DESERET EVENING NEWS

Published every day, except Sunday, at 4 p. m. Subscription price, in advance, $10.00 per year, $5.00 per month, 10 cents per week, postpaid or delivered by carrier.

DESERET SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS. Published every Tuesday and Friday. Subscription price, in advance, per year, $5.00; six months, $2.75; three months, $1; postpaid or delivered by carrier.

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LOVE AND GRIEF.

Dead Love, dead Love, now shall thy burial be!
I give thee sunshiny leaves to lie by thy shrouds
I lay the beauty that maketh women proud
On the dead heart. I set my girlhood's glow
In that straight bed which now does compass thee.
Dumb as the thoughts, to mortal buried,
Will all thy sayings godhead disinherited.
Dead Love, dead Love, and what shall comfort have?

What new fresh loveliness will yet arise
From his clear dust and ashes, his that died
Made the whole realm of beauty pale and dim?
What tinsmen of glory from his grave shall burst?
I will not look and see it with the eyes
That opened at his kiss and looked on him.

Also for the mortality of grief!
Next year, perhaps, and next year I may
The full sweet life of things beneath the sun
Feel only now am I of mourners chief!
Yes soon I shall have dreaming There's relief!
A little while, and healing will have run
Through every vein, forgetfulness beyond
Oh, Love, dead Love, that was sacred to so brief!

And shall this be indeed the end of all?
The sleepy dreams of Time to sunrise and full
Into the calm that now I shudder from?
This land, which felt thy leaves, thrill, to wail
Flowers from thy grave for memory-centuals?
Oh, Love, that to this broken grief should cease!

—E. H. Hickey in Athenaeum.

Claims in Congress.

Nothing is more difficult than to push through congress the most just claim against Uncle Sam. If recommended favorably by committee, the chances are against its ever reaching consideration by the house. Supposing that it passes the house, it must have the approval of the senate and the president's signature. If the latter be lacking the claimant must begin at the beginning again in the next congress as if he had never taken a step before. Much of the labor incidental to the settlement of claims under existing laws is carried by claim agents. Many of them are not very reputable persons. They send circulars broadcast to the uninformed, suggesting that the latter are entitled to money from the treasury.

By way of fee for looking into the matter, they demand two dollars of three dollars in advance, with the assurance that nothing further will be demanded unless the claim is allowed. Having got the fee, their interest ceases in the claim, which is in due course disallowed. Meanwhile they send out more circulars soliciting victims. Consequently, more than 60 per cent. of all claims are devoid of merit.—Washington Letter.

The Cliff Dwellers of Colorado.

Charlie Tuttle has visited the homes of the cliff dwellers in the Colorado canyon. The walls of rooms dug in the rock were plastered by hand, and the marks of the hands are still plainly seen. They were evidently very small people.

In front of each cave dwelling were broken cooking utensils. According to Indian tradition, these people poisoned the fish in Colorado, causing many Indians to die; hence the Indians slaughtered them. The party reached the caves by means of a series of scaffolds. The Indian tradition says these cliff dwellers were exterminated six centuries ago.—Fulton (Mo.) Gazette.

Some Slang Phrases.

"High toned" is an expressive term which precise people generally walk around. It means "noisily elevated," especially in character, and was coined by Sir Walter Scott. Similar to it are "upper ten" and "upper crust," use ing the higher classes of society, which are said in the dictionary to be Americanisms, colloquial and low, the former being contrasted from "upper ten thousand," and the latter carrying with it the suggestive superiority of the fancy top crust of a pie.—Kansas City Star.

Reducing Expenses.

Bingle—Well, old boy, how are you getting along? Business improving any?

Jingle struggling merchant—A little. I've succeeded in reducing expenses about fifteen dollars a week.

"That's encouraging. How did you do it?"

"Married my typewriter."—New York Weekly.

Boarding House Butter Not Reported.

Four hundred hairs of average thickness would cover an inch of surface. The blond belle has about 140,000 filaments to comb and brush, while the red haired beauty has to be satisfied with 88,000, the brown haired damsel may have 109,000 and the black haired but 102,000.—Boston Globe.

A curious fact has been noted in Ireland from the census taken there. While the number of Christians, including all denominations, has decreased during the past ten years, the number of Jews has increased 261 per cent.

Dairy Competition.

Competition has placed the farmer, especially the dairyman, where years ago it placed the merchant. Only the skillful, the industrious, and the economical, with the employment of the latest methods, can now succeed. Even if a dairyman in every other respect is doing his duty, if he is handicapped by a herd of inferior milkers he must fail. There are thousands of cows in the United States that with proper treatment will give 12,000 pounds of milk in a year, and there are thousands of others that with the same care and feed would not give over 4,000 pounds in a year.

A cow properly handled should give milk at least during eight months, so that a difference in her favor of even 2,000 pounds of milk per year would amount during her life to 24,000 pounds, or $300 worth of milk. This statement does not show adequately the superiority of the one cow over the other, because the female progeny of the deep milking cow if properly raised will prove of in calculable value.—C. W. Hoxie.

The Right Way to Shop.

If women would but realize it, they double their labor and add weariness to their own flesh, and that of all with whom they come in contact, by the haphazard way in which they shop. It is just as easy to stare off after something you really want or to go darting around and trying to make up your mind when you are in the midst of the crowd in the shops. "An ounce of foresight is worth a pound of hindsight" in a shopping campaign, and the successful buyer usually possesses it. One gains a good deal of information concerning human nature in attending the bargain sales and if one has leisure she gains a good deal of amusement as well by lingering a little about the most attractive counters. There she sees all sorts and conditions of women.

There is the one who knows just what she wants. She has her memorandum tablets in her hand, and she goes from counter to counter making her purchases. She knows the best bargain the moment she sees it, and she secures it. She doesn't stop to look at things she doesn't want, nor a bit of it. She attends strictly to business and gets through with it, while the fussy woman who doesn't know what she wants is pulling over towels on the counter. She is a delight to the salesman or saleswoman, and she gets served with respect and dispatch.—New York Press.

Miss Posey's Work.

It is now nearly thirty-five years since Miss Virginia Posey began her labors for the working women of this country. She was then a resident of Louisville, her birthplace. Thrown upon her own resources by sudden financial reverses, she had become a teacher in a seminary for girls. During that period she realized how few avenues of employment were open for women, especially in the south, where social prejudices closed to them most of the few branches of work that they could, without loss of standing, enter in the north. When a boy, very resolute her to go back to a life of ease she resolved to investigate for herself the question of woman's labor, and so for back as 1858 she began the work to which she has devoted the greater part of her life.

At that time only seven occupations were open to women in any part of this country, now, owing in a considerable degree to her labors, there are nearly 400. Her work was of the seventy years who found her when she visited the libraries of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, spending four years in preliminary investigations. She sent thousands of circular letters to merchants and manufacturers, employed agents and visited between 3,000 and 4,000 shops and stores.—New York Sun.

Making a Bonnet at Home.

I've helped to make a bonnet, and have thereby saved 100 francs. How I came to make a bonnet happened thus: Worth made me a very pretty walking costume, and then decreed the style of bonnet it needed. When I tried on one of Virot's creations and learned that the price was 120 francs, I paused. Said cousin Lily, who was with me, and whose fingers are as deft as a magician's: "Don't be so thick. Let's try to make a bonnet. Worth has given us the idea; all we need are pluck and materials."

We tore ourselves away from Virot's bought frame, velvet, lining, cord and feathers, the entire expenditure amounting to twenty-five francs. We cut away the ninety centime frame to suit my style of hair; we covered it with the best silk velvet, costing only seven francs, as we planned upon a blue remnant; we lined the structure; we bound it with fine velvet cord; we arranged three ducks of feathers quite jaunty; we sewed on strings and elastic, and lo! in three-quarters of an hour we created a bonnet that made everybody's opposition.—Kate Field's Washington.

Country Girls in Town.

If you who read this are a brown country lass and should find that your late beau you to the city, carry with you all that you have learned in the years of childhood and maidenhood on the old farm. You will need it all in the feverish city—the memory of sky and upland, the smell of the clover, the hum of the bees, the taste of the new milk, the breath of the kine, the strength which milking and butter making have given you, the knowledge of nature's secrets—which, like leaves cut first, which ask to be stripped of its foliage, where the ground sparrow hides her nest, where the blackberries are fit to make into jam.

Bring the simple, healthy habits of early rising, of energetic work, of outdoor exercise, to your city home, for you will need them now more than ever before. They will help you in gaining an understanding of the best things city life can give you, the broader experience of men and women, the love of art, the appreciation of literature. No matter how rich you may become, never be ashamed.—Maud Howe in Ladies' Home Journal.

Brother and Sister.

Whenever I see a young man who is attentive to his sister, taking her to theaters, escorting her to and from parties and the like, I feel like congratulating both of them. Such a picture is always beautiful, such an example is worthy of imitation. When I see a young man who is not attentive to his own sister, who is perpetually bestowing his favors on some other fellow's sister, I do not condemn him, and I make no mention as to the ways and wherefores. The matter is outside of my bailiwick. Perhaps his sister has plenty of other company which she prefers to his, possibly he prefers another girl's society to that of his sister, and in a great many instances such condition contributes to the situation.

On the other hand, it sometimes happens that incompatibility of temper is the chief cause, and that, too, without reflecting with facial autonomism either party. The fact is, there is too much of this promiscuous smiling of young men for neglecting their sisters.—Detroit Free Press.

One Woman's Way.

"I never allow a single inclined space of any kind to my kitchen," said a very good housekeeper. "My cupboard or closet has comes a wire receptacle for rubbish, unless mice carefully watched, and so cook, however tidy, likes to have the cupboard opening down and looking in as through investigating the state of affairs. So I have found that by far the best way is to have everything open, no kitchen closet, no inclosed space, unless the dresser, or above all, the sink, and in this way I pass all the pots and kettles and pans under a daily review without hurting Biddy's over susceptible feelings."—New York Tribune.

Flaxseed Jerome's Wish.

May your loves become your husbands and your husbands female your lovers. May you never be troubled by rearranging after the unmanagable, nor feel called to a mission you are unable to fulfill, but may you find fragrance in the flowers that grow beside your pathway, and may your Maine be your delight.—Jerome K. Jerome's Wish to the Women of America.

Don't Smoke Your Meat.

In boiling meat over coals never allow them to smoke the meat. If the coals have blazed down somewhat, throw on a handful of salt to deaden the blue flame that arises. If the drippings from your roast take fire, remove from the stove to cool for a few minutes. Don't try to blow it out, as there is danger of burning the face.—New York Journal.

POULTRY AND GARDENING.

The Two Fit Together Like Roast Lamb and Mint Sauce.

Along with the poultry raising every one should run a garden, for two reasons. First, nearly half of the feed for the chickens in summer comes from the garden; and second, the poultry manure ought to be sufficient fertilizer for such a garden on ordinary soil. These are two reasons why I consider it so profitable in poultry raising. It is cheaper to raise the feed in your own garden than to buy it, and over and above all of this you will have nearly enough to supply your own table with fresh vegetables all through the whole summer. The poultry needs green leaves, green food, roots, berries and seeds, and a great amount of all of these can be gathered for them in the garden. Where poultry is not kept there is a great deal of waste in the garden, for the green tops of vegetables, half grown roots and pods are always useless for the table. The time spent in cultivating the garden might legitimately be put down as demonstration work for the poultry. At the end of the year there would be as much saving in the cost of food.

Then the outlay for the garden would simply be for seeds, tools, labor and interest on the land. The poultry manures you are going to make supply all the fertilizing material for the soil. The poultry droppings should be gathered at least weekly from the hen roost or the yard and sprinkled over with fine dust. The best plan is to take every barrel of this mixture and dump it into a quantity of muck gathered from some pond near by. Mix the two up thoroughly, and a good fertilizer is prepared both for sprinkling over the ground and for dropping in the hills and rows. The poultry manure furnishes plenty of mineral and heating elements, while the muck is rich in nitrogenous material, decayed roots and plants. The danger in using poultry manure in the drills and hills is that too much will be put in, so that the seeds will be burned up, but when it is thoroughly mixed with muck this danger is partly removed.

After the garden crops have all been gathered in the autumn the chickens should be turned into it for a range. They will dig down into the soft, mellow ground, and root out all the worms and grubs that may be preparing for a winter's hibernation. They will also snatch up the seeds of weeds and foreign bodies and prepare the ground for use the next spring. These points are seldom taken into consideration by those writing about poultry, but in the long run they furnish no very small profits.—Annie G. Webster in American Cultivator.

Lambing.

Now is about the time of year when the annual wail regarding "unowned" lambs commences, and I wish to say to any of your readers who may have wrongminded sheep that thinnen their offspring that there is a sure cure for it and not patented.

The cure is to feed the ewe plenty of good hay and grain for at least two months before she lambs.

If a ewe has fat on her ribs and udders full of milk she will own her lambs ninety-nine times out of a hundred, and this remedy will hold good even with young Merinos coming with lamb for the first time.

Where many lambs come in the same pen at the same time, young ewes frequently get confused and lose their lambs, but there is a method of marking each lamb at birth and its mother with the same mark is used, and a few stalls are fitted up for hay, grain and water, where the ewe and lamb can be confined apart from the others, this difficulty will be overcome.

When a ewe disowns her lamb it is to most every case because she has very little milk, and nature teaches her to look for another lamb.

Many people do not realize when a sheep is thin in the winter or spring, simply because of the heavy covering of wool that covers up sharp angles to a high degree, and a sheep may look pretty much out of feed, but can get the principal part of its living as a sort of all around scavenger; but the fact is that no animal will so quickly and surely repay the thoughtful owner in cash for his careful attention and liberal allowance of the best water, hay and grain, and no animal will be a poorer investment than a half starved sheep.

I, for one, never had any trouble in lambing because my ewes were too fat.

I once had the misfortune to fatten for mutton fifty old Merino ewes that had all taken the ram, although unknown to me. I raised forty-nine lambs, and the ewes were about as fat as ever and alfalfa hay could make them at the time they dropped, and I kept them so until green grass came, the lambs growing meantime full as fast as they would have done upon grass.

Nature very seldom makes a mistake, and a strong, healthy, fat ewe will guard her lamb as carefully as a mother will her child. If a man can't afford to feed ewes the winter once made allowance for heavy writing of milk and so they spread it out shallow. These pans should be provided with faucets, by which the milk can easily be drawn off into the delivery can placed below. Night crowing of milk in deep delivery cans is not as favorable as the system pursued herein after unless scrupulous care is observed.—George E. Newell.

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In Effect January 3, 1892.

LEAVES SALT LAKE.

No. 1—For Provo, Ogden, Grand Junction and all points East.....9:00 a.m.
No. 3—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points East.....6:00 p.m.
No. 5—For Provo, Ogden and Denver.....4:00 p.m.
No. 7—For Provo and intermediate points.....6:00 a.m.
No. 9—For Ogden and the West.....12:10 p.m.
No. 11—For Ogden and the West.....11:00 a.m.

ARRIVES SALT LAKE.

No. 2—From Provo, Ogden, Grand Junction and all points East.....12:15 p.m.
No. 4—From Grand Junction and points East.....10:30 a.m.
No. 6—From Ogden, Provo and points East.....10:45 a.m.
No. 8—From Provo and intermediate points.....6:00 p.m.
No. 10—From Ogden and the West.....4:45 p.m.
No. 12—From Ogden and the West.....9:00 p.m.

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From Ogden.....4:00 p.m.
From Garfield Beach, Tooele and intermediate points.....7:00 p.m.
From Garfield Beach and intermediate points.....9:30 a.m.
From Tooele and Garfield.....4:30 p.m.

DEPART.

For all eastern points.....7:00 a.m.
For Ogden, Portland, Puget Sound and Pacific Coast.....10:30 a.m.
For Garfield Beach, Tooele and points in Tooele Valley and Park City.....3:30 p.m.
For all Eastern points and Salt Lake City.....6:00 p.m.
For Ogden and points East.....9:00 p.m.
For Garfield Beach and points in Tooele Valley.....7:30 a.m.
For Garfield Beach and points in Tooele Valley.....5:45 p.m.
For Tooele and Tooele.....7:45 a.m.
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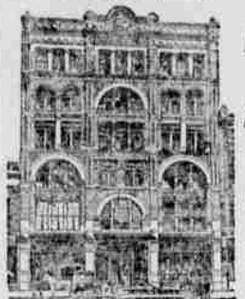

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