DESERET EVENING NEWS.

Published every day except Sunday at 6 p. m. Subscription price, in advance, $10.00 per year, $5.00 for six months, 50 cents per week, payable or delivered to carrier.

DESERET SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS

Published every Tuesday and Friday. Subscription price in advance, one year, $5.00; six months $2.75; three months, $1.50; payable or delivered to carrier.

THE DESERET WEEKLY.

A 12-to 16-page Monday morning issue, and bound in two sections, specially valuable as a vehicle of general information. Price, per volume of 26 numbers, $2.00, per year, $1.00 in advance.

HOME DECORATION.

Suggestions About the Arrangement of Pictures and Furniture.

Never hang a picture so that it will be necessary to remove a stepladder to view it. Hang it so that the center will be about five feet and a half from the floor, a little below the line of vision of a person of average height.

Never select furniture where "means of support" do not appear adequate. Chairs with spindle legs inclined too far outward have an apparent tendency to spread during use and are a constant threat to collapse. Straight, substantial legs suggest strength and inspire confidence.

Never mount a window as though it were a doorway and so part of the house proper. A hall door is for visiting and food and so the visitor a promise of the beauty of the inner rooms.

Never put a piece of furniture into a room merely because it is pretty and will fill up. Every article should have its well and apparent use, as a general thing the prominent pieces will occupy all the space allotted to furniture.

Never permit a white marble mantel to disfigure an otherwise tasteful room. Cover it with a dressed mantel board. White marble has a suggestion of sepulchre about it. It always looks crude in a drawing room, even in the form of the finest sculpture.

Never forget that an open fire and judiciously selected pictures will make any room cheerful.

Never put paper on the walls of a nursery. It is better to either paint or kalsomine. There is always danger of poison in the coloring of the paper or of the paste becoming sour.

Never have a drawing room so filled with frail and delicate bric-a-brac that the least movement is brought with dangerous ease and a wholesale breakage. This does not conduce to ease.

Never have dark carpet and walls in a room that is deficient in light. Only upon rooms open to the outer light will sombre gloom lend a decoration.

Never use an incredibly large mirror with a bulbous gilt frame, planned with the evident purpose of getting rid of as much gold leaf as possible. Small beveled glasses in frames of lines and in tints of color harmonizing with that of the wall paper are in better taste.

Never hang a picture from one nail. Aside from the mere question of safety, the use of two nails, the cord stretched across them so as to come down squarely to the corners of the frame, has a symmetrical effect and makes the walls look very much more finished.

Never have a carpet patterned with gigantic roses or other actual flowers. They harmonize with nothing. The colors in a carpet should in a great measure complete the color scheme adopted for the room.

Never place a picture or a bit of decoration where it does not serve some artistic purpose. If a picture is intended to be seen in a strong light, do not put it in an obscure corner, and, on the other hand, if it be painted in a high color key, do not bring it within the influence of a brilliant mantel board.

Never imitate a rich material in a cheaper one. The use of glossy paper laid on flat squares of marble for hall decoration is fortunately been done away with, but the use of lapis stained glass still continues to charm the tasteless.—Dry Goods Chronicle.

American Women and English Titles.

If the effect of English popular literature upon the young men of America is injurious, rendering them unpatriotic and cosmopolitan, its effect upon the young women is even more so. The extent of this injury it would be almost impossible to overestimate. For many of these novel drawn pictures of English social life, wherein every one bows down to birth and title, and lords and highborn ladies are spoken of as if they were all better than mere commoners and lived by a different rule of life, are utterly demoralizing, inspiring them with a contempt and disrespect for the simplicity of American society, in which personal worth and charm can make them queens, and with a longing to enter, even as humble supplicants, the enchanted circle where birth and title rule, and where personal worth hides behind a mask.

Women thus demoralized are utterly unfit to be American wives and mothers. Their chief effort is to shape their lives on the English model; if they are poor, toadying to the rich and would be aristocracy; if they are rich, playing the servants English duchess to the feet of their ability. Not a few of them even resign themselves contemptible to their husbands and wife by bartering or buying their way into English aristocratic circles, by shivering mistrustful for scorn at royal receptions, in order to be in absence to when their country has only repudiated; or, worse than all, by buying husbands, surrendering their birthright of freedom and equality with the best, and sinking down into subjects, liable to be called on to act as "ladies in waiting," than as chamberwaits.

If all the sacrifices which degenerate American fathers and mothers have made to buy titled husbands for their daughters were needed they would have made a revolution so tremendous that it would not be believed, and after such a revolution people Americans would hardly dare to look foreigners in the face. But even without such a revolution the conduct of many of our ministers, minister, and especially in England, is simply throwing self respecting American folk to hand for stone.—Professor Thomas Dwiblee in Forum.

The Use and Abuse of Cosmetics.

Many articles of common use possess medicinal properties to a marked degree that should be known, in the interest of health, so that knowledge can remedy the unnecessary evil, and prevent the death of their patients' progress toward recovery. As a matter of fact the medical remedies recommended as required by nature are more numerous than the use of cosmetics, not to speak of the use of chemical experiments, and the most mere poisons are of regular origin. With the exception of opium the quantity used, frequently and in private use for opiates, and as lots lose for age, and, moderately enough, some of the most reputable people, and cosmetics are poisonous if taken in sufficient quantities.

The lead has long been used by coquettes with varying results, and it is known that the evil commonly has been known to cause death when taken as a cosmetic. When used to brighten the complexion have a stimulating effect upon the entire alimentary system. Dry rouge is especially dangerous by generating the face of glycerine, and they add to the unpleasant of lead by practicing the paste.

The acid "sacrificed" to cosmetics is more or less a harmful one. In any case it arises from the abuse of them. Children had but little circulating water mingled with their food, a moderate quantity of salt and very little if any pepper being all that is required for eaten. But adults can use the spicy foods to advantage. As a matter of fact, a great deal of mischief is done to people of a bright tone, who abuse good all colors and are when they consider the point of their own senses, and try to fit large, and varied conditions which their senses cross. If they fancy that pepper injures their little stomachs, straightway all the rest of the world is to increase its use.—Juliet Corson in Harper's Bazar.

About Married Women Teachers.

To single women who are obliged to support themselves and the class is a large one, it is hard to see business which they are given to women who already have a comfortable home. It pays those who have to provide everything for themselves at a great disadvantage. And it does not seem a married woman can afford to work for lower wages than those who have no other support.

As for a lack of professional spirit among married women, it is right and natural. No person is able to perform thoroughly and with success of duties so distinct as the making of a home and the teaching of a school. One or the other must suffer. As far as my observation goes it is generally the home. I recall at this moment a family of which both parents and two daughters are teachers in public schools. Something in the home life must be wanting. How can a tired woman who has struggled all day with the manifold duties of a teacher, tired with school hour or "competitors" girls, ready at night with the cheerful greeting and perpetual smile which high authorities tell us should always be accorded to the home returning husband?

Of course such remarks do not apply to cases where the head of the family becomes incapacitated by illness from connecting his customary business, or where some motherless deprive a family of their wonted resources, but in too many instances women take up business outside of their homes in order to provide themselves with luxuries the dress or equipages which are not demanded by their position in life as justified by the amount of their own means.—Cor. Journal of Education.

A Good Water Filter.

The public has been taught the dangers of bad drinking water, so that the necessity for pure water is well understood. To meet the demand innumerable filters have been invented, but as yet no filter has been pronounced by the public which has all the merits of being cheap, simple and practicable. The great difficulty is that, when we filter the filter clogs the water, is soon becomes filled with impurities which contaminate all the water passed through.

To obviate this difficulty it is suggested to use prepared or absorbent cotton, and place a handful in a large glass or tin funnel. The cotton must be packed down tightly so that the water cannot pass through too easily. Then the funnel is filled with water, which soon begins to run through. This water is collected in a pitcher, which, when filled, should be placed in an ice box to be cooled, as ice is so often impure that its use is not always safe. The cotton should be changed every few hours, otherwise the impurities will work through.

As a rule this effect is to thoroughly wet the cotton will not retain all the disease germs, but it will retain the majority of them, so that the water will be practically harmless. All dirt or other matter will be completely separated and retained in the cotton. Some the cotton must be often renewed. The cotton is very cheap, and a large funnel of glass or tin can be procured for a few cents, so that any one can have pure water at scarcely an cost by this method.—New York Mail and Express.

Two Chorus Girls.

Two slim, pretty, quietly dressed girls were leaning over the rail of a Twenty-third street ferryboat the other evening. "We're so late tonight," said one of them, "we didn't have more than two minutes to dress in. I'm bad," returned the other, "for I have my dance for the first time."

"Your dance! You're really got it? You lucky girl!"

"They don't say of them, believe I can dance, but I'm almost sure I shan't fall. They've never let me try, you know, except in a boy's suit, and in that you can't really do anything. But I was so nervous this morning, for I've got a touch of the grip, and I didn't believe I could sing, and when I touched the piano and the notes came out shoo I danced all around the room. I've only just come in from the road, you know; I've been out ever since last fall, and now if they'll only give me a good part I'll work so steady, and maybe next year I can go abroad and study in earnest. I do so want to go, but I'll never leave her behind."

And as the stars came out and the bridge lights twinkled and the girls looked down at the dark, dimpling water and chatted pretty, innocent, girlish nothings, though their dresses and some eyes stage weird for them, over in Brooklyn.—New York Recorder.

Etiquette of Calls.

After an invitation to a dinner, a call must be paid within a week. At breakfast, even in the most orderly household, an occasional or forgetful person is indulged, would be unfashionable at any other meal. Rock may rise and leave the table, after a courteous excuse, whenever business or pleasure dictates, and without waiting for all to rise or for a signal from the hostess.

At luncheon, walking or carriage costumes are worn and bonnets must be retained; the gloves are removed at the table. Luncheon should serve twenty or thirty minutes before the hour named for luncheon, and it is polite to take leave within fifteen minutes after leaving the dining room. An invitation to a remembrance luncheon requires very strongly attention. No one is a dinner, and whether accepted or not, a call must be made within a week, or upon the first succeeding day of the hostess. Invitations to a breakfast require an immediate acknowledgment, and a call within ten days after the entertainment. After receiving the dressing room, gloves are put within half an hour.—Housekeepers' Weekly.

The Difference.

I heard a gentleman say the other day of a lovely young lady who is an artist, and who supports not only herself but her mother and sister as well, by her brush. "Oh, yes, she can paint, but her health is so delicate she can't do much work." I thought of a young man, who, by his wit, pen, tongue or voice, earns his bread, but he is too delicate to chase work or carry up coal," would be not instantly apply, with sickening sneer, that he could afford to give that work, those jobs, I have observed that when that human type a woman or universal girl, she is supposed to sulkiness not to earn, and to be a burden to her friends, and the world is supposed to be under no obligation to her. The point is, as far as the love beneficent be, remarkable in the two artists.—Ella Higginson in Wave Home.

Food Before Sleep.

Many persons, though not actually sick, lose heavy per in stomach and general tone, and I one of the causes that having during the long interval between supper and breakfast the stomach is completely empty of nutriment of the stomach during sleep, also greatly to the amount of emaciation, sleeplessness and general weakness so so often result.

Physiology teaches that in the body there is a perpetual disintegration of tissue, sleeping or waking; it is therefore logical to believe that the supply of nourishment should be somewhat continuous, especially in those who are below par, if we would avoid such their exhaustion and lessened degree of vitality, and so readily exercised in expended during sleep, with wear and tear of waking, and exhausting energy, while digestion, assimilation and nutritive activity continue as usual, the food furnished during this period adds more than is absorbed, and increased weight and improved general vigor are the result.

All beings except man are governed by natural instincts, and every being with a stomach, except man, eats before sleep, and even the human infant, guided by the same instinct, wakes frequently day and night, and if its stomach is empty for any prolonged period it cries long and loud.

Digestion requires an interval of rest, and if the amount of food during the twenty four hours is in quantity and quality not beyond the physiological limit, it makes no lasting difference to the stomach to have the food at most one the interval between eating, but it does make a vast difference in the weak and emaciated men's welfare to have a maximum of food in the stomach during the time of sleep, that instead of being consumed by bodily action it may, during the interval, improve the lowered system, and I am fully satisfied that more than one malady, the unnamed and the sleepless to rightly take a light lunch or meal of simple nutritious food before going to bed for a prolonged period, since in ten of them would be thereby lifted into a better standard of health.—Dr. W. B. Caldell in Maryland Medical Journal.

An Early Georgia Mansion.

In the late part of August, 1841, a party of hunters found, in a mountainous region now known as Habun county, Ga., a being nearly eight feet high, covered with which hair and having a human face almost with human ears resembling those of an ass. The creature was stone dead, and on that account seemed wholly unconscious of the dangers of the pass. This monster came, from old accounts, to have been seen upon several occasions during the next half year.

In 1838 a number of adventurers from Virginia, some of them surveyors working for the interpreted portions of Georgia and the Carolinas, formed themselves into a party for the express purpose of exploring the mysterious being, if possible. They scoured the hills and valleys for several days, and at last discovered unannounced to the startling point.

The many tales told of this extraordinary being seem to have created quite a stir all along the Atlantic seaboard. A present circular issued by a road company in 1842 says: "The country of Georgia is revealing to solid, the soil productive, and the danger of attack from unseen beasts, which are represented as being half beast and half man, are fairly time not worthy of consideration."—St. Louis Republic.

Tired of Playing Lord Fauntleroy.

There is one small boy in Brooklyn in whom the true American spirit is just beginning to stir. He is a real boy and doesn't want to be anything else. For some time he has been attending a dancing school on the hill where the prospective economically amiable is more or less taught array. This youth, who has just reached the tender age of seven years and some months, on such occasions has been clad in a heavy suit of velvet, with silken waist and lace collar and cuffs of the pattern made familiar by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's Lackyrance little hero. The other day he came home and it was apparent at once that he bore a burden on his mind. Finally, to the astonishment of the assembled South Oxford street family in which he belongs, he broke out this way:

"I'm tired of being a party!"

"Of what?" said the family chorus.

"Yes, I'm tired of being a part. I'm tired of being Little Lord Fauntleroy. The girls call me that when I'm dancing. Little Fauntleroy! and I'm sick of it."

Turn turning toward the amazed family circle he added, in a tone of emphatic defiance:

"You may think you can make dishes out of some of the men of this family, but you aren't one of me!"—Brooklyn Eagle.

P. E. RICHARDS. J. E. MOYLE.

RICHARDS & MOYLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Office in Constitution Building,
24 S. MAIN STREET,
SALT LAKE CITY

S. W. DARKE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR.
Hooper Block, Salt Lake City.

JOHN M. CANNON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Rooms 511 & 5, Third Floor, Constitution Building.

RICHARD W. YOUNG,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Third Floor, Constitution Building, opposite Z. C. M. I.

DR. E. S. WRIGHT,
OFFICE: Constitution Building.
HOURS: 10 to 12, First Floor. Tele phone 1.

CHARLES M. CANNON,
SURGEON-DENTIST.
Room 401 and 403 Constitution Building.

A. C. MACLEAN, M. D.
Residence: N. E. Corner Fifth South and West Temple streets. Office: Rooms 11 and 12, Eldredge Block, West Second South street. Telephone 1257. Office Hours: 11 A. M. to 12:30 P. M.; 2 to 4 P. M.

HENRY WAGNER
SALT LAKE CITY,
CALIFORNIA BREWERY.
LAGER BEER, ALE & PORTER,
Wholesale & Retail.
NO. PAST FIRST SOUTH STREET.

SALT LAKE NURSERY.
HAVING SECURED SOLE POSSESSION of the Salt Lake Nursery, I am now prepared to offer to the public a full line of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, of best quality and at lowest rates.
Nursery and box cards of any name, on Hand Bills.
MARTIN CHRISTOPHERSEN.

MONEY

DIRECTORS:
O. H. Taylor, Geo. Romney,
T. Armstrong, H. J. Grant,
W. F. Armstrong.

Geo. Romney, Manager.
Geo. H. Taylor, Assistant Manager.
Geo. S. Romney, Secy. and Treasurer.

Lumber Yard & Steam Planing Mill

TAYLOR, ROMNEY, ARMSTRONG CO.,

One Block East of the U. P. R. R. Depot.

DON'T FORGET

TEASDEL'S

GREAT SALE!

20 PER CENT OFF ALL DRESS GOODS.
A BIG LOT OF CORSETS AT 50c.,
WORTH from $1.00 to $2.50 Per Pair.
INFANTS' CLOAKS AT HALF PRICE.
INFANTS' ROBES AND WHITE DRESSES
AT DECIDED BARGAINS,

-AT-

'TEASDEL'S!

RE-OPENED.

S. KELLNER

-HAS-

RE-OPENED

-HIS-

Dry Goods

-AND-

GENTS' FURNISHING

-STORE-

-AT-

205 and 207

Main Street.

NEW GOODS

ARRIVING DAILY.

LOWEST .·. PRICES

EVER QUOTED IN UTAH.

Friends and the Public are invited to call and examine Stock and Prices.

S. KELLNER.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK.
January 1st, 1891, Cash Assets, - - $18,310,008.48.
Above notice of the renewal policies to who are policy holders in the Manhattan Life Insurance Co. are the following:

Hon. D. Harrison, Pres. U. S. — Hon. S. Cleveland, ex-Pres. U. S. — Hon. J. Wanamaker, Pres. Gen. — Hon. W. H. Miller, Atty. Gen. — Hon. D. C. Tracy, Secy. Int. — Hon. J. Rusk, Sec. Agriculture — Hon. L. M. Rose, Pres. Nat. Bank — Hon. Chauncey Depew — Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Pres. Vanderbilt Sys. — Hon. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Also in Salt Lake City: — Hon. W. H. Dinwy, Hon. Geo. Q. Cannon, Hon. Frank Dyer, Hon. Henry Dinwy, Hon. Henry Maughn, Hon. W. H. Rowe, Hon. J. H. Moyle, Hon. J. E. Magnusson, Hon. W. H. Dinwy, Hon. H. B. Clawson, Hon. J. R. Winder, Hon. A. M. Cannon, Hon. A. H. Peterson, Hon. W. W. Riter, Hon. J. H. Robinson, Hon. Wm. Fisher.

Fargo Gardner, Hon. Geo. Q. Cannon, Hon. Frank Dyer, Hon. Henry Dinwy, Hon. Henry Maughn, Hon. W. H. Rowe, Hon. J. H. Moyle, Hon. J. E. Magnusson, Hon. W. H. Dinwy, Hon. H. B. Clawson, Hon. J. R. Winder, Hon. A. M. Cannon, Hon. A. H. Peterson, Hon. W. W. Riter, Hon. J. H. Robinson, Hon. Wm. Fisher.

This Company issues all Forms of Insurance. Claims and Dividends on receipt of proofs of death. No restrictions on residence, occupation or travel. Policies incontestable after two years. Policies issued and renewed during Green Club and Tontine. Apply to C. L. Rossell, Supt. of Agencies, cor. of Street, Tower & Young.

FULLER & YOUNG, AGENTS, SALT LAKE CITY.

Elys Cream Balm For CATARRH
THE POSITIVE CURE.
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St. New York. Price 50 Cts.

GRANITE IRONWARE.
IS LIGHT HANDSOME WHOLESOME DURABLE
FOR BROILING BAKING BOILING PRESERVING
The BEST Ware
MADE FOR THE KITCHEN.
Sold by the ST. LOUIS STAMPING CO. ST. LOUIS.
For Sale by all Stove, Hardware and House Furnishing Dealers.
Cook Book and Price List FREE on application.

UTAH BOOK & STATIONERY CO.
O. M. M. ALLISTER, MANAGER.
TOYS & DOLLS — HAMMOCKS. — SCHOOL BOOKS
PERIODICALS — CROQUET SETS. — "MORMON" PUBLICATIONS
OFFICE SUPPLIES — RETAIL & WHOLESALE
72 MAIN ST. SALT LAKE CITY

MISS POLLY GOLIGHTLY HAS DOZENS OF BEAUX
THE REASON WHEREOF I WILL TELL:
IT IS NOT BECAUSE OF HER BEAUTIFUL CLOTHES,
BUT SHE'S LEARNED HOW TO COOK ON THOSE CHARTER OAK STOVES
THAT'S HOW SHE BECAME SUCH A BELLE!
FOR SALE BY
Z. C. M. I., Sole Agents in Salt Lake City

Another Suicide !!
HIGH PRICES DEAD!!!
The SALT LAKE EQUITABLE CO-OP. on Market Row, are Selling SHOES and SLIPPERS Lower than any house in this city. When you want BARGAINS go to the
Salt Lake Equitable Co-op.
30 and 32 MARKET ROW.

RATHBONE, SARD & CO.
ALBANY · CHICAGO · DETROIT
ACORN STOVES AND RANGES
Sold Exclusively by THE UTAH STOVE & HARDWARE CO., 29 and 41 E. First South St.

-132- THE .·. BOYS! -134-
JOHNSON, PRATT & CO.
Carry Everything in the DRUG Line.
"FROM A PILLULE TO A THRESHING MACHINE." CALL ON THEM FOR YOUR DRUG SUNDRIES.
FINE .·. WINES .·. LIQUORS .·. AND .·. CIGARS.
-MAIN- THEY WILL TREAT YOU RIGHT -STREET-