THE FELLOW IN GREASY JEANS.

Wait! How the driver hammers!
Do you pity for one hour or more?
Wheeze and groaning on the rioting curve,
And the rickety road and roar.

Look here this engine heaves—
And out of the window leaning,
Why, you view well to the train ahead,
A fellow in greasy jeans.

Nobody looks into the fellow
Nobody wants to grace a car—
Small privacy has, there hard to learn
The center handkerchief he plays.

Fingers on cups, and flatter—
Hard as the circular shaves
Rowdy savings, if the fire is tough—
And the indecent words and frown.

Sun has out—and burns!
Then death has the right of way!
The whistle wakes in a shriek for brakes,
And what does his sweat train say?

Jeers, for Skill and the baloon,
And for your life's here supremes!
Jeers from the throne of a crowning tomb
And the hot red of the bowling wheels!

Sap, for the town's daily,
The crust of a hundred lives!
Sap, for the sake of the hearts would break,
And for others' ashes and wives!

Hurrah! with white teeth gritting,
And will hands that shake's scum,
The conductor goes to extending words,
And the air train shakes the train.

We are safe with our scrutiny—
There's only the engine wrecked,
Are we injured? Oh, well, I fear!
That's only what all expect.

And is the low seat's chance
I read what our life achieve,
Is the answer—for you cinder was
The fellow to greasy jeans!
—Charles F. Lummis in Frank Leslie's.

HUMAN INTELLIGENCE IN A DOG.

He Knew Enough to Buy Food and to Accept an Invitation to Dinner.

My first acquaintance with Jet was his begging of me one day in the street. I stopped and talked to him and asked him what he wanted. He immediately started to the baker's shop and sat up and begged at the door. I opened it and asked the baker what the dog meant. On learning I told him to come home with me and I would give him a penny. This he did promptly, and trotted off highly pleased.

Some days afterward I saw him sitting up at the baker's door with a penny in his mouth. Just before I opened the door for him I said: "Why do you not bring me your penny, old fellow, and I will give you some meat?"

The dog hesitated when the door was opened, and looked down the street toward my house, but finally entered and bought his bun. The next morning I found him sitting at my doorstep with a penny in his mouth, which he deposited at my feet, smiled graciously at me and sat down patiently. I gave him the meat, but as I did not wish either to take the dog's money or to cheat the baker, I returned him the penny, which he would not take for some time, till I told him to take it to the baker. He did so, but put it down in the shop and ran out without his bun, at least so the baker told me afterward. After that Jet would sometimes come to me and sometimes to the baker with his money. I suppose just as he desired meat or bread.

One morning I met him close to my gate; he had no money, but I asked him in, and he came and sat with me for an hour. As he was departing I said, "Come and dine with me to-night at 7 o'clock sharp, and you shall have a good feed." I forgot all about the circumstance and was sitting down to dinner with a friend who had dropped in when there was a deep, prolonged howl at the gate. I never thought anything about the invitation, but went to see what was up. The moment I opened the gate the dog raced in, instead of his usual solemn walk, and went straight into the dining room. I had a chair placed for him and a plate by my side, and he ate what I gave him in the most correct and gentlemanly manner, leaving soon after dinner was ended. Many times after that I asked him to dine. I never knew him to come without an invitation or fail to accept one, except once when he was long stopping.—Scientific Education of Dogs for the Gun.

Instruction in Railroad Management.

C. Frank Allen attests the importance of the relation of railroads to the state, which is becoming more evident almost day by day, as a reason why a regular course of instruction in railroad management should be looked upon as a useful part of a liberal training in colleges where instruction in technical engineering finds its place. Railroad administration furnishes abundant opportunities for any well educated young man to exercise all the ability which nature and training have placed at his disposal, and a technical training is without doubt the best foundation upon which to build in anticipation of entering the service of any of our extended railroads. In the progress of course this requirement would be fully provided for.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Watching the Movements of a Dog's Heart.

The opponents of vivisection will be disputed to hear of an experiment which took place at the hospital in Professor Stricker's class. A little dog was made insensible, fastened to a board, and when its heart had been laid bare an instrument called the epicrisis was applied, which throw the magnified picture of the dog's heart on a wall opposite, revealing to the eyes of all present every movement of the heart. The experiment lasted half an hour. According to the professor, the successful demonstration of the movements of a living heart is of the greatest value to the students of medicine.—London Tit-Bits.

Mr. Gladstone is the owner of the largest lead pencil in the world. It is the gift of a penitentiary of Keswick, and is thirty-nine inches in length. In place of the customary rubber cap it has a gold cap. Its distinguished owner uses it for a walking stick.

The best pictures so far taken of the moon show that the parallel walls, whose tops are no more than 200 yards or so in width, and which are not more than 1,000 or 1,200 yards apart, are plainly visible.

A CELEBRATED HORSE.

Measurements Showing the Proportions of Greenside.

Greenside, the celebrated English race horse described in the cut, is a bay, foaled in 1884, got by Doncaster out of Lily Agnes by Mameoul. He had six minutes record on the turf. After being used at the stud for some time at Eaton he was sold at an enormous price for exportation to South America.

MEASUREMENTS OF THE RACE HORSE GREENSIDE.

Just before his departure for that country an expert took his measurements, and his figures are illustrated by the diagram here reproduced from The London Stock Journal. The following table explains the diagram:

	Ft.	Ins.
a Height: 15 h. 2in. or	5	2½
b Entire length from greatest projection of chest to greatest projection of quarter	5	4
c Extreme length from nostrils (extended) to end of tail	8	10
d Length of head, nostrils to poll	2	1
e Neck, extreme part	1	5
f From "gullet" or throat of the lower jaw, immediately behind the tushes, to the extreme projection of quarter	3	8
g From elbow to ankle	3	3
FOUR GIRTHS.		
h From pitch to crest	4	8
i From pitch to withers (back of ears)	4	7
k Width before knee	0	9½
l Width behind knee	0	7½
m From ground to point of calcis (heels)	2	7
n Width before hock	0	9½
o Width behind hock (second flight of muscles)	0	6½

Just before his departure for that country an expert took his measurements, and his figures are illustrated by the diagram here reproduced from The London Stock Journal. The following table explains the diagram:

A large percentage of horse portraits serve to register the animal's color and markings, but few possess that chief essential, correct proportions.

The Value of Roots for Feeding.

No farmer who has once grown roots for fall and winter feeding will ever abandon the practice. And no farmer who can be induced once to grow them as a trial will ever regret the pains he has taken. No doubt under the generally careless culture of such crops there is much labor bestowed upon the roots. Weeds have to be destroyed and much hand hoeing has to be done. This is the fault of the farmer and the land, and not of the root crop itself. The young plants grow slowly at the best, and in weedy ground make still slower growth, but this may be overcome by having the ground clean and well fertilized. Any farmer who has never grown roots for fear of the labor of keeping them clean should plow an acre and get it ready for cross plowing and thorough harrowing in the spring, so that it may be well cleaned by the end of May for the sowing. A small plat can be easily kept clean by the use of one of the hand cultivators, and will require no more labor than a crop of potatoes or corn.—American Agriculturist.

Bee Notes Worth Reading.

An Ohio beekeeper gives expositions to the following in Cincinnati Gazette:

The average age of the worker bee is about forty-eight days in the working season, yet we know that bees live much longer in the winter. Much depends on the condition of the swarm, or stock, in the fall as to the length of life. In order to winter a stock of bees it will require about twenty to twenty-five pounds of honey. It is not true that bees make honey from syrup prepared from sugar, but only store it as food, and can, if circumstances require, make comb from such syrup, all things being equal.

The queen lays all the eggs, producing all the bees, both drones and workers. Drones are the male bees, and are only useful during the swarming season to mate with the young queens. Comb is made from wax secreted in the body of the bees, from nectar gathered from the flowers, which also requires a high degree of animal heat, which is also produced, under favorable circumstances, by the bees forming themselves into a cluster or fixture. See well to it that the bees have plenty of honey to winter through with also a dry, dark place for their winter quarters to rest.

Prime Mutton.

The old theory that prime mutton can only be had from 3 and 4 year old wethers has exploded. Indeed, 2-year-olds now are rare. One-year-olds seem to be growing more numerous every year, and are becoming the staple mutton of the country, now that mutton is wanted. It used to be thought that sheep could not be put in first class order at that age.

Nothing is more certain than that the age at which sheep can be fattened is without doubt the best foundation upon which to build in anticipation of entering the service of any of our extended railroads. In the progress of course this requirement would be fully provided for.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Things That Are Talk.

It is told that Cincinnati uses annually 2,500,000 cabbages for its sauerkraut manufactories.

It has been conclusively demonstrated that it will not do more to raise a large hog, with a fair proportion of lean and fat, and of equal weight in the same period of growth, than to produce pork that is very fat and contains but little lean meat.

The experiments made in Ohio for the purpose of arriving at a knowledge of the best method of cutting potatoes for seed, and the production therefrom, show that cutting the seed reduces the yield, in other words, the smaller the cuttings the smaller the yield.

All cash subscriptions for the Mineral Star should be forwarded to James Jack at the Parkinson's Office, Salt Lake City. 5dw

DINWOODEY

Is now prepared to wait upon customers in his New Store; he has a magnificent line of Furniture, Carpets and Wall Paper. Call and see him.

LEGAL NOTICE.

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

In the matter of the Estate of John T. Thompson, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT Mary Ann E. Thompson, Executrix of the last will and testament of John T. Thompson, late of Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah, deceased, has rendered her final account and report in said Court, her final account of her administration of said estate and petitioned for the distribution of the residue of said estate among the persons entitled thereto, and that Thursday, the 22d day of January, A.D. 1891, at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m., at the Court House of said County, in the City of Salt Lake, Salt Lake City and County, Utah Territory, has been duly appointed by the Judge of said Court for the settlement of said account and hearing said petition for distribution, at which time and place any person interested may appear and contest said account and said petition, if they think proper, and present evidence thereon, and that said account and said petition will be heard and the said final distribution made as prayed for.

Dated December 18th, 1890.

C. E. ALLEN,
Clerk of the Probate Court.
By C. E. STANTON, Deputy. 4 dw 13

LEGAL NOTICE.

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

In the matter of the Estate of William Hewitt, deceased.

Notice of time and place for the hearing of petition for admission to Probate of Will.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF SAID Court, made on Saturday, the 10th day of January, A.D. 1891, it is ordered that Tuesday, the 27th day of January, A.D. 1891, at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m., at the Court House in said Salt Lake City, County and Territory, has been appointed for the hearing of a petition of Mary M. Hewitt, praying that the admission to probate of a certain document purporting to be the last will and testament of William Hewitt, late of Tooele City, Tooele County, Utah Territory, deceased, be admitted to probate, and that Letters Testamentary issued thereon to the said petitioner, or some other person, or persons, or corporation, as may be found by the Court to be entitled thereto, and that all persons interested in said matter may appear at said time and place and show cause, if any there be, why the said petition should not be granted, and said document admitted to probate as the last will and testament of said deceased.

Dated January 10, 1891.

C. E. ALLEN,
Clerk of the Probate Court.
By C. E. STANTON, Deputy. 4 dw 13

LEGAL NOTICE.

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

In the matter of the Estate of Elias S. Hoagle, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Elias S. Hoagle, deceased, has rendered his accounts, and now is and Court, his final account of his administration of said estate and petition for final distribution of the residue of said estate among the persons entitled thereto, and that Saturday, the 31st day of January, A.D. 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court House of said County, in the Court House, Salt Lake City and County, Utah Territory, has been duly appointed by the Judge of said Court, for the settlement of said account and said petition for distribution, at which time and place any person interested may appear and contest said account and said petition, if they think proper, and present evidence thereon, and that said account and said petition will be heard and the said final distribution made as prayed for.

Dated January 9th, 1891.

C. E. ALLEN,
Clerk of the Probate Court.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, IN pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of and for Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, made on the 10th day of January, 1891, in the matter of the estate of W. W. Foster, deceased, upon the petition of said under the powers conferred on them by the last will and testament, and sell at public auction, the undersigned, as executors of said estate, will sell at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, subject to confirmation by said Probate Court, all the following, interest and estate of said deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate may by operation of law or otherwise acquire, other than or in addition to that of the said W. W. Foster at the time of his death, and also all the right, title and interest that the said estate may or may have acquired since said death, by reason of the ownership of