THE THREE TICKETS.

The "Liberal" Democratic and Republican Nominees to be Voted for at the Coming Municipal Elections.

LIBERAL CITY TICKET.

For Mayor—Robert N. Baskin.
For Recorder—Charles S. Varian.
For Treasurer—Harry T. Duke.
For Assessor and Collector—F. J. Lippman.
For City Marshal—R. W. Jansen.

FOR COUNCILMEN.

First Precinct—C. J. Lindhagen, C. P. Madsen.
Second Precinct—S. G. Ewing, H. F. Foster, J. A. Hess.
Third Precinct—J. W. Parrell, W. P. Ellis.
Fourth Precinct—J. M. Bell, F. O. Smith, Robert Stewart.
Fifth Precinct—S. H. Smedley, L. G. Kerrich, S. L. Sheridan.

FOR COUNCILMEN AT THE LARGE.

First Precinct—P. Larkin.
Second Precinct—Clarence W. Hall.
Third Precinct—John Brown.
Fourth Precinct—Fred A. Reader.
Fifth Precinct—W. W. Ware.

DEMOCRATIC CITY TICKET.

For Mayor—H. G. Loth.
For Recorder—H. S. Morris.
For Treasurer—J. R. Walker.
For Assessor and Collector—George W. Price.
For City Marshal—A. McLean.

FOR COUNCILMEN.

First Precinct—Hyrum Pulley, A. T. Rossiter, J. H. Timmons.
Second Precinct—William Burke, Jedediah Rindlisbacher, A. F. Cummings.
Third Precinct—A. A. Pollard, E. H. Allen, G. H. Dandy.
Fourth Precinct—J. C. Burbidge, J. E. Cook, R. G. Young.
Fifth Precinct—Henry Siegel, George J. Gudgell, F. W. Baker.

FOR COUNCILMEN AT THE LARGE.

First Precinct—H. G. Lowry.
Second Precinct—John M. Cannon.
Third Precinct—W. J. Hodgson.
Fourth Precinct—George E. Blair.
Fifth Precinct—E. G. Woolley.

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

For Mayor—Heber S. Wells.
For Recorder—A. Hamilton.
For Treasurer—Jesse N. Eldredge.
For Assessor and Collector—Frank D. Knowles.
For City Marshal—Rodney Cannon.

FOR COUNCILMEN.

First Precinct—S. A. Barrow, George M. Ottinger, J. Mulholland.
Second Precinct—Esbon Folsom, John G. Holbrook, H. C. Burton.
Third Precinct—Nephi Pratt, A. W. Carlson, L. C. Trent.
Fourth Precinct—James Sharp, H. G. McMillan, W. H. Robertson.
Fifth Precinct—O. J. Salisbury, N. A. Empey, George A. Lowe.

FOR COUNCILMEN AT THE LARGE.

First Precinct—W. T. Jack.
Second Precinct—W. J. Burton.
Third Precinct—Alfred Lambourne.
Fourth Precinct—O. A. Wilcomb.
Fifth Precinct—J. H. Nelson.

OATS also WHEAT.

Arguments in Favor of Deep Preparation of the Soil for These Crops.

The idea is current with the average farmer that the more of oats and wheat are superficial, and that it is useless to break the ground deeper than is necessary to plant the seed, and fertilizers if any of the latter are applied. This is a serious mistake, as we will endeavor to show, owing a Texas farmer to The Scientific Farmer of that state. The quantity of roots attached to plant are far greater than can be stored by merely lifting them from the soil. Herbert made an experiment in Middlesex, Mass., to ascertain the depth to the depth of six feet, and a stream of water was directed against the vertical wall of soil until it was washed away, so that the roots of plants growing in it were laid bare. The roots thus exposed on a field of oats presented the appearance of a mat or felt of white fibre to a depth of four feet below the surface of the ground. The roots of wheat when so observed as deep as even four, in a light subsoil, forty-seven days after sowing.

The energy of roots in per cent. of the whole plant in the dry state was found to be as follows:

When wheat matured last at April 30 days. When oats matured last at May 30 days. When rye matured last at April 30 days.

The quality of the soil influenced the aggregate yield of roots. In a rich porous loamy soil, which is usually deeply broken up, the roots were more developed and supplied with vegetable matter, a barley plant produced 18 feet of roots, in a heavy compact subsoil a similar plant yielded only 4 feet of roots. It is evident, therefore, how necessary it is that the plant should have an abundance of roots in which to spread out and extend its roots. Instead by knowledge of these principles, early in December 1891, I prepared my soil for seeding oats by breaking up as lightly as large heavy yellow corn pull (Gamma) potatoes, sown in hills 36 inches long and 4 deep by widening gradually upward. Broadcast twenty bushels of green cotton seed and 100 pounds of acid phosphate lime per acre. Two bushels of oats per acre were sown with a hand drill, the seed commencing Dec. 15. The surface was then dragged over with a heavy brush.

These oats uniformly good stand, and for such a winter the vegetation was in the start to fall admirably. The long dry spell in April and May did not retard its growth, and it attained to a length of from four to five feet, matured full heavy grains with the season further long. I did not bind them out, as I was short of long forage, and fed them after cutting up the entire plant with an oats cutter. Yield judged estimated at 60 to 70 bushels per acre. This was not phenomenal, but remarkable when compared with the average product of the neighborhood, which did not exceed twenty bushels per acre. Cotton seed, 100 bushels, with more than double the quantity of cotton seed per acre, one third more of cut seed, and acid six weeks earlier made a very marked difference. Even when the soil was not broken up previously to the sowing of seed.

One characteristic of my oats was the uniform and uninterrupted growth of the plant during the long dry spell of April and May, when the oats of the country in general were stripped and dwarfed, with almost a failure in the ultimate production. I will remark that my land is characterized by a compact sandy loam three or four inches deep, supported by a rich tenacious clay subsoil from six to eight feet thick. The whole feeling upon a bed of limestone. In sandy soil, with no clay within five or ten feet from the surface, it is hardly necessary to remark that subsoiling would be detrimental rather than beneficial, as I have satisfactorily tested.

TOO FONG OF HIMSELF.

He Was Interested in the Fair Parade—but He Got Badly.

A pretty young woman, dressed in the height of fashion, got into one of the Fifth avenue "omnes" the other day to drive up to Central park. Some of these buses still run on the old "latest" rules. Out in they have to conductors to collect the fare, and passengers who themselves drop their nickels into a box at the end of the conveyance. The driver is supplied with a quantity of small coin to make change for passengers who have not the exact fare. As this handsome young woman took out her purse several men bent forward expectantly for the privilege of paying her fare, but she was too interested in their existence, she made her way up to the box herself and dropped a dime in it.

Then she waved for her change. Nobody came, however. She leaned over the box anxiously, evidently thinking that perhaps she needed to pull out a handle or press a button somewhere in order to see her change. Of course she was not a little sign, "Do the exact fare in the box." The men whom she had overlooked only grinned. She pulled the drawer to see if it was there, but it could not open the box, but that if the would wait until another passenger got aboard the coin here be locked instead of her dropping it in the box.

Then a young "typical Yankee," who resembles and English sweep and wears too large for him, stepped into the box and offered the driver his nickel to change for the lady. The driver gave him the change, and the passenger on Prom only was in and asked him to give her one of the nickels.

Certainly, with all the pleasure in the world," said the young fellow as with a quick jerk he snatched a nickel out of his hat, bowed profusely to the young woman and dropped a second into her little gloved hand. The young man lifted his hat to her in a way that evidently unnerved her, for he grinned water at her black and looked around at the offers as if to say, "Watch me make her the kind eye." The young fellow also he dropped the other nickel in the box.

Then several men snorted and the young fellow looked as surprised to see what they were laughing at. He evidently felt only coming that he was the object of their mirth. He could not understand it at first, but pretty soon it struck him that he had got rid of two nickels for one dime. Then he blushed up to the roots of his hair, got very red indeed and went out on the roof to cool off.—New York Tribune.

Funny Incidents at Marriage Services.

Some funny stories are told about the marriage service in the life of Mr. One of those relative how an old train, brought ladies aboard only to the office, paid not be induced to repeat the expression. "My good man," at length exclaimed the clergyman, "I hardly cannot hurry you such a long time as you wish." But the man remained stolid. He never had all the trouble with her before, speaks and have not with. "Hurry, hurry after his, but the same as if you are so awfully long." The same difficulty occurred in another case. The clergyman, after explaining what was necessary and going over the responses several times, without the desired effect, stopped in dismay, whereupon the bridegroom encouraged him with, "Go ahead, parson, go ahead! I'll do it exactly." Upon another occasion it was strangely enough, the woman who could not be prevailed upon to speak. When the clergyman remonstrated with her, she indignantly replied: "If father married me before he died, I guess I ought to know as much as any of them to permit questions at all."—London Morning Post.

Trial of Jesus Referred.

Criminal court lawyers always like to have their cases on the first two or three days of the term if possible. The reason is that the jurors in your behalf are fresh and green at the work of listening to evidence and invariably show some sympathy for the person on trial. Once they have either they have not for a couple of weeks.

Jurors in the general sessions court are shown to try cases for a month. Every term there are always some who have never been in the court before, while of course others have had years of experience and are exhaustible. In the young lawyer at the beginning of the month dwells on the sympathetic side of his case and resorts to all tricks, even as bringing the weeping wife into court, and tells the jurors of the terrible results of a term in state prison.—New York Times.

Asbestos and India Rubber.

The use of asbestos in connection with India rubber is now practiced in various directions. Asbestos and India rubber woven together for instance, consists of asbestos woven cloth, coated on both sides with India rubber and then vulcanized. It is used as a substitute for the asbestos millboard for packing for steam joints and in other situations where it is desired to resist both heat and moisture, while affording a high degree of elasticity.

Asbestos and India rubber woven washers are also made, and asbestos and India rubber woven tape, for making packing and water hose.—Chicago Times.

How to Choose Potatoes.

Dr. Hoy's famous potatoes this season are good as a whole season. He says: "We should even have it hard to see anyone who by the cheap food cases would we choose for our friends our own alternative is likely to be forced, and will certainly be judged of by the world. We might, therefore, to be due to the certain of a certain kind, but even a virtuous friendship is once established, we must ever consider it as a sacred engagement."

How to Make Bitter Sauce.

Boil together for ten minutes half a pound of brown sugar, a tablespoonful of vinegar and a gill of water, add two ounces of sliced lemon and boil until it will stay in the fingers. Turn out into greased pans, turn out into squares and let it get cool.

How Long a Horse Can Live Without Food and Drink.

A horse will live twenty-five days without solid food, seventy drinking water, nineteen days without water drinking or drinking, and only five days without solid food without drinking.

A Terrible Hour.

A man of a nervous temperament which also includes thirteen and parts of the Fifth avenue "omnes" the other day to drive up to Central park. Some of these buses still run on the old "latest" rules. Out in they have to conductors to collect the fare, and passengers who themselves drop their nickels into a box at the end of the conveyance. The driver is supplied with a quantity of small coin to make change for passengers who have not the exact fare. As this handsome young woman took out her purse several men bent forward expectantly for the privilege of paying her fare, but she was too interested in their existence, she made her way up to the box herself and dropped a dime in it.

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NAMES OF PRESIDENCY AND BISHOPS

of the Organized Stakes of Zion.

Bannock Stake.

President: W. F. Hale, Bedford.
Counselors: Wm F. Hale, Bedford; Jos E. Steele, Iona, Bonna Falls.

Bingham County, Idaho.

WARDS.	BISHOPS.
Alpine (Indian)	Lorenzo Ogden, P. C.
Basin	A. O. Hansen
Bedford	Wm Hale
Cedar (Alpine Falls)	Henry S. Parry, P. C.
Cedar (Alpine Falls)	Henry S. Parry, P. C.
Ferry (Ferry)	Thomas Ferry, P. C.
Fort Hall (Fort Hall)	Thomas Ferry, P. C.
Fort Hall (Fort Hall)	Thomas Ferry, P. C.
Gem (Gem)	John Fox, P. C.
Gem (Gem)	John Fox, P. C.
Iona (Iona)	Wm Hale
Iona (Iona)	Wm Hale
Lincoln (Lincoln)	Wm Hale
Lincoln (Lincoln)	Wm Hale
Lincoln (Lincoln