### DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1905.

## Plymouth Rock of Today. A Thriving New England Town With Comfortable Homes.

Plymouth has been called the cradie of New England. It is on the coast, 38 miles south of Boston, and is a thriving and prosperous New England town, with good schools and churches and town hall and shops of all kinds and comfortable homes.

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On the flat strip of land that runs for miles up and down the shore of the bay the diminutive white houses of the fishermen are crowded together. In the center of the same flat land strip, flanked on both sides by the fishermen's homes, is a large open square 40 yards homes, is a large open square to great from the waterfront. Here stands Ply-mouth Rock, the first sight of which faves one a mental shock, for no doubt fancy has pictured an immense boulder rising grandly out of the sea; but in-stead the visitor sees only an oblong, irregularly-shaped gray sandstone rock 12 feet in length and 5 feet in width at the widest point and two at the nar-rowest. Across one part runs a large crack, which has zeen filled with ce-ment, and which gives to Plymouth Rock a highly artificial appearance. The origin of this crack is a bit of unique history, and bears evidence to the early differences that at three divided the inhabitants into two factions. For a long time there waged spirit-ual and bitter wranging between the opposing parties, and it even settled down upon the much cherished Ply-mouth Rock, which one party declared should be removed to a more worthy po-sition in the town square, and the other wranglers protested it should not be moved an inch from its position, even though they had to guard it with their pikes and guns. Finally the stronger faction drew up from the waterfront. Here stands Ply-

though they had to guard it with their plies and guns. Finally the stronger faction drew up their forces around Plymouth Rock, and, in attempting to move it up to the hill split it as under, which seemed a bad omen for those who attempted such a thing, until an ardent whig lead-er flourished his sword and by elo-quent appeal to the other zealous whigs convinced them that they should not werve from their plan of carrying the rock to a place in the town source. "The portion that first fell to the ground belongs to us," he cried, "and that we will transport with all care and diligence to its proper home." "Twenty yoke of oxen drew the whig section of Plymouth Rock up the hill,



unid the shouts of the throng that ushed forward around the throng that pushed forward around the liberty pole which was to mark the new site. The ceremony of dedicating the rock in its new position was very impressive, and people stood with bared heads and in reverent tones chanted their high-bitched psalms in token of thanksgiv-

In the town square this part of Ply-mouth Rock remained for more than mouth Rock remained for more than half a century, when a committee of the council resolved to inve it back to its original position, and join it, as best they could, to the other half. Accord-ingly, in 1834, on the morning of the Fourth of July, the Plymouth Rock had been reunited, and the union made complete by a mixture of cement and mortar. nortar.

The rock is surrounded by a high ron railing composed of alternate boat books and harpoons and inscribed with the illustrious names of the 40 men who irew up the Pfigrim's compact on board the Mayflower that November day as they sighted the coast that henceforth was to be their home.—St. Nicholas.

#### PEEBLES HAM.

Lieut, Peary was extolling the merits of ten as a cold-weather drink. "In our dash for the pole," he said, "It will be hot tea that we will depend on rather than Peebles ham." 'Peebles ham?'

"Yes, Peobles ham," said Lieut. Peary. "Did you never hear of Peebles ham? Well, this is the story: " There were two old Scotchwomen,

Mrs. MacWairter and Mrs. McBean who met on the road one day, and Mrs. MacWhirter said, 'Losh me, woman

MacWhirter said, 'Losh me, woman, yer far frue hame the day.' ''Aye,' said Mrs. McBean. 'I was just yont at Peebles, Sanders Mac-Nabb, o' Peebles, keeps rale guid ham, Oor John, ye ken, likes a bit guid ham, and is aye yammerin' aboot the ham bein' ower fat and ower saut.' ''Oor Tom,' said Mrs. MacWhirter, 'is the same way. There's nae pleasin' o' him wi' bis ham. Faith, I'll hao to gie MacNabb a trial.' "So Mrs. MacWhirter journeyed into Peebles, and said to Sanders MacNabb, the grocer, ''Gie's a poond o' yer ham.'

Sanders. grocer, "Gle's a poond o' yer ham." 'What kind wad ye like?" asked



#### WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME.

This is the man who defied Tammany and nominated himself for district attorney last August, and defeated "Poor Jim" Osborne at the polls on election day. He is the first man in New York who dared to defy the bosses successfully. He declared the day after election when cries of fraud were made by the Hearst people that his office would co-operate with the board of elections and prosecute the guilty. As a result several policemen and a number of election officials may find themselves behind the bars of Sing Sing.

"Oh, the kind that Mrs. McBean face. 'A faint smile flitted across McNabb's face. 'A' richt, says he, 'Whaur's yer bottle?'" gets,' says the lady.

# Improvement of Land by Sugar Beet Growing

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The high cultivation that must be given the land through deep plowing, thorough harrowing, and constant under the superintendent directs. Either he or his given the land through deep plowing, thorough harrowing, and constant weeding and cultivating, finally makes ithe land of superior quality for any purpose. It will grow better corn or wheat, and at a less expense, on ac-count of the absence of weeds and grass. Finally, through rotation, other fields are brought under this high state of cultivation, until the whole farm is at its best condition of soil fertility weeding and cultivating, finally makes at its best condition of soil fertility and prodectiveness.

In the study of beet farming in Germany and France it is interesting to note the progress that has seen made note the progress that has been made in general agriculture through sugar beet growing. A great many intelligent Americans have gone to Germany and France to inform themselves on this sub-ject. There a farm is blocked off into a series of divisions, corresponding to the crops that are grown in rotation. The rotation is settled for several years in advance and is followed strictly. in advance and is followed strictly. Su-gar beets are grown on certain fields one year, followed by other crops in the series, to be followed again by sugar beets in their proper place in the rota-

By their system of fertilization the fertility of their soils has not only been maintained, but they have been made maintained, but they have been made to increase in productiveness. These results are brought about partially by cultivation. The deep plowing and con-stant cultivation with the plow and hee naturally keep the soil in the finest con-dition. What is true of these older countries will be true of our country in the end. Improvement of the land is a factor that we must not lose sight of in considering the benefits of the beet sugar industry in this country. The difficulties of growing sugar beets are so many, and to the factories the success of the growers means so much, that it is the custom of each factory to have a farm superintendent. In Europe have a farm superintendent. In Europ more stress is put upon the work of this note stress is but upon the work of this officer than almost any other one con-nected with the sugar company. He is not only required to be trained by long practical experience in agriculture, but he must be a thorough scientist. He is he must be a throwing scientist. We have puid a salary commensurate with his importance. A farm superintendent is employed also in American factories. We have not yet gone so far in the re-quirement of scientific training, but the tendency is growing strongly in this

limited to the present but extends to the future. He is one of the important factors in settling what will be ins final status of the industry. It is a very for-tunate incident that the work of a su-gar factory should bring a farming community under the influence of such trained supervisors. It brings a com-munity growing sugar beets under a systematic rotation of crops broperly arranged. It gives an intelligent knowledge of the application of fer-tilizers, and applies the proper scien-tific methods of cultivation.—Descrit Farmer.

HARD LINES.



Delicious, strengthening beel tea and other toothsome and nourishing dishes for invalide and convalescents may be quickly prepared with Armour's Extract of Beef. It gives soups a rich, beefy flavor. Containing the entire strength of beel it may be substi-

tuted for meat. It is already prepared and saves time and fuel in cooking,

Besides these points of economy, it is stimulating and helps to digest other foods. It will help to make many delicious dishes at a small cost.

Armour's Extract of Beef is in a very concentrated form. Will not spoil and is always ready to use.

In buying accept no cheaper brands, but get the jar with Armour's Label. It's really the most economical.

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A little boy once told his young friend that his mother give him a nickel every morning so he would take his cod-liver off quietly. "Well, what do you do with u?" in-quired the little friend. "Mother puts it in a money box un-til there is a dollar." His work is a very vital part of the business. He is a constant stimulant to agricultural improvement on the part of farmers in the neighborhood, and especially to the farmers under his direction. The benefits of this official's "Mother puts it in a money box un-til there is a dollar." "And what then?" "Why, then mother buys another bot-the of codliver oil with it."-The Pathinstruction and billuence to a farming community can hardly be measured in dollars and cents. His influence is not