HE CULTIVATES GRASS.

MR. OLCOTT'S HOBBY IS THE SCIENTIFIC CULTURE OF SOD.

He Is the Pioneer in the Study of Turf Planting—Good Grass Seed Is Not a Natural Growth—Great Care Necessary in Keeping Grounds Repaired.

Three miles from the pretty Connecticut town of Mansfield, Massachusetts, is the home of James H. Olcott, who is becoming famous for his blue shoot grass. It seems strange that while people have sung our ordinary green lawn admired grass for so many centuries there yet has been no one who cared to think about it. It might seem to all that grass culture was unknown, so it dawns it. Olcott seems to have puzzled ideas about it and to put these practical ideas into demonstration.

Every one has observed lawns and parks, has admired the beauty of color, the striking effects of carefully mowed and weeded plots of grass, has enjoyed the softness and coolness of such well kept plots. And yet no one who has not seen Mr. Olcott's grass garden can realize how elaborate, how exquisite, how pure the best lawns are in comparison with what they might be. It is the delight of his life to Mr. Olcott's purpose.

The other day a reporter visited Mr. Olcott and walked for many hours through his grass gardens and listened to what he had to say for his grasses and his lawns. Mr. Olcott began at the beginning and built up his theory systematically. "A good many people," said he, "do not realize, to begin with, that turf, or sod, is not a natural product. You do not find it in nature. Take any one prairie, for instance. When the great herds of buffalo roamed over them there was no turf. The grass grew wild and did not thick there. The buffalo moved north in summer and south in winter. Just as soon as man came and put herds of cattle on this grass it disappeared. It had no foundation.

CATTLE MAKE TURF.

"Turf is the product of herds of cattle, sheep and horses. It takes constant grazing in the same place and constant trampling to beat the roots together into a turf. Wherever there have been herds and pastures, there turf has formed.

"And now, strange though it may seem, while this turf has been cultivated in many ways and has been used in all sorts of ornamentation, there has been no real science applied to it. We have had flower gardening and landscape gardening, but no grass gardening to speak of, important part of landscape gardening though it is.

"Take any lawn or grass sward anywhere, I care not how carefully it may have been laid out, and examine it closely. You will find in every square foot a dozen different kinds of grass represented, with twenty of all sorts strewn in. And you will find that the turf is not thick and homogeneous, but is really thin and made up of all sorts of odds and ends. You would think that any gardener would see that this was all wrong and exists to be remedied.

"For these different kinds of grasses are of different shades of green and of different colors. Some of them will mingle into a dense sod, others will not, and thus interfere with the homogeneousness of the whole. The seeds have no business there at all. Then, too, some of these grasses will stand frequent mowing, while others require more careful handling.

SOWING OUT AMONG WEEDS.

"Then take this up from the farmer's standpoint. In his meadow or pasture he will have all these grasses growing together promiscuously. Some grow taller, others, and yield more rank to the acre. Others are thin and poor and yield little. Yet among the former the greatest care cannot prevent, both as to the harvesting of grass and the nutritive qualities of the different kinds.

"Too much labor is wasted, how much can be unofficial or guide only such as a. I have even known farmers to grow acres of worthless weed, cut it and harvest it under the impression that they were growing good grass and were getting an extraordinary yield. Nothing worse the cause of science has been applied to meadows or pastures.

"These thoughts alone lie outline the need of grass gardening. It is to this end that I have turned my attention for many years and within the last two years I think I have done something toward accomplishing my purpose."

To the south of Mr. Olcott's house lies the area of ground which makes up his grass garden, and it is a pretty place, this grass garden in the world. It is parallel rows, extending the entire length of the field, are plots of green, each plot four by seven. There are 100 plots in all, representing over a hundred different kinds of grass. Each plot is separated from its neighbors by a narrow path of bare ground. Thus each grass and grasses by itself without any intermingling.

MR. OLCOTT'S GRASSES.

In each of these plots there is to be found one kind of grass, and one only. There is not merely a distinction of family, but of species as well, so that, no matter how carefully you may examine any one plot, you will find that it is uniform throughout. This result was obtained by extraordinary precautions. If you buy grass seed of a dealer you will find when it grows that in the the mixture has consisted of the product of a half dozen or a dozen different kinds of grass are included. So Mr. Olcott would not buy of dealers.

For the most part these plots were grown from sheet of turf. Some of them came from distant parts of this country, others from other parts of the world. Mr. Olcott would take a bit of sod, tear it up into small pieces, sow a few seeds in a plot, and then plant those that were absolutely alike in the same plot. In this way there was no mixing of families or of species. For this purpose Mr. Olcott has a wooden frame four feet square, with two parallel cross arrows at equal distances from the sides and each from the other.

In these parallel to the sides of the frame are drawn seals, equal distances apart, twenty five plots in all. When this frame is pressed down upon a plot twenty five small holes are made in the ground and in each hole a seed or a shred of turf is put. From these twenty five centers of growth the sod forms and covers the entire plot.

This gives only a faint idea of the minute care which Mr. Olcott takes to get the best results. And when the planting is done the work is only begun. Weeds must be kept out. Other seeds are constantly springing up and spoil the work, and the plants from those must be uprooted. The care of these is the pride of his life. He has a keen knowledge of the small differences between grasses which may be entirely different kinds yet similar to the eye to the unpracticed eye.

STRIVING TO DATE.

In 1859 Coleridge, in his "Table Talk," spoke of the word talented as follows: "I expect to see that vile and hideous word 'talented' standing out of the newspapers into the leading reviews and most respectable publications of today. Why not 'skillington,' 'farthingood,' 'temperoed,' etc.? The formation of a participle passive from a noun is a house which nothing but a very popular felicity can excuse. If very popular felicity can excuse. If more contrivance is to justify such attempts upon the idiom, you cannot stop till the language becomes, in the proper sense of the word, corrupt. Most of these pieces of slang come from America."

HOW TO STUDY BOTANY.

The First Thing to Do Is to Learn the Names of Common Wild Flowers.

Most young people find botany a dull study. So it is as taught from the text books in the schools, but study it yourself in the fields and woods and you will find it a source of personal delight. Find your flower and then name it by the aid of the botany. There is so much in a name. To find out what a thing is called is a great help. It is the beginning of knowledge; it is the first step.

When we see a new person who interests us we wish to know his or her name. A bird, a flower, a stone—the first thing we wish to know about it is its name. In some trips we to classify it, it gives us a hold to grasp it by; it sinks a ray of light where all before was dark. As soon as we know the name of a thing we seem to have established some sort of relation with it.

The other day, while the train was delayed by an accident, I wandered a few yards away from it along the river margin seeking wild flowers. Should I find any whose name I did not know. While then loitering a young English girl also left the train and came in my direction, plucking the flowers right and left as she came. But they were all unknown to her. She did not know the name of one of them, and she wished to send them home to her in her box. With what satisfaction she heard the names! The words seemed to be full of meaning to her, though she had never heard them before in her life. It was what she wanted. It was an introduction to the flowers, and her interest in them increased at once.

"That orange colored flower which you just plucked from the edge of the water, that is our jewel weed," I said.

"It looks like a jewel," she replied.

"You have nothing like it in England, or did not have till lately; but I hear it is now appearing along certain English streams, having been brought from this country."

"And what is this?" she inquired, holding up a blue flower with a very hearty leaf and stalk.

"That is vipers bugloss or blueweed, a plant from your side of the water, one that is making itself thoroughly at home along the Hudson and in the valleys of some of its tributaries among the Catskills. It is a tough, hardy weed, but the flower with its long, conspicuous purple stamens and blue corolla, as you see, is very pretty.

"Here is another emigrant from across the Atlantic." I said, holding up a cluster of small white flowers each mounted upon a little inflated brown bag or balloon—the bladder campion. "It also runs out in some of our fields as I am sure you will not see it on home." She went to fill her hands with flowers, and I gave her the names of cockle-sweet clover or melilotus, probably a native plant, vervain (blue), purple loosestrife (foreign), toad flax (foreign), chicory, or turtle head, a native, and the purple mandrake or monkey flower, also a native. It was a lively place for the cardinal flower, but I could not find any. I wanted the hearty English girl to see one of our native wild flowers, so larger in size that it would fairly make her eyes water to gaze upon it.

Just then the whistle of the engine summoned us all aboard, and in a moment we were off.—John Burroughs in St. Nicholas.

A Question That Started Mr. Clews.

Coming out of the court room one day two lawyers were conversing.

"That was a very bright reply, indeed," said one, "and did it ever occur to you that often such things lead to success in business, so much so as some notable instances in point. Apropos, quick repartee is a wonderful weapon. Many a man who imagined he was coming to the very heights of eloquence has been cut down by a word. I remember of hearing that on one occasion at a dinner Henry Clews was making a speech, in the course of which he referred to himself as a self made man.

"Gentlemen," said he, 'I am a self made man.' Thinking his head vigorously, which is an ornament of hair as the outside of an egg, he repeated, 'a self made man.'

"He paused a moment, when William B. Travers, who was present, said to him with a voice and a serious manner that gave point to his utterance:

"'W-e-ll, Clews, w-e-ll-n you so-m-ade yourself w-e-ll-y didn't you make some hair.'"—New York Press.

Some Old Comparisons.

A railway train at a continuous speed of forty miles an hour would pass from the earth to the moon in a little more than eight minutes; to the planet Venus, in seventy one and a half years, and would reach the sun in two hundred and ninety odd years. A ray of light will pass from the moon to the earth in a trifle over a single second; from Venus to the earth in a little more than two minutes, and from the sun to this little sphere of ours in about eight minutes. If this same comparison were applied to the fixed stars it would be still more startling.—St. Louis Republic.

Antering the Parson.

A preacher, raising his eyes from his desk in the midst of his sermon, was paralyzed with amazement to see his rude boy in the gallery pelting the heavens in the pews below with horse chestnuts. But while the good man was preparing a frown of reproof, the young hopeful cried out:

"You head to your preaching daddy; I'll keep 'em awake."—London Tit-Bits.

California's Model Constitution.

California's first constitution was adopted in 1849, and the state has had a new constitution since then. It was adopted in 1879, and furnishes an admirable illustration of the manner in which people who do not enjoy the benefit of the town meeting provide for benefit of the town meeting provide for the most minute and intimate subjects in the fundamental law of the state.—Henry Loomis Nelson in Harper's.

Increasing Use of Rubber Tires.

The application of rubber to wheel tires has proved a great boon to bicyclists, and the increase in this branch of industry is remarkable. There are 100,000 bicycles made every year in this country, and 40,000 more are imported. As all these have tires of the best rubber, it can be seen that a good percentage of the world's supply is absorbed in this way. Each tire weighs on an average between three and four pounds, and this, together with renewals, involves a yearly consumption of not far from 1,000,000 pounds.

The wild tire was first used, but the cushion and the pneumatic are now the popular forms. Both of these, however, is being further modified and improved, and the comfort of bicycle riding is being daily increased. The cushion tire is not liable to puncture, and takes the jar well, but its weak point at ground is its liability to crack at its skins to the interior. The pneumatic consists of a rubber tube fastened in a most ingenious way, which prevents its being bent from inequalities and other accidents. The whole is covered with a larger heating tube of rubber.

The canvas sack is connected to the outer rubber tubing, and the interior is inflated by an air valve. This form of tire, which is not yet perfected, has the advantage of being easily repaired by the rider in a few minutes by the road side. The repairing outfit consists of a hidden pressure tube filled with quick drying solution, rubber for patches, and a supply of canvas. These adaptations of rubber enable the rider to travel long distances day after day, with but little ill effect from the concussion which once affected so materially the health and comfort of the bicyclist.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Treating a Lion.

In a field at Lati, a village about three miles distant from Pushkar Patan, a lion, the first ever seen in these parts, made its appearance one morning. The villagers of Lati and the police from Pushkar Patan, on hearing this, went in the direction of the field. Among the lot was a young Bulaat, who told the people that the lion was his mount (mount, and he) come on a wild lion only. Saying so, he moved forward, and, standing at a distance of nine fifteen or twenty paces from the animal, threw a stone at him, not withstanding the dissuasions of the villagers. This the lion did not mind, and quietly lay stretched on the ground on its full length.

Encouraged by this the man threw another stone. This time the lion did not mind. On his throwing the third stone the lion gave a terrible roar, at which the villagers, including the neighbors, took to their heels. At a bound the lion pounced upon the man, who, losing his nerve him, could not clear away as the others did, and, inflicting only a slight injury on him with his paws, he hurried away to a neighbor's, where a large number of women and children were parking cotton. He passed by some children who were taking their food, and rolling awhile on a large cotton heap, unpeacefully stalked out of the field and disappeared in the Gir forest.

The injured man expired the same evening about 8 o'clock. The villagers of Lati, Pushkar and Pushkar had all assembled, but no one dared to approach the lion.—Kathiawar Times.

Furniture on the Installment Plan.

There is no business in which credit is so universal now as the retail furniture trade. The time payment plan has of course, led up to the present condition of affairs, but it has also increased the sales of furniture far more rapidly even than the city has grown. A few years ago young married couples had to save for a considerable period before they would go to housekeeping, but now it is quite usual for earners of small wages to buy and furnish a house on time and then secure a mistress for it.

The sales of furniture on the installment plan are now very large, amounting to many hundred thousands a year, but the bad debts or seizure of furniture are very rare. Mechanics in steady work are the best pay as a rule, and if they get a little behind in winter they can keep up quickly in the spring and are never behind in summer. Colored people are slow pay. Annual losses on trades of this kind are very rare indeed, and in about 25 per cent. the bargain is carried out and the last installment not on or before maturity.—Interview in St. Louis Globe Democrat.

At the Theater in Tokio.

At church, the theater and other assemblies the Japanese take off their shoes. "At the large theater in Tsukiji, Tokio," says a correspondent, "the rush for shoes is sometimes tremendous. Imagine 2,000 people after a curious evening and showing and pushing to get at their shoes, so as not to be late for their supper! Further, imagine what anxieties and distress of mind the attendants must undergo who have in charge the task of getting the multitude properly shod. The famous problem propounded by Carlyle in the opening chapter of 'Past and Present' of 'getting the thousands of shirts on the thousands of backs' doesn't offer more difficulties."

The Call at Eleven.

Early in the century the old church bell on Meeting House hill, in Dedham, used to ring at 11 o'clock every forenoon to announce to the working people of the neighborhood when it was time to take their 11 o'clock drink.—Lowell Courier.

Born by a Mean Man.

The nearest man on record lives in Union county. He sold his mule for one half of a cow, and then he refused to divide the milk, insisting that he sold only the front half. The man in law was also required to provide the fool the cow contained, and compelled to carry water to her three times a day. Recently the cow broke the old man, and now he is suing his son in law for damages.—Vandalia Gazette.

KISSES.

(A to Robin and Robin.)

A peculiar kind of a kiss is the kiss "an organic combination of the lips." The kiss, then, is not the lips, but the organic combination of the lips. Lips are not kissed; kisses are the kisses that are given and taken. Lips are lips. Let kiss devote himself to the study of the lips he may, he will not know more about kisses than he knew now. Let him devote himself to the study of the organic combination of the lips, and he will know all about kisses. This one spoke to me one day in the Deseret Evening Publication, which is equally magical in curing diseases peculiar to the sex and those common to both sexes. Ladies of Utah, you will be as happy as the angels when you know that Dr. Pierce's Pellets will do more effectually than any other medicine, or combination of medicines, to relieve you of your sickness, without prescription, physical delicacy or exposure of person.

It is the only medicine for your sex, and for disease peculiar to it possible, guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money refunded. Sold by druggists.

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Purely Vegetable and Perfectly Harmless, regulate the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Cure Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels. 25 cents a vial, by druggists.

$3000 A YEAR!

NOTICE.

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

In the matter of the Estate of Christian Alex Pappelli, Deceased.

Order appointing time and place for settlement of final account of administrator.

ON READING AND FILING THE PETition of Antonio Pappelli, praying that the account, showing disbursements and receipts of said estate, be examined, and that the same be found correct, and that the time of such settlement be fixed by the Probate Court, and that a notice of such settlement be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested in said estate, of the time and place appointed for the settlement of said account, and of the time and place for the hearing of said petition, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that said petition is true, and that said account should be settled, and that the time and place for the hearing of said petition should be fixed, and that notice thereof should be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested in said estate, of the time and place appointed for the settlement of said account, and of the time and place for the hearing of said petition, and it appearing that said petition should be heard on Saturday, the 4th day of July, 1891, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of said day, in the Court House of said Probate Court, at the County Court House, in the City and County of Salt Lake, Utah Territory, and that notice of said time and place should be published in the Deseret Evening News, a newspaper printed and published in said City and County of Salt Lake, Utah Territory, once each week for four successive weeks, the last publication to be made at least ten days prior to said time and place.

It is hereby ordered that the Clerk cause notice of the order to be published in three public places in said Salt Lake County, and also in the Deseret Evening News, a newspaper printed and published in said Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, once each week for four successive weeks, the last publication to be made at least ten days prior to said time and place appointed for the settlement of said account and hearing of said petition.

It is ordered that all persons interested in the estate of the said George W. Piggott, deceased, be and appear before the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, at the Court House of said County, in the County Court House, in the City and County of Salt Lake, Utah Territory, on the said day and time, and show why the order of said court should not be made, and why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and that a portion of said estate remained to be divided among the heirs of said deceased, either among the heirs of said deceased, or among other persons to whom they may lawfully direct, and that the same be distributed to the persons entitled to the same, and that the administrator be discharged from his trust