DESERET EVENING NEWS

Published every day, except Sunday, at 4 p. m. Subscription price, in advance, $10.00 per year, $5.00 per month, 85 cents per week, payable or delivered by carrier.

DESERET SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS.

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THE LAST SHALL BE FIRST.

Why would not Santa to his super sugary claim
Made succulent gave it to his hand,
Knowing that at the time his name would ring
Coupled with praises, through a grateful land
Who would not hear with joy some great one name?
Building him dare to earn, a glorious name?
Who hath it, Hannah?

But, ah! now sudden comes the trumpet call
That cries the pulse and fills the value with fears.
Where victory asks fierce effort, care for all,
And smiling fortune points a way to fame
Along some pack of hunter free from shame.
To him, the call is to grant deeds unseen look,
To me, said a vast unknowned crowd.

For other wise the summons to of men,
Our hourly toil but seeks the means to live
Our daily thoughtlessness hand knows no plan
Save that which sees necessity their give.
Our meetings fill as ever leaning sorrow
Our task fulfillet, another still succeeds,
And brief neglect brings overgrowth of weeds.

What wonder, then, if suffering man replies,
And despairingly gives way to cant despair?
Some manner of, yes, curse, the scheme divine
That placed them where the seas of fretting bare
Across their brows a deepening chasm wear
For them no springtime spread of hope revealed,
Nor champagne whisky sheaves time bread.

Oh, fools and blind! This world is not the goal,
But stepping on for a larger world unknown;
The thing sees that keeps a patient soul
Shall yet rank higher than the second drone
Who sees in heaven his workings self alone.
If benchest toil be hardest, yet be sure,
He more shall merit who can most endure.

—Walter W. Fiske in London Academy.

HEATING A HOUSE.

Consumption of Fuel Is Not the Only Consideration in Keeping Warm.

How best to keep a house warm is a question that every cold and biting "wave" forces upon the attention of many a housekeeper. People generally imagine that with those to whom economy in fuel is no great object the problem is simple enough and is only a question of using more or less coal. As a matter of fact, however, the consumption of fuel is not the only chief factor; the exclusion of cold and understanding how fully to utilize the heat obtained by the various fires is quite as important. The importance of the former side to warmth in a house is well exemplified in those northern countries where necessity is the law of existence and where we read of the Greenlander's hut with an inside temperature of 90 degs., the only fire being from a piece of walrus fat, while outside it may be 40 degs. below zero.

We would find, however, but few advocates of this degree of exclusion of fresh air and ventilation, and the fewer the better, no doubt. Wholesome ventilation is of vast importance, but it should enter our houses through the channels provided for it, and not under the doors and through the window joints. People who reside in town and are protected by their neighbors on either side, with only the front and rear exposed, have but a simple problem to encounter. But to those who live in the country in frame houses, whose defenseless walls are exposed in every direction to the cutting wintry blasts, the subject is a very serious one.

In the west it is a common custom to bank earth around the house to the depth of several feet, and a single foot of manure placed in this way adds greatly to the warmth besides affording protection to the vines and plants. In old houses where window casings and door lintels have become loose and shrunken tiny strips of felt pat on with long, slender "brads" will be found very efficacious and if cut extremely narrow are quite unnoticeable and can be put in many places where it would not be possible to insert weather strips.

In heating, furnaces are of course the chief factors. Of these there are many kinds and we are told upon advice that each one is the best. People themselves, too, differ greatly as to what is the best method of heating a house, some preferring the hot air furnace, which seems, on the whole, to be more popular than any other contrivance, and others finding steam or hot water more satisfactory. There is this always to be remembered, however—no hot air furnace will carry heat satisfactorily through a pipe running any distance in a lateral direction.

For a rambling house, therefore, where there is but one furnace, hot water or steam will give a more diffused heat. The somewhat primitive but most effective base burning stove will be found a capital supplement to the hot air furnace, and if arranged with a "drum" and a register in the floor above will be nearly as efficacious as a second furnace.

Modern science has also managed to utilize the waste heat from down stairs open fireplaces in the rooms above in the most admirable fashion, making every fire heat a second room as well as the one in which it is laid; and when one considers the amount of precious warmth, not to say actual money, that goes up the chimney in smoke, it would seem that there is a great field for further improvement still in practically utilizing escaping heat.

A British naval expert, Captain S. Eardley Wilmot, has written an essay on the development of navies. He criticises and praises our new effort in that direction as it deserves, and concludes with these words: "Before the century closes the United States will probably possess a fleet recalling the old days when her wooden walls were to be seen in every water, easy of recognition by their lofty spars, and noted for the smartness of their exercises."

INDIAN CORN.

Changes in the Geographical Distribution of This Cereal.

The geographical distribution of Indian corn has undergone a change to a certain degree during the past half century. Considering the relative positions held by the ten great corn growing states these are placed as follows in The American Agriculturist. It is to be noted that the growth of population has materially influenced the relative standing, and consequently the geographical location of the largest corn growing states:

1840—Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Tennessee, Missouri, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina.

1850—Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Iowa, Virginia, Alabama, Georgia.

1860—Illinois, Iowa, Ohio, Missouri, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Texas, North Carolina.

1870—Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, Kansas, Nebraska, Kentucky, Tennessee, Pennsylvania.

1880—Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, Tennessee, Ohio, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, Kansas.

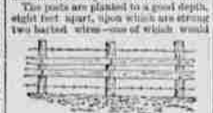
After 1872 Virginia and Alabama are dropped from the list, and Tennessee, which stood fifth in 1840, drops to the ninth place in 1850, but comes back again to the fifth place in 1880. While Ohio was first in the beginning she stands sixth in 1880.

America is the home of the corn plant, and it thrives to perfection along the line of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Nebraska. A hardier, quicker growing plant could be grown north of these states, where the seasons are short, frosts occurring late in the spring and early in the fall. The development of new, quick growing varieties has made the possibilities of corn growing in these more northern states greater at the present than at any other time in their history. Through the sequence of progress maize is grown in greater variety, is used as food more extensively and variably, is grown and harvested more economically at the present than at any other time in the history of the plant.

A Good Cheap Fence.

In the accompanying illustration is shown a style of fence approved by some of the representative farmers of Illinois and described recently in The Prairie Farmer.

The posts are planted to a good depth, eight feet apart, upon which are strung two barbed wires—one of which would



A DURABLE FENCE.

be drawn taut about six inches above the ground, and the other some six or eight inches from the top of the posts. Between these two wires may be placed one or two rails, making a fence which the Crackers would term as "hog tight and bull strong." Hogs cannot pass under the first wire, cattle will fear the upper string, and even though the rails be broken away the wires will resist any rashness in jumping through. Farmers, try it. Such a fence can be built at the cost of about fifty cents per rod.

The Drainage.

Some writers have attributed the lowering of the water level to tile drainage, but it has had but little if anything to do as a preserving cause. To the contrary, says The Drainage Journal, deep underdrainage serves to hold back the water, for without underdrainage the compact surface, with open drains along the roadways and unobstructed natural outlets for the water, causes it to flow away rapidly. With deep underdrains the open, porous soil will take up the water of all ordinary rains as it falls and pass it down to the drains, the soil, ancient and under strata taking up a large proportion of the water, permitting only the excess to pass out through the tile drains. The soil from the surface down to the drain will absorb water to the point of saturation.

The amount of water required to wet the soil depends upon the character of the soil, the finer soils absorbing the greater quantity. If the underdrain is deep—three or four feet—it is evident that a heavy rainfall will be required to wet the soil down to the drain. It is true also that after the rainfall the surface soil will first be relieved of any excess of water, as on slowly down to the drain; the water flowing in from the sides of the drain necessarily prevents a rapid lowering of the water level. So, in fact, the thorough underdrainage of the soil serves to hold back the water when compared to the surface flow. When the underdrainage is sufficient to pass the water of an ordinary rainfall down through the soil to a depth of three or four feet, the drains will run water long after the open drains and small natural outlets for surface drainage have run dry.

Poultry Pickings.

Some one has said: "In ordinary calculations twice two makes four, except in the poultry business, where nearly always twice two only makes three."

Milk is most beneficial to poultry—young and old.

A little cayenne pepper in the food increases egg production.

Feather pulling is largely due to idleness, and is most liable to occur in active breeds kept confined and having too little exercise.

Chopped onion, fed occasionally, is very wholesome. It is recommended as a preventive of disease by some authorities.

A little neglect goes a long way with fowls at any season, but particularly now.

If eggs are wanted, feed for eggs and not for fat; that is, avoid too much corn.

Eggshells are good for fowls, but crush them very fine before feeding them, lest you introduce the egg eating trick into the poultry yard.

Clover hay, cut fine and steamed, is a fine thing for poultry.

Buckwheat, oats, wood and milk are good food for laying hens.

Brazil received an accession to her population of 200,000 emigrants from Europe last year, just such people as she wants to help develop her resources. But if Brazil continues to eat up as she has been doing lately she will get no more immigrants. She must settle down and behave herself, let politics alone and go to raising coffee and sugar, that she can get all the foreign population she wants and more too.

A New Moral Crusade.

Among the manuscript mass of immigrants now pouring into our land, those from Hungary, Russia, including Poland, and Italy are most objectionable. It is against these that it seems a bar of some kind must be set up. The ease has refused to allow any of his Jewish exiled subjects to return to him, so that the nations among which these are now being scattered must be careful, now they admit them if they are not to stay permanently.

Looking into the ground of objection to the classes of immigrants mentioned above, we find that they are not generally criminals or paupers. They belong simply to the common working population of the lands whence they come, and are in fact a shade better than the ordinary laboring class of those countries, or they would not have pluck enough to pick up and leave home. The objection to the Italians, Poles, Russians, etc., is simply this, that they are filthy and breed diseases, typhoid fever itself is a disease of uncleanliness.

If these poor wretches were only shown in their persons they would mostly make desirable citizens for our country. Give them let us inaugurate a great moral crusade. Let some practical reformer go from city to city, from land to land, showing up the proper classes, teaching them to the use of soap and water, impressing the matter on them so powerfully that they will never again be comfortable unless they are clean. Then they will refuse to cut garbage or wear clothing more than for years without renovation. They will also refuse to live in cellars and foul dens. It, will not be an easy task, this reform, for men who be dirty because they simply dirty for the love of filthy then the beast.

Still the thing will not be by any means impossible. If, as some say, a thief or murderer can never be anything else, because of the conformation of his skull, then it is easy to see why moral progress is blocked in the direction of the grown up victims. But in the coming up crowds there is no such excuse. The skulls are malleable. A boy can be filthy because of the conformation of his lungs, but simply because he has never found out the physical luxury of bodily cleanliness. Once he has found this out, even his bad lungs will yield to moral manipulation. Along this line there is good hope.

Statistics About Marriage.

If a girl wishes to know how long she may venture to remain single without destroying altogether her matrimonial prospect she should investigate a table prepared by a mathematician who had apparently run out of anything else to figure on. Taking 100 as a basis, the figures finds that the most women are married between the ages of 18 and 23, fifty 52 per cent of them. Only 14½ per cent, and between 18 and 20, which seems to show that sweet 16, and even sweet 18, are no longer fashionable or desirable in brides as they used to be. Between 20 and 23 the chances are 19½ per cent, a little greater still than it was between 15 and 18. There is marked for hope in this fact, certainly.

After 23, however, there is a tremendous drop. No more than from three to four girls out of a hundred marry between 23 and 28. After a woman is 28 years old the chance is only one out of a thousand that she will ever marry.

To complete this analysis, one only needs the matrimonial temper tables prepared by Sir Francis Galton. One learns from them that among wives 52 per cent are good tempered, while only 48 per cent of all husbands are thus good natured. Among wives, moreover, only 8 per cent are found to be "quarrelsome," so that it is still safe for a man to marry.

Democrats of Fremont, Neb., nominate Amos J. Cummings for president. Why not? We have had lawyers and soldiers in abundance for president, why not try a newspaper man? There are a hundred reasons in favor of it, but among the strongest is that we should never have to read any presidential message over a column and a half long, lead lines included. The journalist president would know how to boil down everything, even concrete.

The Solitary Spider.

Solitary, a misanthrope, a creature whose meat is his while he holds it, and who depends upon himself, whose livelihood must be obtained by individual effort aided by chance, the spider forces us to regard him as we should never think of regarding a bee or an ant. Yesterday I have had the equivocal pleasure of renewing his acquaintance he has seemed to me a new individual, and one very likely to do some unexpected thing. As a rule no two spiders alike are found near each other. One may spend three or four one morning all living in the same path, in the same shrubbery and all decidedly differing.—Belford's Review.

The Harvest Moon.

It so happens that the position of the moon is such that the full moon preceding the autumnal equinox for several successive nights, in the latitude of London, rises only nine or ten minutes later each succeeding evening. This phenomena is called the "Harvest Moon," from a notion that it is a provision of all wise Providence calculated to enable the husbandmen to take care of his grain at night, if there is so much of it that it cannot be handled during daylight.—St. Louis Republic.

Felipe G. Campos gives the following explanation of the arrogant conduct of Chili toward this nation, "Chili is being raised by England to be a bull in her hands to overthrow this country in its commercial development in South America."

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The History of the Lamoek Bills, compiled by Andrew Jenson, and issued by published in the DESERET WEEKLY, the new death issue, in pamphlet form, and can now be had at the Deseret News office at 25 cents per copy. 6tf

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No. 3—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points East. 9.00 a.m.
No. 5—For Provo, Colorado Express and Kansas. 9.00 a.m.
No. 7—For Provo and all points East. 4.00 p.m.
No. 9—For Provo, Denver and all points East. 9.00 p.m.
No. 11—For Provo and all points East. 9.00 p.m.

ARRIVE SALT LAKE.

No. 2—From Denver, Colorado, Kansas and Grand Junction. 10.05 a.m.
No. 4—From Denver, Grand Junction and Provo. 12.10 p.m.
No. 6—From Denver, Colorado Express and Provo. 6.00 p.m.
No. 8—From Denver, Provo and Provo. 7.00 a.m.
No. 10—From Denver, Provo and Provo. 7.00 a.m.
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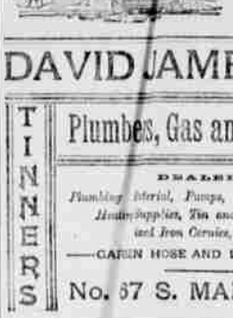

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