PHOENIX IN ASHLEY VALLEY.

Glowing Account of the Regions About Dickson.

Uintah Deseret News:

An account of a recent trip to Uintah county, Utah, has been unavoidably delayed, but I now send a few lines. For the past two years the writer has contemplated visiting this section, and at last ventured to start out from Price notwithstanding the discouraging reports of the roads and dull prospects ahead. It was a weary three days' drive through the canyons. The roads were almost impassable and the camping accommodations indescribable. The fare at the canyon hotels reminds one of my experience with the Mexicans in the south, but the "frijoles" compares favorably with the Hotel Templeton.

On the third day Fort Duchesne is reached, and soon is spent at the post, which according to War Department maps is 5,200 feet above sea level. The Uintah river runs near the post and is about 100 feet wide.

Uintah county can boast of the largest rivers and most promising valleys in Utah. Immense trains of water flow through the county, and when the time comes for the Indian reservations to be opened for settlers, a vast area of land will be brought under cultivation.

From Fort Duchesne to Ashley is about thirty miles through a broken barren country with no water between these two points. After reaching the summit the traveler takes a beautiful view of the valley which is about six miles wide and twenty miles long and contains several thousand inhabitants. It is truly one of the most beautiful valleys in Utah and many of your readers will be surprised to learn that it is only 1400 feet above sea level, or, in other words, 150 feet higher than Salt Lake, and 200 feet lower than Utah valley. The inhabitants are apparently honored in one evening by high mountain ranges, and are quite isolated. Green river, on the Union Pacific, is about 140 miles away; Price 120 miles and Heber City, as we journed subsequently by actual travel, is at least 180 miles distant, over a rough road and no ranches or settlements between.

Prospectors are at work in the hills, and we are told that the mountains are rich in a great variety of minerals, and only a national is needed to enable them to ship out the hidden wealth. In the meantime, the settlers are actively at work making canals and developing the agricultural resources, building up settlements, making comfortable homes, erecting and furnishing schoolhouses and enjoying the comforts of life free from the demoralizing influences of mining camps.

Vernal is situated about the center of the valley, and is now the largest settlement in the county, with a school population of about two hundred. The town can boast of several mercantile establishments, drug stores, dentists, three physicians, two large public halls, two hotels, millinery stores, harness and hardware shops, etc. A new commodious meeting house has been erected, also a good substantial school house which has been well and comfortably furnished. An excellent school has been conducted here with Prof. Alma Holloway as principal. Relief maps made by the students, adorn the walls. The rooms are well seated with new furniture, and the latest apparatus and appliances have been secured, thus indicating the great interest taken in educational matters. A State academy also is to be commenced in the fall. The Uintah *Pappoose*, a four-page weekly, is published at Vernal, and is a newsy little paper edited by Mrs. E. J. Ross.

About three miles northwest of Vernal is the old town of Ashley, which is still the county seat. It appeared to be the rendezvous of mining prospectors, and everything is very dull in the vicinity. The school house is quite dilapidated and Ashley cannot be classed at present as a growing town.

Mill Ward is another settlement a few miles west of Ashley.

The Farmers' Co-op. store is doing a good trade at this end of the valley, and a grist mill is also in good running order. Substantial dwelling houses are being erected. Bro. S. Cutlen has one of the finest residences in the valley, a large two story brick dwelling house, comfortably furnished, and if all visitors are as hospitably treated as your correspondent it will not be too large to accommodate his friends.

Mill Ward can also boast of an excellent school, and is determined not to be behind its neighboring districts.

Allsen ward is located about three miles south and traveling east about fifteen miles we are passing through a section of country which is being settled very fast. Every few miles we pass a school house, and new towns are being organized. There are seven wards now in good working order. The Sabbath schools are not being neglected and we were informed that the Sabbath school children in the valley aggregate about one thousand.

There are three towns or settlements in the valley located respectively at Vernal, Ashley and Jensen. Jensen is the postoffice for the settlers on Green river, at the east end of the valley, which is known as Riverdale ward, and contains two school districts.

There are good prospects for crops in the valley this season. Large quantities of hay and grain are raised and much interest now is being taken in planting trees. Excellent fruit has been raised and the people are now laying off orchards, and in a few years will have fruit in abundance.

Fort Duchesne will be a good market for produce, but the people should be more united in order to obtain better prices. Last year hay was hauled to the post—thirty miles—and sold at eleven dollars a ton, and other produce is equally low.

With no competitors within a hundred miles better prices should be obtained and only united action is needed to bring about the desirable end.

Some of the farmers are uniting to accomplish this end, judging from the constitution of the proposed union, may reasonably expect success, but a sketch of this plan must be reserved for a subsequent letter. PIONEER.

EVANSTON, Wyo., June 24, 1891.

Susan B. Anthony says: "Will all Helen Lockwood's faults I stand by her until she begin to bleach her hair and paint her face. I couldn't stand that."

THE SHERWOOD FOWLS.

An Illustrated Description of This Ancient Breed.

That so called new breed the Sherwoods is in point of fact not a recent production, as they originated some forty years ago on a farm in Virginia known as the Sherwood. Farm Journal gives their history as follows: About 1830 there was introduced among the stock bred on this farm some pure white geese from Georgia. During the period of twenty years these white geese and

SHERWOOD FOWLS.

their progeny were allowed to run at liberty on the farm, intermingling with the stock of Cochin Chinas and Light Brahmas. The game cocks being more courageous than the Cochins and Brahmas, the cocks of the latter breeds were after some years entirely removed. In succeeding years the white cocks from these crosses were selected for breeding, with a view of fixing their characteristics to an established breed.

The Sherwoods derive from their light Brahma or Asiatic parentage, a heavy body, but are shorter in leg and have false breasts. They are stylish birds, with close, compact bodies. Their yellow legs, erect combs of medium size, bright red earlobes, white plumage, with yellow legs lightly feathered to the outside toes, give them an attractive appearance. Their fashions are not fluffy, but are close, like games. They endure the cold weather better than the Asiatics or other fowls of equal size. The young chicks are also hardy. They grow rapidly, mature early, and are fit for broilers at the age of 12 to 14 weeks. They are of excellent quality for table use. The Sherwoods are careful mothers and tractable to handle. They are prolific egg producers and the eggs are of large size and fine flavor and good quality for table. They are of good size, the cocks weighing nine to ten pounds and the hens seven to eight pounds each.

Successful Hay Making.

A Pennsylvania correspondent in Southern Farm has the following to say on the subject of successful hay making: The proper time to begin cutting hay is during the latter part of June. The grass which contains nourishment should be cut first. The most of our hay is cut as soon as possible after the wheat is cut, so that is an excellent season for curing hay. The mower should be started about 4 o'clock p. m. and kept going until night. All hay that is too heavy to dry of itself should be turned or shaken up before dinner time the next day. By 1 o'clock, or soon after, the hay will be ready to rake up and haul to the barn. If the hay does not seem to be dry enough when raked, it should be allowed to stand for a few minutes, as all damp hay is turned up, and it will soon dry. If hay is put up in this way, it will not be necessary to spend precious time in cocking it up, and a large amount can be put up in excellent condition. Hay should not be cut after oats are ripe. The hay containing the most clover should be stored away in a separate place for the cows. There it can be obtained for use or for market. The hay containing no clover may be allowed to stand longer if intended for horses, but will be wasted by the cows. This is the manner in which our hay was cured last year, and we have no trouble in selling it, while others can hardly dispose of theirs at all.

Hay should never be stacked, as, by doing this, there is great amount rapidly, and it is difficult to separate the spoiled hay from the good hay. When we have hay that is equal to our own taste, at this time of the year, we may be sure we have hay that the cows will appreciate and that we have been successful, as far as hay making is concerned.

Farm Notes.

The weasel is the mortal enemy of mice, rats and gophers. It is claimed that one weasel will in a short time clean a ten acre lot of gophers.

Any green crop, such as clover, grass and field peas, can be used for ensilage, but in this country the great ensilage crop is Indian corn.

The agricultural commissioner of Georgia calls attention to the fact that the castor bean is a deadly poison to horses and cattle when eaten in any quantity. A few sound seed are rather beneficial than otherwise, but when the seed are undergoing decomposition the poison is of such a character as to produce death in a very short time.

The American Agriculturist advises that the cut crop does not promise well to be harvested in the usual way by reaping and binding, so cut it rather, the same as grass, take up in light windrows and as soon as dry stow away in the mow. The stalks first rate hay for cows and calves.

The plan of feeding grain to milch cows at all seasons of intelligently carried out, is one of the most profitable methods in the dairy.

A correspondent tells in The American Cultivator that "the dairyman, to get the best winter hay, cuts his grass before it has headed or blossomed."

Conclusions arrived at and reported by the South Dakota station on cut worms in corn are that in gardens hand picking and repelling agents like lime, ashes, soot, etc., are of value in the order named. In fields, burning off, followed by clean culture (this includes millet raising) and spring plowing are the best measures as yet known.

Unleached ashes and raw bone flour make, in The Rural New Yorker's estimation, the best dressing for lawns.

It is reported that there are from one and a half to two millions bee hives in the corn producing states than last year.

Tying Up Celery.

My experience in tying up celery in papers is not the best, says a Rural New Yorker correspondent, as it heats and the manure rot too much in warm weather. Blanketing it with 12-inch boards is the most satisfactory to me. If the celery plants are set five inches in the row, the rows being eighteen inches apart, and the boards are set upright on each side of the row, the celery will commence in good edible shape in a few days.

Women and Ladies.

There have been some amusing instances of the misapplication of the word lady, which custom has decreed to make social distinctions of its original meaning. "Deaf grass."

A girl waiter in a large hotel in an eastern city expressed a good wish the other day.

"Has any other lady taken your orders?"

This was equivalent to the politeness of the little girl who surprised the nancy by announcing:

"Mamma, the awfull lady is at the back door."

There is a story of the mistress of a fashionable house who, on being left without any servant, answered the door bell and was confronted by a street girl, who asked:

"Are yo the woman that wanted a lady to work for yo?"

A minister who was very polite changed a portion of Scripture to read, "Ladies and gentlemen created he them," and a lecturer who cared more for the sweet presence of politeness than for the plain statements of the truth, saying that "ladies are so much sweeter as to be discovered on the countenances of women."

"Who were the lids at the cross? Ladies. Who were the first at the sepulchre? Ladies."

But even he was outdone by the exquisite divine who said he considered marrying a couple, said gallantly:

"I now pronounce you husband and lady."—Detroit Free Press.

A Hint for Mothers.

"There is a good deal of talk," said a mother, "about helpful daughters. I have got a helpful one. She is about twenty-one and quite a society boy, but in a domestic emergency of last week he came to my rescue as perfectly as any practical housekeeper would have done. I had invitations out for a luncheon to some specially formal friends who were temporarily in town, when my strong domestic, a waitress who had been with me years, received news of the dying condition of her mother. She had to go at an hour's warning, and I was in despair. I could not worry her place with an esteemed maid, and I felt that the fate of my luncheon hung in the balance.

"'If you were only a girl, Harry!' I said to my son the morning of the affair. 'I want trained intelligence in the waiter's pantry today.'

"'I'm not a girl, it's true,' he said, 'but I may have some intelligence, and such as it is you are welcome to it. Only, mother,' he stipulated, 'don't you tell one of those ladies she is to be his sweetheart.'

"I promised gladly enough, and the luncheon was the most successful one I ever gave. Harry superintended all the courses, led place to the that would be, and vice versa, and attended to all the little details whose accomplishment makes such an affair a success or its reverse. I want to tell you of it, for other mothers with sons and nondescripts may be entertaining and useful moments."—For Point of View in New York Times.

Smart Servitors.

A lady committee to The National Review says that some of the English girl servants, for a time on the continent, she appears to have done this, partly at least, by the effect of foreign travel on a young and recent stock, fresh from the stimulating power of a high school education. The result disappointed her "Smart servitors," she says, "are a doubtful refuge, but, when asked what she thought of the Alps, observed that they 'didn't seem so very high.'" "Is that your own opinion?" she inquired, when her servant quoted Lord Tennyson's lines on Mount Blanc.

"As the Boers, Miles, she wanted to know if all the natives were local painters. When Cavalier's villa was pointed out to her, it turned out that she had never heard of him. At Venice, at the sight of some jewelry shops, she wished to be told how many dogs there were at once." To her mother, she wrote: "I don't like going to churches, they feel so much made. And the military system of Venice seems very bad; there are no end of uniforms." In Paris she had to be informed when the Louvre was. Her conversation illustrated other and that the young lady whose high in her school, being "fine" that term in history, literature and the Shakespeare class.

Women North and South.

A Kentuckian, speaking of the southern fashion of letting a woman remain for her own protection, says: "The fact is, we are so much more in the habit of protecting our women as to be a little selfish in it, and we do not like to see them do work we consider whatever position, regarding the workers of every woman as the highest position in life. In the south the women are dependent, coddling, helpless. In the north they know what they want, and they go and get it with a rapidity that startles the south. The northern woman tears her own way through obstacles, checks her baggage, gets aboard, buys a newspaper, looks around for a seat, and wants her baggage checked all this in dependence and courage of any man that can be produced. She wants no favors and does not ask for none. She is an plainly apparent that, as the Kentuckian says, he is half afraid to offer her any favors for fear she may resent his interference, and, even when he is sure she will not, and when she looks at him longingly, he knows he will be half provoked at the general seeing of the sex in the north and would not offer her a seat anyway.—San Francisco Argonaut.

The Cause of Homely Necks.

"The scenery sucks on American women," said a man dramatist, "see the neck is the finest in the world, but other when they have been wearing during the past six years as to anything else. The idea was started by the princess of Wales, who has a sweet neck, but when she was empty taken up here. Street gamen and jennies were fitted with tight velvet, clerk or tailor, and the result was that around the neck so closely that when women had they off after having been in a hot room they not infrequently found them sate stuck with a pleasant surprise.

There is no better way of relieving the flesh than this. A man can put a wooden or flexed band around his waist, tuck up and wear it all day long, so girls under the band rapidly and some. The dollar collars which women now wear had presently the effect. Now that they have become distinctly unfashionable I look for an improvement in the necks of New York women."—New York Letter.

Wealthy Girls Who Can Earn a Living.

There is a man absolutely supplied with wealthy goods and with daughters who believe that every woman should know how to do at least one thing well. Consequently he has dispensed some second things besides dancing and music and riding. One girl has learned stenography, and her fingers are as expert with the keys of a typewriting machine as with the keys of a piano. Another is skillful with the needle and two others could earn their living as practical school teachers, as instructors in French or Italian, but everyone school teaching.

"I hope," says this father, "that no one of my daughters has ever to earn her own living. But I want them to have a practical training in my younger days, and who knows that I may not have them come. If I were to be penniless I think that all my daughters would take care of themselves. Besides," he added, with a twinkle in his eye, "think of the gratitude some men will feel toward me when they find what good wives I have trained for them."—New York Tribune.

The World's Wheat Supply.

Mr. C. Wood Davis, who writes in The Arena on the topic, must have waded through a tremendous array of figures before he reached the conclusions he sets before us therein. The figures he does give are about all that the average reader will care to undertake to carry in his brain at one time. Briefly, Mr. Davis' conclusions are that by 1900 the United States will cease to be a wheat exporting nation, and become instead an importer of breadstuffs on a large scale.

All Europe, west of Hungary, is now a larger of bread stuffs, and there is in Great Britain and the continent already an annual deficit of 70,000,000 bushels of wheat over and above that received. This deficit has heretofore been covered by the accumulations left over annual from old crops, particularly from the United States when the Dakotas and the northwestern wheat region were suddenly spring upon the world, just previous to 1886. That tidal wheat wave, however, has subsided now.

Owing to continued low prices the wheat producing area of the United States diminished 3.4 per cent in the five years ending with 1890. In the older districts of the country the ground formerly devoted to wheat growing has been given up to other and better paying purposes. Times are seven wheat producing localities in America. In four of them there is in the last half decade a material drainage in the acreage planted to this crop, and this shrinkage will continue for the present. It is safe to put the rate of increase of the population of the Union at at least 2.5 per cent, per annum. At that rate the wheat supply to provide this increased population with bread must increase 8,000,000 bushels a year. Instead of this it is going down. By 1900, counting all possible additions to the wheat crop that may be made by irrigating and opening up new lands to cultivation, the deficiency in the wheat crop of the United States will be 80,000 bushels. Europe annually devours 1,000,000,000 bushels of bread grains.

Where all this wheat supply is to come from to feed a people "ever drawing abigh and higher, like a hungry lion to a slowly dying fire," as Tennyson puts it, Mr. Davis does not say. We in the United States can fall back on corn bread. That is one consolation, but the meaning of all this to the American agriculturist is plain. Farm food stuffs will steadily advance in price, and manufactured products will decline proportionally, till we shall approximate the condition in Europe, probably—cheap manufactured articles and dear food. At any rate, Mr. Davis thinks agriculture will boom after 1900 for those determined farmers who can hold out and stave off mortgage foreclosures till then. The inevitable result, too, will follow that if agriculture comes to pay better than manufacturing, men will leave the shops and factories and take to the abandoned farms again, and go to raising wheat. These things regulate themselves. However those things will be, though, Mr. Davis figures show the following:

Both stocks in succeeding, and cannot be expected beyond 1900, when the stock will cease to increase at the average standard of living shall be reduced greatly, and with about equal to "only twenty a year or two earlier, and when that inevitable hour comes the era of cheap bread and manufacture agriculture disappear. Then, and not before, the price of wheat and all other farm products reach a higher level than that which ruined so many good farmers after the American civil war, the extent of which prices the mass millions of people cannot of its consumed wheat in the United States, now buying in time of the greatest of cheap, and and cheaper, will have the wonder and mortification to find that this is not the price business of an above an increase will shortly when the close of such period of high prices, and the cheap wheat, will be change of production for prosperity half of the farmers commencing has been exemplified, and the farmers of the United States, in the mass, have been in the habit of producing wheat, and consequently have been the commercial backbone of the country, and, in some of the states, during than a great increase in the purchasing power of an increasing population.

This may be considered an optimistic view, but it will be for the national welfare of mankind if it should be the national outcome of conditions as we have pictured them. Nations have not heretofore been wheat consumers in spite of the natural advantages of climate and, as abundance in spite of the prohibitory tariffs, the highest social and intellectual standard of the common heritage of the race.

It is hardly possible to conceive or measure the changes, material and intellectual, which will attend such a consummation, in the interests from the point of the farmer, and any advance is likely to be not rather than 20 per cent.

How Rubbers Are Made.

Many people suppose that rubber shoes are made by melting the material and running it into molds. Such is not the case.

The manufacture of rubber shoes is not very much different from the manufacture of leather shoes. They are made on lasts just the same, but instead of being sewed they are cemented.

"We get most of the raw material from South America," said a drummer. "It is shaped like cakes of molasses, and is of a spongy nature.

"First it goes through a crushing or rolling process, and comes out in rough sheets and looks very much like a cow's hide. Then it is taken into a compounding room, where it is mixed with a compound and vulcanized.

"After that it is cut up into small pieces, according to the parts of shoes which we wish to get, and is afterward fitted on to lasts by the workmen in the same manner that leather is."—Denver News.

It is not exact time to sit down on the tramp once and for all! In one twenty-four hours lately one gang took possession of a freight train on the Louisville division of the Pennsylvania road and ran it to suit themselves; another gang of three horribly alarmed and mutilated a boy whom they found alone in his house, in Washburn, Ia., while yet another of these gentlemen of leisure shot at and tried to kill the highly esteemed pastor of a church in New York city. The miscreant tried twice to kill the preacher, who had found out that the fellow was habitually obtaining money under false pretenses. He had a list of 400 ministers, and he drew on their sympathy by telling them he had formerly belonged to their congregation.

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RIO GRANDE WESTERN RY.

CURRENT TIME TABLE, IN EFFECT WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1891.

East-Bound Trains.	No. 5 Atlantic Mail.	No. 3 Atlantic Express.
Lv. Ogden	8.00 a.m.	5.15 p.m.
Ar. Salt Lake	9.40 a.m.	6.55 p.m.
Lv. Salt Lake	9.45 a.m.	7.00 p.m.
Ar. Provo	11.00 a.m.	11.5 p.m.
Ar. Spanish Fork	11.20 a.m.	11.45 p.m.
Ar. Grand Junction	3.40 a.m.	5.45 a.m.
Ar. Green River	5.55 a.m.	8.45 a.m.
Ar. Rock Springs	6.50 a.m.	9.40 a.m.
Ar. Green River	4.20 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Ar. Grand Junction	6.20 a.m.	10.15 a.m.
Ar. Spanish Fork	1.25 p.m.	3.25 p.m.
Ar. Provo	1.40 p.m.	3.40 p.m.
Ar. Salt Lake	2.50 p.m.	5.0 p.m.
Ar. Ogden	4.15 p.m.	6.30 p.m.

West-Bound Trains.	No. 6 Pacific Express.	No. 4 Pacific Mail.
Lv. Denver	6.00 p.m.	7.00 a.m.
Ar. Col. Junc.	11.30 p.m.	11.55 a.m.
Ar. Gunnison	7.45 a.m.	5.20 p.m.
Ar. Leadville	12.30 p.m.	10.0 p.m.
Ar. Glenwood Springs	4.45 a.m.	2.0 a.m.
Ar. Grand Junction	8.30 a.m.	6.0 a.m.
Ar. Green Junction	1.50 p.m.	1.0 a.m.
Ar. Green River	4.15 p.m.	4.45 a.m.
Ar. Rock Springs	5.15 p.m.	5.40 a.m.
Ar. Green River	8.50 p.m.	9.40 a.m.
Ar. Grand Junction	3.15 a.m.	4.15 p.m.
Ar. Provo	10.40 a.m.	3.35 p.m.
Ar. Salt Lake	11.55 a.m.	5.0 p.m.
Ar. Ogden	2.30 p.m.	6.45 p.m.

LOCAL TRAINS.

SALT LAKE AND OGDEN.

Leave Salt Lake 8.00 a.m., 5.15 p.m. and 4.45 p.m. Returning, arrive Salt Lake 9.40 a.m., 6.55 p.m. and 6.30 p.m.

MOUNTAIN AND MIDVALE.

Leave Salt Lake 9.00 a.m., returning, arrive Salt Lake 4.30 p.m.

ALTA, SANDY, PROVO, SPANISH FORK, NEPHI AND MANTI.

Leave Salt Lake 8.00 a.m., returning, arrive Salt Lake 5.0 p.m.

D. C. DODGE, General Manager. J. H. BENNETT, General Ticket Agent.

Utah Central Railway

TIME TABLE.

In Effect April 1st, 1891.

Passenger Trains will Run Daily, between Salt Lake and Park City, as Follows:

SALT LAKE CITY.

Trains leave this depot for Park City at 8.00 a.m. " " " " " 4.00 p.m. " " " " " 6.00 p.m. " " " " " 11.30 p.m.

PARK CITY.

Trains leave Park City at 11.30 a.m. " " " " " 2.00 p.m. " " " " " 5.00 p.m. " " " " " 8.00 a.m.

SUBURBAN PASSENGER TRAINS

Run Daily between Salt Lake City and Mill Creek, as follows:

Leave Salt Lake at 6.45 and 7.30 a.m. and 4.30 and 6.15 p.m.

RETURNING

Leave Mill Creek at 7.10 and 8.00 a.m. and 5.0 and 6.45 p.m.

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Buggy Harness and Whips.
Bolts of all kinds and sizes.
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Three-Wheeled Sulky Plows.
Tongue Scrapers, Wheel Scrapers, Slusser Scrapers
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Corn Planters.
Wagon Timber.
Well Machine Horse Powers.

☞ This Stock must be reduced before September 1st.

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