

unbearable. We walked slowly and cautiously along, guided by the light of one of the policeman's lanterns, which cast about a ghostly glimmer, seeming to make visible the foulness of the air, and the corruption which left not untainted one inch of space. With hesitating steps and dread anticipation, we pursued our horrible search. Down into damp places and nests of filth we peered, withdrawing from each as soon as we had scanned it thoroughly.

We found it. It lay partially doubled up, but the head and face were visible. I looked first at the forehead, and there was a bright red wound, corresponding precisely with the one I had seen on—what?

We carefully gathered it up and straightened it out, and composed the limbs in a less painful posture. There were two hands that worked with loving, though trembling touch.

It was taken to the hospital, in order to ascertain beyond peradventure whether or not life was extinct. The physician said he must have been dead an hour.

I thought, when I returned to the office, that Bailey looked upon me with an expression akin to awe. But I was in a mood far from triumphant. I had loved Ward dearly, and was bowed down with grief at his untimely and terrible death.

I spare all sickening details of the excitement that followed, of the talk about my part in the tragedy, and of the fruitless search for the murderers.

Afterward Bailey made me give him a more explicit account of the strange manner in which I received information of the tragic event.

And, as I minutely described each circumstance, he alternately opened his eyes wide, scowled, laughed, and looked wise. What else could he do?

I do not attempt to give any explanation of what I have related. The facts—or my memory of them—have been laid before the reader. But, as I think them over, questions obtrude themselves upon each other.

Was I dreaming? If so, is there method in a dreamer? And can a stimulated brain receive an impression from a dream so vivid and indelible as to be indistinguishable from a memory of an actual fact? If so, what is memory but a delusion, and to what extent can we trust our recollections of the past? But why pursue the subject?

AGRICULTURAL.

MONEY FROM MUTTON.—The great secret of success in the winter fattening and management of sheep is to attend to them yourself. A hired man, who feeds at a given hour every day, and in accustomed order; who will exercise a little judgment as to the amount required—feeding a little more grain and hay during a cold, stormy day, then during a warm one; who will see that the sheep never want for water, and that they never have to drink water that is reduced almost to a freezing point by snow and ice, but who will, on the contrary, pump them fresh water three or four times a day, and always at a fixed hour; a man who knows how to fodder the sheep in such a way that they are tempted to eat as much as they can possibly digest, without leaving any to get stale in the racks; a man who will litter the sheds and yards two or three times a day, doing it with judgment, and never allowing any part to get dirty, but having all the time a nice, clean bed for the sheep to lie on; a man who will do all this, and who has a quick eye to detect the slightest symptoms of disease and lameness, want of appetite, derangement of the stomach and bowels, nervous restlessness, etc., a man that can tell from the eyes and ears and general aspect that a sheep is not doing well, and who has promptness and energy to separate that sheep at once from the flock and give it the requisite attention; a man, I say, who will do all this, is a treasure indeed. I never hope to find such a man ready made. Possibly by taking a bright, intelligent boy that is willing to learn, you can educate him up to it.

This is the real reason why so few of our breeders of improved stock ever attain eminent success. They are generally men of wealth who do not attend personally to their stock. They pay large prices for the best animals, but cannot get them properly attended to. Taking this view of the matter, does it not seem a pity that intelligent farmers, who take care of their own animals, should waste their time in attending

poor stock? When we think how difficult it is to hire this kind of care, judgment and attention, it would seem that a farmer could raise much better animals than those breeders that leave their stock to the care of men not personally interested in them.—*Joseph Harris, in American Agriculturalist.*

CLOVER—HOW IT ENRICHES THE LAND.—We are afraid of clover. We are afraid to raise it largely; afraid to feed it extensively, especially as a main feed; and afraid to plough it in.

This is wrong, very wrong; we are constantly losing by not growing more clover; losing in many respects. Clover, if we could only impress the fact on the general farmer, is a plant that draws from the atmosphere and enriches the land. Other plants do this, but clover more; it has to do with the most vital and important element in manure, nitrogen, the very thing that is the rarest and most difficult to obtain. It improves the soil by its roots alone, if the crop is used for other purposes; this even if a seed crop is taken. How much more benefit, then, if a whole crop is turned down containing so much nitrogen? And you have the manure without working for it. The plant works for itself and for you. We get its strength from a free source, the atmosphere, the great storehouse that gathers from all sources, but most from the negligent farmer.

And you can make this plant work for you on a poor soil. A little manure applied on the surface will do this; and if plenty of seed is sown there will be a thick set. Then it needs but a chance with the atmosphere, and plaster will aid this greatly. With warm showers there will be a growth almost surprising. It will be dense, fine stemmed, and of fair length, depending somewhat on the season. Cut this when it begins to lodge, which will be about the time when the blossoms appear, and then will be avoided all rot or mildew consequent on long, coarse lodging, and the yield will surprise you—two and a half or three tons, and such hay is not made from any other plant. And the second crop will be nearly or perhaps quite as good as the first.—*Live Stock Journal.*

MAKE A BUSINESS OF IT.—A writer in the *Present Age* says: The principles are alike the country over, and farming is simply business, and must not be neglected more than any other, unless he who pursues it wishes to fail. Put your capital and energy into farming as you would in any other business; attend to it closely; study to improve every day; profit by your prosperous neighbors' enterprise and experience, and you are just as certain to succeed and make farming pay as you are to live. Every farmer who reads and studies to improve, and carries on his business with the same accuracy and skill that the prosperous merchant does his, will make farming pay every time. I believe it is a settled fact that a person usually succeeds in whatever he undertakes, if he sticks to it, and displays any judgment or ability. One who has not the tact or talent for success in anything else, is not expected to prosper as a farmer. If a man has no desire to read and grow in knowledge every year, he had better let farming alone, for he will soon find that he cannot compete with his wide-awake neighbor. In these days of skill and enterprise, he who would get ahead in the world must be up and doing, no matter whether he is a merchant, mechanic or farmer. To get money and independence in this country, one must work. The merchant attends to his business as if his life depended upon it, and many there are in every city who from one year to another know no such thing as recreation. The men are scarce who confine themselves to the farm in that way, and still the majority make farming pay. Idleness and indolence never will bring riches to help pay the mortgage on the farm. Neither will loafing around the stores or lying still from three to six months, between harvest and seed time, assist much toward settling the bills that accumulate during the year.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

An industrious and experienced Nursery Man and Market Gardener. A young man with small family preferred. Address H. W. NARBERT, Salt Lake City.

ESTRAY.

I HAVE in my possession one black or brown horse mule branded JF (combined) on left thigh, four or five years old. The above animal, if not claimed and taken away before Wednesday, July 10 1872 at one o'clock p.m. will be sold at public sale at the District Estray Pound, Bountiful. NEWTON TUTTLE, District Pound-keeper.

Z. C. M. I.

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A full first class Stocks of

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Prescriptions from Physicians will have special attention.

H. B. CLAWSON Supt.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession the following described estrays:

One bay horse 10 years old, four white feet, star in forehead, stripe on nose branded (Spanish brand) on left thigh and the same on the right shoulder and right hip, blind in right eye. One bay horse 8 years old, left hind foot white illegible brand on left shoulder. One bay horse 9 years old, one white hind foot, branded (Spanish brand) on right thigh. One sorrel horse, 5 years old, three white feet, stripe in face, branded K on right shoulder. The above animals, if not claimed and taken away before Wednesday, July 10, 1872 at one o'clock p.m. will be sold at public sale at the District Estray Pound, Bountiful.

NEWTON TUTTLE, District Pound-keeper. d191 s w 1 s

July 1, 1872

ESTRAY.

I HAVE in my possession a brindle Cow, 4 years old, branded J F on left hip. The owner is requested to come, pay damages and take her away. OLA NELSON, 2nd Ward. d191 s w 1 s

KANE COUNTY TAXES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Territorial and County taxes of Kane County are now due for 1872. All persons owing taxes in said county are hereby requested to call at my office in Tropicville and settle as required by law. WILLIAM A. BRINGHURST, Assessor and Collector. Tropicville, June 1872. w21 3

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. That whereas cash entry No. 907, for the Town-site of Peoa, Summit Co. Utah Territory, made June 21, 1872, embracing the following described lands, to wit: N E 1/4 of Sec. 23, W 1/4 of S E 1/4 and N E 1/4 of S E 1/4 of Sec. No. 23, in Township 1, South of Range No. 5 East, containing 208 acres, has been made in trust for the inhabitants thereof, and is now ready to be disposed of in lots to any person or persons entitled thereto.

All persons claiming to be owners or possessors of any portion of said entry, will take due notice and make the application as provided in the statute of Utah. F. A. HINKLEY, Probate Judge. w 20 3 m

M. D. Hammond,

W. C. Rawson

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WE are now receiving a full supply of these Superior Farm and Freight Wagons. The La Belle Wagons have been thoroughly tested the past season in the canyons and in heavy freighting between Salt Lake City and Pioche, and have given the best of satisfaction in all cases and right draft they cannot be beaten. The timber is of the very best quality from Northern Wisconsin and from three to four years seasoned. As the Factory builds nothing but Farm and Freight Wagons, the timber is carefully selected, and only the best put into wagons.

Dry Wagon Stock of all Kinds for Sale.

Depot 1/2 Blocks South of Theatre, State Road

C. H. DeGROAT, Agent.

Salt Lake City, March 12, 1872. w19 6 m

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HAVE been known and used with wonderful success for over Twenty five Years. They are certainly the most reliable of any in the world.

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