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(For Deseret News.)

Tonight we rode beneath a moon
That made the moonlight pale;
And our horses' feet kept well the tune,
And our pulses did not fail.

The moon shone clear; the hour frost fell;
It was a wild night, as it usually is in Kane;
Sleep held the night, but we rode well,
And as we rode we dreamed.

We dreamed of ghostly forms and heard
The flight of dead of night;
The more the fearful thought we heard
The more was our delight.

And when we heard the white owl fly
And met with mournful hoot,
We thought to see dead people go by,
And prayed our horses on.

The morrier than our riding along
Upon the moonward road,
Oh, whether the way be short or long
Is all in the rider's mood!

And still our pulses kept the tale,
Our souls kept the time,
As moon and star fell behind and rode
We rode towards the moon.

—Ernest Knox in Youth's Companion.

Juvenile Precocity.

New York is a great city. During the run of a pantomime I sat one matinee down in front. One of the most conspicuous characters in the piece, which was "Cinderella," was a little chap about as large as a five-year-old baby dressed in Hungarian uniform and acting as page to the prince of the fairy tale. And very clever he was too. The same evening I saw something in the two little boys who bring my family laundry to remind me of the small page and the prince's footman.

On inquiry I found they were the same. The small page has been on the stage three or four years and is, in his way, an old timer at nine years. It turned over his repertory as he plays on the floor with the baby with the air of one who had pretty much exhausted the theatrical game. These two bright little fellows live with my laundress. Their father is an attache of an up-town theater and they make their own living as professionals.—New York Herald.

Duration of Life Among Birds.

The distinguished German ornithologist, Weismann, has pointed out that there is less exact knowledge on the subject of duration of life among birds than might be expected, considering how many in number are the ornithologists and the ornithological societies. Small singing birds live from eight to eighteen years. Ravens have lived for almost 100 years in captivity, and parrots longer than that. Fowls live ten to twenty years (and are then sold as spring chickens to young housekeepers).

The wild goose lives upward of 100 years, and swans are said to have attained the age of 300. The long life of birds has been interpreted as compensation for their feeble fertility, and for the great mortality of their young.

Obviously, as Weismann observes, such birds must reach a great age, or their world long ago have been exterminated.—London Speaker.

Dainty in Her Tastes.

The female wasp spends the winter in a torpid condition, and when spring arrives she hunts up some sort of sheltered spot appropriate for a nest. Having selected the retreat she proceeds to lay within it the foundation of a home. For this object earth will not serve her turn. The substance of which the walls and chambers of the home are to be composed must be none other than the finest paper, made of wood pulp, mixed with a sort of sizing, worked to a paste and finely spread in sheets.—Naturalist.

How Thread Is Made.

To make a spool of thread the very best fine Sea Island cotton is used. This is taken in the raw state and born to pieces by a machine called a breaker. It is then freed from its impurities by several other machines, after which it is taken up by a "slipper" and twisted into soft yarn. Several strands of this are twisted into one fine thread; three of these are then twisted together, making the six-cord thread, which, after being bleached, is ready to sell.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Rope in Belgium.

Hemp or aloes ropes, according to an official report to the French government, are almost exclusively used for all depths of shafts in Belgium. The makers guarantee the ropes to last one and a half to two and a half years, and should they fail earlier a twelfth to a twenty-fourth of their cost is deducted for every month short of their stipulated duration.

A Lizard with Three Eyes.

Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina each have two species of lizard provided with three eyes. If you ask a native of either of the states mentioned about the three eyed lizard he will laugh at you; that is, unless he is a naturalist and has given the subject some study. Scientists claim that they are quite common.—St. Louis Republic.

A Street Magician.

The following account of an amusing adventure is vouched for by the highly respectable gentleman to whom the incident occurred. "I was walking down one of the principal streets of San Francisco on a windy afternoon, when a sudden gust of wind lifted my high silk hat (for I had been making some visits and was clothed in my best) and sent it spinning down the street. Of course I started at once in pursuit; but before I could reach it my unfortunate tile was picked up by a gentlemanly looking person who was apparently about to return it to me with a bow, when he suddenly exclaimed, 'I beg your pardon, allow me' and he drew out of my hat a cabbage.

"'This is very odd,' he continued, as the half dozen idlers who had been watching the proceedings drew near, 'but really, my dear sir'—drawing out a bunch of carrots—'this must be very uncomfortable'—extracting half a dozen big beets—'and you cannot surely put such things as these on your head,' and he held up, amid the laughter of the crowd, a rabbit who kicked violently as he was held aloft by the ears. Rather annoyed at the publicity of the entertainment, I finally succeeded in capturing my hat, and the magician followed by a small crowd, took his way up the street ready to play his tricks upon any other likely subject."—New York Tribune.

Some of Max O'Rell's sayings are so good that they ought to be true. In a lecture on woman he remarks: "By the wedding ceremony the Frenchwoman gains her liberty, the Englishwoman loses hers, while the American woman continues to do as she pleases." By the way of winning Yankee dollars further, Max proceeds to say that the American woman and the American woman only can make a man forget her sex and lead him to treat her as an intellectual equal.

A scientific man, learned and high in authority as professor of various things in a state university, has now made his little discovery. It is that the explosions of powder which swallowed to cause rain do not bring it by reason of the concussion, but because of the awful dust they kick up. It is the dust particles that gather the rain, says the professor. This is fine, indeed, as a theory. But if dust makes rain, why do we not get wet in the very driest, driest seasons of the year, when we most want it? If dust gathers rain, why is not the desert of Sahara transformed into a garden? If dust made rain, then the driest spots on the globe would get most rain. Go to. Try again.

About Getting Disciplined.

In the following bold and unfeeling manner "Eleanor Kirk's Idea" attacks those comfortable philosophers who sit back upon their comfortable cushions and instruct your mortals in the noble science of getting disciplined by overcoming obstacles:

It is good for the body and for the soul to encounter obstacles—a few obstacles—now and then as obstacles. But when the road winds all the way to hell and there are nothing but obstacles, it is rather the reverse of pleasant to be told that such travelling is good for one. And it seems such a mockery, too, coming, as it generally does, from those who have had an experience of the hardness of life. Sometimes we get such sermons from rural seats, those who have consumption, who have always enjoyed the sun. It is a mountain who speaks to us then, and we are inspired to brace against our ill angels. But when the mountain confesses he only a theory to go upon, it is an impertinence to hint that immortal soil and troubles should be regarded as divine agents for development.

Embroidered Book Covers.

The rage for embroidery has invaded the library. The skilled needlewoman now spends her fairy fingers in artistic design over sheaves of kid, satin, velvet, heavy silk and other fabrics and then she lays off to the booksellers. A copy of somebody's favorite author is bought and taken with the embroidered oblong to the bookbinder. That useful functionary strips off the covers of the recent purchase, laboriously scrapes the glue from the back and proceeds to substitute the embroidered work. Sometimes the corners are capped with gold or silver, or the entire boards are bound with a narrow rim of metal. Somebody will be callous indeed if this daintily bind volume is not the edition de luxe of his bookshelves.

The idea is undoubtedly an enlargement from the magazine covers which were and are popular. These in a number of designs are shown in the exchanges. One of the prettiest seen recently is fawn chamois, upon which were painted bunches of heliotrope. The two covers are backed with heliotrope ribbon and tied together at the front with narrow bows. Handsome leather ones are shown also, some studded with silver flowers de luce being very pretty. Others have a monogram in silver, still others ornamented gilt lettering of suitable inscriptions: "Books are my best friends," "Books are the windows through which the soul looks out," or "I love my books," the beginning of a longer quotation familiar to many.—Her Point of View in New York Times.

Profits of Miss Alcott's Stories.

The late Miss Alcott is said to have received $250,000 as her share of the profits on her books. When she first went to Mr. Niles, of Roberts Bros., and proposed to write a story, she wanted it to be about boys. Mr. Niles insisted, however, that it should be about girls. Finally Miss Alcott consented to describe the experiences of herself and her sisters when they were young, and the first part of "Little Women" was the result. The publishers offered her $1,000 for the manuscript, but advised her to accept a royalty, which she did, fortunately, as the book had great popularity. Two of the "Little Men" of Miss Alcott's story are now in the Boston publishing house of Roberts Bros. They are Miss Alcott's nephews, F. Alcott Pratt and his brother, who took the name of John Alcott.

During the holiday season Mr. F. Alcott Pratt makes a daily visit to all of the large publishing houses and takes wholesale orders for Miss Alcott's books. Her books have a large circulation in Boston. "Little Men" and "Little Women" seem to be the greatest favorites, and lately there has been much demand for "The Life and Journal of Louisa M. Alcott." The two nephews have been well remunerated by their famous aunt, as they receive all the royalties accruing from the sale of her books, which amount to some $20,000 annually.—New York Sun.

Siam has been unity many a term incognita, a country whose only product so far as was known to Americans and Englishmen was the famous Siamese twins. The first treaty of commerce was made by the Siamese government with England in 1857, since which a little has been added to our knowledge of the country and its people. The area of Siam is twice that of Great Britain and Ireland. The population is said to be about 6,000,000.

JAPAN'S FIRE BRIGADE.

The Pitiness of the Mikado's Realm the Through Queer Exercises.

No country is so much exposed to fires as Japan. In one week 3,000 houses were burned down in Tokio alone, and in the next week 12,000 houses were destroyed in that city, while Sir Rutherford Alcock states that Tokio loses as many houses as constitute the entire city every ten years. The houses, with the exception of the tiles on the roof, are constructed entirely of wood, and the windows are formed of fine and often beautiful lace work, covered with paper.

Some buildings in Japan are thatched, while the roofs of others are formed of little shingles fairy of wood, but these are easily take fire if sparks fall upon them that the Japanese prefer taking the risk of injury from falling tiles during the earthquake to being in even greater danger from fires than they necessarily must even now be. It is strange that in these days, when so many young men have come to Japan to study the science that their acquired knowledge of chemistry has not caused them to adopt some means of rendering the wood of which their houses are constructed, and even the paper of the windows, incombustible.

They have, however, in the large towns usual fire engines, and they have even the newest and best fire engines of European or American make, but these are of much less use than might be imagined, for the supply of water is limited, and the engine without water is a mere toy. Over every house door is placed a sign indicating that there is one well on the premises, yet sometimes we see two or more signs, indicating that two or more wells will be found in that building, and thus the firemen know the sources of their water supply, and from these wells alone can water be had.

The scarcity of water renders it necessary that all buildings surrounding any that may have taken fire be pulled down, so that the burning mass be isolated, for there is no hope of preventing the spreading of the conflagration by the water from the engines, and it is this necessity which causes the fireman's drill in Japan to appear so strange and goodness to the European. Each fireman is furnished with a sort of hook, intended for use in pulling down the houses, but the question arises as to where the men is to stand while engaged in his work of destruction. A ladder is held upright by a number of men, who hold it firmly by these hooks, and it is up a ladder thus held that the firemen go to pull down the houses which are to be destroyed in case of a fire.

The chief exercises of the men consist in ascending the ladder and leaping on from it in a horizontal manner using the hook while held firmly by the feet, and in all sorts of acrobatic feats which seem calculated to aid them in their work. Sometimes a man ascends the ladder and stands in an inverted position on the top round. At other times he grasps one side of the ladder with his hands and throws his body out horizontally, so that he may have free use of his feet—and it must be remembered that the Japs can do much more with their feet than we can with ours—but the chief exercise consists in holding by the feet and using the hook with the hands.

The firemen are arranged in corps, each of which is headed by the bearer of a large lantern in the form of some curious distinctive device, from which cut papers, a religious emblem, depend, and we have seen a corps slowly and solemnly marching to a fire headed with this insignia, just as though it were taking part in a funeral procession, instead of hurrying as became those engaged in subduing that fearful element, fire.—London Graphic.

Mere Superstitions.

Almost any old time farmer will tell you a worm house built in the light of the moon and according tools will worm around and finally fall down. If you plant potatoes during similar phases they will all go to tops and the tubers will be small and watery. This is the time, however, to plant cucumbers, especially when the sign is in the arms.

The carpenter of former times would not think of putting a shingle shingle roof on a building in the dark of the moon, because the shingles would curl up, pull the nails out, and soon look like a sieve. Neither would he cut timber for a house, nor would he paint it until the sign was right.—Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

An Odd Patent.

The wife of President Jackson is said to have more accounted to the British minister for a bad cold in the head by telling him that "the general had kicked the bed-clothes off" the night before. But there seems to be no longer any excuse for people who "kick the bedclothes off," as a clamp and a spring are now patented for attachment to the bedstead. By this simple device the covers are fastened down. The spring gives sufficient play, so that there is no danger of one getting choked in the act of turning over.—Harper's Young People.

Seven Hogsheads of Air a Day.

A man breathes about eighteen pints of air per minute, or upwards of seven hogsheads in a day.—New York Journal.

Pure Chlorofoam.

A Frenchman has succeeded in making commercially pure chloroform. Heretofore this has been considered impossible. As the impurities in chloroform are generally the cause of its fatal effects the French man's achievement is regarded as very important.—Mechanical and Electrical Progress.

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In Effect January 1, 1892.

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No. 1—For Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Kansas City and the East ..... 9.00 a.m.
No. 3—For Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Kansas City ..... 8.00 p.m.
No. 5—For Ogden, Evanston and Points East ..... 4.30 p.m.
No. 7—For Ogden, Evanston and Points East ..... 9.00 a.m.
No. 9—For Ogden and Intermediate Points ..... 6.00 p.m.
No. 11—For Ogden and Intermediate Points ..... 10.30 a.m.
No. 13—For Ogden and the West ..... 4.30 p.m.
No. 15—For Ogden and the West ..... 12.30 a.m.

ARRIVE SALT LAKE.

No. 2—From Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Kansas City and the East ..... 12.45 p.m.
No. 4—From Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Kansas City ..... 10.30 a.m.
No. 6—From Ogden, Evanston and Points East ..... 9.00 a.m.
No. 8—From Ogden, Evanston and Points East ..... 4.30 p.m.
No. 10—From Ogden and Intermediate Points ..... 10.30 a.m.
No. 12—From Ogden and Intermediate Points ..... 6.00 p.m.
No. 14—From Ogden and the West ..... 12.30 a.m.
No. 16—From Ogden and the West ..... 4.30 p.m.

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From O'Neill's Junction ..... 7.00 a.m.
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From Ogden, Logan, Montpelier, Pocatello, Cheyenne, Omaha, Chicago and intermediate points ..... 3.15 p.m.
From Marfa, Pacific Junction, Ogden and Way Stations ..... 5.00 p.m.
From Ogden and Way Stations ..... 7.00 p.m.
From Montpelier and intermediate points ..... 8.00 p.m.

ARRIVE.

From all points east ..... 7.00 a.m.
From Marfa, Pacific Junction, Ogden, Park City and Way Stations ..... 10.45 a.m.
From Ogden, Logan, Montpelier, Pocatello, Cheyenne, Omaha, Chicago and intermediate points ..... 12.30 p.m.
From Marfa, Pacific Junction, Ogden and Way Stations ..... 3.00 p.m.
From Ogden and Way Stations ..... 5.00 p.m.
From Montpelier and intermediate points ..... 7.00 a.m.

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