ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

FRUIT GROWING AND GARDENING FOR AMATEURS AND PROFESSIONALS.

The Lawn—Plants, Climbers and Trees That Are Suited to Its Requirements, Soft Maples and Hackberrys Are Quick Growers.

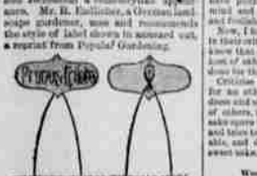
In the planting of a lawn is trees, shrubs and plants do not crowd, do not obscure, do not overlap. Any plant worth placing in a lawn is jealous of its space. All lawn plants should have lovely, rich and sturdy foliage, their green rather than sombre gray. They should be set in deep holes, narrow at the top, wide at the bottom, in a strong mold which will stand an abundance of water without baking. The caladium is a magnificent plant. The canna is another attractive plant. Selected varieties of the dahlia will pay, as will a colony of selected tulips, poppies, pionies, and, for screens, the new hollyhocks.

For lawn trees, the soft maple and hackberry are recommended for quick growers. For permanent shade and ornament nothing stands about of the sugar maple, the shagbark hickory, the horse oak, the red oak, the basswood, the white pine or the mountain pine, and the mountain ash. About or near the house, says the writer of the foregoing to Country Gentleman, I would not plant a single Scotch or American pine. The black walnut is bad for caterpillars, think that the chestnut, sycamore and willow, with the weeping beech, weeping birch and fir, will soon be counted among our reliable and popular lawn trees.

Climbers should be trained to stakes painted either white or vermilion. At Bishop Perry's place in Davenport, Ia., there is the finest plantation of roses I ever saw. The old Bourbon gardener trains his General Jacqueminot to stakes about six feet high, and prunes them in the form of an intergrowing twiggy column something over a foot in diameter.

Ties and Plant Labels.

The cross form of the labels so often seen in public parks and private ornamental grounds is open to the criticism of imparting to such remote of pleasure and recreation a cemetery-like appearance. Mr. H. Ballister, a German landscape gardener, uses and recommends the style of label shown in annexed cut, a reprint from Popular Gardening.



CONVENIENT TREE AND PLANT LABELS.

This label is not only simple, cheap and practical, but also pleasing to the eye, and at the same time showing the name legibly and prominently. The label part is cut or stamped out of heavy sheet zinc. The form to be adopted may be the same in shape, size and distribution, or in color from this according to individual taste. The face side is given two coats of black paint, and upon this, when thoroughly dry, the name is to be written with white paint pencil and then varnished with white lead. Only the very best quality of each ingredient should be used. The writing may be done with a common soft pen after the paint has been dulled on a grindstone, or better with a green spill.

The use of upright Roman characters, as shown on sample label in illustration, admits of crowding the name in a very small space. After the name is put on and has become thoroughly dry, the whole surface should be given a coat of best rectified varnish. When dry, such label will be good for many years, not injured or spoiled with usque afterthought.

For larger trees the labels may be fastened directly upon the body, at proper height. For shrubs and plants a piece of galvanized iron wire is attached to each label in the manner shown at the right hand figure of the illustration, namely, by winding it through two eyes formed by soldering two little pieces of lighter wire to the back.

Peach Orchards.

C. E. Hollister had the following to say before a meeting of the Southern Illinois Horticultural society:

Do not plant a large peach orchard without ample means and skill equivalent to their best condition. The trees at best is but short lived, the crop uncertain, yet with good fruit decently handled, ready sale will be found at fair prices. Were I planting another peach orchard I would plant close, say fifteen feet, push the young trees two years after, and then let them grow slow without further cultivation till after the first crop; in the meantime keep the trees dwarfed and make the trees dwarf in their habits. If by the means of plant stocks a more dwarf habit can be secured the better.

Worth Knowing.

Remember that the watermelon requires more space than does the muskmelon.

Pulse drummond variation as a rule runs true to name when raised from seed.

Mr. E. W. Wood names the Puddington, Hayes and Niagara as among the most desirable white grapes for market.

Don't kill the toads; they are too valuable as insect destroyers.

Red Jacket is the name given to a new variety of gooseberry.

There are two new strawberries that The Rural New Yorker recommends for trial; one is Michel's Early and the other Lovett's Early.

Left Straggling.

A Turk had fallen into a well. A Jew ran for a ladder to get him out.

"No, no," said the son of the Crescent, "I am not going to stude poor Isidore on this Friday, the day consecrated to Allah."

In spite of his reluctance the Jew had to drawing and leave the Turk paddling in the water up to his chin.

The next day the Jew went to see how the disciple of Mahomet enjoyed the night.

"The ladder, for Allah's sake, the ladder!" screamed the Turk in desperation.

"Allah forbid!" replied the Israelite; "don't you know this is Saturday, our Sabbath?" And off he went, leaving the Turk still struggling in the water, convinced the

WOMAN'S LOFTY AMBITION.

A Few of the Reasons Why the Effort to Dress Nicely and Safe Dress Happy.

If the men who criticise and condemn the fair sex for their extravagance in dress, their hangs and the best of other things which are the resources to man, and which they call "only women's whims," that they can't see any earthly use for whatever, and wondered why women will do so many queer and silly things, would just put on their thinking caps they would very easily solve that interesting problem.

But as they won't or aren't, I shall try to explain some of the reasons why women do so many of those things for which they are considered and condemned.

But first let me say right here that all the women are not quite as vain and silly as some men think they are. A great many have some purpose in view which they wish to accomplish, and have good reasons for what they do.

And those which I shall mention are only a few of the many reasons why they do so.

Every good and true woman, who has a due amount of respect for herself and others, likes to look her best, and have her surroundings as pleasant and attractive as her means and station in life will permit.

She likes to dress neat and becoming, not for the love of dress alone, but for the sake of others.

For if she is married and loves her husband and finds she wears to make her home happy and pleasant, and herself look neat and attractive in the eyes of her husband and children.

She is content and willing to spare no pains and money in doing those things which she thinks will promote his happiness and add to his comfort.

For she wants him to realize the comfort of a well kept home and healthfully prepared meals. She likes him to admire her neat, for she likes to hear the words of praise, the pleasant smile and a kind word, accompanied by a kiss, reward her for all trouble she has taken to provide for his domestic comfort and to make his home the bright and happy spot.

She is satisfied if she knows her husband appreciates her efforts to make him happy and considers her his household angel.

And if she is single, you may just rest assured she has some one in her mind whom she dresses to please. Or if not already married, she is on the lookout for some one who will think she is the "best and dearest little girl the world contains," and who will love and praise her for her sake alone.

There are only some of the many reasons why women do a great many things which seem to some men to be more than one mountain mind and been named "women's whims and foolish notions."

Now, I hope the men will be less severe in their criticisms of the fair ones when they know the cause of this dressing and the host of other things which are done are done for their own sweet sakes.

Criticise the vain, silly creatures, who dress for no other earthly purpose but love of dress and show to excite envy in the heart of others, if you wish to, but be sure you make sure the true woman who loves you and tries to make you happy and comfortable, and dresses especially for your own sweet sake.—Chicago Ledger.

Women Lose to Be Petted.

The majority of women love to be petted, but not one in fifty is the happy recipient of petting, nevertheless.

I was much interested in a group of young women at Block Island one summer.

I boarded at the same hotel with them and we were on quite friendly terms before the season was over. One young married woman was married, of said husband. When her handsome husband came up from the city on Saturdays I took particular pains to be worthy them. It was as I had expected. Beaudon waited upon her the second always to prefer taking herself. It he brought a shawl she immediately turn it from him, and vigorously swung it about her shoulders. If she wanted a chair she rushed and procured one. He would not give the man an opportunity to show her politeness that I feel sure he possessed.

"Little goose," thought I, "you helps those who help themselves," but men don't. Reason to say, I learned afterward that no women loved petting more than the sense little wife, but for some unaccountable reason she could not resist the overbearing manner to take care of herself.

A sweet girl, tall, slender and blue eyed, was continually being waited upon.

Only the twin one was invariably helped to some dainty hand. Had she not been one of the band I am certain she would not have gone over the rocks. If her handsome Dudeson in the gorgeous uniform of a gentleman present were in danger of losing tonic in their most desire to restore it to the fair owner, I feel sure, in the absence of cocoa, the ladies would carry and lift it from the sand as a matter of course. On fishing, the very sea dogs themselves vied with each other for the sweet opportunity of hauling her back. All her life she had unconsciously demanded petting and devotion.

She was a lovely character, gentle, refined and sensitive, but you could not be with her five minutes without feeling she was born to be waited upon.

She has been married three years. Her husband is still her lover, and pets her to her heart's content.

Her sisters, who complain of a lack of devotion on the part of their husbands did not experience right. They should have trained their lovers.

Dear ladies, my advice to you is, Be not only willing to accept the helping hand, but quietly demand it.

A little spoiling of the helpfulness goes a great way with a man.

It really doesn't pay to be too smart.—Lizzie L. Jones in New York Mercury.

Mrs. H. S. Gould is a Georgia woman of whom everybody in the state is proud. She is a lineal descendant of Eli Whitney's family, and it was largely through her efforts that the Cottonseed and Manna cook book. She also finds time to manage a well ordered farm.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger is a very handsome woman of rather more than the average height. She is noted for her beautiful eyes. Her hair is brown and curly. Her style of outdoor exercise and her tastes exhibit the ruddy hue of health.

Mrs. Jessie M. Lozier, the president of Smith, is a physician herself, the wife of a physician and daughter-in-law of the noted Clemence Lozier, one of the first women practitioners in America. She has given up her practice and is devoted to philanthropy.

There are seven women in British India (314,000,000) than there are men, women and children in Great Britain, France and Germany put together, with the population of several minor European states out in as well.

Miss Carlo navigates a unique plane on the jury of admission in the assistant Department of Women's Work in the new society allowing equal rights and honors to its members, irrespective of sex.

Mrs. Hannah Goodwin, of Boston, has invented a spoon for measuring medicine, with which the exact quantity can be given without spilling. The spoons are of silver.

It is doing a wrong to a child to serve him on a dredge or willing sure, for to can profit by labors intelligence and the different results of philosophical and scientific study.

Gas Light and Fuel.

One part of the city of Chicago is enveloped in soot and smoke, while another portion is enjoying immunity to a great extent from this evil. It is because of a new and cheap gas, which its promoters claim will revolutionize the heating methods of the present day.

A number of prominent business men have formed a company and really seem to be bringing into practical use some of the cheap gas experiments of which the community has heard so often. The material and process of manufacture of this gas are not stated. The main fact in which the public is interested is that this new gas is supplied to the Hyde park part of Chicago at fifty cents a thousand feet, the rest of the city, meanwhile, paying twice as much, and in some cases more than twice as much.

The new gas is not only an illuminant, but also serves the purposes of heating and cooking. Both the fuel and the illuminating fluid are supplied at the same rate—fifty cents per thousand cubic feet. The gas is charged from fuel to lighting fuel by means of an incandescent attachment called a "mantle." Both the fuel and the light are said to be first class. At these rates gas is cheaper than kerosene, and if this illuminant does all that it is declared to do, here will be the solution of the problem of heat and light in cities and towns. Who will bear the nuisance of smoke and soot when he can get a clean, economical gas that will give him both heat and light? There is a fuel cell in other cities and towns for this new fuel. Old gas companies might profitably change to the new fuel. They would be benefactors of their race if they could at one sweep clear away coal and ash carts from streets.

But the strangest part of the Chicago story is that the makers of the new gas asked permission of the city authorities to light all Chicago at the same rate, or even more cheaply, and although the gas is of first class quality permission was refused. The ways of city councils are like those of Providence in one respect, and one only—they are past finding out.

Scared to Death.

Nicholas Gonlrapp was a young German who came to this country a year ago. He could not speak English. He fell in love with a little girl from his native land and visited her frequently. The family she worked for owned a bad tempered black dog. The creature bit Nicholas one day, tearing the lock of his hand till blood flowed.

He went to the corner saloon to have the wound dressed. The man who kept the place said to him: "Ach, Nick, I wouldn't have that for a million dollars. You'll get crazy and die, sure." A doctor dressed the hurt afterward and told Nicholas there was nothing to be afraid of. The dog was not mad. But Nick dropped into the saloon for a glass of beer ceremonially. Every time he did so the frau, her daughters, her customers and her neighbors inquired about that dog bite, and told Nicholas he was going to take hydrophobia and die.

The thing worked on his mind. By and by he got nervous and restless, and his family began to look at him queerly. This helped his nervous state of mind on amazingly. Soon he was sure he had a pain. Neighbors and friends sympathized still more, and perplexed yet more directly. Suddenly one morning Nick began to bark and snap and foam at the mouth, which, as real hydrophobia was never yet known to do. Then it was all up with him. Recent doctors were summoned, and they concluded sure his case, but some of them could find a trace of hydrophobia about him. Nevertheless the young man died. He thought he died of hydrophobia, and the sympathizing neighbors thought so too. But the fact is he died of fright, pure and simple, hysterical scare, and nothing else.

Moral—Keep your head on.

A man who has traveled widely says that nowhere in Europe, save in the palaces of kings and emperors, are there such superb homes and furnishings as in the residences of private American citizens of Newport. Some of this grandeur is undoubtedly snobbery, the magnificence of the outside furnishings serving to hide the poverty inside the owners' brains. It must be a painful burden for a plain American citizen, who made his wealth in oil or shoddy, to carry so much state all the time as a king or emperor. He would be happier and show better taste if he lived a little more modestly and invested some of his wealth for the public welfare. Suppose, for instance, a rich man should buy a railroad and found a model colony for city workingmen, where they might have homes in the country, and at the same time pass quickly and cheaply to and from their work. Or suppose he should squander some of his gold in improving the country roads and roadbeds of the United States. They are simply execrable.

It will hardly be believed that there is no system of milk inspection or no municipal ordinance to provide for the purity of milk in the whole big city of Chicago. It would be a fact, contrary to general supposition, a merciful Providence has that town under its special protection, or Chicago babies would not live to swell the population.

A critical writer who professes to know declares that the coming woman in American fiction is the married woman.

The Trade in Mammoth Tusks.

The abundance of the remains of the mammoth is almost incredible. Middendorff has conjectured that at least a million pairs of tusks have been put on the market yearly during the past ten centuries, and from personal observation Nordenskjold is inclined to regard the estimate as too moderate. It does appear that in the recent modern trade the tusks of more than 20,000 of these animals of past ages have been collected.—St. Louis

Liebig COMPANY'S
Extract of Beef
for twenty-five years the standard for purity, flavor and wholesomeness. Its quality never varies, and it is the same today as when first put up by its inventor, the great chemist, Justus von Liebig, whose signature it bears, thus:
J. v. Liebig
It is the pure essence of fresh lean of condemned Texas Beef, free from fat or gelatine, and indispensable
to Improved and Economic Cookery.

THE NEW HAIR DRESSING PARLORS
BANGS CUT,
HAIR CURLED AND SINGED.
Shampooing Done in the Latest and Most approved Manner. Children's Hair Cutting and Dressing a Specialty.
Rear Screen Office, Continental Hotel, Salt Lake City.
Enter Corridor. MISS LILY EDDINGTON

CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT,
CONTESTS in the General Land Office,
CAVEATS, Patents and Copyrights obtained to be
CHARLES W. STAYNER, Attorney-at-Law,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
P. O. Box 474.

$500 Reward!
We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with Vegetable Sugar Coated Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely vegetable, never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes containing 100 Pills, for sale by druggists everywhere and Dealers. The genuine manufactured only by THE JOHN C. WEST CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED,
Sole Proprietors, Chicago.
Sold by Cohnson, Pratt & Co., Druggists, Salt Lake City.

THE CRY OF MILLIONS
OH, MY BACK!
STOP IT NOW,
SOON IT WILL BE TOO LATE.
I have been troubled with my back for years, and have tried many remedies without success. I have tried many different plasters without relief. About three weeks ago I saw Kidney Tea advertised, and I thought I would try it. I was soon convinced that it was the best medicine I ever took. I was soon well. When I had taken three boxes of Kidney Tea I felt as well as I ever felt in my life. I feel as if I could do a day's work without any inconvenience. I can recommend Kidney Tea to all who suffer as I have done. I will cheerfully answer any inquiries in regard to my case.
G. A. TUPPER,
Proprietor Occidental Hotel, Sparta Wisc., Wis.
NO MORE BACKACHE
Sold Wholesale and Retail by Johnson, Pratt & Co.

$3000 A YEAR!
[illegible]
E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.

MONEY
[illegible]
Address, THE T. H. & C. Co., Augusta, Maine.

DELINQUENT NOTICE.

The Salt Lake Water Company, Location of Office, Salt Lake City, Utah. Location of Mines and Works, Mineral Hill, Mon. Co., Mont. Place of Office.

NOTICE.—THERE IS DELINQUENT UPON THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED STOCK, on account of assessment of ninety (90) cents per share, levied on the 15th day of April, 1891, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Name.	No. of Cert.	No. of Shares.	Amount
Chas. H. Driggs	1 to 10 inclusive	9,000	$1,800.00
P. Watson	11	1,000	200.00
H. C. Berry	12 to 31 inclusive	8,000	1,600.00
John T. Dennis	32	1,000	200.00
E. H. Hart	33	1,000	200.00
Geo. M. Bridge	34 to 73 inclusive	16,000	3,200.00
Geo. S. Peters	74	1,000	200.00
M. Hangsterfer	75 to 90 inclusive	2,000	400.00
M. Hangsterfer	91 to 127 inclusive	19,000	3,800.00
Reed Park	128	1,000	200.00
J. A. Fairbank	129	1,000	200.00
J. L. Ferguson	130	1,000	200.00
A. F. Underwood	131	1,000	200.00
J. Cronin	132	1,000	200.00
S. A. Lowe	133	1,000	200.00
J. W. Dennis	134	1,000	200.00
D. F. Wheeler	135	1,000	200.00
W. H. Hudson	136	1,000	200.00
A. F. Hendricks	137	1,000	200.00
J. F. Wheeler	138	1,000	200.00
H. K. Lewis	139	1,000	200.00
J. Sorenson	140	1,000	200.00
	141 to 200 inclusive	60,000	12,000.00
F. G. Ross	201 to 215 inclusive	3,750	1,125.00
C. Hill	216, 217	150	45.00
C. Hill	218, 219	150	45.00
H. N. Hale	220	150	45.00
H. N. Castle	221	150	45.00
J. S. Fallon	222 to 231 inclusive	1,500	450.00
W. F. Lewis	232, 233	300	90.00
L. A. Rogers	234, 235	300	90.00
Arthur Rogers	236, 237	300	90.00
J. Sampsons	238, 239	300	90.00
	240, 241	300	90.00

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 15th day of June, 1891, so much thereof of each share of stock as may be necessary will be sold at the Office of the Company in Salt Lake City, on Friday the 24th day of June, 1891, at 2 o'clock, for the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of sale.
By order of the Board of Directors.
F. G. ROSS, Acting Sec'y.

LYON & HEALY
State & Monroe Sts., Chicago.
Manufacturers of the celebrated Lyon & Healy Harps, Chicago Cabinet Grand Pianos, Lyon & Healy Parlor Grand Pianos, Lyon & Healy Upright Pianos, Lyon & Healy Chicago Cabinet Organs, Lyon & Healy Church Organs, Lyon & Healy Band Instruments, Lyon & Healy Violins, Guitars, Zithers, Etc. Catalogue free on application.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the District Court in and for the Third Judicial District, Territory of Utah, County of Salt Lake.

In the matter of the application of the Smoke Creek Coal and Fuel Company, a corporation, to dissolve.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Smoke Creek Coal and Fuel Company, a corporation formed under the laws of the Territory of Utah, by its petition filed in the first Court of the Third Judicial District, Territory of Utah, prayed for a decree to be dissolved and dissolved, and that Tuesday, the 16th day of June, 1891, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, was duly appointed by said Court, at the Court House in said County, Salt Lake City, Utah, for the hearing of said petition, when and where any person or persons may appear and show cause, if any there be, why said petition should not be granted and said corporation dissolved, should such cause be proven to the satisfaction of the Court.
Dated May 25, 1891.
C. E. ALLEN,
Clerk of the Probate Court.
By C. E. STANTON, Deputy. 6-10

LEGAL NOTICE.

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

In the matter of the Estate and Guardianship of Jessie L. E. Moore, a minor.

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

SARAH A. HINCHLY GRAHAM, THE Guardian of the person and estate of Jessie L. E. Moore, a minor, having filed her petition herein, praying for an order of sale of the real estate of said minor, consisting of the undivided one-half of lots 3 and 4 in Block 3, Plat "A" Salt Lake City Survey, and that the same may be sold for the payment of said guardian's debt, as set forth in the said petition on file herein, and it appearing to the court necessary, and that a copy of the said petition be served on the minor Jessie L. E. Moore, and on the Probate Judge of the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, Utah, and on the Clerk of the Probate Court of said County, Utah, and on the City Attorney of Salt Lake City, Utah, and on the City Treasurer of Salt Lake City, Utah, and on the City Recorder of Salt Lake City, Utah, and on the City Engineer of Salt Lake City, Utah, and on the City Assessor of Salt Lake City, Utah, and on the City Collector of Salt Lake City, Utah, and on the City Surveyor of Salt Lake City, Utah, and on the City Clerk of Salt Lake City, Utah, and on the City Treasurer of Salt Lake County, Utah, and on the City Recorder of Salt Lake County, Utah, and on the City Engineer of Salt Lake County, Utah, and on the City Assessor of Salt Lake County, Utah, and on the City Collector of Salt Lake County, Utah, and on the City Surveyor of Salt Lake County, Utah, and on the City Clerk of Salt Lake County