# DESERET EVENING NEWS

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## TWO MEN.

Two men sailed side by side from sea to sea,
And both were poets.
Both set with children, eyes the day was dawn,
About their door.

One saw the beautiful in crimson cloud
And shining dome;
The other, with his head in sublime bowed,
Made night of gloom.

One loved each tree and flower and singing bird
On mount or plain;
No music in the soul of one was stirred
By leaf or rain.

One saw the good in every fellow man,
And hoped the best;
The other reasoned as his Master's plan,
And doubt confessed.

One, having heaven above and heaven below,
Was satisfied;
The other, disconsolate, knelt to woo
And beg God's pardon.

—Boston Transcript.

## SALLIE.

Tom Clarkson was not considered a great actor by any one. He was a reliable man—always gave an intelligent reading of any part he undertook, but never seemed to entirely fill his audience that intensity of attention, that "creepy sensation up the back" which comes to one when listening to an actor of great talent or genius.

Tom was leading man at the old Holborn theater in London some fifteen years ago. That was before it was burned down and when it was devoted to the production of sensational melodramas. I think it was then under the management of Clarence Holt, but am not sure of this.

Tom played heroes. He was a fine looking, handsome fellow, and when he emoted the part of a Jack Tar, and just as the Villain (with a capital V please) was about to rush off with the sweet heroine, weighing a hundred and sixty pounds, after having instructed his hand to carry off the treasure and murder the old "patients," Tom always was sure of a tremendous roar of applause from the gallery by rushing down the stage from some unexpected locality, shouting: "Never! Unhand the girl, ruffian! Never shall it be said that a British sailor deserted his ship or failed to rescue a pretty girl in distress!" Then he would go for the villain and lost him and his "desterdly crew" off the stage.

Tom Clarkson was a married man with one little daughter, a poor, delicate little thing of six years, who worshiped her father in a way simply marked by his own adoration. There could not be many more completely attached families than Tom Clarkson, his wife and little Sallie. It was positively beautiful to see them sometimes when at rehearsal Tom would bring little Sallie "to keep her out of harm's way," as he said, "while the wife is doing the marketing." It was a question which loved Sallie more, the father or the mother, and it was pretty to notice how the child entwined to share her favors equally between them.

So sweet, too, were Sallie's ways and so amiable and loving was she, and so patient when all knew how she must suffer at being unable to romp and play like other children, for her mind was as bright as a star, that every member of the company down to the meanest super and smallest stage hand was in love with her and ready to go to the other end of London, or England for that matter, for the sake of "Mr. Clarkson's Sallie." "Our little Sallie" most of them called her, for she seemed to belong to them.

Two years ago, when in London, the story was told me by a prominent actor at the Adelphi, who had been a member of the Holborn at the time Clarkson was "in the lead."

"We were going to produce a new play that night," he said, "and Tom was in high feather, for he had a part which suited and pleased him and he thought his chance had come at last. Something else excited pleasurable feelings within his breast. He had obtained a couple of dress circle tickets, and his wife and our little Sallie were to be in front to see the first performance.

"Tom came down to the theater in great spirits. We all knew in a very short time what was the matter, for he had all sorts of funny little yarns to tell about Sallie and her excitement and delight at the idea of coming to see father act. He told us fellows in the dressing room how she had got her little arms around his neck and had insisted upon giving him the last kiss before starting him off to his work. 'That's for good luck, father; don't you wipe that off I'm coming to see you tonight; mind, you make a big hit.' And Tom laughed with delight as he imitated the baby voice using the quaint theatrical slang expressions.

"The play was a highly sensational one, and Tom's big voice and fine figure had plenty of opportunity to make capital for themselves. This was always a source of great fun in the theater, for we knew Tom to be the most gentle hearted fellow that ever breathed. As the saying goes, he wouldn't have hurt a fly. Why, he was tender and kind as a woman, and a kinder nurse never lived. I was only playing 'walking on' parts at the time, but he had always a kind word, a gentle suggestion of advice for me, and I had been to his little home in Holloway several times. He was like a big elder brother to me. Little Sallie used to call me her sweetheart.

"Tom was dressed quickly that evening and down on the stage looking through the peepholes to see his darlings arrive. It is not always so very easy to distinguish people in the front of the house from the stage, though, and when the first act was called Tom had not yet been able to find them. He knew they were there, though, and full of the feeling that he was acting for their delight he fell his very best.

"I never saw Tom act so well before. The manager was heard to remark that he 'didn't believe it was in him.' We fellow actors knew all about it, though, and when the applause came at the end of the act, and Tom, nervous and excited, stepped before the curtain, he and we felt sure we could hear above all the noise the clapping of a tiny pair of hands in the dress circle, and a little baby voice saying: 'Look, mother! There's father! Isn't he beautiful? Oh, I'm so happy!'

"By and by some of the rest of the company began looking through the peepholes for Tom's wife and child, but no one could see them.

"Then as the play went on we noticed that Tom himself was getting anxious. He had not been able to find them either and he had begun to wonder why they were not there and what had become of them. Still hope had not left him. He felt sure that somewhere in the vast auditorium a pair of bright brown eyes were following his every movement and he did both very well, too, though with a somewhat heavy heart.

"He had a big change to dress to make before the fifth act, and as he had been on the stage up to the last moment of the fourth he had very little time to make it in. Therefore he did not get time to take a last peep at the auditorium. I think some kind of a presentiment must have filled his mind, for he seemed to have grown careless and did not act with the same spirit as before. His thoughts seemed anywhere but on the stage, and every now and then we could hear him heave a great sobbing sigh.

"The audience, however, had grown behind. Tom had caught their sympathies in the earlier acts, and anything he did was good enough now.

"The act was nearly over; Tom was in the middle of his last speech when we noticed a woman standing in the wing with a note in her hand. It was Mrs. Clarkson's servant girl.

"Almost hurrying through his words, for Tom had caught sight of her, too, we came to the 'tag,' the last words of the play. They were soon spoken, and we held an audience of applause the curtain came down. Scarcely waiting for this roller to thump upon the stage Tom rushed at the girl and tore the note from her hands.

"I saw it afterward—this is how it read:

"'Tom, dear Tom, our darling has fallen and hurt herself; come home quickly.'

"Without waiting to change his dress, without waiting to wash off the green paint and mascara, in his stage costume, why and all, just as he was, just as he had made the first and biggest success of his life, he rushed from the stage, pushing aside everyone who stood working in his way, with eyes staring like a madman's, all the nerve and grief that was eating at his heart looking out from his face, he ran headlong down the staircase and passage to the stage door, crying: 'Let me a cab! Let me a cab! Oh! my God! my darling! my darling! be quick! She may be dead!'

"Just as he reached the threshold something seemed to give way. He tripped and fell forward on his face, and a great gush of blood spurted from his mouth and nose.

"They picked him up as tenderly, those supers and stage hands standing round about, and carried him into the doorkeeper's room and sent for a doctor. But when the doctor came poor Tom Clarkson was dead.

"Well, so, that is not the whole of the story. The whole company subscribed, and the manager gave a benefit for Mrs. Clarkson, and a nice little sum was raised. We have never let her be in want, besides Tom had always been a thrifty man. But the most interesting part of this sentimental to me is yet to come. Sallie did not die. We had good doctors for her, and she grew up straight and strong and tall, and if you will come to the Adelphi this evening you will see my little wife make her debut on the stage. We have been married eighteen months."—Tracy L. Robbins in New York Recorder.

### The Question of Fare Paying.

Two ladies got into a Brooklyn car a day or two ago and both at once opened their purses. "I have the change," said one, and at the same moment the other, being nearer the conductor, dropped a coin into his outstretched hand. Whereupon the first woman, supposing her had been forestalled, put away her pocketbook. But the conductor came on and asked for her fare.

"Why," said her friend, seeing that the other supposed she was paid for, "I pay your passage. I did not pay your fare, though I should have been pleased to do so. My long residence abroad has made me mindful of our American habit of this little exchange of financial courtesies. You know in Europe everybody pays his own way and expects everybody else to do the same. Nobody thinks of franking you over there. I really believe it saves time and trouble."

"Well, so," replied the other, "and money too. I have a great deal of company from out of town, and I don't know why they should, but most of them expect me to do all the fare paying. When I was in Europe every one by three together, for a few days, it is easy to use up an appreciable amount of change in carfares." A statement few will dispute. It is to be wished that this European practice might obtain here.—New York Times.

### New Principles in Physics.

A Mr. Lewis, of this city, claims to have discovered some new principles in the laws of physics, and is prepared to demonstrate that there are errors in Newton's "Principia." It has long been considered an established fact that the pressure of the atmosphere could only raise a column of water in a vacuum about twenty-two feet, and in practice it has not been found possible to raise water quite that distance by means of a suction pump. Mr. Lewis claims that he can raise water fifty or sixty feet by means of a suction pump.

He has a large lot of mathematical calculations bearing on this matter, and is now studying up the rise and fall of the tides on that coast with a view of ascertaining what influence the attraction of the moon exerts upon the earth. He is preparing an account of his studies and discoveries to be sent to the Columbian exposition. If he can exhibit there a suction pump which will raise water fifty feet he will, it is safe to say, attract more attention than any other exhibitor at the exposition, not omitting Edison.—Portland Oregonian.

### A Boy's Explanation.

First Little Boy—Is we at war with anybody?

Second Little Boy—In course not.

"Then what's the use of getting up such a big navy?

"So we kin scare back."—Good News.


HAVE PLENTY OF FRESH AIR.

Good Ventilation Does Not Mean, However, That One Must Have a Draft.

In spite of all that has been preached and written about ventilation, it is doubtful whether the vast multitude of people get appreciable benefit from the amount of fresh air. Even persons of intelligence are inclined to reduce with for more capacity. If the dangers of a contaminated home atmosphere are clearly demonstrated, instead of lowering the temperature to the degree called for by health. In order to experiment with a room of ten feet in size it is necessary to be what is popularly known as a "fresh air crank."

The amount of actual deaths of air which different persons can endure with even many is quite different. In the cities, where for the welfare of their around us, we should not throw open the windows of a room in the middle of zero weather, but were close not mentionable the atmosphere may some. Persons who have been sitting in a close apartment have by that means become accustomed, so that they feel quite free to catch cold from the sudden change called by the entrance of pure air. It is true that the fresh air did not be gradually changed. Many a case of pneumonia may be traced to some school person's coming in from the outdoor air, announcing "We need a draft," and throwing open the windows to change it as suddenly as possible, despite the protests of other companions who had been sitting in the room.

Such a sudden change of the temperature of the room is always safe for the person coming in from the fresh air, but not to those who happen to be in the room for some time.

But because it is necessary to observe care in changing the air of a room which has become vitiated, it does not prove it safe to breathe such air. It simply proves the power of time air as a safer agent in the purification of the air than it is more hazardous than to kill one's self to a close, unventilated house. Only persons of the greatest strength can endure such an unwholesome surroundings. As a matter of fact, the very poor, who necessarily suffer more from diseases caused by exposure, do not show so high a mortality as people in a well to do or wealthy rank of life from the various septic diseases caused by the foul air of overcrowded rooms, proving that so often is a much dangerous place of the sewer and cesspool.

The statement seems startling, yet it is supported by statistics of the highest authority, that diphtheria, that most dreaded of scourges, flourishes to a far greater extent in the dwellings of the rich than in the homes of the very poor. The poor man's dwelling, by spite of the wear of upper exposure in all the household management, has at least the advantage of being well ventilated, the most powerful of all disinfectants, cold and frost. The fact that his children have not scarcely clothing does not affect their health to any such extent as the poisonous gases do the children in comfortable circumstances. The poor child becomes hardened to cold.

No house is fit to live in that is not systematically ventilated not every day with fresh, cold air. The windows in each room in the house must be equipped should be so constructed as to easily opened and at least one window must be kept open during the day, and provision must be arranged so that there is a continuous supply of pure, fresh air coming in the room, and an exit for the used up air. An open fireplace is one of the best means of solving this difficulty. There are various systems of ventilation on which volumes have been written. The greatest need, however, is to adopt some system and not to neglect a matter so essential to the well being of those whom you care most for.

Where a furnace is used it is necessary to see that the cold air box opens outdoors. As furnace or stove heat tends to exhaust the supply of pure air, it is essential that water be always kept on the furnace in the manner intended for it. It is also necessary that a constant supply of pure air be kept flowing into the room in some way so it does not produce a draft.—New York Tribune.

### What Children May or May Not Eat.

For breakfast, children three years old should be given milk, oatmeal, bread and butter, a little fruit and eggs, lightly boiled, poached or scrambled. If, instead of eggs, they prefer fresh fish or meat, either may be allowed, the meat of course being broiled or roasted. For lunch, a few crackers and milk, ripe fruit and a few farinaceous, and fruitous and fruit cakes are included in this class.

At dinner, if the soup is thin it may be given children, but thick soups would be more than their digestive organs would safely bear. Roast or boiled meats, rich in nitrogen, are allowed. The first thick pork and all salted and otherwise cured meats are hard to digest for little children. Potatoes, baked or boiled, dry and mealy, rice, peas, string beans, asparagus of good quality, cauliflower and beets, when young, are easily digestible.

This is not the case with green corn, unless it is very tender and the kernels are carefully removed from the cob with the back of a knife blade and then crushed or grated. Dark vegetables as turnips, cabbage, parsnips and onions require strong powers to digest them. The same may be said of celery, unless it is cooked. The sweet potato is much less easily digestible than the round, or, as commonly called, the Irish potato, and quickly undergoes a sort of sugary decay, hence it should be held inadmissible for young children.

For supper, milk toast, bread and butter, and a glass of milk, with possibly a soft, mealy egg, will be quite sufficient for young children. The latter, by the way, when eaten at night, sometimes causes disquiet symptoms. Hot bread, cake, pastry, boiled meats and vegetables and the like, so often the supper of the heavy workmen, are altogether too indigestible for young children.—Boston Herald.

Parents should understand that for a long time yet, milk will be their chief food, strict restriction. Fruit of all it soon be taught to eat slowly, the habit of "bolting" is so common in many both children and adults, as an element of precocious age, for which there is no excuse.

Did you ever see a sickly baby with dimples? or a healthy one without them?

A thin baby is always delicate. Nobody worries about a plump one.

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THE THROUGH CAR LINE.

EFFECTIVE JANUARY 12, 1892.

Trains leave and depart at Salt Lake City as follows:

ARRIVE.

From Ogden, Echo, Evanston, Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Denver, Kansas City, Omaha, Chicago ..... 9:00 a.m.
From Ogden, Echo, Evanston, Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Denver, Kansas City, Omaha, Chicago ..... 10:15 p.m.
From Ogden, Echo, Evanston ..... 4:30 p.m.
From Ogden, Echo, Evanston, Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Denver, Kansas City, Omaha, Chicago ..... 3:00 p.m.
From Ogden and intermediate points ..... 6:00 p.m.
From Ogden and intermediate points ..... 9:30 a.m.
From Ogden and intermediate points ..... 4:15 p.m.
From Ogden and intermediate points ..... 6:00 p.m.

DEPART.

For all points east, Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Denver, Kansas City, Omaha, Chicago ..... 2:00 a.m.
For Ogden and points north ..... 8:00 a.m.
For Ogden and points north ..... 2:00 p.m.
For Ogden and points north ..... 6:00 p.m.
For all points east, Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Denver, Kansas City, Omaha, Chicago ..... 10:30 p.m.
For Ogden and points north ..... 8:00 a.m.
For Ogden and points north ..... 2:00 p.m.
For Ogden and points north ..... 6:00 p.m.
For Ogden and points north ..... 11:30 p.m.
For Evanston and points west ..... 8:00 a.m.
For Evanston and points west ..... 2:00 p.m.
For Evanston and points west ..... 11:30 p.m.
(Denver Express runs via Short Line on Sundays only.)

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RIO GRANDE WESTERN.

Standard Gauge.

CURRENT TIME TABLE

In Effect January 1, 1892.

EASTERN TIME.

No. 1—For Provo, Grand Junction, Green River, Rock Springs, Evanston and points east ..... 8:00 a.m.
No. 3—For Provo, Grand Junction and points east ..... 4:15 p.m.
No. 5—For Provo, Grand Junction and points east ..... 11:57 p.m.
No. 2—For Ogden, Pocatello and points north ..... 9:30 a.m.
No. 4—For Ogden and points north ..... 4:00 p.m.
No. 6—For Ogden and points north ..... 11:57 p.m.
No. 15—For Provo and points south ..... 9:30 a.m.
No. 17—For Provo and points south ..... 4:00 p.m.
No. 19—For Provo and points south ..... 11:57 p.m.
SECTION FOUR MAIN LINE.
No. 1—Denver Express, Sleeping, Dining and Reclining Chair Cars ..... 12:15 p.m.
No. 3—Fast Mail, Sleeping, Dining and Reclining Chair Cars ..... 12:01 a.m.
No. 5—Grand Junction Express ..... 11:00 p.m.
No. 2—Denver Express, Sleeping, Dining and Reclining Chair Cars ..... 3:30 a.m.
No. 4—Fast Mail, Sleeping, Dining and Reclining Chair Cars ..... 3:15 p.m.
No. 6—Grand Junction Express ..... 3:00 a.m.
No. 9—Mixed, Ogden to Grand Junction ..... 7:00 a.m.
No. 10—Mixed, Grand Junction to Ogden ..... 7:00 p.m.
No. 11—Mixed, Ogden to Provo ..... 10:00 a.m.
No. 12—Mixed, Provo to Ogden ..... 4:00 p.m.
No. 13—Mixed, Ogden to Provo ..... 6:00 p.m.
No. 14—Mixed, Provo to Ogden ..... 8:00 a.m.
SECTION FOUR BRANCH LINE.
No. 7—Mixed, Salt Lake City to Ely ..... 8:00 a.m.
No. 8—Mixed, Ely to Salt Lake City ..... 4:00 p.m.
No. 21—Mixed, Salt Lake City to Park City ..... 10:30 a.m.
No. 22—Mixed, Park City to Salt Lake City ..... 3:00 p.m.
No. 23—Mixed, Salt Lake City to Park City ..... 6:00 p.m.
No. 24—Mixed, Park City to Salt Lake City ..... 8:00 a.m.
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TIME TABLE.

In Effect April 1st, 1891.

Passenger Trains will Run Daily, between Salt Lake and Park City, as Follows:

SALT LAKE CITY.

Time Table Section No. 1. Leave Salt Lake City ..... 8:00 a.m.
" " " " Arrive Park City ..... 9:30 a.m.
" " " " Leave Park City ..... 2:30 p.m.
" " " " Arrive Salt Lake City ..... 4:00 p.m.

PARK CITY.

Time Table Section No. 2. Leave Park City ..... 10:30 a.m.
" " " " Arrive Salt Lake City ..... 12:00 noon.
" " " " Leave Salt Lake City ..... 6:00 p.m.
" " " " Arrive Park City ..... 7:30 p.m.

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$75,000.00

WORTH OF WINTER GOODS.

WE DARE NOT SHOW THEM TO OUR PATRONS AGAIN NEXT SEASON.

Prices will be Cut in Half. Many at 50c. on the Dollar.

1000 Ladies' Winter Jackets, Capes, Newmarkets, Misses' and Children's Cloaks, Nobby Cases, etc., ranging from $5 up. Much less than cost of material.

Our stylish Feather Trimming down from $1.00 to 50c. a yard.

Best Silk Gimpure Lace, less than half price.

Embroideries and Trimmings at less than half price.

Odd sizes in $3.00 Satin Corsets for $2.25.

Ladies' and Children's Underwear and Union Suits at half price.

Ladies' and Children's Woolen Hose at half price.

Ladies' Knit Woolen Goods, Children's Hoods, Sacques, etc., etc., at less than half price. We are bound to sell every article in this line if reducing price will do it.

Boys' and Children's Clothing, styles and durable.

Boys' Kaps, Pants down to 15c., 25c., 50c., 80c. and 75c.

Boys' Winter Suits down to $1.85, $1.85, $2.15, $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00.

Boys' All Wool Jersey Suits down to $2.85.

Gents' Furnishing Goods marked at closing out prices.

Gents' Natural Wool Undershirts for 25c.

Gents' Natural Wool Under Suits for $1.00.

Gents' Unlaundried Shirts, two for 25c.

Gents' White Laundried Shirts, two for 25c.

French Novelty Dress Patterns, Scotch Woolens, Henriettas, Fields, Crepons, Show Flies, Serges, Bedford Cords, etc. We cannot quote prices; come and price them.

Silks, Silks,
Velvets, Velvets,
Plushes, Plushes,

Brocades, Satin Rhadines, Faille, Francaises, Indias, Jacquets, Stripes, Crepe de Chine, Evening Materials in every shades. Black and Colored Gros Grains, Satinces and Surahs in black and 20 shades, at one half of former price.

Blankets and Quilts, Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Toilet, Scarfs, etc., at 50c. on the dollar.

1500 Shawls from 65c. to $12.50.

1000 Ladies' Winter skirts from 85c. to $5.00.

Ladies' Misses' and Children's Shoes at prices that cannot be duplicated. We warrant every pair we sell or refund the money.

Our CARPET Stock offers inducements that cannot be surpassed.

Gents' Neck Scarfs at 15c., 25c., 35c. and 50c., less than half value.

Gents' Linen Collars at 10c.

Gents' Right Gloves at 60c., 75c. and $1.00.

A Thousand and one Other Bargains will repay your visits our Mammoth Salesrooms and Retail Establishment. Our prices tell.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. ESTABLISHED 1868.

F. AUERBACH & BRO