TWO SONGS.

The sun is gone from the valleys,
The sun is gone from the hill,
But the heart of the poet is warm and glad,
And the lyre is singing still.

Like a tender lute in his bosom,
Like a chord that lies hid in strings,
He is glad of the coming winter
As the thrush is glad of the spring.

The music of a shepherd's piping
Comes down from a distant fold
Like the ripple of running water,
As tender and sweet and cold.

The two songs mingle together
Like and unlike are they,
For one speaks thrift and planting,
And one rings proud and gay.

They take no thought of their music,
The lark and the shepherd boy,
But the bird cries thrills with rapture,
And the human note is sad.

—Robert S. Thompson in Longman's Magazine.

SICKE BY DAY AND FLAME BY NIGHT.

The Mystery of a Florida Swamp That Many Have Tried in Vain to Solve.

Messrs. Castleman and Barbour, who, with Mr. Stanley as guide, went down into the Pinebrook swamp to ferret out Florida's mysterious volcano, have returned, like thousands of others, without the volcano. They took observation from the east bank of the Wacissa river, near the gulf, and saw the vast column of smoke ascending skyward. Having no boats to cross the stream, they could not make a direct shot for the location of the smoke, but had to move farther up to start into the swamp.

They were supplied with a good compass and an experienced engineer, but the swamp was such a dense jungle of vines, vines, briars and undergrowth generally that they had to literally hew out a passage. After much hard work, they found that they were progressing only one and a half miles per day. Castleman and Barbour have not entirely given up the exploration, but will equip themselves better for the war and try it again at a later day.

For more than half a century this mysterious column of smoke by day and flame by night, rising in the midst of an impenetrable swamp on the gulf coast, has not only puzzled the rustic fishermen and hunters who watch it from the outer edges of the swamp, but scientists and thousands of others who have viewed it from elevated points about Tallahassee, thirty miles away.

By day it presents the appearance of a vast volume of jet black smoke rising upwardly through boiling from a huge smoke rock, spreading high above the tree tops and floating off on the breezes. At night it presents a bright light as though a large house was burning and the flames were not quite visible. It appears and disappears at irregular intervals but always in the same place. From Tallahassee it is south southeast, and when burning can be plainly seen from any elevated position. Five years than twelve months a few years ago, it was continuously visible.

Numerous expeditions have started out with magnificent expectations, but come back worn out and disgusted. They can get all around the mystery, and see it from any elevated standpoint, but when they start into the swamp, which is from fifteen to thirty miles across in any direction, they are met by innumerable larvines, besides snakes, alligators, mosquitoes and sandflies.—Tallahassee Floridian.

The Banana as Historical Food.

The banana goes back to the earliest days. Alexander's soldiers, as Pliny says, joined the sages of India seated in its shades and partaking of the delicious fruits. Hence the name "sapientum" given the plant, which likewise bears the name of Jupiter's fair daughter, Musah. Now it has been shown that the banana is of Malayan origin. How did it get to India and to South America and Mexico? The feet of birds have borne seed a full 10,000 miles, while the ancient floated well nigh the world around in the great ocean currents.

But the banana has no seeds nor has it a swing like the globular cocoanut to float it around over the waters. Then it must have been carried by man. It is significant that the Aztecs had traditions of visits by people from over the sea, while there was to confirm it an admixture of the religion of the Brahmins in their own theology. Would you think that the despised banana would actually step forward to prove that before Columbus was or Leif Ericson even had his ancestors, some swarthy denizens of the Old World had signated across the waters?—Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.

Wealthy Men and Scientific Research.

How is it with the men into whose hands the practical applications of science being measurdes wealth? Do they, as a general thing, show any recognition of its importance to the world? Are they interested in siding research? Do they determine that no one who has an impulse toward scientific discovery shall, if they can help it, lack the means of laboring in so noble a direction? Alas, no!

The favorite direction for the rich man's wealth is toward the theological college. From the number and magnificence of the donations and bequests to theological colleges, in this country particularly, one would suppose that the age was starving for theological knowledge, or perchance that the theology had produced the wealth that was the source of these benefactions.—Popular Science Monthly.

An excellent drink for warm weather is made of lemonade to which a half teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda has been added. The soda gives the taste very little, but it makes the liquid foamy and delicious.

A bill posting machine, which sticks bills on walls, even as high as fifty feet, without the use of ladder or pasteprot, is being successful work in Paris. Theatrical people are delighted with it.

Justice Field, of the United States supreme court, once declined to pay $1,500 for a San Francisco lot that has since been sold for $1,600,000.

THE BIGGEST FISH.

It Was a Whale Until It Was Caught, Much to the Captain's Disconsolate.

There is no better fishing ground around New York for those who delight in the sport of the weakfish, that the neighborhood of the Highlands of Navesink, and there are few better sportsmen than the genial Captain Sherin, of the Second precinct.

The veracity of Sherman is not above suspicion, but now and then the French proverb that "It is always the unexpected that happens" is justified. At any rate this incident will be vouched for by a dozen.

One day in July, which, I regret to say, was a Sunday, the captain, guided by Hank Smith, who is the waterman all the skilled fishermen look to secure, went to a favorite fishing spot. Hank looked over the tackle and found that one of the hooks was in danger of getting loose from its shank, so he took a couple of half hitches around it and made it fast. At the same time the captain was indulging a bit of swell that is attached to the rig to his line. Hank laughed at the knot the captain used, but for all that over it all went and in a second "the biggest fish of the season" had carried the whole business away.

Of course there was weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth, and the captain swore that he'd never go fishing on Sunday again. However, a new rig was found, and when the good people of Highlands returned from church full of piety and gossip the captain met them with a broad smile and a long string and for a time kept them all busy listening to his tale of how he lost the best fish that ever swam in the Shrewsbury.

But now see the danger of exaggeration. On Monday two young men of New York, Messrs. Howard and Hymond, sojourners. They secured Hank and went out to the same place that the captain had anchored at the day before. They caught a goodly basket full (twenty-two in all), but there was one island—a lingerling—a mere sardine. He was carefully put at the bottom of the pile and the lot delivered over to the scaliing, who promptly turned the basket upside down and brought Mr. Tom Thumb to the top.

Just at this moment the captain sauntered by. He saw a pile of fish and strolled in to look them over. The swellfish seized the top one and plunged the knife in to clean him. As he opened the belly with his knife, out came the captain's lost hooks and sinks, easily identified by the two peculiar knots.

It was an odd series of coincidences. That the fish should have been taken by another party on another day, taken to the hotel (one of several) where both laser and Boiler stopped; that the captain should have been passing just as the fish was being cleaned, and that the fish should have shrunk so fearfully in size over night.

It is, in all seriousness, solid fact.—New York Herald.

A Very Poor Lawyer.

Here is a Sun June how story from the extensive repertory of W. L. Gill. A young lawyer, a friend of his, not noted for intelligence, succeeded in having a client acquitted of murder. Meeting him a few days afterward Gill was quite warm in congratulations.

"Yes," said the young lawyer, mopping his brow, "I got him off, but it was a narrow escape."

"A narrow escape! How?"

"Ah, the tightest struggle you ever saw. You know I examined the witnesses and made the argument myself; the plea, self defense. The jury was out two whole days. Finally the judge called them before him and asked what the trouble was.

"'Only one thing, your honor,' replied the foreman. 'Was the prisoner's attorney retained by him or appointed by the court?'

"'No, gentlemen; the prisoner is a man of means,' said the judge, 'and hired his own attorney.'

"'I could not see what bearing the question had on the evidence,' continued Mr. Gill's young friend, 'but ten minutes later in filed the jury, and what do you think the verdict was?'

"'What?' asked Gill.

"'Why, not guilty, on the ground of insanity.'—Des Moines Ware.

Separating the Teeth.

A great advance in dentistry is in separating the teeth. Formerly the dentist would cut away sound tissue in order to get to a dead spot between the teeth; but now the latter are pulled apart temporarily by a separator and closed up again when the operation is completed by the aid of the engine. Flat fillings had to be used exclusively years ago, whereas nowadays cohesive gold enables us to make them convex and preserve the natural shape of the teeth. It has only been a few years since teeth were extracted by means of a hammer and chisel in the far east, just as horses' teeth are punched out here today.—Interview in Philadelphia Record.

The Average Elevation.

The average elevation of the country, excluding Alaska, is about 2,500 feet. The average elevation at which the inhabitants lived, taking cognizance of their distribution, was 687 feet in 1870; in 1880 it had increased to 748 feet, and in 1890 to 786 feet.—Washington Star.

Two Poisonous Plants.

The poisonous sumach resembles a group of young ash trees. The poisonous ivy resembles the harmless woodbine. Its leaves, however have but three leaflets, while those of the woodbine have five.—Salem Gazette.

The Rice Share.

Which of us does not recall with a gentle flutter of emotion the uncontrollable delight we experienced when we gravely set about that delicate operation, "the first share"—an innocent subterfuge to which a youth resorts by way of proving to his own satisfaction that he has reached the stage of full manhood? *He has a beard!*—Le Petit Parisien.

No Sell.

The abbess at Niagara have a world wide reputation, and one of the awful ones was aired in a prominent lawyer's office a day or so ago.

"Is Mr. ——— in?" inquired a woman of the handsome clerk in the office referred to.

"No, he is not in at present," was the reply.

"Well, I want to see him on important business; there is money in it for him."

"You might take a chair, he will probably return soon," said the clerk.

The anxious female sat down and patiently awaited the coming of the man she wanted to see. She had not long to tarry, and soon she was telling her story to him.

"I have been down one of these islands," said she, "and while standing on the rocks a wave came in and wet me to the skin. What can I do about it?"

"Why, I don't see as you can do anything about it if you came in the way of damages."

"That's what I mean. Here I am wet to the skin, and I feel that I ought to be paid damages."

"Well, I can only advise you that under the circumstances the best thing for you is a change of dress."

"That's it; I haven't a change here."

"I should suggest, then, that you enjoy the bright sunshine until you are dry."

"Then you don't want the case?"

"No, thank you."

And she left the office, loudly proclaiming that because she didn't have a relative with her that that was just why she felt she should have redress.—Niagara Falls Gazette.

An Artificial Stone.

A new artificial stone is receiving some attention from architects and builders abroad. It is a compound, partly chemical and partly mechanical, of iron, sulphur and silicon, with more or less foreign matter, the normal color being a dark slate, varying somewhat with the manner in which it is dressed, but capable of being modified in color by the introduction of pigments, thus rendering practicable imitations of various colored brick and sandstones. It is about the hardness of ordinary blue stone and can be worked by the usual stonecutting tools, turned in a lathe or planed.

The tensile strength is from 870 to 1,200 pounds per square inch, and under compression endured from 9,000 to 12,000 pounds. Its specific gravity is about 2.6, and it melts at about 500 degs. very slowly. No deterioration occurs under exposure to the weather, and as the material can be melted and molded it is applicable to a great variety of uses to which stone is not adapted, and particularly in the case of large castings, such as pipes for sewage, etc.

Architectural forms of almost any description can be very conveniently made from it in position, if needed, and for culverts and bridge foundations, the perfect smoothness of which the surface is susceptible, is advantageous in lessening friction.—New York Sun.

How Not Fond of Cod Liver Oil.

Take the parsnes to a room where you can subjecte it and separate the parts completely. Wash each part well in lukewarm water to which has been added a little potash. Brush well with a brush until all grease and dust has been removed. Wash the pieces well under the hand until they become supple. It won't do to oil until it becomes so.

Let the parts dry in a place where they will do so slowly. When just moist oil. For this purpose use cod liver oil. It is the best for the purpose. Besides, if you were to use mule's foot the rats and mice are your enemies in a short time, while they will not touch a bottle of cod liver oil. Give a good dose of oil to all parts, then hang up to dry. When dry rub well with a soft rag.—Rider and Driver.

A Gentleman Defined.

Politeness and the pretension to the character of a gentleman have reference almost entirely to the reciprocal manifestation of good will and good opinion toward each other in casual society. The character of a gentleman may be explained thus: A blackguard is a fellow who does not care whom he offends; a clown or bear is a blockhead who does not know when he offends; a gentleman is one who understands and shows every mark of deference to the claims of self love in others and exacts it in return from them.—New York Ledger.

Cures and Sorceresses.

The favorite sorceress in some mountainous built up towns is disembodied spirits. Just what effect these horrible creatures produce upon snow intelligent I am not prepared to explain. Some aver that the crow eagerly seeks out the terrifying objects and builds a nest in some convenient fold. But the person who has ever seen a crow wake up over a screaming wood, dart a horrified glance at some wized cornified apparition, and then wildly scuttle away toward a refuge, is prepared to doubt such alleged self possession.—Lewiston Journal.

The extreme danger to life attendant upon breaking a jam of logs has been overcome by using dynamite cartridges on the end of long poles. These are pushed under the jam and exploded.

Our power of deceiving others depends greatly on our power of deceiving ourselves. It is having this faculty highly developed that makes woman and some statesmen so dangerous.

Two gum trees, which lower over 140 feet above a little church in Guatemala, are 60 feet in circumference and the strong roots have pushed the foundation of the church out of place.

Illinois has a larger railroad mileage than any other state in the Union, or, to be more exact, it has 10,163 miles of main lines and 2,929 miles of sidings.

DR. LESLIE'S SPECIAL PRESCRIPTION

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY IN THE WORLD THAT WILL ABSOLUTELY CURE

SICK HEADACHE!

TESTIMONIALS

TUD & CHAWFORD,
Gentlemen: Manufacturers and Dealers in Building Materials.
SALT LAKE, Ut., Jan. 17th, 1891.
Messrs. Mulvey & Co.
Gents:—Yours of the 12th received. I shall be glad to send you a testimonial in favor of Dr. Leslie's Special Prescription, because most of what I have bought of you has proved satisfactory. Some few times it has not been exactly what I wanted, but I have always been treated right when I made a complaint, and I shall continue to buy your goods. Yours truly, TUD & CHAWFORD.

Price 25 Cents.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Dr. Leslie Medicine Co. - San Francisco, Cal.

LEGAL NOTICE.

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

In the matter of the Estate of Mary E. Wilson, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT William H. Atwood, administrator of the estate of Mary E. Atwood, deceased, has rendered his statement, and filed in said court his accounts and vouchers, showing receipts and expenditures of said estate, and praying for final settlement of said estate, and for the allowance of his commissions as such administrator, as shown from said vouchers and statement, and that Tuesday, the 6th day of September, A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock, at the Court House, in said county, in the County Court Room, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, has been duly appointed by the Judge of said court for the settlement of said account, at which time and place any person interested in said estate may appear in said court and contest said account, and show cause why said account should not be allowed and said administrator be discharged from his trust.

Dated August 31, 1891. C. E. ALLEN, Clerk of the Probate Court.
By C. E. STEVENS, Deputy Clerk.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

Lucky Bill Mining Company. Location of principal place of business Park City, Utah.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Trustees held on the 6th day of August, 1891, the following assessment was levied upon the capital stock of said company, to wit: Twenty (20) cents per share, payable to Henry Gass, the secretary, at his office, Park City, Utah. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 8th day of September, 1891, will be sold to pay the assessment thereon and expenses of sale, unless payment is made before. Transfer books will be closed on the 8th day of September, 1891, at the hour of 12 o'clock, M., at the company's office, Park City, Utah. By order of the Board of Trustees.

LUCKY BILL MINING COMPANY,
W. J. BURTON, Secretary.
Rooms 203 & 204 Wm. Jennings Block, Salt Lake City, Utah.

NOTICE OF SALE UNDER DEED OF TRUST.

WHEREAS GEORGE O. NOBLE AND Alice E. Noble, by their deed of trust, dated July, 1891, recorded and delivered in Liberty Park Tower certain property, more fully described as follows, to wit: Lots 1 and 2 in block 1 in Liberty Park Tower, to secure the payment of one promissory note of even date with said deed of trust, payable without interest on demand, to the trustee or to the holder of said note, the principal sum of $1,000, and the said trustee, at the request of the holder of said note, has declared the same to be due and payable, and has given notice of his intention to sell said property to satisfy said note and the expenses of sale, and has given notice of the time and place of sale, to wit, the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, on the 1st day of September, 1891, at the south door of the Salt Lake County Court House, in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, at which time and place I will sell said property, to the highest bidder, for cash and to apply the proceeds of said sale to the payment of said note and the expenses of said sale, and to reimburse the said trustee for any loss he may sustain by reason of any such sale, and to pay the surplus, if any, to the said trustee or his successor or successors or assigns, or to the person or persons legally entitled to it. Said property is situated in Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, and is described as follows, to wit: Lots 1 and 2 in block 1 in Liberty Park Tower. In the event that the highest bidder for said property shall not pay the purchase price in cash, I will sell said property to the next highest bidder for cash and to apply the proceeds of said sale to the payment of said note and the expenses of said sale, and so continue the sale from day to day until the purchase price is paid. Dated at Salt Lake City, Utah, August 25, 1891.

W. H. MCKEAN,
Attorney for Trustee.

DELINQUENT NOTICE.

The Farmers' Union Mining Company. Location of principal place of business, Salt Lake City, Utah. Principal place of business and Works, Mineral Hill Mining District, State of Utah.

NOTICE.—THERE IS DELINQUENT UPON the following described stock, on account of assessment of ninety (90) cents per share, levied on the 19th day of April, 1891, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective stockholders, as follows:

NAME.	No. of Cert.	No. of Shares.	Amount.
Chas. H. Bishop	1 to 14	1,400	$1,260.00
D. F. Webster	15	1,000	900.00
H. C. Snow	16 to 21	600	540.00
John T. Hayes	22	1,000	900.00
L. H. Hall	23	100	90.00
Chas. H. Bishop	24 to 30	1,400	1,260.00
Geo. S. Fitch	31 to 37	1,400	1,260.00
H. Spencer	38	100	90.00
W. Rosenkrantz	39 to 52	1,300	1,170.00
W. Rosenkrantz, Trustee	53 to 67	1,500	1,350.00
Chas. Fitch	68	100	90.00
Chas. Fitch	69	100	90.00
A. F. Wakefield	70	1,000	900.00
W. Young	71	1,000	900.00
Geo. S. Fitch	72	1,000	900.00
A. M. Stacey	73	100	90.00
H. Spencer	74	100	90.00
H. F. Webster	75	1,000	900.00
H. F. Webster	76	1,000	900.00
A. C. Wakefield	77	100	90.00
A. C. Wakefield	78	100	90.00
D. S. Lewis	79	100	90.00
D. S. Lewis	80	100	90.00
J. Barnett	81	100	90.00
F. C. Hoag	82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200	200,000	180,000	$1,170.00
C. Hoag	201	100	90.00
C. Hoag	202	100	90.00
D. L. Hoag	203	1,000	900.00
D. L. Hoag	204	100	90.00
J. E. Colvin	205 to 213	900	810.00
W. F. Lewis	214 to 218	450	405.00
L. A. Dunton	219, 220	200	180.00
Arthur Brown	221, 222	200	180.00
J. Hemingway	223, 224, 225, 226, 227	500	450.00

And in accordance with law and an order of the board of trustees, made on the 19th day of April, 1891, so much thereof of each parcel of stock as may be necessary will be sold at the office of the Company in Salt Lake City, on Friday, the 28th day of June, 1891, at 2 o'clock p. m., to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

C. H. BOHN, Acting Secy.

Salt Lake City, Utah, June 16, 1891.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Farmers' Union Mining Company, held this day, the date of payment of the above delinquent stock was extended from the 28th day of June, to the 28th day of September, 1891, at the same hour and place.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

C. H. BOHN, Acting Secretary.

Salt Lake City, Utah, July 28, 1891.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Farmers' Union Mining Company, held this day, the date of payment of the above delinquent stock was extended from the 28th day of September, to the 28th day of November, 1891, at the same hour and place.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

C. H. BOHN, Acting Secretary.

NEPHI CITY BONDS FOR SALE.

Five Thousand ($5,000) Dollars of Seven (7) Per Cent Nephi City Bonds For Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT ON Monday, the 7th day of September, A. D. 1891, at the hour of two (2) o'clock p. m. of said day, at the City Hall, in Nephi, Utah, the undersigned will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the following described bonds, to wit:

Said bonds are of the denomination of $500, numbered as follows: Bonds Nos. 1 to 5 inclusive, and bonds Nos. 11 to 15 inclusive, and bonds Nos. 21 to 25 inclusive, and bonds Nos. 31 to 35 inclusive, and bonds Nos. 41 to 45 inclusive, and bonds Nos.