THE FARMER AND HIS FAMILY

wife, his children, and his employee, Of these, more important than all the rest is the wife. If there is or ever could be about a farm a being who is entitled to the utmost consideration and respect, it is the one who feeds that family and bears the children. If any one earns an easy time, or the easiest time possible, it is certainly she. And yet I do not believe that there is in all America a farmer so distressed as to willingly change places with his wife.

THE WIFE'S DUES.

The husband, to a great extent, does what he will; the wife, to a great extent, does what she must. The woman, when she marries, vountarily puts herwhen she matries, vountarily puts nor-self in the power of one who is stronger than herself. If that power is exerted to protect and comfort, she is happy; if it is employed to oppress, she is inis-erable. It makes little difference whether the intent be to oppress. If the result is oppression, she is unhan-py. The wife thinks continually of the happiness of her husband and family. She constantly sacrinces herself for She constantly sacrifices herself for their comfort and welfare. If she is repaid by the little attentions she rerepaid by the little attentions she re-ceived before marriage it is all she asks. She seldotn gets them, and that this is true is evidence of the meancess of men. Work does not hurt a healthy woman any more than it does a healthy man, and the girl who becomes a farm-er's wife expects to work, but she ought not to work more hours than the man does nor to work at all when unable to not to work more hours than the man does, nor to work at all when unable to do so. She does both. There are very few farmers' wives who do not work hard for days when their husbands, feeling no more able, would lie on the bed and be waited on. Doubtless some of this is inevitable. Most of it is not. The farmer could make his wife's life easier if he would, and he would if he ware less achies. He thinks less of his were less selfish. He thinks less of his wife than of his stomach, and in this American farmers are the worst of-fanders in the world. We commiscrate the lot of the European wives who work in the field. They probably have an easter life than the American wives who kill themselves cooking and wash-

ing dishes while their husbands sit by and smoke. To most men women are incompre-To most men women are incompre-hensible. They love flowers and rib-bons, and all things that are beauti-ful. They not only love them, but must have them or be unhappy. They like a friendly chat with a neighbor, and a horse to go and visit. They enjoy social intercourse to relieve the monotony of intercourse to relieve the monotony of their lives. The farmer may care for none of these things. His work is not monotonous and his business takes him about. He comes home to rest while his wife must go away to rest. While his wife must go away to rest. These things she pays for, and if she does not get them she is cheated and yet cannot help herself. The wife atudies her hus-band and knows him through and through. No weakness of his is hid from her, and since the man will not pay his debt to her in a manly way, she plays upon his weakness to get her due by in-direction. Watching her time she cooks a good dinner and then asks for help to make her flower garden. The rest obtained by going away from home, and the pleasure of a flower garden, and neatness about the house, are part of the necessary cost of carrying on any farm. These and similar things are the wife's due. The man owes them. If he does not pay, he defaults, simply because his wife is helpless. She gives her love and her life. She is entitled to affection in return, shown daily in the little things that make up her life. And how she repays such things! The wife will work herself to death for a kind word, and deem it happiness. As a pure matter of business it is as profitable to treat a wife well as it is to feed a steer Men are accustomed to assume that they alone provide the family income. This is not true. In farmers' families it is true that the man usually provides the gross income, but the net come is what counts, and for this the woman is in great part responsible. Money saved by the wife is as much a contribution to family support as money earned by the husband. The wife's contribution to the partnership has upon the average as much pecuniary value as that of the man. In some cases it is more, and in other cases less, The man, being stronger, is not in-clined to recognize this. The woman is entitled to control one-haif the net family income, and to the independent use of what she needs for enjoyment. She has the same right as her partner to take partnership funds for individual

The farmer's family consists of his | their way to the city and prospered, It is the duty of the firmer to im-press his children with the truth that the day when such things were possible to the ordinary boy is forever gone in ery mercantile or manufacturing es-tablishment those already employed are constantly on the watch for every open-ing in behalf of their own dependents and friends. There are twenty appli-cants for every place. It is also an age of specialization. The boy wanted now, when any is wanted, is not one who is willing to do anything, but one who knows how to do something. The to knows how to do something. The mer's duty, therefore, is to train his lidren to be either farmers or some-

children to be either farmers of some thing else. Some trade or profession they must have, or they will be terribly handicapped in the race of life. City boys themselves understand this. Country boys do not realize it. There are many things which are de-strable in life, but only food, shelter, and the secons which are destrable in life, but only rood, another and clothing are essential. These are easiest come by in the country, and country life will therefore always be easier than city life. The boys do not realize this, and it is a farmer's duty to seek to convince them. At the same time the city will always be recruited from the country, and of those who go to the city a certain portion will suc-

SHOULD BE TAUGHT TO WORK. But the best evidence of probable But the best evidence of probable succes in city life is unusual effective-ness on the farm. The boy who is most helpful at home will be most likely to be successful elsewhere. The shiftless boy may be a genius but is probably a defective one. The boys and girls, therefore, should be trained to work. The old-fashioned doctrine that boys were bound to work for their farthers work is therefore. until twenty-one years of age is thor-oughly wholesome and useful. The children have duties to parents as well as parents to children, and children ought not to expect what their parents are evidently unable to bestow.

LEARN TO WORK BY WORKING. A man's duty to his children is meas-

ured by his ability. He is not bound to impoverish himself, or to burden his declining years with debt, in order to make life easy for his children. The boy who attains influential position in life will do so by the qualities inherent in himself. All his father can do is to aid in preparing him for a useful ca-reer. When he does this to the extent of his ability he has done his duty. In so far as he fails to do what in reason he far as he fails to do what in reason he can, he fails of his duty. American fathers seldom fail in their desire or effort to do well by their children, but often do fail in good judgment. It is the nature of children to play, and it is proper that they should do so, but it is also essential that they acquire hab-te of work and not only of work but its of work, and not only of work but of responsibility. The farmer has in of responsibility. The farmer has in this respect great advantage over the resident of the city. He always has light work for which he can make his children responsible. This should be begun at an early age and increase as the boy grows older, until, after fifteen years of age, the greater part of his time, when not in school, should be devoted to work. It is by work only that the habit of work can be acquired, and only by exercising responsibility. and only by exercising responsibility, can faithfulness and judgment be When the diver arents permit, it may be well bys a pecuniary interest in what the do, but, so far as the boy is concerned, the value of it is mainly in giving him the experience of the mifficulty of earning money and the importance of keep-ing it. The majority of children must look forward to a life of work, prudence and small reward. The farmer's son who remains on the farm may with reason look forward to a life of independence -working on his own land. Not one in a hundred of those who drift off to cities can possibly achieve anything but a subordinate position in which ha must do the will of another, so long as he lives. The farmer owes to the son the duty of making him under-stand this. Neither is a modest life on unhappy life.

DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1900.

FARMERS' EMPLOYES.

The farmers' employes will be most-ly young men. Toward them his duty is to make their lives such as he would be willing that his own son should live. The old custom of farmers' sons "hiring out" to neighboring farm-ers seems to be gradually dying out. It was a good custom, and yet nothing that I can say is likely to revive it. Farmers' sons seem inclined to drift off to work among strangers and to spend what they earn in hunting for new to the ordinary boy is forever gone in what they earn in hunting for new this country. Ninety-nine out of every hundred who hereafter may try this route to success will fall. Every avenue to employment in American cities is new choked as completely as it [has been for centuries in Europe. In every mercantile or manufacturing esdeal. Away from the restraints of home and family influence, their ten-dency is downward. What each farm-er can do to check this, is to employ farmers' sons of his acquaintance farmers' song of his acquaintance so far as he can do so, and whoever, he employs, to treat them with social con-sideration. The faithful young man who works on a farm is as good a man as the farmer he works for. If he is not treated as such he will be discon-tented. There is no social distinction between the farmer and the farm hand. If one is artificially set up, desirable men will be driven out of the business, and the most promising opening for the son of the farmer himself be cut off .-- Edward F. Adams in the

Modern Farmer. SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

The relics obtained by the French scientific commission in its two years of excavation on the sites of ancient Persian cities seem to belong to a civil-ization much older than that of Chaldea. Under the ancient city of Susa were found tablets hearing pictorial uneiform characters and these are held by M. Janues de Morgan, the leader of the expedition, to prove conclusively that the Chaldeans were not the inven-tors of printed language, but that it dates from a much earlier time. In the latest historical either about 20 for the latest historical city, about 20 feet be-low the surface, were brick buildings, without trace of metal or writing. The carliest settlement was 30 feet lower, and contained with our surface. and contained rude pottery and flint im-plements; while in the second of the prehistoric settlements were an enor-mous number of the filmt teeth of sickles, indicating an agricultural and grain-growing population. The sickles were modeled after the lower jaw of the ox, as in ancient Egypt, but all pottery below the historic strata was hard matter and a souther no acculatance hand-made, showing no acquaintance with the wheel used in predynastic Egypt.

The highest point at which flowering plants have been found, according to a recent paper to the London Linnean So-ciety, was in Tibet at 19,20 9eet. Nine clety, was in Tibet at 19,200 feet. Nine higher. The plants were mostly of the order compositae, and deep-rooting order compositae, and deep-rooting perennial herbs having a rosette of leaves close to the ground, with the flowers closely nestled in the center, are characteristic of these altitudes. In the Bolivian Andes Sir Martin Conway found two species of flowering plants at 18,700 feet and 29 above 14,000 feet, the latter belonging to 34 genera and 21 natural orders.

Nearly half a century ago the crum-Nearly hair a century ago the crum-bling of ordinary white in into pow-dery grey the was noticed as an effect of intensely cold weather. The phe-nomenon has been lately investigated by E. Cohen and C. Van Eijk, who find that not only does cold produce this result but that hot weather tends to change the great the to white in the change the grey tin to white tin, the transition-point being about 70 degree F. Either change becomes per-ceptible nearer the transition-point if chloride of tin and ammonium be present.

keeping a cylinder of gold and one of lead together for four years, at about 65 degrees F., Sir W. Roberts-Austen finds that the gold has slowly but surely made its way into, or mixed with, the lend.

Quartz crystal cannot be used like glass on account of the high temper-ature required to melt it. Lenses made from it by grinding, and in res. it years fine silica fibers for physical ap-paratus have been drawn out while the material was softened by the exyly-drogen flame. The late success in mak-ing thermometer and Geissler tubes has been reached after long experiment. The splintering of the silica when heat-ed has been overcome by dropping red-hot pieces into water, and with the opageu, non-splintering material thus produced, Measrs. W. A. Shenstone and H. G. Lacell have been able to build H. G. Lacell have been able to build up rods of small size by successively adding fragments to a minute spot in the silica kept fused by the oxy-gas blowpipe. Tubes are formed by bind-ing several of these little rods about a platinum wire, then causing the rods to adhere by manipulation in the blowpipe flame, and finally withdrawing the wire. The tubes can be drawn out or enlarged by methods similar to those of glass-blowing, and it is believed that small flasks could be made if their value would justify the expense.

The width of a flash of lightning has been measured by George Rumker, of the Hamburg observatory. A photo-graph was secured last August as lightgraph was secured last August as light-ning struck a tower a third of a mile away, and from the distance of the tower and the focal distance of the camera objective it was possible to cal-culate the breadth of the discharge shown in the picture. It has been de-termined that the flash was one-fifth of an inch wide. Ramifications shown in the photograph on each side of the main discharge are attributed to the strong discharge are attributed to the strong gale that was blowing, the phenomenou appearing like a silk ribbon with shreds floating in the wind.

In most egg-preserving process the pores of the shell are imperfetly closed by mechanical means. Karl Reinhard, of Kaiserslautern, dips the eggs into sulphuric acid for a short time, chemically changing part of the lime carbonate of the shell into a dense coating of lime sulphate. This is claimed to keep out the air effectually, thus preventing spolling for a long time.

A severe sprain will usually disable the injured person for three or four weeks. Many cases have occurred, however, in which a cure has been ef-fected in less than one week by apply-ing Chamberlain's Pain Balm.



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EQUITY TO CHILDREN.

If a man has children he has a certain duty towards them. If unwilling to discharge that duty he should not marry. If he has a family and neglects his duty he is as much a defaulter as if he falls to pay money that is due. I have no occasion or intent to discuss the duties of parents to children except in so far as they are peculiar to the condition of the farmer.

The farmer's children are more sub-ect to illusions than those brought up In towns and cities, because they are brought less in contact with reality Their imagination is stimulated by the unwholesome fiction which constitutes much of what is called literature is country homes, and their tendency is t acquire a distaste for country life and longing for the imaginary case of the city. This tendency is increased by city. This tendency is increased by the unquestionably authenic statements of remarkable successes achieved by American country boys who, with no american country boys who, with no special training for anything, found EDUCATION AND GOOD BOOKS.

Aside from the common school the best education which farmers' children can have is good books. Of these, good blographies of successful men are doubtedly the best. They supply the consecutive "story" which the young useful information. The daily convey useful information. The daily paper in the farmer's house is a nuisance. Nine tenths of what it contains is of no value to anybody, and a great part of it is positively injurious. Few young people take kindly to books of a purey instructive character, but those who to should be supplied with them. If there are signs of an especial bent to-wards any useful occupation, it should be encouraged, whether in boys or girls. The city youths have a great advantage over those of the country in the great libraries to which they have access. This deficiency of country life it is the juty of the farmer to supply to the best

of his ability. TRAIN IN HABITS OF WORK.

In short, the duty of the father as farmer seems to me to be to get out of his children's heads the notion that city life is in any way easier than country life; to train them to habits of work life; to train them to habits of work and responsibility not beyond their strength and their years; and to the best of his ability to supply them with the means of getting useful informa-tion. When this is done, if there is any-thing in them of value it will develop itself. If there is not, that is the end

In a record of observations on the nicroscopic life or Arctic regions, Dr. Levin states that air from numerous localities showed only a few moulds. In water from the sea-surface bac-teria were always found, but in very small numbers-perhaps 1,000 to the quart; while water from glaciers, snow, streams, ice and melted snow also gave evidence of bacteria, but of very few. In water from the deep sea these organ. isms were more abundant han on the surface. With the exception of a single sepcies of bacterium found in one bear and two seals, the intestinal con-tents of the white bear, seal shark, elder duck and other Arctic vertebrates were absolutely sterile; but bacteria were almost invariably present in the lower marine animals. These observations on germ-free intestines are of especial importance and interest, as they confirm the idea of Pasteur and a few others that bacteria are not essential to digestion.

In the epidermis of man and mam-mals Prof. L. Ranvier has recognized seven distinct layers, which are described to the Royal Microscopical society as stratum germinativum, filamentosum, granulosum intermedi-um, lucidum, coreum and disjunctum, in the order of their development. The limits are well defined, each layer hav-ing distinct physical characters and chemical reactions. These layers are not formed by special elements, however, and a cell originating in stratum germinativum becomes changed and passes into stratum filamentosum, and so on through the series.

Experiments mave been made by Prof. Mosso at Geneva to test the food value Mosso at ceneva to test the food value of sugar in cases of exhaustions from hunger. His results confirm the theory that sugar is assimulated by the ex-hausted system more rapidly than bread, and showed a rapid rise in tem-perature within ten or fifteen minutes of the a small quantity of sugar was after a small quantity of sugar was eaten by a long-fasting animal, the effect reaching a maximum in one to two hours. Sugar restored life to dogs suffering from loss of vital heat, when albumin could not save them.

The mixing of solid metals is one of the marvels of modern physics. After





