

## SALT LAKERS IN GOTHAM.

**N**EW YORK, Sept. 4.—Two of Salt Lake's well known and popular young women in artistic and educational circles, Miss Kathie Wells and Miss Rachel Edwards, took their departure for home Saturday evening. Miss Wells has been abroad visiting relatives in London and Liverpool, and has done a little traveling on the continent, returning in much better health than when she left. Arriving on the Arable Aug. 22, a few days were spent with her cousin, Mrs. E. S. Davis, in Cambridge, Mass., and a week with her friends, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Easton, in New York. Miss Edwards arrived in New York three weeks ago, and has been staying with her friend, Miss Lucy Van Cott, rest and sightseeing have been the main objects of her visit, but it is safe to say nothing of interest in the way of art, education and valuable instruction has been missed by these two indefatigable workers. Their regret among so many friends here is that their stay was so limited, and both will be heartily welcomed if they ever turns their faces toward Gotham in the future.

**M**rs. John S. Sears and her sister, Miss Phoebe Scholtes, arrived Sunday morning from Boston on their way from Salt Lake. Mrs. Sears has been west all summer, and returns to her sister, who will remain in New York until Jan. 1, having secured a leave of absence from her school for a few months to visit with her sister and friends. Mr. Sears has been comfortably located at 18 West One Hundred and Second street for a few weeks, awaiting the return of his wife, they will once more take up flat life, as all who make this interesting city their home for a period of time, a welcome is assured from the entire colony.

A great surprise was given the friends of Mr. Hal Clawson on his appearance at the Hotel New York on one day last week. For three weeks Mr. Clawson has been kept on shipboard in the port of New York, owing to his being a passenger on a South American steamer, and under suspicion of fever lurking among some of its passengers, but at last the quarantine was raised and Mr. Clawson, a resident of Cambridge, who has been engaged as third assistant to Prof. Marshall, is a fine scholar, and very popular with all Utahns who have met him, and is sure to make friends in his new home.

It has been known to the theatrical world for some time that a new theater was to be erected on Long Acre Square, New York, on the corner of Forty-fifth street and Broadway, next to the Astor Hotel, one of the most famous historical spots in the metropolis. The project was originally started by Saxe Brothers, but it fell into litigation, which was not finally adjusted until a few months ago. Since that time, however, the enterprise is to go on, to carry the building to completion, and by what manager the houses would be ultimately secured. Probably few, if any new playhouse, have been so sought after, in the history of the New York stage as has this one. Every responsible manager put in his bid and rumor has fastened the less on each in turn.

It is now authoritatively announced that the successful bidder for the property is the firm of Wagenhals and Kemper, who, it transpires, were the first in the field and have held the trump card throughout the negotiations. In some quarters the acquisition, which promises to be the first located theater in New York city, by Messrs. Wagenhals and Kemper will occasion surprise, but in other directions it will merely fulfill the prophecy made from time to time, that these conservative men were destined to become more prominently identified with New York theatricals.

The new theater is to be called the Astor Theater, a name selected by Messrs. Wagenhals and Kemper as being not only most obviously appropriate, but also fitting the attire of the society of its vicinity, and the association it has with so many institutions of which New Yorkers are justly proud.

Mr. Ford returned from Albany Sunday, Sept. 4, at the New Amsterdam, of which theater he is sole managing director.

**M**r. Harry Carson Clarke, who is gathering a company of good stock actors for his western tour, has of late met several of his old Salt Lake friends and exchanged greetings with them. Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Ford and their little daughter are living on West One Hundred and Eleventh street, and are always glad to meet their Utah friends. Mr. Ford returned from Albany Sunday, Sept. 4, at the New Amsterdam, of which theater he is sole managing director.

On Tuesday, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Nibley arrived from Europe, where they have been spending their honeymoon, and are now located on the Manhattan on East Forty-second street. They will visit with Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Farrel and their friends before returning to Utah. Mr. and Mrs. Nibley have had a most delightful trip abroad, but are happy to return to their home and friends again.

JANET.

**I**FROM HER POINT OF VIEW.

Senator Penrose says that a friend of his, residing in Wilkesbarre, recently engaged as nurse a Scotch girl just come to this country.

It appears that one Sunday the lady induced the nurse, who is the strictest sort of Presbyterian, to attend a Methodist church just erected in Wilkesbarre.

When the girl returned her mistress asked her if she had not found the church a fine one.

"Yes, indeed," responded the girl, "it is very beautiful."

"And the singing," said the lady, "was excellent."

"Yes, we," replied the nurse, "it was very lovely, indeed, but don't you think it is an awful way to spend the Sabbath?"—Lipincott's Magazine.

—*W. H. Ward, Minnequa, Iowa*

### Private School.

Mrs. Mary M. Ryan will open a private school for a limited number of pupils on Sept. 11, 1905. All grades taught.

Special attention given to college preparation work.

Mademoiselle Domene and Frau Fletcher will conduct conversational classes in French and German.

Address Mrs. Ryan, 32 South Fifth East. Telephone 2389-X.

Saltair tonight, continuous dancing 7:30; fare 50c, including dancing.

### SCHOOL OF MINES.

The State School of Mines offers complete four year courses in mining engineering, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, civil engineering, and chemical engineering. All of these courses lead to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Engineering.

The Utah School of Mines has one of the best metallurgical laboratories in the United States, as well as splendidly equipped laboratories in chemistry, physics, mechanics, electricity, mineralogy, geology, etc.

The School of Mines is one of the three state schools that comprise the University of Utah.

Catalogue and all information sent free upon request to

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH,

Salt Lake City, Utah.

ONLY \$1.00.

Ogden and Return.

Sunday, Sept. 10th, via O. S. L. Leave 7:10, 10:30 a. m., or 1:40 or 4:10 P. M.

### PORTLAND EXCURSIONS.

Via Oregon Short Line.

Salt Lake to Portland and return (direct) ..... \$31.50  
Salt Lake to Portland and return (one way via San Francisco) ..... 42.50  
Salt Lake to Portland and return (one way via Los Angeles) ..... 50.50  
Tickets to Portland and return, direct, on sale daily from May 24th, September, 1905.

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GOVERNOR FOLK OF MISSOURI.

Who Will Visit Salt Lake on Monday and Who is Known as One of the Hardest Boodle-Fighters of the Age.

Gov. Joseph W. Folk of Missouri, who is known as one of the hardest boodle-fighters that the age has produced, is scheduled to arrive in Salt Lake on Monday afternoon en route to the Lewis-Clark Expedition. He will be accompanied by his staff, and it is the regret of many citizens that their stay will necessarily be brief. They will leave on the 11:45 night train for Portland. However, everything possible will be done to entertain them during their short sojourn in Salt Lake. A ride over the city, a trip to Saltair and a Tabernacle organ recital will probably be among the features.

### IF YOU WOULD BE POPULAR

Be sociable.  
Be unselfish.  
Be generous.  
Be a good listener.  
Never worry or whine.  
Study the art of pleasure.  
Be frank, open and truthful.  
Always be ready to lend a hand.  
Be kind and polite to everybody.  
Be self-confident but not conceited.  
Never monopolize the conversation.  
Take a genuine interest in other people.  
Always look on the bright side of things.  
Never fail to remember names and faces.  
Never criticize or say unkind things of others.  
Look for the good in others, not for their faults.  
Forgive and forget injuries, but never forget benefits.  
Cultivate health, and thus radiate strength and courage.  
Rejoice as genuinely in another's success as in your own.  
Always be considerate of the rights and feelings of others.

Have a good time, but never let fun degenerate into license.

Have a kind heart and a cheery, encouraging smile for everyone.

Learn to control yourself under the most trying circumstances.

Be respectful to women, and chivalrous in your attitude toward them.

Meet trouble like a man, and cheerfully endure what you can't cure.

Believe in the brotherhood of man, and recognize no class distinctions.

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### HOW TO IMPROVE THE TEXTURE OF THE SOIL.

Under the above heading, S. W. Fletcher tells in Country Life in America how to improve the condition of the soil and increase its fertility and moisture-holding capacity, questions of vital importance to Utah farmers, where the retention of moisture especially means so much.

There are, says Mr. Fletcher, thousands of acres of land which produce indifferent or unprofitable crops for no other reason than that the soil is poor in texture. He then discusses what is meant by good texture and various practical means of securing it.

Land is in good heart or good texture when it is in the right physical condition for growing crops. This means that it possesses the qualities expressed by such common farm words as melior, loose, friable, porous, easy to work; and is not hard, glody, lumpy, leathery. The fitness of the soil in plant food, but it is concerned with the way in which plant food is served to the growing crops. It does not mean the amount of water that a soil contains, but it does mean the facility with which that water is presented to the crop. In other words, good texture means that the machinery of the soil is well oiled and in running order; not that there is plenty of raw timber, but that plant food—in, it out, of which a profit-able crop—goes in, out, of which a profit-able crop comes.

The farmer, a real one, not a hypothetical one, then began to notice more frequently the growth of crops on different parts of his farm. One season he noticed a bigger growth of corn in a certain part of his field than in another. This was an after-way of expressing it than the language of the farmer. The texture of the soil is the way it "works up." Everybody who has handled soil at all knows exactly what is meant by that.

HOW NATURE SECURES GOOD TEXTURE.

There are several ways of putting in good texture a soil that has become cloudy, stiff, and in "bad heart." The most practical way, naturally, is nature's way,即 it is filled with humus (decayed vegetable matter).

Although the term humus is now in common use, there is much haziness about the conception that underlies it. The best illustration of the use of humus is found in nature's farming. Here is a piece of virgin soil. For centuries it has nurtured herbs, grasses, vines, shrubs, trees. Innumerable cleaver plants have been born upon it, have grown to maturity, have reproduced themselves, and have returned to the soil. From their substance have sprung other plants. Each year the soil becomes richer from the return of its children and is able to nourish lustier offspring. It may thus come to have upon it great trees, standing so high and so thick that we wonder how such a thin rocky soil can support them.

Then a farmer clears the land, uproots the stumps, subdues the herbs, and plants corn. For a few years, perhaps for many years, the crops are large; but after awhile they begin to dwindle. The farmer then seeks to maintain his yields by applications of fertilizers. These help some, but do not seem to restore the land to its early productive power. The farmer is a

thoughtful man, he begins to wonder where the trouble lies. How can his system, which grain exhausts the soil more than the green crop of nature's farming? Surely the few bushels of corn that he raises out of the soil each year cannot take out of the soil a fifth part of the plant food that was needed by the lofty trees, the clambering vines, and carpeting herbs of nature's crop. This puzzles the farmer. He takes a sample of the soil to be analyzed. The chemist's report is astonishing. He tells the farmer that the soil contains enough of all the necessary plant foods to grow 75 bushels of grain per acre for more than a hundred years. Yet the yield has fallen from 40 to even 30 bushels to the acre, and applications of fertilizers, though they increase the yield considerably, do not secure the results of 50 years ago. The chemist says, moreover, that most of the so-called "worn-out" soils are rich, actually rich, in plant food and ought to produce good crops. Why is this?

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Following this clue, the farmer works up the stumps, subdues the herbs, and plants corn. For a few years, perhaps for many years, the crops are large; but after awhile they begin to dwindle. The farmer then seeks to maintain his yields by applications of fertilizers. These help some, but do not seem to restore the land to its early productive power. The farmer is a

of the petioles and a few seeds. For 50 years my father and I have been exhausting the soil of its vegetable matter. No wonder the soil gets colder and harder to work every year. It needs more of this decaying matter to separate the particles and make it looser and more fibrous. I know why it suffers worse from drought than it used to. It has not enough of the spongy material in it to hold the moisture. I am going to try growing some crop to plow under and decay in the soil. I believe it is the lack of this material more than the lack of plant food that reduces our yields.

The farmer who made these remarks about six years ago, has since then more than verified the accuracy of his conclusion. Each year he now devotes a portion of his farm to clover, vetch, field peas, rye, raps or some other crop that fits into the rotation, and plows under the herbage. His soil is growing richer as his fertilizer bill has been cut in two, soil that formerly was lumpy, ran together and baked, is becoming mellow and in good heart; its texture has been improved by the addition of humus. This is now the practice of thousands of farmers.

The writer once heard a speaker at a farmers' institute say: "The key to keeping up the fertility of the soil is to have plants decaying in the soil the time, as in the case of uncultivated land. He did not mean, of course, that plants alone can keep up fertility. No amount of green manuring can enrich the soil in the mineral plant foods—potash and phosphoric acid. Where the soils are exhausted of these fertilizers must be used to make good this loss. But he did mean that a majority of the soils which now produce unsatisfactory crops and are said to be 'worn out' need the humus which comes from decaying plants, more than mere additions of plant food, and that most soils will benefit in a high state of fertility by frequent or occasional green manuring. This view is held by most agricultural investigators, and the practice is becoming a noteworthy feature of American farming."

#### HOW HUMUS BENEFITS THE SOIL.

In several ways humus benefits the soil. Its most striking benefit is in its improving the texture. Mix a little leaf mold, gathered from the woods, with a handful of light sand, soil. Does it not give the soil more "body" and more elasticity? Add leaf mold to a handful of stiff clay soil that clogs, cakes and cracks in the field. The clay becomes more porous and works up better. Wet it and it does not puddle, and it will not bake so hard. These same results farmers secure, on a larger scale, in their fields.

The relation of good texture to the fertility of the land lies in the cohesion of the soil. The root hairs of plants feed on the surface of the small particles of soil. If, therefore, a large proportion of the soil is lumpy and in bad heart, the feeding area or "root-surface" is reduced that much.

How much more surface is there on 20 marbles than on one ball, if the marbles are as large, in the aggregate, as the ball? This is why we hear of plant food being "locked up" in lumpy soil; it is where the plants cannot get at it.

Peat mosses are as large, in the aggregate, as the ball. This is why ear of plant food being "locked up" in lumpy soil; it is where the plants cannot get at it.

Beetle grubs are as large, in the aggregate, as the ball. This is why ear of plant food being "locked up" in lumpy soil; it is where the plants cannot get at it.

Never suffer withholdings at the risk of giving pain or hurting someone's feelings.

Be ambitious and energetic, but never boast yourself at the expense of another.

Be courteous and agreeable to your inferiors as you are to your equals and superiors.

Do not bore people by telling them long, tedious stories, or by continually dilating on your own affairs—succinct.

Never be considerate of the rights and feelings of others.

Have a good time, but never let fun degenerate into license.

Have a kind heart and a cheery, encouraging smile for everyone.

Learn to control yourself under the most trying circumstances.

Be respectful to women, and chivalrous in your attitude toward them.

Meet trouble like a man, and cheerfully endure what you can't cure.

Believe in the brotherhood of man, and recognize no class distinctions.

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