THEN AND NOW.

At One Time There Was Good Fishing in Mackay's Lake Near Ottawa.

Mackay's lake lies about two miles from the center of the city of Ottawa, and about half a mile from the bank of the Ottawa river. It is a small body of clear water, with a marl bottom in which a pole might be easily pushed down, apparently to any distance. When the writer was a boy of ten years of age he went one Saturday afternoon to this lake to fish. There was neither boat nor canoe on the lake, and we were for a time at a standstill. However, one of the larger boys of the party had fortunately brought an axe and an auger.

Three or four good sized cedars were soon felled, and a float was rapidly constructed, upon which we quickly embarked, and started out to try our luck. We had lots of live minnows with us, and after some difficulty managed to shove down a pole about twenty feet long into the mud, which, as there was no current, kept the float stationary. We then baited our hooks and cast in the lines, when there was a rapid rush of large pike all around. There were five in the party, and for two hours they were all kept busy landing in the pike.

The fish ran from two to five and six pounds in weight, and it may be readily imagined that we were all heartily laden on our slow march homeward. The lake had never been fished in before, and as a consequence it was alive with fine fish. At the time I speak of there were no sawmills here and no trees cut away on the banks of the Grand river, as it was then called. Consequently the water was pure and clear, and the shores were replete with scenes of beauty unsurpassed in our millionaire.

Another feature of the beautiful little lake I had almost forgotten. Our cedar float had not been long moored when a colony of black water snakes, about three feet long, came from all sides and boarded our craft. Not having much love for this unwelcome addition to our party, I held my rod aside and, with a good, heavy stick, I soon ended the slaughter. I am certain that I must have killed over fifty of the unwelcome intruders during the evening. At present a solitary snake may be seen in this lake occasionally, and the fish are almost as scarce there now as the snakes.

By means of a creek between Mackay's lake and the Grand river the lake had been stocked with fish from the river during the high water in spring. There are, however, a few fine pike in it yet, which can be caught either with a minnow or metal bait. The woods around Mackay's lake in old times were full of deer, ruffed grouse and pigeons and in the adjacent cedar swamps, which have nearly all disappeared, bears and bears were abundant.

The bears still hang on in slightly diminished numbers, and I seldom fail to get a "start" in November and De cember whenever I put out my Leshes for beagles.—Cor. American Sportsman.

The Privacy of Church Weddings.

There is no reason why a church wedding should not be even more private than a home wedding. I have performed a large number of weddings in church and strangers have never intruded. In some of the New York churches large fees are demanded. A friend of mine recently applied to the sexton and undertaker of one of the leading New York Episcopal churches for the "terms" of a church wedding. "Fifty dollars for opening the church for an undress wedding and $100 for a dress wedding, fifty dollars for the organist, and whatever you value your bride at for the rector," was the undertaker's reply.

This, of course was a coffin maker's view of the matter, but I am afraid it is the popular estimate of a fashionable church wedding. It would cost less and be more fashionable to cross the ocean and get married at "St. George's, Hanover square," according to the rules of the best society.—Rev. Thomas P. Hughes in New York World.

Left Handed Compliments.

We may class among curiosities a certain epitaph of a Roman husband on his departed wife. He mentions the years, months, days and even hours that they had lived together, and then concludes, "On the day of her death I gave the greatest thanks before gods and men."

I have not come upon any inscription so heartlessly frank as this. But a good many husbands seem a little formal in the expression of their grief. The Latin epitaphs especially tend rather to conventional phrases when the virtues of a wife are to be set forth. "Incomparable" is a favorite epithet. "Of whom I make no complaint" strikes one as rather faint praise.—Cornhill Magazine.

Pains That Many Would Bear.

There are maladies which were not known fifty years ago. Those were maladies which have gone out of vogue. But a malady of all ages is one known to capitalists only. The patient has pains in his cash box, in his ledger, in his pocketbooks filled with bank bills. He suffers the tortures of a Shylock deprived by Portia of a pound of gold.—New York Times.

What One Cow Did.

That a cow has a wonderful appetite when she gets into a neighbor's field was clearly shown in Indiana, where the injured owner proved in court that one ordinary bramble cow destroyed in one afternoon the following property: Two 4-year-old cherry trees, 7 apple trees, 5 pear trees, 1 plum tree, 100 hills of cabbage, 12 rows of beans 8 rods long, 1 row of beets 14 rods long, 50 to 100 sweet potato plants, 1 bed of onions, 8 grape vines and 14 blackberry bushes.—Boston News.

Small cups are now being used with great success by oculists for the cure of long sightedness and blurred images of the eye. The cupping restores the circulation and strengthens the tissues.

EXTRACTED HONEY.

Well Known Authorities Give Directions For Its Management.

As it requires less skill to produce extracted honey than honey in the comb beginners, as a rule, succeed better when working for the extracted article. Extracted honey, which, by the way, is a very different thing from the old time strained honey, is now produced to a much greater extent than ever before. It is the pure honey taken from the comb by centrifugal force, with nothing added to it and nothing taken from it but the comb. By use of the extractor a beekeeper can avoid swarming and thus work for honey instead of for increase of bees. It also enables him to remove uncapped honey in the fall.

Professor A. J. Cook advises using the extractor during the whole summer when the price of extracted honey is as much as twenty cents. He always extracts just as the bees begin capping the honey, thereby avoiding the labor of uncapping. Many splasher tier up and leave all in the hive until the rush of the season is over. Then they extract it all, and the honey is thick and of good quality. Dodson advises this method. When the honey is extracted before it is capped by the bees it is thin and requires to be ripened before it is placed in tight packages or shipped.

The usual plan of ripening is to place the honey immediately in a hot, airy room, where by evaporation and heat it gradually thickens. Dadants well, perhaps, do well to leave their honey in the combs until the bees begin capping it. In a prize essay, written for The American Bee Journal, A. M. Clark says:

As rapidly ripening, uncapped honey may be extracted before the cells are completely capped it immediately placed in a hot, airy room. By this method of evaporation it loses none of its aroma, and is many disagreeable, flavor. But white clover, which is delicious in flavoring matter at its best, should not be removed from the hive until thoroughly ripened, and unless the apiarist has the best of facilities for evaporating honey he had better leave all honey, even basswood, to be ripened in the hive.

Thomas G. Newman advises to keep each grade of honey separate. For retail packages he recommends tin pails with close fitting covers, ranging in size from 1½ pounds to ten pounds of honey. Where smaller packages are wanted glass jars are recommended. Mr. Hedon uses common crocks holding about ten pounds. Where large quantities of honey are extracted wooden kegs, holding from five to seventeen gallons, are popular, perhaps, though the cans are in many heads for replacing kegs. Where kegs are used they must be waxed to prevent leakage. This may be done by pouring in hot paraffin or wax and turning the barrel around until to cover the whole inside.

Extracted honey, until sealed, must be kept in a dry place. If thin when extracted keep in open cans in a warm, dry apartment until it is sufficiently thickened. Should the honey granulate reduce it to a liquid state by placing the jar containing it in a vessel of warm water, taking care while heating it that the temperature does not rise above 160 degs. Fahr. Place a piece of wood at the bottom of the second vessel to prevent the package containing the honey from touching the bottom.

Professor Cook is authority for the statement that if honey is heated to 160 degs. and sealed, it will generally remain ever afterward liquid.

Fodder Pulling.

Fodder from the cornfields has long been the chief source of supply for fuel for the stock stacks on the farm in southern states. Consequently upon recently expressed views deprecating this practice a correspondent writes in Southern Farm: "I agree with those who oppose fodder pulling, that, as frequently practiced, the greatest injury to the corn is more than the value of the fodder, but this is, I think, usually unnecessary. Let the fodder remain on the stalk until modified or sometimes one-half of the whole crop has dried up. By this time the corn will be as nearly matured as to be not slightly, if at all, affected by the stripping of the blades. Now go over and pull what good fodder is left, and let it rot on the stalk as worthless, but not cast you any extra work. Horses and mules prefer corn blades to any hay I have ever tried them on, and it is especially desirable for mare feeding, when the time allowed to the mules in the barn is limited, as they will eat more fodder in a given space of time than they will of any other kind of hay. The difference between the amount of pure corbar cured by the average hand in pulling fodder, or in cutting crab grass with a grass blade, is a good deal less than is usually supposed."

In the Vegetable Garden.

Glossed from Popular Gardening:

Keep the asparagus bed well cultivated and free from weeds. Manure in a ready available form applied without delay will assist the roots in storing up energy to be expended to next year's crop.

Pull the onions as soon as the tops are drying away, gather in shallow trays, draw under shelter to a well ventilated loft or dry shed, pull off the tops where yet found, and sell.

Keep sweet potato vines from taking root all over the ground by lifting them now and then with a fork or rake handle.

We always find it safest to gather our own seeds of tomatoes, lima beans and many other things. Always select best specimens for this purpose, never use the refuse of the crop for seed.

Cabbage and cauliflower set grown in Puget Sound has given so good results in the hands of N. Y., experienced gardeners last year, as the best imported seed.

Models Liverpool.

Liverpool is rather a muddy place. The other day after a spell of wet weather a man walking along the pavement espied a hat floating on the surface of the roadway. He cautiously ventured it aside with his stick when, to his astonishment, a head appeared beneath. "Well, you've chosen a slow place to steal in," remarked the owner of the stick to the owner of the hat. "I'm not stealing," replied the latter, in an injured tone; "I'm sitting on top of an omnibus." Yes, Liverpool is distinctly a muddy place.—London Globe.

A curious white frog has been on exhibition in London. It is a full grown specimen of a pure white color, its ruby eyes fringed with a golden hue, strongly contrasting with its pink iris and shining cuticle.

Do You Dine?

If yes, your dinner should begin with soup. Soup can be most easily, most economically, and most expeditiously made with

Liebig COMPANY'S Extract of Beef

without other meat stock.

This is how a jar of the genuine looks. It has a blue signature like this on the wrapper.

Ask for Liebig COMPANY'S

RAILROADS.

Rio Grande Western Railway.

STANDARD GAUGE.

CURRENT TIME TABLE.

In Effect Saturday, August 1, 1891.

Eastbound Trains.	No. 6.	No. 2.	No. 4.
Lv Ogden	12 00 p m	7 00 p m	7 00 a m
" Uinta	2 42 "	9 42 "	9 42 "
" Hiawatha	3 00 "	10 00 "	10 00 "
" Castle Gate	3 24 "	10 24 "	10 24 "
" Price	3 45 "	10 45 "	10 45 "
" Helper	4 00 "	11 00 "	11 00 "
" Spring Canyon	4 15 "	11 15 "	11 15 "
" Castle Gate	4 27 "	11 27 "	11 27 "
" Colton	4 40 "	11 40 "	11 40 "
" Gordon	4 54 "	11 54 "	11 54 "
Ar Mack	5 00 "	12 00 m	12 00 m
Ar Dotsero	7 30 "	3 00 p m	3 00 p m
Ar Denver (M.T.)	8 00 a m	6 00 "	6 00 "
Ar Denver (P.T.)	7 00 "	5 00 "	5 00 "
Ar Kansas City	6 30 p m	7 30 a m	7 30 a m
Ar Leadville	8 45 a m	6 00 p m	6 00 p m
Ar Pueblo	12 45 p m	10 00 "	10 00 "
Ar Colorado Springs	2 15 "	11 35 "	11 35 "
Ar Denver	4 30 "	1 45 a m	1 45 a m
Ar Pueblo	7 00 "	4 30 "	4 30 "
Ar Kansas City	6 30 a m	7 30 a m	7 30 a m
Ar Chicago	9 00 p m	9 00 a m	9 00 a m

Westbound Trains.	No. 5.	No. 1.	No. 3.
Lv Chicago	10 00 a m	10 00 p m	10 00 p m
Lv Kansas City	8 00 p m	8 00 a m	8 00 a m
Lv Denver (M.T.)	7 00 a m	6 00 p m	6 00 p m
Lv Denver (P.T.)	8 00 "	7 00 "	7 00 "
Lv Leadville	7 00 p m	4 00 a m	4 00 a m
Lv Pueblo	2 00 a m	10 45 p m	10 45 p m
Lv Colorado Springs	4 00 "	12 45 a m	12 45 a m
Lv Denver	7 30 "	4 00 "	4 00 "
Lv Kansas City	7 30 p m	7 30 a m	7 30 a m
Lv Pueblo	12 00 m	9 00 p m	9 00 p m
Lv Dotsero	3 00 p m	12 00 m	12 00 m
Lv Mack	3 30 "	12 30 p m	12 30 p m
Lv Gordon	3 44 "	12 44 "	12 44 "
Lv Colton	3 57 "	12 57 "	12 57 "
Lv Spring Canyon	4 07 "	1 07 "	1 07 "
Lv Helper	4 17 "	1 17 "	1 17 "
Lv Price	4 32 "	1 32 "	1 32 "
Lv Castle Gate	4 47 "	1 47 "	1 47 "
Lv Hiawatha	5 07 "	2 07 "	2 07 "
Lv Uinta	5 24 "	2 24 "	2 24 "
Ar Ogden	8 00 "	5 00 "	5 00 "

LOCAL STATION.

Leave Salt Lake for a all points south and east 7 00 a m.

J. S. CONNELL, D. C. DODGE, A. G. WILLEY, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. Gen. Manager. Supt.

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THE

Denver & Rio Grande Railroad

TWO SUPERBLY EQUIPPED TRAINS DAILY

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Pullman Sleeping Cars.
Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars.
Chair Cars (Free).
Open Observation Cars.
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A. S. HUGHES,
Traffic Manager, Denver, Col.

H. SMITH, Gen. Manager.
E. L. ROBERTS, G. P. & T. A.

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 { leaves for North & Main St. at 6.00 a.m.
" " " " 4.00 p.m.
" " Lagoon " " 6.30 p.m.

PARK CITY.

Trains { arrive at Park City 10.00 a.m.
" " " " 6.30 p.m.
" " " " 8.00 p.m.

Office and Depot corner Main and Rio Grande Pierce.

T. J. MACKINTOSH,
G. T. & P. A.

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WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only through the DRUG STORE of A. W. McMURDY, Sole Agent, 48 Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

206 & 207 Main St. — S. KELLNER. — Westlich Block

The GREATEST TEN DAYS' SALE — S. KELLNER — MONDAY, October 5th.

This will afford all readers to the SWEETEST and FINE as opportunity to buy to their FALL and WINTER DRY GOODS and GENTS' FURNISHINGS at the lowest cash prices. Read the following: 25 pieces Ladies' Fine Cashmeres, 12½ cents. 25 pieces Ladies' Fine Cashmeres, 15 cents. 25 pieces Ladies' Fine Cashmeres, 18 cents. 25 pieces Ladies' Fine Cashmeres, 20 cents. 25 pieces Ladies' Fine Cashmeres, 25 cents. 25 pieces Ladies' Fine Cashmeres, 30 cents. 25 pieces Ladies' Fine Cashmeres, 35 cents. 25 pieces Ladies' Fine Cashmeres, 40 cents. 25 pieces Ladies' Fine Cashmeres, 50 cents. 25 pieces Ladies' Fine Cashmeres, 60 cents. 25 pieces Ladies' Fine Cashmeres, 75 cents. 25 pieces Ladies' Fine Cashmeres, 85 cents. 25 pieces Ladies' Fine Cashmeres, 90 cents. 25 pieces Ladies' Fine Cashmeres, $1.00. 25 pieces Ladies' Fine Cashmeres, $1.25. 25 pieces Ladies' Fine Cashmeres, $1.50. 25 pieces Ladies' Fine Cashmeres, $1.75. 25 pieces Ladies' Fine Cashmeres, $2.00. 25 pieces Ladies' Fine Cashmeres, $2.50. 25 pieces Ladies' Fine Cashmeres, $3.00. 25 pieces Ladies' Fine Cashmeres, $3.50. 25 pieces Ladies' Fine Cashmeres, $4.00. 25 pieces Ladies' Fine Cashmeres, $4.50. 25 pieces Ladies' Fine Cashmeres,