COMMON ROADS.

The League of American Wheelmen Could Complete the Improvement of Highways.

Governor Thomas has received the following from the League of American Wheelmen:

NEW YORK, Jan. 16, 1892.

Hon. A. L. Thomas, Governor, Salt Lake City, Utah:

DEAR SIR—The wheelmen of America, numbering with the carriage builders, gangers and kindred organizations serving as immediate consumers, and the majority of the common roads, have organized for a concerted movement in favor of the reform, and therefore the League of American Wheelmen, as organization now numbering 20,000 members, are asking a general pull upon which the work will be carried on. This plan involves the patriotic aid of a magazine, which we have, already secured about 20,000 paid subscribers to its serial issues, and which will doubtless expect to quadruple this number before the end of the year. Besides its participation, we shall have a popular form, secured articles by common writers, and intended to give time and value to our work. We are spending many thousands of dollars in the carrying on of this enterprise and every dollar of profits realized from advertisements, etc., in the roads improvement literature, will be devoted to the encouragement of this work. We are receiving generous contributions from the railway cabs, farmers' associations, numbered cities, and every condition favorable to success seems to be made.

In the commercial management of this work we aim at two things: first, to circulate the aid of the best contributors who will furnish us with publications and, secondly, to obtain those contributions, as far as possible, as voluntary donations to the cause. With the view, and in consideration of the benevolent character of our efforts, we have obtained the promise of some of the most eminent professional men in the country, and several officers of the Navy and Army, to contribute articles, while brief articles for our numerous, and those will be published during the period of one year. We venture to ask you if we may depend on your kindness to send us a brief article of any not wordy character more as your time will permit, stating your personal view of the importance of good roads to the town and country and their value to the tradesman, the farmer and the every-day citizen. Any paper of this description which you may be able to send us will be given prominence in our publications and will be printed in the magazine of several thousand with similar articles by the great men of Europe and America, some of which we have now in hand. Your valuable public experience will enable you, in this matter, to render to us and to the cause at large a great service, and we feel sure that you will not hesitate to do so. We should like to see you in person at your convenience in case you can oblige us with a few paragraphs.

We write you this letter at the special request of the executive committee of the League, and beg to tender you in advance our thanks for any response that may make. We also beg leave to send you monthly copies of Outing, which latter is issued by the League in the line of its roads improvement work.

We are, sir, most respectfully yours,

ISAAC B. PERRIN,
W. M. P. BOWEN,
CHAS. W. MOSS,
Committee.

A Sabbath in the country.

Being in Hyrum, Cache County on Sunday last I desired to see how the Latter-day Saints spent the Lord's day. In the church was found the immediate class of the Sunday School. There was a large attendance of teachers and pupils under the management of Superintendent A. A. Allen Hans P. Hansen and Henry H. Peterson his assistants. In the primary department were about one-hundred bright little boys and girls whose lovely faces showed that Mrs. Lucy Wilson's work among them was one of love and devotion. On entering another large room I found the grandfathers of the community holding a High Priest's meeting. On going upstairs I saw one of the most beautiful sights of my life, about one hundred and twenty young men and women studying the Holy Scriptures. All had their Bibles open and the subject under consideration was Repentance. The familiarity with which they quoted passage after passage showed that this class in Theology would be hard to excel in any part of Utah. These young people were well dressed, and the bloom of health in all their faces was something lovely to look upon. Elders Orson M. Wilson, Lorenzo Peterson and a fine corps of teachers have charge of this class. There was also on this beautiful Sabbath morning a large congregation holding a meeting in the Scandinavian language. During the afternoon and evening the church was well filled with attentive people. Bishop John P. Wright has a very fine people to preside over, and is as proud of his people as they are of him. The old, old, story over again, love begets love. SALOMAN.

Burns' Anniversary.

The Scotchmen of this city last evening had a banquet at the Continental Hotel, in celebration of the anniversary of Robert Burns' birthday. About 150 sat down to a splendid repast, which consisted largely of Scotch "dishes." Mr. Peter Elliot was toastmaster, and the following toasts were responded to: "Robert Burns," by Rev. George Leslie; "Salt Lake Caledonian Club," by Judge McDonald; "Our Native Land," by David Nelson; "Our Guests," by James Stephens; "The Land We Left and the Land of Our Adoption," by Scott Anderson; "For President of the United States," by Governor Thomas. Some excellent songs and recitations were given, and the bagpipes were brought into full play during the evening.

A Coasting Mishap.

Another coasting accident occurred late last evening, this time on North Main street. A party of young men and women were coming down the hill at a rapid pace on a double sleigher, when the rope got loose. The sleigher suddenly swerved round and the entire company were thrown off. Most of them were badly shaken up, and Miss Toney and Miss Brimhorloff, of First West street, were so badly hurt as to necessitate assistance to their homes and the calling in of surgical aid. Fortunately, however, it was found that no bones were broken, but it will be some time, probably, before the young ladies forget their coasting experience on this occasion.

SHOULD SHE MARRY?

THIS QUESTION IS ASKED AND THE BUSINESS WOMAN.

How Is a Writer Who Thinks She Should Remain a Spinster—An Opinion Which Many Men and Women Will Not Agree With—A Question with Two Sides.

It is perhaps because the press and the public think that the woman who is not in some her hand has a good deal on her mind already, that they discuss so easily weighty matrimonial affairs. The presumption is that she has no time to think about these matters.

They prescribe a suitable dress for her, a business affair which suggests to some a building site and the name of a fashionable dressmaker. They tell her how to behave, and advise her how to get on in the world. They point out her privileges and neglect, or, to be just to her separate rights, and now they have fallen to discussing her matrimonial chances.

Of all the topics of the venus superfluous. It is perhaps obvious that the woman who goes to work does marry—sometimes with a degree of speed not in accordance with fitly disposing of the one who stood where her fairies through the ordinary social machinery. For, as matrimony is the contract, presumably has a great deal to do with our poor human affections, and if matches are arranged in heaven, some troublesome mistakes must have to be corrected on earth, and the sooner the better, for the sooner the more numerous are our marriages and greater will be the revenue revenue.

Whatever men and women of apparently the same social grade were role for with them it were to be under consideration of probably, the most important of familiarity, the necessary forms which to the institution commencement of even the preservation daily life, the positive existence of the women which makes the men found more interesting, if no more educated, than the ones all these forces are powerless beside the strongest one of mere propinquity.

HER VOCATION.

The really type-writer, the gimlet-eyed bonnet, the cashier, the correspondence clerk, all show fairly well, very evidence that the woman who is a breadwinner is neither a sex nor a thing—that is, sexless. The only question is, doubt, whether she really Achieves the happiness which is sure to follow the exercise of her faculties in the sphere for which she is fitted. As there are no statistics, all we can do is to run briefly over the logical probabilities of the case.

In the course of her education from the merely domestic type, the woman herself has undoubtedly undergone a change. We begin to see, she has parted herself of belonging person of the two great classes into which all women can have to come to a land of equal privileges with the male sex. Indeed, the woman who can take care of herself and the women who cannot. Doubtless the woman who can take care of herself is not quite so lovely an apparition from the other.

A woman, we learn the w h e of economical principles sometimes much more than this, she can school herself to such a degree that the man of whom she marries, some of whom she only a bit little, get to lose sense in the absurd notion which the sooner we learn to what it means to be poor, the better. Indeed, a woman doing exclusive to its extensive instances, she may learn to be impatient to settle down and children to improvement, and whatever rate she can get these tables without loss of others equally valuable powers that he has not made so valuable lies easily at this kind of business success.

It is a mistake to deprive the sleeper by saying that a woman becomes "masculine." The sad fact is that the feminine is unpleasantly feminine. Traits which in dressers under more fortunate conditions are merely amiable, become, in the woman of affairs, over in a hypocritical way would scandal. Sometimes sometimes after we take the image of the designer and to develop the masculine lines. If the one do this well she will immediately make her fortune; but in the greater number of cases the women who attempt it produce such the same impression as would an amphibious fish who should gasp great breaths of dry, fresh air and cry, "Oh, how delightful!"

It is all very well to say that a woman fair should the weapons of her own sex which she takes up a sort of work in which the competition with the other sex, if she does so, she does it in the face of the strongest inequalities to her. Men never marry and when they will be unfavorable.

EFFECT ON DOMESTICITY.

The reference to the domestic type from which she has so laboriously differentiated herself is a fact of which only one woman in a thousand is capable. The original change is hard enough, but to return her exquisite—Domesticity is like innocence once lost, it cannot be regained.

Though it is useless for a woman who has forsaken the usual paths wherein her sex is supposed to walk to marry any man, the case is made especially unfortunate when she chooses, as she have seen, she is very likely to do, a helpmate who has worked side by side with her. It is true that we do not expect her capacity for affairs—sometimes to the degree of throwing off all responsibility with regard to the pecuniary ends of the family—but she does that she can hope for from him forever and ever is that he will continue to be her very good counsels. He will assume that because she can take care of herself there is no need that he should take care of her.

He will not worry when she travels alone, or make her little jokes about her practical incapacities or criticise the way she keeps her account books or attempt to instruct her in public affairs by such antiquated means as political talk for ladies. In short, he will see in her all the things which make his work living and love worth having to ninety women out of every hundred.

No, on the whole, the business woman had better not marry. She had better content herself with the knowledge that she has attained that feminine line of having "plenty of choices," and not worry in the honorable order of Spinsters to Choose for her own choice, and not some one's else.—Louise Dorr in Kate Field's Washington.

Cornered.

Caller—You have been abroad a long time, have you not?

Poetess—Oh, well, many months.

"Did you go to Italy?"

"Nong—I mean no. We turned aos New Orleans troubles might make Americans uneasiness. Comprendy-vous?"

"Oh, yes. Where did you spend most of the time?"

"In Germany."

"Didn't you go to Paris?"

"Oh, oui, oui. We were there a week."

"Only a week? Then how does it happen you speak your native tongue with a French instead of a German accent?"—New York Weekly.

Cooking Potatoes.

An easy method of removing cuticles is to place the article in a warm oven for a few moments and then brush it.

Mrs Isabel Mallon, the spelling bee, has an income larger than the collar of many a big judge.

Side of sausage laid about closets where mice were seen to frequent will since their visits to a close.

"German Syrup"

J. C. Davis, Rector of Christ Church, Fairbanks, Alaska, writes: "I have had a battle against a cough for several months, and after trying several prescriptions from physicians which failed to relieve him, he has been perfectly restored by the use of two bottles of Boschee's German Syrup. I can recommend it without hesitation." Chronic severe, deep-seated coughs like this are as severe tests as a remedy can be subjected to. It is for these long-standing cases that Boschee's German Syrup is made a specialty. Many others affected as this lad was, will do well to make a note of this.

An Episcopal Rector.

J. F. Arnold, Montevideo, Minn., writes: I always use German Syrup for a Cold on the Lungs. I have never found an equal to it—far less a superior.

G. G. GREEN, Sole Mnf'r, Woodbury, N.J.

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