The British Coal Strike.

The most orderly strike on record was that of the coal miners of Great Britain. It was a strike that helped the coal dealers of the United Kingdom immensely. Immediately the miners stopped work the dealers put up the price of coal, and up and up it went till it touched the point where coal began to be brought from Belgium. There it had to stop.

The strike was remarkable in character. In America and elsewhere, when the price of coal goes down to one-sixteenth of that quotation first it has begun profitable to ship it from the mines, the first miner and the miner is to cut down the wages of miners and then lessen the cost of production. The miners of Great Britain thought they saw something over from this very reduction, because of a rise in the supply market. The Miners' Federation, which has a membership of 300,000, quietly decided that miners should take a holiday for a week or longer, till coal should become worse and the price in consequence rise.

In the new gigged work. There are some-three mining districts in England, Wales and Scotland. Therefore in Wales was the only place where the order to stop work was not obeyed. Miners were visiting their friends and many of them went fishing. What the result will be time alone will show when we stop to think a moment. Nearly every kind of manufacturing known to man depends on steam to run its machinery, and steam depends on coal. Railway companies were obliged to take off some of their trains, water works managers at Durham cut off the supply of water during part of the day and the Cheshire salt works shut down. There was not coal in the kingdom enough to keep all the manufacturing industries running for one week, and beyond the close of the week at least 100,000 men employed in them were idle, making the whole number out of work by the strike over half a million.

The new example set by organized labor will probably be followed in other parts of the world. Labor takes the lot in its hands and does exactly what some operators and manufacturers have been blamed for doing for half a century—stopping the supply to keep up prices.

Heroes.

When Fred Hamilton, a reporter of the New York Advertiser, was attacked with typhoid as a result of investigating in person the numerous houses where the fever appeared, his fellow reporters thought it was rather a joke. They said that no more than a per cent. of those attacked with the scourge died, and there was no prospect at all that the reporter would inconvenience himself by dying in the discharge of his duty. At any rate it was no more than any other fellow would have done, they said. But when the news came that Hamilton had died a new face was put on things, and even the newspaper men stopped their chaffing and looked grave. He died because of his desire to get his paper ahead of the rival papers, and it did not matter much locally to the editor in chief, Colonel John A. Cockerill, as anything else that let him to be the 1st.

But it was true what the reporters said. "Any other fellow would have done it" say other reporters, that is, in their enthusiasm for their papers they take their lives in their hands in many parts of the Union daily. And they lose their lives. In fire, in ice, in tempest, in railroad wreck, in battle and pestilence the end of many and every a newspaper reporter. He goes on upon the occasion. No braver heroes lived than they.

An astrological prophecy in Al Dabaran's Atlantic Triangle, for the month of March, says, "An afflicting social scandal in exalted circles produces a most painful impression in the United States of America." Perhaps if the prophet had sent an Astrological prediction it would have hit exactly, seeing that Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton, whose name Mr. J. Coleman Drayton has succeeded in getting into all the newspapers, is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Astor. This is the second attention scandal in the very crème of the Four Hundred within a month. How glad the rest of the world ought to be that it is not chosen with the Four Hundred. Few respectable people could afford to have their names mixed up with a crowd where there are such gaps as are circulated among Mr. Ward McAllister's Four Hundred.

Men can be made out of newspapers by every with Nicotezza. This country is healthier than some of the Central American lands, and the resources of those inexhaustible in wood, in fine stock and fruit and mines. As great fortunes can be made there as were got in the old time when Spain was spending the West Indies, and they can be got honestly and with mental benefit to both parties, which was far from being the case in the other instance.

Frederick Krupp, the millionaire German cannon manufacturer, is going to exhibit at our World's fair the most complete collection of firearms ever get together since the invention of gunpowder, and the show will cost Krupp $50,000. Great gun!

A woman of some means who entered a testimonial advertisement started the advertiser and was very quickly robbed of all she had. She will know better next time.

Sorghum for Dry Seasons.

It has been found that some of the northwestern sorghums are among the best of drought resisting grasses. This sorghum will compare favorably with corn in the amount and quality of the seed they will produce. German millet gives a good yield of hay in Kansas, where it has been tested, and following it closely are the Kaffirs, brown corn and Wonder millet.

CONTEMPLATING CABBAGE PLANTS.

What Professor Bailey, of the Cornell University Station, Reports.

For three consecutive seasons we have endeavored to determine what benefit, if any, there may be for the common reader, that deep or shallow plants grow better heads and a larger proportion of heads than those set at the usual or natural depth. It is a very general practice among gardeners to set the plants to the depth of the first leaf when transplanting to the field. The results of three years' trials show that the advantage is to be gained by such a practice.

In 1888 the experiment was tried upon twelve varieties, about twenty plants of each being set up to the first leaf, and twenty more set to the same depth at which they stood in the seed bed. Strangely enough, it appears that one-half the varieties gave better results from shallow setting and the other half better from deep setting. There were, however, rather more heavy heads from the deep setting. Considering all the results, the gain in weight from deep setting was to 13.60 to to 12.06, a difference of 1.54 pounds. It was found that the particular method of planting probably had nothing to do with the yields.

In 1890 the trial was repeated, the very Winnigstadt cabbage being used for the purpose. The plants were grown upon a heavy and rather poor clay loam. Here the shallow planting gave decidedly the better results, both in the percentage of plants producing good heads and in the average weight of heads.

In 1891 the trial was again repeated, this time with Early Wakefield and Jersey Dominoes. The plants were grown on a rich and well prepared loam clay loam, and all the conditions of the experiment were made as uniform as a fair and uniform test. The average result was in favor of the shallow setting so far as the weight of heads is concerned, but in favor of deep setting in the production of plants producing good or coarse heads, but the differences were slight and no greater than might be expected from the use of more lots of plants treated in the same manner. The two varieties, however, gave different results. The Early Wakefield gave better results from deep setting, and the Dominoes from shallow setting. Upon the whole the result of the entire investigation leads to the conclusion that the depth at which strong well stocky cabbage plants are set does not influence the extent or weight of the crop.

Potato Seed and Potato Set.

Experiments made last season in the Rhode Island station, as reported in The Horticulturist, demonstrated that the seed balls of potatoes planted appeared greatly placed earlier than without them, yet in no appreciable manner from the potato sets. The diseases may exist in a field from seed and not only affect the crop. Fresh or partly decomposed manure scattered in the furrows at the time of planting produced a loss per cent. of sickly potatoes than when scattered over them. Spraying the vines with Bordeaux mixture during their growth slightly reduced the development of scab, and spraying the seed potatoes and the soil above them, after they were dropped in the furrows, had much the same effect in little not precisely contaminated with the disease. Applications of Bordeaux mixture made July 16 and August 3, checked the spreading of potato "blight" and "rot" to such an extent that all the varieties yielded fairly good seed and produced tubers free from the disease. Accompanied with no fungicide, the yield of uncontrolled tubers of four varieties gave an average increase in the yield of merchantable potatoes due to the application of Bordeaux mixture of 43.26 bushels per acre.

Experiment in Soiling.

At the Ohio station, where a careful soiling experiment has been conducted by Professor Wilson, there conclusions have been arrived at.

That the average cow will eat about seventy-five pounds of green feed a day. Let it be fed in the stalls with green fodder added.

That cows fed on oats and peas, clover and corn, fed green in the stable in midsummer will give more milk than when feeding on a good blue grass pasture.

That a cow fed on green food in a stable darkened and ventilated will gain in weight more than she will in a well shaded pasture.

That the cow responds as promptly to a well balanced ration of green food when eating green food as she does on dry food.

As a mess of peas and oats green weighed 15.5 lbs.

An mess of peas and oats cut green weighed 21 lbs.

An mess of corn and green weighed 25.5 lbs.

The ground cut of clover in a drought season.

It is not necessary to cut green food oftener than twice a week if it is required to avoid heating.

Commissioners from France, Italy and Sweden respectively will add the commissioners, one each, from Great Britain and the United States, in selling the wood Biltring sea weed operation. This is very much better than having a fish and frogs bath.

The champion sewing machine has apparently been invented. It will stitch easily and quickly through layers of leather thicknesses of an inch thick, will sew together two layers of ought wood, the whole being three-eighths of an inch thick. After having sewed, pinted, the 6 inches of the top by stitching through a hole dressed between two layers of leather. Be and be perhaps we shall stitch the waste of a boiler leather.

A Montana man has invented a patent sausagelow for scraping the snow off the ranges so that the cattle can get at the grass.

An angle measuring 7 feet 6 inches from tip to tip of wings was shot in Montgomery county, Ohio, a few days ago.

PROPAGATING CARNATIONS.

A Description of the Model and Success Art Society of Lexington.

Carnations are readily propagated by layering. About every shoot that is properly layered will make a plant. The cuts A in the accompanying cut indicate what the proper shoot is desirable, and the next step is to select a stem, of

LAYERED CARNATIONS.

sufficient length and remove a portion of the bark by scraping a few of the lower leaves.

The second step is to set a hoop in the same way. This is done by cutting the stem half through the shoot, bending it and then pinning the knife up the middle of the cleft for about three quarters of an inch. The layer is then kept firmly in place by means of two pegs or by a wire hook, and the cut part of the stem is covered with soil. The dotted line represents the ground level, the soil being carefully removed with a trowel and put in a convenient place, from which it can easily be taken the pegs, or if you prefer you can use the galvanized wire, which are obtainable at a cheap rate wherever florists' implements are kept on sale.

Arrangement of Leaves.

In the spring of the year, when new frost has ceased, the shoots in the grass will appear, and Mother Nature in her wisdom has all good examples of leaves, therefore, has to have a fight which grows it as soon as the danger of frost is over. If there are large pots be put covered be prone the soil may be blown to pieces by the wind and thus lose nothing. In the summer, in places where winds have been often and so from any other cause considerable injurious of the cut is not good, quite fine is required to be given to the stem and more. With this kind cut leaves are considerably improved in beauty. If the grass seems to be depressed a covering of any kind of protection is good to prevent. This may also be applied before setting.

Peckham's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. C. Smith & Co.

Rocky Mountain Resort.

When going East see the popular route, the Burlington. Two daily vestibule trains from Denver with dining and chair cars and Pullman sleepers attached, to Chicago, Peoria, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison and all points east.

An Excellent Book.

"Sweden and the Swedes," by W. W. Thomas, United States Minister to Sweden and Norway. For sale by Colesworth, 502 E. Sixth South; Ellett, is the agent.

Try our Sweet Pickles. S. L. Pickle Co.

Dr. Kennelly Continues His Successful Treatment.

On all diseases of the throat and lungs, catarrh, deafness, neuralgia, sciatica, sore and weak eyes, deafness, diseases of the stomach, liver, kidneys, heart, bowels, nervous debility, loss of manhood, paralysis, fits, insomnia, tape worm, eruptions on the skin, acne, ulcers, discharges, etc., all female diseases, etc., he stands at the head. Consult him free of charge. Office, 13 Hooper building, East First South street, between Main and State streets, 10 a. m. to 12 x. m., 2 p. m. to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Consultation free.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Good news to Kidney Disease Patients. Say Dr. Hall's Health Pamphlet." Price 15c. Geo. Gee Gard, Agent. 5

A Great Liver Medicine.

Dr. Miles' Nervine and Liver Pills are a sure cure for sick headache, bilious complaints, dyspepsia, indigestion, costiveness, torpid liver, etc. These little home tested pills, gentle, sorter the liver and stomach, regulate the bowels, purify and enrich the blood and make the skin clear. They also produce a good appetite, and invigorate and strengthen the entire system by their tonic action. Sold at 25 cents a box, at Johnson, Platt & Co. Salt Lake City.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF SALE TO me directed, issued out of the Second Judicial District of the Territory of Utah, Probate Court in and for the Third district of the County of Salt Lake, Utah Territory, on the 5th day of March, 1892, upon a judgment and order of sale in the above entitled cause, in favor of Roy W. Driggs, the plaintiff, and against Wm. Jennings, Wm. Jennings, Jr., Wm. Jennings, Jr., Wm. Jennings, Jr.,