

keeper, just as the man who gives his time to the care of fowls will secure more eggs, but still the farmer finds it profitable to keep fowls. On this subject, we wish however to speak a few words of caution and instruction.

Bee-keeping is a distinct business, demanding the use of suitable hives and appliances. These, none but the specialist is prepared to make, and properly arrange. As well may the farmer undertake to make his plows and other implements needed in his work. We advise all who are not experts to secure their hives and boxes from some factory, and if there be not an expert at hand to assist him, to purchase hives, bees and all, in good condition in the spring. The hives to be used should be all alike, and every part alike. This is of the first importance. All should be obtained from the same party, if possible. This industry is of that character, that it cannot be enlarged very extensively at any one place, as sugar manufacture, but the hives must be scattered all over the land, so as to secure proximity to flowers. The distribution of farmhouses exactly suits the industry. But many farmers are either "afraid of the bees," or have not time to attend to them. For these reasons the proper development of this business throughout the country demands a new industry in each community.

A specialist, for whom the name *apiarian* has been suggested by Rev. J. W. Shearer, should find a place in each neighborhood, just as the blacksmith, the shoemaker and the postmaster. The neighborhood apiarian should prepare the hives and boxes, and give general attention to bees, except swarming and special work. The farmer should purchase the hives and own the bees, and the apiarian prepare boxes, put them on and take them off, rear queens for development and other matters, according to agreement between them. But all matters should be definitely understood. He can transfer, divide and do all such work, receiving for his labor, either money pay or a part of the surplus, or surplus honey and bees, as agreed on in any particular case. Unless a fair mechanic, the apiarian would find to his advantage that hives and supplies be obtained from some trustworthy dealer. He should supply such, however, according to his convenience and ability.

The bee-master, or apiarian, who expects to make a business of bee-keeping, must study well the science and the art of bee-keeping. He must be a man of industry, prompt and timely in his actions, a close observer and self-reliant, and able to control bees as any other stock about the farm.

Let not any imagine that he has to get a number of hives of bees to support him in idleness and neglect.

Bee-keeping, to be successful, demands work, and hard work, promptly applied. The occupation of the local apiarian is now open for development in almost every neighborhood by enterprising men with small means, both to their own advantage, that of the community and the country at large.—*Bee-keepers' Exchange*

Hieroglyphics on the Walls of a Cavern.

A dispatch to the St. Paul Pioneer Press announces the discovery of a remarkable cave in the farm of David Samuel, 10 miles from La Crosse. The cave is 30 feet long, 13 feet wide, and about 8 feet high. Above the quarry sand, which has evidently drifted in and covered the floor to the depth of three to six feet, upon the walls, are very rude carvings representing men, animals, arms and implements, and some appear to be hieroglyphics. One picture represents men with bows and arrows, shooting animals, three buffaloes and one rabbit. Another represents three animals which, if large, must have been like the hippopotamus; another appear to have represented a mastodon; on another picture, a moose is quite plainly delineated. There are eight representations that are canoes, much carved, or hammocks, which they more resemble. One sketch of a man is very plain; the figure wears a kind of chaplet or crown, and was probably chief of his tribe or clan. There are many fragments of pictures, where the rock had decomposed. The rock is a coarse, soft,

white sandstone. On one side of the cave is a space about two feet high and two and a half in length, made into the wall. Above are the upper fragments of pictures, and below are lower fragments, showing that they were made when the rock was entire. From the depth to which decompositions reached in this dry and dark cavern, the inscriptions must be quite ancient. If the carving mentioned really represents the mastodon, the work must have been done by mound-builders.

The accumulated sand needs to be removed to get a full view, and possibly human remains may be found. The entrance to the cave had evidently been covered by a land-slide, there being left open only a small hole, where traps have long been set for coons. The large number of these animals that were caught led to the belief that the space inhabited by them must be large, and investigation led to the discovery of the cave. Over the entrance, since the land-slide, a poplar tree, 18 inches in diameter, has grown, which shows conclusively that the cave has not been occupied by human beings for more than a century.

The Logic of Unbelief.

The logic of unbelief is a curious study. In science and philosophy a theory is judged by its positive proofs and by its adequacy to the facts; but in unbelief a theory is proved, not so much by positive facts and arguments as by its objections to opposing views. In particular, a theory of which an irreligious use can be made acquires a very high degree of probability from that fact alone. The chief strength of unbelief, so far as it is a matter of reason, lies in this false method. We fail to notice that the unbeliever is also a believer, or that his denials are also affirmations. When this is seen, it may appear that his doctrines require at least as much faith as those of his opponents.

In atheistic arguments we constantly meet with this oversight. Objections are urged against theism and various difficulties are pointed out both in the argument and in the conception. Thus, it is urged that the argument can never amount to demonstration, a claim which all admit, and then the odd conclusion is drawn that, therefore, atheism is true. The pointings of probability and the demands of reason are all in favor of theism, but objections can always be raised, and this the atheist mistakes for a proof of his own view. It never occurs to him to ask whether his own theory be not in every way more objectionable and unsatisfactory; he rests his case on the difficulties of the opposite doctrine.—*Prof. Borden P. Browne in Sunday Afternoon.*

An Orthodox Chinaman.

Concerning future rewards and punishments Colorado furnishes the following illustration, which occurred recently in a court in La Vega, where the testimony of a Chinese was objected to on the ground that he did not understand or regard the obligation of an oath. To test him he was interrogated thus:

"John, do you know anything about God?"
 "No; me no belly well acquaint with Him."
 "Have you no Joss in China?"
 "Oh yes, gottee heesee Joss."
 "Where do you go when you die?"
 "Me go to San Francisco."
 "No, you don't understand me. When Chinaman quit washee all time, and no live any more, where does he go?"
 "Oh yes, me sabe now. If he belly goodee man, he go uppy sky. If he belly badee man he go luppee down hellee, alle sam'ee Melican man."

The Court was satisfied with this orthodox statement, and admitted his testimony.—*Editor's Drawer in Harper's Magazine for July.*

How to Utilize Old Fruit Cans.

Perhaps one of the most appropriate uses of an old fruit can that can be devised is to make it contribute to the growth of new fruit to fill new cans. This is done in the following manner: The can is pierced with one or more pin holes,

and then sunk in the earth near the roots of the strawberry or tomato or other plant. The pin holes are to be of such size that when the can is filled with water the fluid can only escape into the ground very slowly. Thus a quart can properly arranged, will extend its irrigation to the plant for a period of several days; the can is then refilled. Practical trials of this method of irrigation leave no doubt of its success. Plants thus watered flourish and yield the most bounteous returns throughout the longest drouths. In all warm localities, where water is scarce, the planting of old fruit cans, as here indicated will be found profitable as a regular gardening operation.—*Scientific American.*

Of Very General Application.

"I war about to observe," said the President of the Lime-Kiln club, "dat sum of de cull'd folks in dis nayburhood am werry much concerned about de President's weto. I h'ar dem talkin' bout it in de shops, an' on de streets, an' las' nite de old man Stover dropped in on me, eyes hangin' out an' knees shakin', an' axed if I'd hearn de news. He was so upstot dat he couldn't keep still, spectin' dat de world war on de point of floppin' bottom side up. Now I want to say to all of ye, dat a dozen wetoes won't riz our wages a cent, nor yit make a drap, an' dat our way am to keep right along blackin' stoves and doin first class white-washin'. We can't eat wetoes—we can't w'ar dem—dey won't keep roofs ober our heads, an' de least you talk 'bout 'em de more silver you'll hev down in your pockets. De President may be a great man, an' one of his wetoes may way a ton, but de president aint gwine inter his wallet to feed an' clothe us. Let de white folks waste deir breaf if dey want to, but let de cull'd man keep his mouf shet an' his elbows movin'."—*Detroit Free Press.*

What a Blind Boy and a Cripple Did.

A small yacht, about 20 feet in length and five and a half feet beam, was launched at Henderson's wharf on Monday last. It was built by two boys, George Lutz and Philip Miller, the former 16 years of age and a cripple, the latter 17 years and almost totally blind. Lutz works in a tobacco store at rolling cigars, and it was about six weeks ago that he with the blind boy, Miller, conceived the idea of building the *Lady Stewart*, as the boat is called. The boys begged the lumber, nails and other material, and settled down to the task, working early in the morning and late at night. A kind-hearted police sergeant purchased the paint for them. The boat is as well built and shows to as great advantage as any craft of her size and cost that was ever constructed. The boys intend to keep at their trade and hire the yacht out. The officer who had purchased the paint for the two disabled shipbuilders gave a further evidence of his benevolence by sending the blind boy to an eye and ear infirmary, where he will probably get relief, for he has only been afflicted with loss of his sight for two or three months.—*Baltimore Bulletin.*

Oh, but this English is a peculiar language. We use dusters to catch the dust, and dusters to brush the dust away.—*Puck.*

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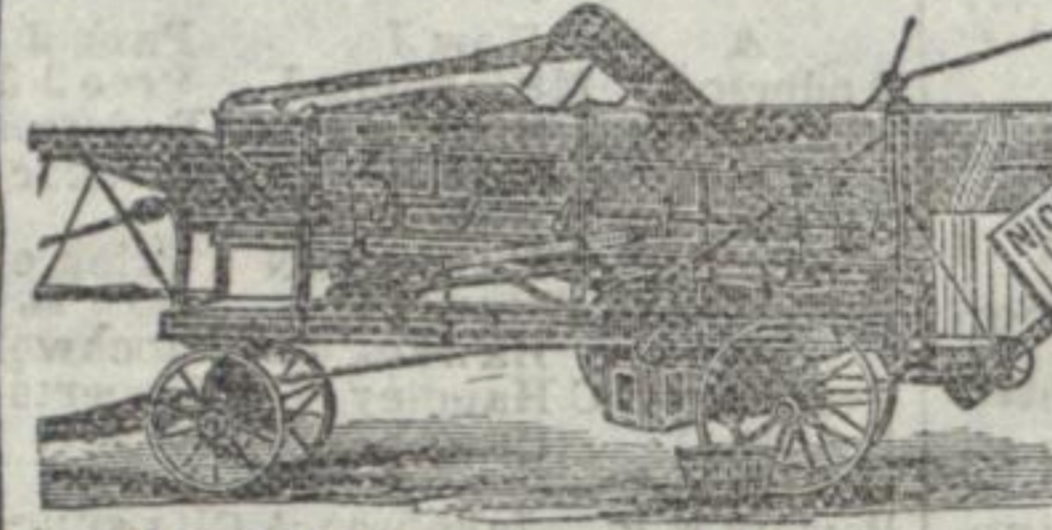
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NOTICE.

CASH entry duplicate receipt No. 707 issued November 10th, 1871, by the Receiver of the United States Land Office, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, to Arza E. Hinckley, Probate Judge, in trust for the citizens of Henneferville, Summit County for the S W 1/4 and W 1/4, 11 1/4, Section 4 and N E 1/4, N W 1/4 and N W 1/4, N E 1/4, Section 9, in Township 3, North of Range 4 east; containing three hundred and twenty acres of land, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, amounting to four hundred dollars, has been lost, and this is to give notice of my intention to apply for a re-payment of the purchase money paid for all said lands in Section 9, same Township and Range.

ELIAS ASPER,
 Probate Judge of Summit Co., U. T.

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To Empire Mining and Milling Company, a corporation, and to Olaya Sjoberg:

YOU and each of you are hereby notified that the Moresac Silver Mill Company has expended in working the assessments required by law in the "Prince Oscar of Sweden" Mining Location, for the year 1878, situated in Utah Mining District, Summit County, Utah Territory, the following sums being the amount of your assessments in the same, viz:

Empire Mining and Milling Co.,\$6.33
 Olaya Sjoberg,\$6.66
 And unless you come forward and pay said sums to the undersigned within the time required by law, to wit, 180 days from date, your respective rights in and to said mining location will be forfeited to st.
 MORSAC SILVER MILL COMPANY,
 By EDWARD P. FERRY, Secretary.
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