-fat taste lost—nothing is lost but the taste.

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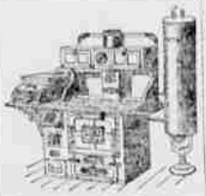

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