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THE DESERET WEEKLY.

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LOOK FORWARD.

Take heart of grace, and look before
Instead of backward on the way;
Wash out the sad regretful tears,
The smarting sins of yesterday.

For what's the world and all its Cares,
But sure to try and vex against
Not only to falter on its ways,
Not sure to fling aside for pain.

Take heart of grace this day by day,
Take heart of grace, and each day's work,
Today's duty, not yesterday's,
And all the world is newly born.

—Nora Perry in Woman's Journal.

THE ADVANCE IN A CENTURY.

Great Strides in the Education of the Female Mind Within One Hundred Years.

It is only a few years since it required almost as much courage to plead for woman's higher education as for woman's ballot law, and only a century since American women even of the higher class were left uneducated in any intellectual sense. Abigail Adams, wife of President John Adams, writing in 1917, the year before her death, says that in her youth "female education in the best families went no further than writing and arithmetic; in some few and rare instances, music and dancing."

By far the most explicit historic statement on the subject is, however, to be found in the volume of the Massachusetts Historical society Belknap Papers, Part III. The two main founders of this society, which has eighteen incremental anniversary, were the Rev. Dr. Belknap and the Rev. John Eliot. Dr. Belknap had just printed in The Boston Post (Jan. 30, 1790) an expression which that "the female mind might enjoy some of the privileges of a public discussion," and his friend Eliot, writing to him, approves the plan, and goes on to the following extraordinary admission:

"We don't pretend to teach ye female part of ye town anything more than dancing, on a little modest pretence that the accomplishments necessarily be confined to a very few, except ye private schools for writing, which enables them to write a copy, sign their name, &c., which they might not be able to do without such a privilege; and with it I will venture to say that a lady in a country among us who can write a page of commonplace sentiment, the words being well spelt and ye style kept up with purity and elegance. The fault most certainly lies in their education, and yet men of influence do not listen to their complaints." (Feb. 1, 1792.)

The last sentence is quite important, as it implies that the neglected sex actually did make complaints at that time, and that at least one sensible man sneered their desire to be a ward of education, not of brains. But here successes in the step taken within the hundred years! The whole aim, at least in many of our conservatives, is to place women absolutely by the side of men in educational position.

This has been retarded not altogether by blind prejudice, but also by certain agreeable old fashioned standards of courtesy and consideration. I knew a young Virginian who was quite disgusted to find, on coming to Cambridge, that the young ladies of the "Annex" had to go through precisely the same examinations with the Harvard students. It seemed to him, he christmasly said, to be "discourteous." But for all that, the battle of equal educational rights may be said to be mainly gained, and now comes in the more serious question, not of post-graduate study, but of post-graduate work.—T. W. Higginson in Harper's Bazar.

He Wanted to Cover Fire.

"Almost every class of profession is imposed upon in one way or another by persons who are constantly trying to get things for nothing, and in most cases they are people who can well afford to pay for the privileges they seek for nothing," said a notary public the other day, whose office is in the court of one of the city's magistrates. "For a long time past," he continued, "a man has made a practice of coming in here, shaking hands effusively with the judge, getting off something about politics and then shows an affidavit under his nose and says, 'Ah, judge, just put your name to this.' Well, the magistrate affidavit has never and does it, and charges him nothing.

"But the other day the fellow got tripped up. The judge was out when he made his appearance, but he came in with a rush, bowed and smiled, carried out something about 'just saw the judge outside,' borrowed my pen, ink and paper, and then asked me to 'put my name to this paper.' 'Certainly,' said I, 'but it will cost you fifty cents.' 'But I just saw the judge outside, that's all right,' said he. 'I tell you I have seen the judge, but I make my living this way, and it will cost you fifty cents.' That settled it. He grabbed his paper and disappeared, and has not been in since."—Philadelphia Press.

Don't Be Extreme.

Don't wear the largest hat worn among your circle, if large hats are worn, nor the smallest; the largest sleeves, if large sleeves are worn, nor the tightest, if tight sleeves are worn. There is no use in protesting against the long skirt on the street; the woman who wears that is helpless. A wise woman or a tactful woman is never remarkable for her clothes. She applies the wisdom of Hagar, and displays neither poverty nor riches, but the sufficient lot in the station in which she is placed, maintaining an honest position in her husband, home and tradespeople.—Christian Union.

What Women Read.

It will be found almost without exception that the brightest talker in the woman's world is she who made the newspaper. Most women read the deaths and marriages and the society columns and sensations, but very few really read the news of the day, the literary articles or the editorials. You have only to talk with a woman for five minutes to find out whether she is a "skimmer" or not.—New Orleans Picayune.

Money in Ghosts.

A New Yorker is trying to make contracts with all the giants in this country, and thereby secure his own terms from sideshows and museums. It is said that giants haven't been scarce in the market for twenty-five years, and there is talk of importing half a dozen from foreign countries.—Detroit Free Press.

Too Sharp.

The bishop of Lichfield showed to a London "hansom driver a Roman coin as being more than 2,000 years old.

"Won't do, my lord," replied the driver, with a knowing grin. "I'm think I don't know as this present year's very 1891 yet" —London Tit-Bits.

FARM, FIELD, GARDEN.

OF INTEREST TO COUNTRY AND SUBURBAN READERS.

The Source of supply of Nitrate of Soda. Its Value as a Fertilizer, with Directions for Using It Alone; Also in Connection with Other Manures.

Nitrate of soda is so commonly mentioned as an agricultural fertilizer that some information in regard to the source of supply and the manner of using it will be interesting to farmers. These are given at length in an essay by Joseph Harrison, of Meredian farm, N. Y., together with numerous examples of the increase in various farm products due to its use. It is shipped from Chili in coarse sacks holding about 200 pounds, and looks so much like common salt that horses, cows and sheep, if they can get to it, will eat it to an injurious or even fatal extent. Before using, says Mr. Harrison, the nitrate should be run through a sieve to remove the lumps. These may be broken by pounding them on the barn floor with the back of a spade until they are fine enough to go through the sieve. If the nitrate is to be sown alone it is now ready. If it is to be mixed with superphosphate other fertilizers yet the desired quantity of each in a heap on the floor and turn it over two or three times until it is uniformly mixed. With the exception of acid phosphate, nitrate can be mixed with any other fertilizer you wish to sow with it.

By the same authority it is said that 100 pounds of dissolved South Carolina rock phosphate and 30 pounds of nitrate of soda will furnish as much available phosphoric acid and nitrogene as 175 pounds of many of the fertilizers now used. It is believed, however, that for wheat it would be better to sow 200 pounds of the plain superphosphate and 50 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre at the time of sowing the wheat in the autumn, and then early in the spring top dress the wheat with 100 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre.

In this connection it is well to say that the action of fertilizers, especially of those not complete, is by no means uniform, depending entirely on the status of the soil, and the only safe rule for a farmer in buying commercial manures is to be governed by their results, as shown experimentally in a small way on his own fields. The price of nitrate of soda in eastern markets ranges from $41 to $45 per ton. The station valuations for the nitrogene it contains are about fifteen cents per pound.

Potatoes Sprouting.

A bulletin of the New York experimental station announces some surprising results in storing potatoes grown in various localities north and south. Quite unexpectedly to the experimenters, southern grown potatoes did not sprout as quickly as those grown in Maine. Yet, on trial, it was found that the northern seed, though exhausted by sprouting, produced the best crops, though even here there was no uniformity in the result. In noticing the foregoing, American Cultivator says, one very important consideration seems to have been overlooked in these experiments. The comparative ripeness of potatoes has much to do with their tendency to sprout early. A full ripe and dried potato sprouts easily and quickly. It also contains the most starch, and even after one or two sets of sprouts have been rubbed off it may yet have more starch to nourish the germ until it can root than has the watery, immature potato. It is the habit of some southern potato growers to grow a crop very late in the season, and gather which frost kills the vines for seed the following spring. It may be some southern potatoes thus grown that Professor Roberts made the basis of this experiment. Early planted southern potatoes, especially of early sorts, cannot be kept until winter without wasting almost entirely away with sprouting. But the fact that there are yearly large exports of northern grown potatoes to the Bermudas for seed is evidence enough that the northern and eastern grown seed is better than any other.

Improving Wet Land.

The only way to permanently improve land too wet for growing the ordinary crops is to drain it. Sometimes this may be done so as to be very helpful by surface ditches that will carry off most of the surplus water. In general, however, wet lands can only be brought into good condition for all crops by underdraining in addition to surface drains. Whether it will pay to reclaim a piece of land of this description by these methods will depend entirely on the value of the average land in the vicinity and the ease or difficulty with which the drainage can be effected. Quite often lands of this character when well drained are exceedingly productive. Where drainage is not practicable and the soil not so wet as to grow the coarse, wild swamp grasses, pasturing is the best use that can be made of such lands, and red top is one of the best grasses for the purpose.

Painting Wagon Wheels.

Farm Journal is authority for the statement that those who have tried it report that painting wagon wheels once in two years answers as well as soaking in boiling oil to keep them in shape and avoid the expense of resetting tires. A quart of raw linseed oil and ten cents' worth of cheap paint, and you have the cash expense. Take off the wheels and lay them on a bench and paint the upper side, allowing the paint to work in between felloe and tire. By the time all four are treated the first will be dry enough to turn over for painting on the other side. Laying them down is much better than painting with the wheel on the wagon.

Here and There.

The exports of minerals during 1890 were over 2,000,000 increase, being about fifteen times greater than 1882.

The Farmers' Alliance is endeavoring to secure the erection of a cottonseed oil mill at Denton, Tex.

It has been proposed that Alaska have an experiment station.

Do not use the superphosphate alone, but as a part of a complete fertilizer or mixed with soil. It will injure the seed that comes into immediate contact with it.

Charcoal as an aid to digestion and lime as a purifier ought to be faithfully employed in every poultry yard.

For those who like big fowls the Brahma is a good kind.

Smuggling Opium and Chinamen.

Julian Ralph tells us in Harper's Magazine how opium and Chinese are smuggled into the United States in proportions that are a comment on official boasting one at once of cheap Chinese labor and expensive Chinese drugs. The smuggling goes on extensively through British Columbia. Of the boundary lines the United States and Canada are mutually supposed to police Mr. Ralph writes:

Whoever would understand it must know that the entire northern boundary of our nation, from the Lake of the Woods to the Pacific coast, is a sieve in reference to the passage, the ashes of the western provinces and the British channels, of opium, which Chinese are smuggled in our Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Washington, contraband goods, and of Chinese. There is no barrier between the countries the boundary line is an arbitrary mark. As a matter of a rule about this other, one smuggler never has accomplished in months of endeavor, "smuggling" opium to cross the north, and most slightly guarded, and most marked "U. S." on one side and "C. B. A." on the other.

There are few settlements on the Sound west some and the whole region is practically unknown to men who live east of it. In the extensive forests, or in the far apart ranges of the great grain elevators and of the railway between Winnipeg and the Pacific, there is not one which a Chinaman may not pass unknown and unquestioned by the newspapers. There are scarcely any towns, and it is where no one will hardly notice it at high noon. Indeed the same is true of the towns, and of the well guarded and populous boundary—that upon the St. Lawrence—where smuggling has always been a mode of livelihood, however varying tariffs made it remunerative.

Chinese cross the border from Canada into the States at the rate of 1,500 a year, which is not a great number, except when we remember that it is prohibited them to come at all. It is through the endless waters of the bays and inlets of Puget sound that most of them arrive. But six years ago British Columbia contained 10,000 Chinamen. Today there are between 7,000 and 8,000. Where are the other 11,000? Most of them have got into the United States by hook and crook. Of the opium smuggling Mr. Ralph says:

There are thirty or forty firms of Chinamen manufacturing it constantly in the two British Columbian cities, and one firm alone in Victoria is known to have had their product from two hundred to three hundred pounds a month. Then it is worth a dollar an ounce, or at the confiscated of the little case in which the opium is put up, that is not protected in smuggling into an obscure seaport hotel, or into a room of beer, in women's hacks, in trunks, in baskets, under the inner skirts of others, in beer kegs by night, in every conceivable way. By alliance with merchant and commercial vegetables, and through mutually aiding in our own security, the greatest profits are made possible.

Within a few months four of America's most noted turfmen have died. August Belmont did perhaps as much as any man to make horse racing respectable at a time when it had fallen into disrepute, as the amusement of gamblers and swindlers. Another man who worked to the same end was Leonard Jerome. He was more publicity identified with race courses and the establishing of race tracks than Belmont, and was a picturesque figure in turf history on both sides of the Atlantic. Senator Hearst, of California, will be sadly missed also. He loved horses for themselves, and worked enthusiastically to bring California up to her present splendid position as a locality for successful horse breeding. Youngest of the four dead turfmen was Ben Ali Haggin, who lived to rear magnificent homes and to race them, too. It will not be seen that the places of these home lovers can be filled.

I-I.

There is a strange little beast in the wilds of Madagascar. Nobody, however scientific, quite knows how technically it. Apparently it might be a monkey, but it isn't. It is more like the night walking monkeys than like any other animal, however, and so naturalists have finally decided to class it among the lemuroids. Still that does not properly place it, and accordingly, since very little is on niche in which to hang it up, learned men decided to compromise by giving it the longest name they could find—chetomys, Malagascariensis. That was how they took revenge on the poor little fellow.

But the natives of Madagascar had another and better name for the nondescript creature. They named it from its cry or song. Whenever the startled Malagascariens walked abroad in the ghostly hours to get the lents, insects or fruits which formed its nightly bread it would call out "I-I," or "Aye-aye," as the scientific men decided to spell it, in order that the name might not be so shamefully unclassible in its shortness. If things go wrong or things go right still the little beast cries "Aye-aye." Through storm and sunshine, through sickness and health, through peace or war, jolly or broken hearted, the burden of its song is still the same—"Aye-aye!"

Has the dear public ever heard of this little animal called the aye-aye? Nay, nay it not even be that we have been the missing link, and that the aye-aye's descendants are scattered throughout all civilization?

"No lady will go through a swing door leaving it to knock the next person down or break the bridge of her nose or send her to the point of fainting, with the blood spurting from her finger tips or an elbow knocked crazy," says Shirley Dare. No gentleman will either. Shirley

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65 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR

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At 77½c. per yd.—10 pieces Black Satin Rhadames, regular price $1.00.

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At 25c. each—fine soft finish German linen Towels, with deep-knotted fringe worth 45c. each.
At 8½c. per yd.—American Satines, 27 inches wide, value 25c.
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At 10c. per yd.—Oxing Cloth in check, plain and stripe, value 25c.
At 10c. per yd.—Twilled Crash, 17 inches wide.
At 19c. per yd.—Extra heavy twilled Crash, all linen.
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IN EVERY VARIETY OF FABRICS, BOTH DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.

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