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THE DESERET WEEKLY.

A 32-to 40-page Magazine, for religious and family reading. Published monthly. Subscription at a rate of a cent a copy. Price, per volume of 20 numbers, $1.00, per year. Late issues.

A QUESTION.

What if the life I sometimes miss
Were to come after world time? Ah
Then what? If things I sing for here
Were to come brighter, happier sphere
Last at my feet, and I were told
That they were mine to have and hold—
Mine, the long days of pleasure,
Of sunshine and soft white curtains,
Love, warmth, light, perfume, love and
Music,
And music through the rose, sweet music—
Would not the old life's homely ways
Seem on my heart, and vanished days
Come back to haunt me, bringing back
And longing for those quiet years?
It might seem where beauty flings
Her mantle over earthly things
Where the great glories of God come not
Upon the mortal's wearying vision,
Where sand and silver water meet
In rippling surfaces at my feet,
Or through deep forests' swaying halls,
Where sunlight dust with shadow falls
Caught back by branches lost in him,
A vision crept in dark of gold
Would I not long for twilight's gloom
In the old free to sitting room?
For twilight voices talking low,
And shadows swaying to and fro?
What if the spirit were, when owned
To return, to go through my dreams,
Were mine in that new world, and I
Should know with human certainty
That years and years never more
Would follow them, as before—
Would not another wistful late
Be landing me from place to place
Another voice come whispering low
Of things forgotten long ago?
So, fear within my heart, I hold
My life's dull story—quickly sold—
The calm old town in sweet repose,
The village homes smiling close,
The afternoon's long sunshine
For all the quiet enchanted woods,
Full eighty years by and moonlight meek
And bright in the lady cheek,
All of the soft, sweet, quiet days,
Of woman's work, and woman's ways,
And, if it were sad, weary book,
I wish my life had richer dower
Of pleasure and satisfaction
I ask the question clearly:
Would I not long for twilight's gloom
In the old free to sitting room?
For twilight voices talking low,
And shadows swaying to and fro?
—Julia V. Greene in Philadelphia Journal.

WON IN THE NINTH.

Walter Camp Tells About a Famous Three Bagger That He Made Back in '81.

Of all games in which I have played, the most remarkable for a sudden revulsion of feeling was one between Harvard and Yale played upon Jarvis Field in June of 1882.

Yale went first to the bat but failed to score. Harvard followed suit. In the second inning a miff by the Harvard first baseman, followed by the Yale catcher's making a "two bagger" hit, gave Yale a run. Our happiness was shortlived, however, for in the third inning Harvard made two runs, followed by another in the fifth. Yale scored one in the seventh, but Harvard matched it with one in the eighth, so that we began the ninth with Harvard four to Yale's two. I think we had not the least hope of winning.

I remember feeling, as we came in for the ninth inning, that this defeat would settle our chances of the championship, and thinking of the crowd of boys who, as I knew, were sitting on the Yale fence awaiting the news, would hear it and dwindle away in silence to their rooms. Our first man at the bat in the ninth inning went out quickly, and our catcher followed, with the same result. Wilcox, the last man on our batting list, came to the bat. Two men out, two runs to much even a tie, and three to win! I noticed that the crowd was leaving the field and that the young rascal who had charge of our bats was putting them into the bag.

"Here, you! drop that!" cried I, for we all were superstitious about packing up the bats before the last man was out. Besides, I was the next batter, if Wilcox should by any chance reach his base, and I wanted my bat. "I've striker," I heard the umpire call, and then as the next ball, to my great joy, "Take your base," and Wilcox trotted away to first. I remember thinking how much I would give for a home run, and then there came a good hair off my shoulder and I hit it with all my power. It went between third and shortstop on a swift drive, but bounded high, as I afterward learned, for I was meanwhile running at my best speed toward first.

When I was fifteen feet from that base I saw the baseman give a tremendous jump up into the air and I knew somebody had made an overthrow. How I ran then! for every base I passed I knew was nearer to tying the score. As I came dashing past third base I saw Wilcox just ahead of me, and we crossed the home plate within three feet of each other. Our next batter took his base on poor pitching and stole second; the next followed with a base hit past second, which brought the first runner home with the winning run. We then went into the field, put three Harvard men out, and won the game—when probably half the 7,000 spectators were already on their way home with the victory for Harvard in their minds.—Walter Camp in St. Nicholas.

An Act of Heroism.

A young British engineer named Alfred Fraser, connected with a railway in Peru, heard that an American engineer in charge of some work in a peculiarly pestilential valley had been struck down and was fatally ill, his only chance being a transfusion of blood from some healthy person, involving grave risks to the latter which of course no one would incur. Mr. Fraser at once offered himself, and insisted, in spite of the doctor's remonstrances, on saving the stranger. The operation was performed and both engineers entirely recovered.—London Tit-Bits.

DAIRY AND CREAMERY.

THINGS THAT HURT THE QUALITY OF CREAMERY BUTTER.

Why Creamery Men Sometimes Feel Obliged to Receive Thin Milk and Cream that Is Not Overrun or Inviting—Other People Do It.

Poor milk and cream are often received at the creamery because the manager feels afraid of offending the patrons who bring it in. The milk or cream is not very much off, yet it is below the standard. The butter makers dare not reject it. It may be, and oftentimes is, brought to them from the most influential patrons. The commissioner asked the proprietor of a large cheese factory if any milk of poor quality was taken in at his factory. His answer was, "Plenty of it." Why do you take it? "Because if I don't the creamery across the way will ask no questions." The cheese maker said the only way he knew of to partially cover up the defects of the poor milk was to add more rennet and work the cheese hard.

We asked the proprietor of a large adjoining creamery about the quality of the milk received by him. He reported "plenty of milk of poor quality received" gave as a reason that "if it was refused the cheese factory across the way would take it and ask no questions." If the proprietors of each of these creameries and cheese factories would agree to buy no milk of the other's patrons with just ground for their reasons of wishing to have, and if the reason was because complaint had been made about the quality of the milk, they should not be resisted as a patron of either creamery. A close inspection at the weighing vat would at once eliminate all the poor milk from these two factories.

A disposition on the part of the factory people to enlarge their business at the expense of their competitors has always had a strong tendency to degenerate the quality of the goods, and, on the other hand, if individual creameries seemed to agree to well and enforce stringent regulations as to the quality of the milk or cream, the patron becomes dissatisfied. It is generally those that have been selling thin milk or milk of poor quality that are opposed on general principles to any rules that place them on an equality with their neighbors.

These patrons commenced an agitation for a cooperative creamery. This agitation usually culminated in a new creamery on the cooperative plan. The dairy supply man is usually on hand to denounce the proprietors of the individual creameries as extortioners, who have been cheating the patron in an outrageous manner. As the agitation progresses a bitter feeling is engendered against the proprietors of the individual creameries; after the organization is made and officers elected, the dairy supply man gets in his work and sells the new concern a large outfit. To run a creamery or cheese factory well requires a large technical knowledge of the business. Any mistakes made for lack of this knowledge means loss money, whether the creamery be individual or cooperative. The committee is acquainted with a large number of individual creamery proprietors who have lost all they put into the creamery business simply because they did not know how to run it and their patrons lose with them.

I have known the patrons of a cooperative creamery pay out $4,000 to educate the management. The mistakes of the managers brought that much loss money into the creamery and the patrons received just that much less money for their milk. The manager resigned and the patrons lost the benefits of his expensive education. A thorough business man took his place who understood running a creamery, and has made a grand success of the cooperative creamery. As there are many cooperative creameries running in the state and more starting, we would recommend that they employ as managers the best men they can find.—Iowa State Dairy Commissioner.

Chemical Action of Salt.

My cows, says a correspondent of The Country Gentleman, are doing better with a regular daily ration of a handful, which it takes eagerly, given at milking time, than when they got it occasionally, and sometimes miss getting it through press of other work on the farm. It is not that their thirst is excited and they drink more water, but that salt is actually needed in the manufacture of milk through the full digestion of food. Hydrochloric acid is required for the production of the gastric juice, and this fluid is secreted in enormous quantity in the stomach of a cow. The much smaller human stomach secretes five to ten quarts daily, and the other analogous digestive fluids, the bile, the pancreatic fluid and the saliva, all contain sodic chloride, which is simply common salt.

This small matter—usually so considered—is of far more importance than some others which receive greater attention, for the animal system depends very much on the supply of it. The blood contains three parts in 1,000 of salt; the serum of the blood which supplies the milk has nearly 10 parts in the 1,000; mucus (an important part of the system) contains nearly 8 parts in 1,000; the fluid of the eye, the tear, contains 13 parts in 1,000; in fact there is no part of the animal system which does not require it for its healthful operation. A full supply of it, therefore, is certainly not to be omitted in considering the needs of the dairy.

Making Good Butter.

D. W. Curtis says the whole process of good butter making is governed almost entirely by temperature, from the time the milk is drawn from the cow until the cream is ripened and churned into butter. If the milk when first drawn from the cow is immediately placed in cans and submerged in water standing at 45 to 50 degs., all of the cream is thrown up between milkings. If allowed to stand until partially cold and then placed in water at 55 degs., the loss is at least from 5 to 10 per cent.

American Agriculturist tells that dehydrated milk is a very nutritious article of food for hens and growing pullets. It is usually fed with lean, well mixed together.

As a general rule it will be found a good plan to introduce new blood into the flock every year, either by getting new roosters or a setting of eggs from a reliable breeder.

Country Life the True Life.

"There ought to be more enjoyment in the country for people of reasonable means and wholesome tastes than in town," writes the editor of Scribner's Monthly. The time civilization will come to America, he thinks, when persons of means have their homes in the country, and live in the city for a short time of the year, either in a hotel or to a house of their own, if they are rich enough to have a town house and keep it closed most of the year. But the true home ought to be in any case in the country. It is there that the poetry, the health and all the finer, better belongings of life and nature grow and blossom.

But the writer confesses that it is impossible to wrest from the soil alone enough to live the life that would be desirable. There is the rub. The only way to get over this impossible fact is to suggest that people make their fortunes in the city, and then get out and make their homes in the country.

But the country must be made the true home, or we never shall have in America any of those fine old permanent first families which are such a credit to a country in the estimation of numerous New England writers. This is sad indeed. If the preservation of old families is the chief reason why rich people should live in the country, however, that end cannot be thus compassed. For the father may have a splendid home, but no one of his children will be able to maintain it or even it, consequently it, too, will pass into stranger hands. The only way to preserve old families is to have estates entailed. We recommend those who are concerned in this matter to procure a constitutional amendment to that effect.

Handling of Electrical Supplies.

An excellent suggestion has been made by a progressive electrical journal to the effect that the hardware trade all over the country should handle electrical supplies. Hardware firms should, of course, have a few electrical man in their employ, and it will be a real boon to the public if reliable supplies for bells, annunciators, heat regulators, gas lighting and incandescent lights can be obtained. The public has become fully aware that electric bells and batteries mean endless vexation of spirit and are very dear at the price, and it is satisfactory to know that improvement in this branch of electrical industry is imminent.—New York Telegram.

A Light for Watchs.

A new electric watch lighter is being manufactured in England. It resembles an enlarged open faced watch case, and has in its rim a minute incandescent lamp and reflector. On placing the watch in the case and pressing a small stud the face of the watch is brilliantly lighted. A dry battery supplies the current, and may be placed in a chest, with a flexible conducting cord leading from it to the head of the bed or stand on which the watch is placed. The battery will last for this purpose for years, and no chemicals are required.—New York Telegram.

A strip of flannel or napkin folded longitudinal, dipped in hot water and wrung out, and then applied around the neck of a child that has the croup, will usually bring relief in ten minutes.

For Cure of Sprains & Strains use St. Jacobs Oil. Cures Stiffness, Stiff Neck, Soreness

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty five cents a bottle. 1m0d

NOTICE.

PLANS ARE INVITED FOR THE REBUILDING OF A FIRST CLASS COUNTY HOTEL to be erected in the center of the Eighth Ward square (one of three set apart in the original survey), to cost not less than $20,000, three stories with basement, to have first floors, three rooms with hallways and wainscoted on the sides of what is known as slow construction. Cost of building completed not to exceed $20,000. All plans to be submitted on or before May 15th, 1891. City and County reserve the right to reject any and all plans. For further particulars apply to

GEO. M. SCOTT, Mayor.
HON. G. W. BARTCH, Probate Judge.
Salt Lake City, Utah, April 1, 1891.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE IN PROVO CITY, A GOOD business lot on Main street. Apply to Robert Robins, 2 Street, Provo City. 2 weeks.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Inland Salt Company will be held at the company's office, No. 3 Pioneer Temple (Salt Lake City), on Monday, May 4, 1891, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

J. A. CLAYTON, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

35 ACRES OF NO. 1 LAND, ALL OF which is under cultivation, fenced and a good part of it under ditch, for sale cheap. Apply at this office. 3t

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM BLUFF DALE, A LARGE BROWN (almost mouse color) cow, four years old, branded "J" on left hip, upper and lower slope of left ear and upper middle of left ear. Any person giving information that will lead to the recovery of a cow will be rewarded by

ASGUS M. CANNON,
Box B, Salt Lake City.

LOST.

A BAY HORSE, FIVE YEARS OLD, THREE white feet, star in face, a little white on shoulder. Escape in Geo. C. Lambert's DESERET NEWS office and be rewarded. 1t 4s

WANTED.

MAN TO SELL LINE OF CIGARS; BIG pay to work and expenses paid. Address, Kentucky National Cigar Company, St. Louis, Mo. 4t

MONEY [illegible]

WHY DO YOU COUGH?

Do you know that a little cough is a dangerous thing? Are you aware that it often fastens on the lungs and far too often runs into Consumption and ends in Death? People suffering from Asthma, Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Consumption will all tell you that

"IT STARTED WITH A COLD."

Can you afford to neglect it? Can you trifle with so serious a matter? Are you aware that

DR. ACKER'S ENGLISH REMEDY

for Coughs, Colds and Consumption is beyond question the greatest of all Modern Remedies? It will stop a Cough in one night. It will check a Cold in a day. It will prevent Croup, relieve Asthma and cure Consumption if taken in time. "You can't afford to be without it." A 25c. bottle may save you $100 in Doctor's bills—may save your life! Ask your druggist for it, or write to E. E. BEALE & CO., 16 Fulton Street, New York, for book.

For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Department.

JUST HOW TO COOK A ROAST QUITE WELL
THAT'S WHAT ALL DO NOT KNOW.
THE FIRST THING IS TO GET YOUR MEAT
AND THEN THE FIRE MUST GLOW.
DON'T SPOIL THE MEAT AND WASTE THE FIRE
BUT HAVE A WIRE GAUZE DOOR
PUT ON YOUR RANGE AND ROAST WILL TASTE
BETTER THAN E'ER BEFORE!
IF YOU WANT THE BEST
Buy the CHARTER OAK,
With the WIRE GAUZE Oven Doors.
FOR SALE BY
Z. C. M. I., Sole Agents in Salt Lake City

ECLIPSE! 18 E. FIRST SOUTH ECLIPSE!

The general verdict is that the Eclipse Grocery and Fruit Company carry the very best goods in their line to be found anywhere in the city, and that, coupled with the courteous treatment and obliging manners of their salesmen, make it one of the most attractive places of business in town. We invite our friends and the public generally to call and see for themselves.

JAS. SAVILLE, JAS. M. BARLOW, TELEPHONE No. 878. D. S. EMERY, A. H. WOOLLEY.

OPPORTUNITY :-: EXTRAORDINARY

TO BUY

Dry Goods and Gents' Furnishings at a Great Sacrifice

ASSIGNEE :-: SALE

—OF THE—

KELLNER STOCK.

The $31,500 worth of GOODS that was kept in reserve in the basement. I have now placed on the main floor along with the rest of the stock, and I will on

Monday Morning, March 23rd, 1891,

commence the Sale of the ENTIRE STOCK until disposed of at about

65 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR

of the Original Wholesale Cost.

This Stock comprises some of the very Finest Goods ever brought to Utah. Merchants and other large buyers wishing to buy a $100.00 worth and upwards, I will give a special discount to. Buy Goods now and lay them bye until you need them, for, MONEY SAVED IS MONEY EARNED. I have engaged nine additional clerks so as to give all a chance to thoroughly investigate the goods and prices and avoid confusion.

LOUIS LEDERER, Assignee,
205 and 207 Main Street, Wasatch Block.

P. S—See hand bills for quotations.

DIRECTORS:
G. H. Taylor, F. Armstrong, Geo. Romney, H. J. Romney, W. F. Armstrong.

Geo. Romney, Manager.
Geo. H. Taylor, Assistant Manager.
Geo. E. Romney, Secy. and Treasurer.

Lumber Yard & Steam Planing Mill

TAYLOR, ROMNEY, ARMSTRONG CO.,

One Block East of the U. P. R. R. Depot.

F. AUERBACH AND BRO

The Leading Dry Goods House of Utah.

Cold Cash has enabled us to take advantage of depressed markets, both European and American.

THE BARGAINS WE OFFER

Would require a volume to describe. We can mention a few only.

Silks! Silks! Silks!

Black Gros Grains, "Louis" make, soft finished, at 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.45, $2.00 and $2.50. Sold everywhere at 25 per cent. above lowest quotations mentioned.
35 pieces printed China Silk, at 40c., regular value, 60c.
28 pieces printed Pongees, choice designs, at 50c., regular value, 75c.
25 pieces printed Pongees, elegant novelties, at 65c., regular value 90c.
We offer Novelty Dress Goods by the yard or pattern, at less than Eastern prices.

OUR CLOAK DEPARTMENT

Is enlarged and filled with the choicest productions of the best manufacturers. We have no room for the following. CUT PRICES will move them quickly:
100 Ladies' Spring Jackets, worth $8, for $3.00 each.
100 Ladies' Jersey Jackets, worth $4.25, for $2.25 each.
100 Ladies' Lace-trimmed Wraps, worth $8.50, for $3.95 each.
100 Ladies' Blazers, very latest gilt trimmed, worth $3.75, for 2.00 each.
100 Misses' Long Coats, gilt trimmed, worth $7.50, for $3.75.
Several lots of Ladies' and Children's Winter Cloaks at half-price.

OUR SHOE DEPARTMENT

Has selected several lots of last season's Shoes, and will offer the following as bonishing cuts:
Finest Dongola Shoes, French heels, formerly $7.00, now 4.75.
Finest Dongola Shoes, French heels, formerly $6.00, now 4.00.
Seven other lots of Ladies' finest make, French Kid and Dongola button Shoes, at equally cut prices.
Nine lots of Misses' and Children's Shoes, formerly $1.00, now 50c.; 1.25, now 75c.; 1.75, now 90c.; 1.90, now 1.00; 2.00, 2.25, now 1.25; 2.75, now 1.50; 3.25, now 1.75, and 3.50, now 2.00.
We offer 3,000 pairs of Nottingham, Swiss and Silk Curtains, imported before the McKinley Bill came into effect, at 65c., 75c., 85c., $1.00, 1.15, 1.25, 1.35, 1.50, 1.65, up to 20.00 a pair. We will save you 33⅓ per cent. on Curtains and Portieres, sure.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS! PARASOLS!

ELEGANT! BEAUTIFUL! STYLISH!

From 10c. to $10.00 each.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!

To make room—Tapestry Brussels at 50c., sold everywhere for 75c. A lot of 15 to 50-yard lengths of choice Body Brussels, with $1.35 per yard, at 1.00 per yard.

OUR HOSIERY AND NOTION DEPARTMENTS

Are offering 100 dozen Boys' heavy black Hose, sizes 7 to 8, 25c. a pair, regular value 45c. a pair.
100 dozen Misses' mixed Hose, value, 25c. a pair, two pairs for 25c.
100 dozen full, regular Ladies' Black Hose, at 25c. a pair, cheap at 35c.
50 dozen Ladies' Hose, three pairs for 25c.
Ladies' 25c. Linen Collars at 10c.
Ladies' 10c. fancy printed Handkerchiefs, four for 25c.
Ladies' 5c. fancy printed Handkerchiefs, two for 5c.
Our stock of HOSIERY is the largest and choicest we ever imported, and contains "Gloves."

OUR BOYS' CLOTHING AND GENT'S FURNISHING DEPT.

Offers Boys' Heavy Suits at almost half price.
Boys' Overcoats at almost half price.
Boys' Spring Jersey Suits, Sailor Suits, Cheviot and French Cassimere Suits, ranging in price from $4.25c to 8.50, which are reduced prices to crowd our department all day.
Boys' Shirt Waists from 15c. upwards.
Boys' Pants, 20c., 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c., 85c. and $1.00.
Men's Outing Cloth Overshirts, at 35c., 50c., 75c., $1.00, 1.25, 1.65, 2.50, 3.00 and up.
Men's Laundried Dress Shirts, at 75c. (Closing out a job.)
Men's Black Sateen and India Silk Overshirts. Can save you 25 per cent. on these.

OUR DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT

20 yards Cheviot for - - - $1.00
20 yards Gingham - - - 1.00
10 yards Heavy Sheeting for - - 1.00
12 yards elegant Satine for - - $1.00
Fruitless 25c. Satines at (per yard) - 25
Scotch 25c. Gingham at (per yard) - 25

A lot of hand-painted Tables, worth 45c., at 40c.
Ladies' Calico Wrappers at 85c., less than cost of material.
One lot each of Misses' Jerseys, 25c. and 50c., worth double.
Table Cloths, Napkins, Doylies, Towels and Crashes at prices to distance "all competitors."
300 Turkey Red Damask Remnants exactly half price. A lot of 32-inch only.
Ladies' or Misses' $5.00 Mackintoshes at 50c. Come quick.
A lot of Ladies' 34 to 60-inch Waterproofs. Regular price $1.50, for this week only $1.00 each.
Blankets and Quilts at closing out prices.
One price to all. We are never undersold.
You know us for nearly 20 years so reliably you will never know us otherwise.

F. AUERBACH & BRO