CHARLES ELLIS' LECTURES.

The Author Appeals to the People for Help.

To my Mormon friends:

By way of introducing my recently published lectures, let me tell you how I came to prepare them.

I came to Utah with the common Eastern conception of the Mormons and their system of faith, but with no prejudices. I simply took it for granted that what had been said of them for years was true. I met none but anti-Mormons here for a long time and heard no good word said of the hated people. But I have always looked through my own eyes, and I saw so much difference here between the home facts and the Eastern fictions that, even before I had spoken to a Mormon, I was satisfied there had been gross misrepresentation.

The first five months of my stay I associated more or less with so-called "Liberals." I attended most of them by especial invitation to their meetings of the Mormons. Gradually they worked themselves into a feeling of hatred towards me that surpassed, if possible, their hatred of Mormons. At length they boiled over and made a public fight against me through their paper. They shut every hall against me where they had influence, and I stood alone facing the wall of prejudice. At that time I had never made a Mormon acquaintance. There was no paper that gave more floating news than the little sheet that Ab. Sorenson was running. He knew my enemies and gave me space, at a sacrifice to himself. Then, seeing how the anti-Mormon paper was fighting me, acted what I intended to do. A wisdom greater than I was shown me that I should stay right there and kill the whole "Liberal" outfit. I had no idea, I presume, that anything of the kind would happen, and yet there is no "Liberal" party outside of Salt Lake, and if the people had done what they might have done there would be none here.

Up to the time of the public attack upon me, I had gone no farther than to insist that the Mormons were, to say the least, just as good Christians as any of the other sects, and were entitled to all the rights and protection guaranteed to the sects. I allowed myself to speak my own convictions that repeatedly what warned about Brigham Young and the early years of the Church in Utah was true. But the reason of the attack upon myself set me to thinking and working, and the result was that I went into a candid study of these early years, and came out of it so sure that the whole fight against the Mormons was malicious as I know the Spirit against myself to be. That is how I came to be up "the Mormon question" in it all. I became so deeply interested in it that I abandoned my own work and for nearly five years have lived only to help fulfill the prophecy I unwittingly made in the midst of my struggle with the tyranny of anti-Mormonism.

As a result of all this, my purse, which was never heavy, has fallen to, collapse. I find myself "financed," "dead broke," "shackled." I make this confession with no humiliation. It is a priority of which I am proud. It is the result of work in a cause so glorious that it will shine when my (and your) enemies are dust. But while I have triumphed over my opponents, I now face one against which I am powerless—Stock Yardism.

To keep that grim enemy of lifedown, I have published four of my recent Theatre lectures and now offer them to you. The four are only fifty cents, or including my "Utah," five lectures for fifty cents. I am not begging. I offer you the worth of your money. I am taking steps to procure names in the East. You can help me peculiarly and do a permanent work, towards creating a public opinion that is lost in favor of the equal rights I have been demanding as an un-churched man here.

I have spent about $5000 in Utah and received less than $2000. These lectures, which I offer you, cost me for printing, advertising and commission not less than $50. I only ask you to offer them for ten. You see, even if I sell all, I make but little. I will inform you by-and-by of the result of this appeal. Thanking you for your money, or the "kind lines you." Here is an opportunity to show how much they want Him to "cheer" on whom I am to heed.

CHARLES ELLIS.

The Divorce Mill.

George E. Crozier has through his attorneys, Messrs. Baldwin & Tatlock, filed an answer to the divorce suit recently filed by his wife. It amounts to a general denial of the allegations made against him. First he repudiates the assertion that on December 29, 1891, at Bingham Junction, or at any other place, he ever committed adultery, and denies that by reason of his acts or declarations his wife refused to live with him, but on the contrary alleges that she unlawfully and wrongfully refuses to live with him. He then goes on to deny all of the material allegations of the complaint and by way of cross-complaint alleges that he has at all times conducted himself as became a truly dutiful and loving husband, yet in February last the plaintiff maliciously commenced a criminal proceeding against him in which she wilfully and maliciously charged him with the crime of adultery; that this was all done for the purpose of degrading the defendant, which acts constituted cruel treatment, and he asks for a decree of divorce on that ground.

DIVORCES GRANTED.

In the suit of Mabel Whyloch vs. Thomas Whyloch, Judge Anderson on Saturday afternoon granted the decree of divorce, on the ground of desertion. Defendant allowed judgment to go by default.

A divorce was granted to Henriette Mey from her husband, Mikael May, under like circumstances.

The third complainant was Emma Ryose, who obtained a divorce from Jesse Ryose on the ground of desertion, the defendant being in default.

Cornmeal Cheese Wafers.

To three wooden drawn, take cornmeal and water and boil it the same as for mush, put the drawn with enough water and the mush to wash it in; rinse in clear water and hang it up to dry outdoor; wringing is kept from being wrinkled; iron it on the wrong side before it is quite dry.—Exchange.

FINE DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Good Treatment for Cows and Milk in the Beginning.

In starting a herd make some selections of stock to begin with and breed only the best animals, and study the nature and effect of foods, with a view of properly combining them to produce the desired results. The best results will not be obtained from a cow unless she is given rations which are calculated to produce milk on the one hand or butter, on the case may be. It will be in the object without reference to the butter fats, that elements containing nitrogen and hydrogen should be used. If butter is the object, then those elements together with the carbonaceous principles should be fed.

A rather overlooked, with entirely undries will produce tallow fat on the ribs of the cow instead of butter fats in her milk. You are not always sure that you have a good cow because she has been fed in her calf or comes from a good family. Individuality is good. There are poor cows in every breed. Good care is essential to success. Do not run a cow to and from the pasture with a dog, or allow the hired man to goad her with a milking stool, or apply the toe of his boot to her side. Avoid all excitement and do not allow her to drink from slough holes, tainted springs or brooks. The importance of such water cannot be recommended to the milk, and from them will find their way into the cheese or butter.

All milk should be thoroughly aerated as soon as drawn from the cow, then cooled to a temperature below that of the surrounding atmosphere, to prevent the absorption of odors. If milk is cooled before aeration, animal odors will not be removed and the cheesemaker will find them when he warms up the milk at the factory, but too late for remedy. To do the work properly, and in a simple apparatus, always placing it in a clean place remote from cesspools, stables, manure heaps, pigsties or other foul places, and be sure to do the work as soon as the milk is drawn.

Do not wait to get two or three pails full. As soon as a pail is full, carry it at once to the aerator and cool and pass it through. The process breaks up the lumps and allows the air to pass through and remove the odor in the milk. If the milk cools before it is taken to the aerator, warm it to 90 degs., which is about the normal temperature—then pass through the machine. Such things as over heating good milk. Remember, good cheese or butter cannot be made unless good milk is furnished. The work of making fine dairy products, and that of most importance, begins at the farm from which comes the milk.—Field and Farm.

Starter for Ripening Cream.

I have used the Reed starter system for ripening cream for about two years, and would not like to be without it. It gives as practically the control of atmospheric changes and secures quality and quantity, and is simple. To make the starter or reset I warm sweet skimmilk to 70 degs. Then put in a teaspoonful each of salt and sugar to a quart—stir until it dissolves. In about twenty-four hours it is ready for use. I then add one gallon to twenty or twenty-five of cream, warm the mixture up to 70 degs. in winter or summer lightly and keep it where the temperature will not go below 60 degs. The cream will be ripe in twenty-four hours. The cream vat being tight, no odors, flies or dirt can get in, in summer or winter. I never churn less than 30 lbs. of butter, and never churn a day's milk from the cow I wanted to test. The Babcock is the most correct method and is perfectly simple.—W. H. Talbert in Rural New Yorker.

Dairy and Creamery.

An Iowa butter dealer gives this discussion for distinguishing butter from oleomargarine: "A piece of the suspected butter in halves. If over it run the bubble of a churn these will be many exudations right in the track of the knife, but if it is a combination of prepared and ungulated fat there will be a smooth, greasy surface only.

If you have not already got beyond the old fashioned back breaking milk crocks and feather churn, do so before the spring ever comes in. Get a creamer and a dog power churn.

There is a difference often of twenty cents between the price of prime gilt edged butter and the same, low butter. Which will you make?

The price of first class butter keeps up tolerably well the winter. Don't make any other kind and you will never get left. If you don't know how to make gilt edged butter, find out. Take a good paper, ask among your neighbors noted for their skill. There is one comfort always in this life. Whatever we may be ignorant of ourselves, we are never too old to learn it. And what we most need to learn there will always be ways for us to learn.

There is room for another feature in the milk business, and that is the sale of cream bottled on the farm. It should be put up in bottles holding half pints, pints and quarts—bottles to be returnable. Such a business has been long carried on in London and could be made to pay here.—Rural New Yorker.

H. A. Craft went into the milk and butter business four years ago with a cow and two calves, paying for them thirty-five dollars. Since then he has sold from those seventy-five dollars worth of live stock and seventy-five dollars' worth of butter, and is keeping all his family in milk and butter. He has now left twelve from the original investment three cows, three calves and a yearling heifer.

The Chicago Butterine company has some heavy interests behind this bill, but if it has got into trouble in Pennsylvania.

Young Restored to Caste.

A Pyramid Hindoo has been re-aboard to his caste by the following process of "purification:" He has caste eating cooked food in a railway carriage, in which persons of another caste were traveling. He had to pay his own weight first in rice, the value reaching 100 rupees, and then in wheat. After being twice weighed in this way he was made to sit on a square stone, while his body was covered with mixtures, the face only excepted, he was then taken up by two men and the "sin into the river," and after a bath was received by the Brahmans, fully restored to caste in Hindoo.—New York Sun.

HOW TO MAKE SOUP STOCK.

A Proper and Instructive Method of Making Some of Good Soups.

Bone of the very best is very cheap if the proper mode. It is not properly made it is more expensive and not as good. The best material by all odds is beef. The next best is veal, but when veal is used it is well to add some beef also.

Beef, to be sure, is one more expensive of the simple meats, but the best piece of which to make soup is the cheapest cut in the carcass. It is the shinbone piece, which is high up on the neck. It is so called because the second is shin from there when disjointed. As the carcass is being hung down, the shinbone juices which get mixed in with the meat. The also the bones which the butcher removes in his first cutting. The meat is good, but as much for the carcass, though this is good, as for the flesh that it yields.

In making soup this material are chicken bones or turkey bones if a new fowl has been carved. If a fowl has been boiled, use the water in which it has been cooked. These bones and flesh are not generally to be wasted, though not to-morrow. They are good for nothing, though not to-morrow. The French, would serve them, or to-morrow morning, as equivalent. If they are left to rest in the soup longer than about two hours they will impart the flavor of the soup, and for two hours to long to wash to get the best out of them.

As to the seasoning, a word is necessary. If you are to salted meat, as you should, season it well before and return to salt to the pieces. Salt and the soup is nearly done and then season to taste.

After the seasoning is completed remove the pot from the fire and strain the soup carefully. Set it in a cool place in a stone pot and put it on immediately before you bring it into the house. If it is put on the fire to cool quickly it will not keep as well. When it is thoroughly cool set it on the fire and put in especially that part you have a mind must pull.

This pulp is commonly used. It is the very best part of the soup, and comes into the combination of meats and comes into a multitude of ways that may be made. It may almost be said that no good soup can be made without it. Some of the pulp should be saved to add to the soup when it is warmed up.

Soups are also compounded that the diamond was originally formed where it is now picked up, and the presence of carbonized gas and carboniferous rocks is in favor of the idea; but, on the other hand, the broken condition of some of the stones, and other facts, make it far more probable that the diamond has been ejected from a deeper source.—Good News.

The Time of Postage Stamps.

A man went into the postoffice of a neighboring town recently and told the postmaster that he desired that there two cent stamps for a cent and a quarter. The postmaster refused to give them to him, stating that the cost would be twenty six cents. The man persisted in getting his order, claiming that he could get them in any office that the amount, and even threatened the government official if he continued to refuse him. Finally the postmaster ordered him out, but the man, nothing daunted, took a cent and a twenty five cent piece from his pocket, and laying them down on the corner he received his stamps for a cent and a quarter. The postmaster was a little discomfited for awhile, but now enjoys the joke as well as any one.—Cause.

Buried Coin.

Some workmen digging up the roots of an old tree in a forest had their labors rewarded by a find of 130 gold and silver coins. This discovery was made in 1773, and the coins, although of the reign of Henry I, were in a good state of preservation. Sometimes the pulling down of a house will reveal a treasure to light. On one such occasion a mason and his laborers found a considerable sum under a floor, but as they quarreled about dividing the spoil, the owner of the house heard of the find and demanded the booty. The coins, which were of gold and silver, were of the reigns of Edwards II and III and locked as such as if just issued out of the mint.—London Tit Bits.

Schoolboys' English.

In a recent examination some boys were asked to define certain words and to give a sentence illustrating the meaning. Here are a few: Frantic means wild. "I picked some frantic flowers. Akimbo, with a crook. I had a dog with an akimbo in his tail. Artistic, strong. Gangue was too athletic to me. You see, me behind another the boys at lunch at school.

And then some single words are funnily explained: Dust is mud with the wet squeezed out. Sins are fellowships. monkey, a small boy with a tail; stars are the moon's eggs. Impudence is dullness around the middle of the seconds.

If anybody wants you to buy goods and pay the bills before you get the goods, on promise that he will give you a gold watch, don't do it.

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