purchase their own uniforms and charging them 50 cents per day while on a trip. The committee on rules then made its report. There was quite a contest of the proposed change for four balls entitling a batsman to first base to three balls, and it was finally beaten. A number of playing rules were then adopted, among them: The player's bench shall be twenty feet back from the base line. If a team resorts to dilatory tactics for the purpose of having game called on account of rain or darkness, the umpire shall forfeit the game to the other club. If the ball strikes a fence less than 250 feet from the home plate the batsman shall be entitled to only two bases. Not more than two coachers shall be allowed at any time. If a baserunner advances a base on a fly-out, or gains two bases on a single base hit, or in a field out, or attempted out, he shall be fielded with a stolen base, provided there is a possible chance and a palpable effort made to retire him. Rule 15 was amended to read that the umpire shall be the sole and absolute judge of the play. No person is allowed to question his decision and no player shall leave his position to approach the umpire, and then only the captain, and he only to show the playing rules. No manager or officer shall go on the field under penalty of a forfeiture of the game. A number of additions were made to the rules.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

New York, March 2.—Father Dorey tonight told a *World* reporter that he was in a state of perfect complacency so far as Blaine's letter was concerned. Blain may publish his answer if he wishes. He (Dorey) cannot well do it, as he saved no copy.

New York, March 2.—At a meeting of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad this morning a dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred stock was declared, payable March 14th.

Boston, March 2.—The Atchison January statement, including the St. Louis and San Francisco system, shows net earnings of $254,036, a decrease of $44,000.

Hanover, N. H., March 2.—Professor Tucker of Andover Theological Seminary was elected President of Dartmouth College to succeed President Bartlett, resigned.

Buenos Ayres, March 2.—Insubordination in the civil guard is general throughout Rio Grande do Sul. The Argentine Government is largely increasing its stock of arms. Thirty thousand Mauser rifles are expected shortly.

London, March 2.—The *Times* correspondent at Paris has a rumor to the effect that there is an intention to overturn the new Cabinet and force a presidential crisis.

Releases and Appointment.

Owing to prolonged sickness, Elder Morgan D. Warner is released from his labors as Traveling Elder in the Welsh Conference, to return home.

Elder Samuel Wormcroft is released, because of sickness in his family, from his labors as President of the Liverpool Conference, to return home.

Elder Carl Nyman is released, on account of ill-health, from his labors as Traveling Elder in the Stockholm Conference of the Scandinavian Mission, to return home.

Elder Jens N. Hansen is honorably released from his labors as Traveling Elder in the Scandinavian Mission, to return home.

Elder Abram Fawson is appointed to preside over the Liverpool Conference.—*Millennial Star.*

Personal.

Major and Mrs. J. T. Chiney, of Sioux City, are at the Knutsford.

John H. Forrest, representing Jaffrey & Co., New York, is at the Templeton.

Dr. J. M. Eaton, a San Francisco physician, is in this city on business.

F. O. Farrel, a Louisville capitalist, is at the Knutsford.

Mrs. Chiney, the milliner, returned from New York yesterday.

Sheriff Hunt, who has been on the sick list, is recovering. He was suffering from erysipelas, and not la grippe, as reported.

F. Emmel, a commercial man from New York, is at the Knutsford.

W. J. Siggins, of New York, is at the Templeton.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Blaine, of Chicago, is at the Knutsford.

A. B. Findlay, of Yakima, Washington, is registered at the Cullen.

Thomas Vandroy, of Draper, is in the city. He is stopping at the White House.

Frank Willis and wife, of Chalils, Idaho, are visiting friends in this city. The happy couple are on their wedding tour.

M. A. Insley, of Detroit, Michigan, is registered at the Walker.

A Pleasing Entertainment.

(Correspondence of the DESERET NEWS.)

For weeks past a number of our young ladies, under the direction of president Sister M. Snow, have been working away for an entertainment to be given to the old folks, widows, and orphans, irrespective of creed or caste, and last Friday, the 27th, was the day. Some of our citizens had volunteered to convey those who lived farthest from the Opera House, and shortly before two o'clock, wagon load after wagon load of humanity was driven up to the entrance. The house was crowded. A good band was in attendance. When the curtain went up the eye was fascinated with the sight of sixty children of all ages dressed in white, placed in order, each provided with a national flag. Led by Sister M. Snow, their young voices rang out clear and sweetly with the "Anvil Chorus." At the commencement of the chorus the flags were raised and waved to keep time with the music.

When the curtain again went up the interior of a cell in an insane asylum was presented, while leaning against the cold, gray walls, which seemed to reek with moisture, stood a "male" figure with streaming, disheveled hair, shaked and in tattered garments. This was sister Ray Evans, who with dramatic pathos recited "The Maniac." Then came a character sketch by two little girls, one in boy's attire. While the latter pathetically sang, "Dost Thou Love me Sister Ruth?" the other turned with charming modesty to hide her confusion. A piano duet was next rendered by Misses Amelia Grant and Minta Pett. The tableaux, "Mistletoe Bough," in four acts, and "The Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe," did great credit to the two ladies who had arranged them. A quartette, "Moonlight Will Come Again," was finely rendered by Mrs. M. Snow, Miss Hattie Nichols, Mr. Frank Tiebburn and Fred. Peterson. The programme concluded with the pretty vaterdaugers, "The Sleeping Beauty." The parts were capitally sustained, and the entertainment as a whole was an immense success. S.

BANNOCK CITY, Feb. 28th.

A MYSTERY SOLVED.

HOW JUGGLERS MAKE A FULL GROWN MANGO TREE SPRING UP.

A Trick of Native Performers That Has Long Puzzled the World Explained for the First Time—How the Secret of the Hindoos Was Discovered.

My readers will remember that some months ago I appealed for information regarding Indian jugglery, and especially for details of the manner in which the celebrated mango trick was performed. As I may recapitulate the circumstances under which my appeal was made, it may be added that a discussion had arisen regarding the existence of science with what was held by many persons to be occult and inexplicable phenomena, including not only the mesmerism of Mr. Barlow's fakirs, but the "participation" of theosophical bodies and objects themselves.

In the attitude of a scientific skeptic, I ventured to suggest that it was unsafe to assume the inexplicable theory of matters until we had exhausted the probabilities which lie at our doors, and I said the same thing concerning a "house" in a sheet and pipe swing. Most things come to those who have long enough to wait, and after the receipt of several letters regarding Indian jugglery I have at last been favored with what I venture to think is the true explanation of the mango trick. This trick consists in the juggler covering a mango plant to grow out of a pot containing earth, and which a mango seed has been planted. As far as I can discover, there could very rare exceptions of the trick, for some of my correspondents declare that it is not a mango which grows out of the pot, but a mango tree some tree which the juggler has plucked off close by the scene of his operations. The typical trick, however, shows a mango plant growing let by let in the juggler's presence, and I think we have arrived at the secret of the operation at last.

My present correspondent writes to me from the far off Noumea, New Caledonia.

AN EXHIBITION OF THE TRICK.

He is an old Anglo-Indian, writing with a full experience of what he has seen, and as the report will show, speaking with the authority of one who has been behind the scenes. He does not agree with the explanation of Herr Hermann, who said the growing plant trick was performed through the performer concealing the pot, with the plant in it, under his robe.

In 1861 my correspondent was on the point of leaving Calcutta, when some native jugglers came on board the steamship to give an exhibition of their powers. The surroundings were thus very favorable for the performance of anything but a very boisterous trick, and the mango exhibition was given on the lower deck. The performer was almost naked, so there was no opportunity for the concealment of a flower pot under a robe. He placed before him first of all a small, flat, native wickerwork basket, such as snakes are carried in. This was filled with earth. A mango seed was then produced.

It was a very large one—a potato, this, of importance in view of what follows—and was duly placed in the earth and covered up. The earth was removed and the basket in its turn concealed by a small cotton cloth. Then began the usual mutterings and incantations, while the earth was again sprinkled with water and stirred with the fingers of the operator. After a few minutes' interval the juggler lifted the cloth and showed to the spectators two small mango leaves appearing above the surface of the earth.

The basket was once more covered up, the watering of the earth and the incantations were resumed, and in a short time, when the cloth was removed, a mango plant, seven or eight inches high and bearing five or five leaves, was disclosed to view. After another interval a swelling mango appeared at least thirteen inches high and bearing seven or eight leaves. Here the performance ended, my correspondent adding that he did not see the fruit produced, although in some cases, it is said, the jugglers undertake to bring the fruit itself into equally rapid existence.

SECRET OF THE TRICK.

Curiosity was rife, of course, regarding the juggler's modus operandi, and my correspondent, anxious to know how the trick was performed, offered the juggler a good round sum of money for the disclosure of his secret. After some hesitation the man consented to reveal his art, stipulating that his revelation should be conducted in a secluded spot. A cabin on the ship was offered and accepted as a suitable place, and the juggler and my correspondent retired together. The basket was prepared as before, and the mango seed was handed around. It was, as before, a large one.

On its being returned to the juggler he pressed one end of the seed with his long finger nail, when the seed opened. Two small leaves, those first seen in the deck trick, were withdrawn from the seed, and next in order came forth the stem with four leaves. Ultimately the full thirteen inches of the plant were manipulated out of the seed before the eyes of the spectators. The seed was in fact a hollow one, and the young plant had been dexterously folded within the cotyledons. It is the art of folding the plant inside the seed which constitutes the essence of the trick.

My correspondent added that he has repeated the trick since, and a simple experiment shows how its conditions can be realized. Most leaves can be so folded that when thrusted from pressure they spring back to their original shape. The folding, however, must be done in a special and careful manner. The upper surface of the leaf must be folded on itself, and that surface skillfully treated and watered will scarcely show a crease on a superficial examination.

The crossing which the under surface will show is of course concealed from the spectator's view. If the fruit is produced in the same manner, my correspondent concludes, it also is contained in the hollow seed. It is likely to be a very small mango, which is packed in a dry state, and which, under the watering process, swells out to unobservable proportions.—Dr. Andrew Wilson in Illustrated London News.

Longevity in Russia.

Famine and nihilism notwithstanding, Russia seems to be the land in which human life reaches its greatest length. During the year 1891, 308 persons died in the land of the czar who were between the ages of 100 and 105, 176 who had reached ages between 105 and 110 also succumbed, while three were reported to have reached the so boring ripe age of 120 years or more of age.—St. Louis Republic.

To Preserve Scrubbing Brushes.

Scrubbing brushes should be kept with the bristles down and they will last twice as long. Contact some will tell you if you stand them in the corner *only* the water will run down and soak into the back, leaving the bristles, whether they be glued or wired.—New York Journal.

During the time of the "gold fever" in California a Frenchman met an American in a railway car, and at once began to make minute inquiries about California.

"I have never been there," replied the other.

"What!" exclaimed his questioner, falling back in astonishment, "an American and have never been to California!"

There are twenty one properly qualified women doctors in the English provinces and twenty three in India.

THE VICTORIA REGIA.

Facts Not Generally Known Concerning This Famous Water Lily of the Amazon.

When the Victoria Regia, the famous water lily of the Amazon river, first flowered in America, some forty years ago on the grounds of the Fairmount Park Cups near Philadelphia, thousands of interested visitors flocked to see it. At that time it was thought impossible to cultivate it without an immense expense, but in 1891 Mr. Lee spent large sums of dollars to build and thoroughly equip the house in which it was grown. Subsequently J. Fiske Allen, of Salem and D. Waldo Lincoln, of Worcester grew these lilies, all of considerable size.

Mr. Sturtevant, of Rockaway, showed a few years ago that with no great cost it would be grown out in our American summers—and since then it has been successfully grown out in a number of places. One of the most interesting features of the plant, says Rose's Monthly, authority for the foregoing, is the turning up of the edges of the leaves when they become very large. This gives them an additional buoyancy. The venation of the leaves is particularly arranged for strength, and indeed it was this which suggested to Sir Joseph Paxton the method on which he construct the roof of the first crystal palace after the rules of all modern architecture had failed. The Victoria Regia flowers in the open air in the Botanical gardens at Washington.

SPANISH LILY, MYSTICCALLIS.

San Isabelle or Spanish Lily.

Pretty as a picture is this beautiful bulb, which is hardly south of Virginia and certainly known as hymenocallis, pancratium, Spanish lily, Spider lily, etc. A South Carolina florist describes it in The American Garden as bearing masses of fine waxy white flowers from August until hard frost. The flowers are very fragrant and also very peculiar in structure, each plant being furnished with one thick, strong stem, surmounted by clusters of blooms, often twenty five to a stalk, which continues to open, a few each day, until the whole are expanded, the flowering period of one stalk being in this way extended from ten to fourteen days. Each bloom is single with an expanded center much like a Narcissus (they belong to the same) with long, slender, strapline extensions or elongations from the outer edge, which is in five sections, and these give it an exceedingly quaint and attractive appearance.

From the parent stalk one can strip a single flower furnished with a stem and tube fully five to eight inches long, so that it can be easily arranged for cut flowers, giving not a single grace to any design. This one is native of the south, growing most readily in low, flat, undrained lands, but it readily adapts itself to any or all situations. Especially will it delight the amateur as it can be potted, and with a little care will flower in from two to six weeks.

The cultivation of them and other species of the genus is not so extensive as it should be, especially in the warmer sections of the north, where it can be easily grown, especially if the bulbs are stored in sand in winter same as other bulbs. When grown in pots in the house the several species of stove and greenhouse varieties of hymenocallis require a strong, loamy soil, well drained, and a liberal allowance of pot room. The bulbs must be buried under the soil and water kept most.

The Codling Moth.

The codling moth, which produces the wormy apples and pears, is a serious pest to the fruit grower. There are two broods in a season. The first causes apples to drop very early; the second injures the winter crop. Dr. Jabez Fisher of Fitchburg, Mass., advised, at a meeting of the Massachusetts state board of agriculture, spraying with Paris green as the chief remedy, but said that many of the pupae may be trapped in bands of cloth or bag tops around the trunks of the trees, in which they can be killed. Hogs, sheep and poultry kept in the orchard help to subdue the codling moths.

A Curious Idol.

Among the most extraordinary pieces of sculpture supposed to have been used by the early Asiatics was a figure of a donkey's head used as a representative of the deity. There is no doubt whatever that the same emblem was once used among the Hittites the Egyptians and one or two other nations as a symbol of their Red God Sut. The superstition of the yellow donkey of India; the story of the swift ass of eastern Asia and the ass of Dionysius, and many other mare-less ass stories are all survivals of that curious form of religious worship, the adoration of the ass head.—St. Louis Republic.

During the year 1891, it is said, more than $3,000,000 was invested in new manufactories, or the enlargement and improvement of those already established, in Maine.

The greatest glutton of antiquity was Almus, the Roman, who at one breakfast ate 500 figs, 100 peaches, 10 melons, 100 small birds and 400 oysters.

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