A CATTLE FUNERAL.

HOW THE WILD HERDS OF THE PRAIRIE MOURN A DEATH.

A Leader Shifts a Drooping Carcass from Life and Kills for the Guard, Following in the Shifting Herd—Creatures Come from All Directions.

A cattle funeral may seem an odd thing to write about, but it is too disagreeable to be sad to witness. If the observer happens to be on foot in the vicinity of the scene of the ceremony, however, he is apt to find it anything but odd, unless he has been an opportune or some other place of refreshment, or the curious unknown of an omen. By foot of fact.

And doubtless the average reader does not know what a cattle funeral is like, and perhaps is not inclined to give credit to the possible existence of such a thing. He may never live in a locality where cattle of a more or less untamed disposition are wont to range, he will certainly never have had an opportunity to learn by observation any of the peculiar and terrible facts connected with this remarkable phenomenon of the range.

A cattle funeral, then, is nothing more or less than exactly what the word indicates, a ceremony of burying over an unlucky fate of a departed brother in which every individual member of the herd that is within long range sent or saw that is bound to participate. In doing the ceremony consists of a sort of wild round, accompanied with the most doleful, ear piercing and heart rending moans, shrieks and bellowings ever uttered by pandemonic partings in the pandemonium, and the most singularly desolate feelings of the resultant dust upon the backs of the four footed mourners.

To observe or participate in a cattle funeral let the curious minded go out upon the range, select some spot which is open and affords no obstruction to view, and from which no "critter" is to stir.

Having selected such a spot, let one of the "critters" be caught quickly and so easily from a distance, and without undue excitement, or become poisoned upon another man's range, for him to use to death. Let the critter be corralled there with the cattle cannot reach it, go let the tide and flesh be carried quietly away. Then let such be thrown on the blood stains to hide all trace of disturbance, and let this all be done in silence and the breeze for twenty or more waiting that would reveal the sad news form.

THE LEADER GIVES THE WIND.

Then let the twenty-four heifer, or any one, man, Maine indeed there to be seen within a mile or two at the time of the daughter. But for the purpose of illustration suppose that twenty-four cattle have elapsed.

Then suppose a lot of one or two bunches of stuff, cattle come drifting down on the range to the forward of the yet warm the slaughter of the day previous occurred. The leader of the lot may be twice their bulks, perhaps better from the scene of blood, and may be somewhere to show signs of sadness. Perhaps the grass is dry or burned; he only feels a few moments continuously, lifting his head and tossing his horns as if an energy was use.

Suddenly there is a strong puff of wind and as the nostrils of the leader inhale the air a transformation occurs in the flesh of figurines. He inhaling through his nostrils runs the air and then emits a most mournfully, prolonged, loud moaning shriek or bellow. It is the sense of the various sense made into other sentiment, but has a feeling in all its own and which is evidently well understood by the entire herd.

With another shriek, which can be heard for a mile and over further, the leader breaks into a run, with his tail in the air and with his head shaking angrily from side to side, followed by all the members of the herd, each adding to the volume of sound that now fills the air. The other animals, which may be a distance hear the peculiar sounds, too, pick up their ears, toss with meaning shrieks they gallop wildly toward the excited band and join in the period of the funeral.

A TERRIFIC SCENE.

The animal quickly arrives at the fatal spot. He sniffs at the ground, mournfully lashing his sides with his tail and bellowing continually in a manner that suggests the height of pain. His eyes flash wildly, the fresh drops from his jaws and forms his neck and body. He paws the ground angrily with his hoofs, and by dextrous twisting manages to raise great masses of the earth into the air and upon his back.

The others come racing up and crowd closely about the spot where their mate was slain. In times gone by it formed be for excited animals, with their heads all pointing to a common center, and those below and pow the ground and race around and around until exhausted. Meanwhile the others are circling supplement the central circle and from the distance the earlier arrivals, whose pace by too go through the same performance.

The scene is a terrific one. Horns are clashed against horns, the bellowing of the angry animals is deafening, the air is filled with dust, the hoofs seem scarcely each by some particular individual, and their actions appear prompted almost by human understanding.

Occasionally the scene of bloodshed will be discovered by some wandering "critter" who has that portion of the range to himself temporarily. There may be an other cattle within two or three miles, yet the loss incurred will commence the proceeds already described, and within a quarter or half an hour the scene has been joined by every while herds of an hour there will be a dense mass of excited cattle on the spot, and from the range in every direction cities will be seen hurrying to the scene.

Altogether a cattle funeral is one of the odd and most fascinating sights that can be witnessed—by a man up a tree.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The Massachusetts Expenditures.

In parts of Massachusetts it is thought that if a girl puts a piece of sealing wax down her back, the first boy she meets will be her husband. In Norfolk it is distinguished women pick a lot of cocoanut wood under her pillow in setting, the first man she sees in the morning will, so says the superstition, be the man whom she is to marry.—Washington Star.

FEEDING SCIENTIFICALLY.

Results of Experiments at the Massachusetts Agricultural Station.

There are three classes of substances that give value to food for animals or human beings—fat, protein and carbohydrates. The fats are pure fat or oil very similar to the pure fats found in meat or butter. The protein is the food that is used in the animal system to make muscle and lean meat. These cannot be made from fatty food—protein is absolutely necessary for such formation. The carbohydrates are starch, sugar, cellulose or starch, sugar, etc., which are made over by the animal into fat—as butter, tallow or pork.

There need be no difficulty in understanding these terms if we remember that the fat and the carbohydrates cannot possibly make anything but fat meat or butter, and the protein cannot possibly make fat meat, but only lean or muscle. The first are pure substances, the carbohydrates, because they are more digestible and more easily made into meat or butter. In fact, when figuring the value of a feeding ration scientists consider the fat equal in value to the protein, and both worth about five times as much, pound for pound, as the carbohydrates. We can easily understand that all these chemical substances must be fed and that food will follow that will give the most of one and too little of another.

Those feeds we bought at Amherst contained the following quantities of these three feeding substances in pounds per ton:

	Protein	Carbo-hydrates	Fat
Fat	204	1,194	172
Protein	387	1,152	84
Carbo-hydrates	1,340	1,000	172
Total	1,931	1,351	1,508

The substances that go to make up the full 2,000 pounds in each ton are water, ash and cellulose. Ash is what is left after burning the whole food to ashes and for manure. Cellulose is that part of the food that is entirely indigestible.

One dollar's worth of corn will give a large quantity of carbohydrates and comparatively little fat and protein, while one dollar's worth of linseed meal gives low carbohydrates and a great deal more of the others. In fact, the corn has so little protein while the linseed meal has too much. It would pay better to buy one dollar's worth of each of these foods and mix them than to buy two dollars' worth of either one. A good meal ration should direct each day for each animal to contain 24 pounds of protein, 1,12 pounds of carbohydrates and 1 pound of fat, or more in the same proportion. A portion of this may be fed in the form of hay, fodder or ensilage, but the grain is needed to give the ration strength without adding too much to its bulk.

The problem is to buy the grains that bring most in the form for the money. If a farmer buys corn meal, out of pocket and would be foolish to feed it with the same measure used in feeding cottonseed or linseed meal. The pounds of corn meal might have the best effect on a cow if fed with cotton seed meal, while six pounds of cotton seed meal, costing the same money, might kill her, because it would supply too much protein. We doubt if it will pay any farmer to feed heavily of any concentrated food unless he is willing to give up the "Dobbs" and spent spent and feed by the order with the idea of giving so many pounds of fat, protein and carbohydrates to each animal in the herd. Farmers are so much "hay and grain." Tables of analyses are now easily obtained and the farmer can figure these out. In time those of high prices it will pay any farmer to figure on the matter. Low priced foods are usually cheapest for purposes, which is just alone as economical as buying sawed and planed lumber for firewood.

Live Stock Points.

A boy breeder illustrates the difference between a man and a hog thus: "A man's digestion falls before his appetite does. A hog's appetite falls before his digestion does."

Cotton growers are unusually discouraged at the outlook for the south. The old system was for the planter to run in debt for supplies from the time one cotton crop was sold till the next grew. Even his pork he imported from the north, when a good pork as the equally delicious one can be raised on his farm by every farmer. A powerful effort is being made to induce agriculturists in the cotton states to quit the old wasteful, dependent methods and take upon themselves the raising of all grain of all kinds and fruits and vegetables. When the southern farmer does this he will be for the first time independent. The time is the greatest poultry region in this Union. Its own hogs, turkeys, geese, poultry and beef will enable the southern farmer to live like a prince. It does pay to raise all these things at home upon the farm.

Bulletin No. 15 of the Michigan experiment station treats on an extensive manner of glanders in horses and the human family. The disease known as farcy is also discussed.

The difference between glanders and farcy, according to bulletin 24 of the Michigan station, is this: The term glanders is used when the interior of the nose, the lungs or other portions of the organs of respiration are affected, while the same farcy is used when the outside of the body is affected. Glanders can not be communicated from one horse to another from the breath. The infection is spread from the offensive matter that is discharged, and this is found in public horse troughs, stables or open furnaces, blankets, etc.

This is how Field and Farm sketch appears: "Hostler pointing takes the reins to stick now for six months, selling feeds a year on one acre for six months, carriage horses to earn money for a whole year."

Look here. A Chicago paper asks whether in the world are not a few more enterprising women, with a small capital at their disposal, coming forward as poultry farmers?

When the Nose Had a Bad Effect.

Your grandmother or veteran aunt can tell you that when hogs were killed in the wrong time of the moon the shape of their noses would shrink up more than half and thick would all fly away, leaving only small curly things. Apples of any kind of fruit dried in the wrong time were certain to mold or get wormy, and cider vinegar refuse to become sharp.—N. Y. Ledger.

Some Fallacies About Writing.

Nearly every one who thinks himself inspired to instruct young persons how to write good English tells them to sit off to study the style of the best authors and imitate it. The advice is absurd. How, for instance, would the style of Macaulay prove to be a model for a newspaper reporter of this time? How would the high tapping measures of Macaulay meet if applied to the description of a fight that is a police court? We are not that Lincoln inspired his wonderful contrast of English through a careful study of Shakespeare and the Bible, but neither the lofty style of the one nor the other of those appears to be suggestive of messages. The simple truth is that Lincoln had now something to say which overwhelmed all considerations of style to its expression, and the style made Lincoln's original to suit his purpose to the common English.

Another individual who thinks he has a call to show young people how to write advises them to take from dictionary a page a day from some good author. This of course will bring mechanical exercises, which is important. It will also acquaint the with the great authors but so an aid to style the direction is absent.

The same inspired individual advises people to write as they talk. To a slight extent this advice is good. But it will never do to write exactly as we talk. Conversation abounds of free and loose words which are quite out of place in the printed page. The spoken word is black and white, hence a statement much stronger in a way that cannot be defined, but it is fact nevertheless. Try to write just as you talk. Though you talk well, when your words come to be printed they will seem scattered, scanty, unfinished, unfortunate, perhaps vulgar, or even coarse.

On the other hand, try to talk exactly as you would write and your conversation will seem hoarse as intolerable bore. The difference cannot be defined, but it is there, and experience will teach one where to draw the line and avoid both extremes.

Every person has a style of writing which is his own, as much as the shape of his nose is his own, and it is the one in which he should write. Let him learn good grammar and spelling, then practice as Lincoln did, putting his thoughts into the plainest English that is at the same time exact and dignified, and the style will take care of itself.

Making Guns and Ammunition.

New steel cartridges for weapons make them. Most of the 100 employes are women at Frankford arsenal on the Delaware, near Philadelphia, where 1,000,000 cartridges a year are manufactured. There is so much hand work in the thirty factory processes required that the metallic figures of gold are found valuable. Cartridges for small arms, rifle, carbine and revolver are made at Frankford. At present the factory is turning out 22,000 a day, but the number could be easily tripled, and soon, and 10,000 daily manufactured. Besides the cartridges, the Frankford factory makes fuses and primers for shell and ammunition. Its manufactures are now exclusively enough charged. Shot and shell for cannon are made at Watervliet, N. Y., and these two arsenals are the only places in the Union where ammunition is actually manufactured. At the other arsenals it is stored.

Manufacturing arsenals for gun themselves and the other equipments of war are maintained at the Springfield, Mass., rifles and small arms are made, while the field guns and the machinery that goes with them are made at Watervliet. Gun carriages are produced at Watertown, N. Y., infantry and cavalry equipments at Rock Island, Ill. Much of the small ammunition made at present goes to supply outlying in the claims. There are general arsenals of storage at Benicia, Cal.; San Antonio, Tex.; Augusta, Ga.; Columbia, Tenn.; Indianapolis; Augusta, Me., and New York.

Our British cousins have been gibbing at Americans now for fifty years about eating so much candy. But our turn has equal fact. Owing to our national food, we have now so far surpassed now to make candy so far superior to anything which goes by the name in Great Britain that now in London "American candy confectionery" is advertised and sold among fruit and pear as a rare dainty. "Dessert sweets," Christmas boxes, "fancy sweets," as the antipodal system of British selling will, still linger in some, but the American confectionery are considered of sufficient importance to be advertised in the high class magazines on the other side. So now only have we turned the tables on the antipodal people. Perhaps they thought it was so bad because Americans liked it, and have tested our better now.

A fund is being raised by the Danish students of Chicago for the purpose of erecting a monument to Hans Christian Anderson in Lincoln park.

St. Jacobs Oil The Great Remedy for Pain. Is the Best.

SALT LAKE NURSERY.

HAVING RECEIVED THIS PAST SEASON [illegible] MASTER CHRISTOPHERSEN.

"August Flower"

Mrs. Sarah M. Black of Seneca, Me., during the past two years has been afflicted with Neuralgia of the Head, Stomach and Bowels, and writes: "My head did not seem to strengthen me at all and my appetite was very variable. My face was yellow, my head dull, and I had such pains in my left side. In the morning when I got up I would have a bad taste in the mouth, and a foul, bitter taste. Sometimes my breath became short, and I had such queer, troubling, palpitating sensations around the heart. I could all day under the shoulder blades, in the left side, and down the back of my loins. It seemed to be worse in the wet, cold weather of Winter and Spring, and whenever the spells came on, my feet and hands would turn cold, and I could get no sleep at all. I tried everything, and got no relief before using Augusta Flower. Then the change came. It has done me a wonderful deal of good during the time I have taken it, and is working a complete cure." G. G. GREEN, Sole Mnf'r, Woodbury, N. J.

LEGAL NOTICE.

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

In the matter of the estate of Sarah Jane Jones, deceased.

Notice of sale of real estate for the payment of debts.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER MADE AND entered in said matter, bearing date February 1, A. D. 1892, by the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, the undersigned, administrator of said estate, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, in lawful money of the United States of America, subject to the approval of said Court, at the Court House in said County, on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1892, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, the following described real estate belonging to said estate, to wit: [illegible] Dated this 1st day of February, A. D. 1892. C. E. ALLEN, Administrator of the Estate of Sarah Jane Jones, deceased. By CARTER, SHEETS & ALLEN, Attorneys for Administrator. 4

LEGAL NOTICE.

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

In the matter of the estate of Nancy Alcock, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT [illegible] Administrator of the estate of said deceased, intends to present to said Court his accounts of said estate for settlement, and does so now and ask that the same be allowed and he be discharged from his trust. Dated this 1st day of February, A. D. 1892. C. E. ALLEN, Administrator of said Estate. By CARTER, SHEETS & ALLEN, Attorneys for Administrator. 4

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned, administrator of the estate of John Scott, deceased, by virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, made the 5th day of February, 1892, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the hour of 10 o'clock of Saturday, the 9th day of March, 1892, at the Court House of said County, in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, the following described real estate belonging to said estate, to wit: [illegible] Dated this 5th day of February, 1892. HANNAH CRAIGIE, Administrator of said Estate. 4

NOTICE.

To the stockholders of the Hollow Rock and Cheyenne Mining Company, a corporation:

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation will be held at the office of the company, Constitution Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, on Saturday, the 5th day of March, 1892, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing trustees to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. By order of the trustees. W. J. STATE, Secretary. Salt Lake City, February 17, 1892. 8

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2. It may always be relied upon as advocating or defending the right side of every question proper for public journals to treat upon.

3. It is devoted to the interests of the Latter-day Saints and has, from its inception, valiantly defended their rights and advocated the principles in which they believe and every Latter-day Saint should therefore feel under obligations to do his part in helping to sustain it.

4. It is not published for speculation, and never has been, but for the good which it is capable of accomplishing the people, if any there be desired from it, being devoted to expounding the system of revelation, and benefitting the community.

5. It is doing its utmost to establish home industries, among which are paper making and type founding, stereotyping and electrotyping—branches necessary to the development and independence of the community, but which, during their infancy, cannot, in the Territory they have not yet reached, can only be carried on at a pecuniary loss.

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9. Its price is not regulated by public opinion but the hope of adding subscribers or advertisements. It advocates that which is right and condemns that which is wrong, regardless of results, financial or otherwise.

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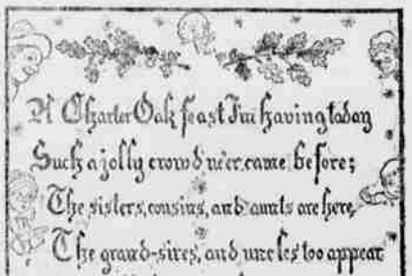

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