A GHOSTLY RACE.

"Do you have to carry a lamp to ride here nights?" I asked.

"Thick nowadays," said the hotel keeper.

"Thanks!" I called back as I dropped into the saddle. I was in a hurry. I was drenching past the belated houses on the outskirts of the village. The night was as black as for a cyclone. The lamps were only used on the main streets, where clubbed lights flickering black shadows danced to and fro on a roof of milky whiteness. I passed the last of the town wagon parties, and then as I sped along the whizzing pine the signs of civilization grew fewer until only the well lops blossoming were left on the wall. Lips blossoming, I was spurred on a mile or two of pace. Now, the moors on either side of the road become more frequent, and I shot along under their sombre wall of trees.

I passed another scattered cottage of town. I listened softly to smell a few sentences of song and was in the gaiety of spirits. This I became aware of a presence on my side.

I swerved violently and aimed by a knife's breadth a collision with a wretchedness who had crept stealthily upon me. In another way I that I offered an angry exclamation as I recovered myself. The strange man who shot ahead of me and then dropped back to my side. A sharp whole ran on my tongue, when I checked myself and sought a short glimpse of my unknown companion. He had his place at my side with no apparent exertion, although my pace was rapid, and I soon became aware that the creature was, by and the foot, proclaim.

Just low over a pair of racing handle bars, his face was screened from view by a sombrero drawn well down, so I could discern, he was garbed in a suit of black tights. On his feet was a close fitting cap. His figure was tall, slender and athletic. But what most attracted my attention was the wheel, which seemed to be of such machinery from construction that it altogether unlike the bicycle, of a chain link or the cross, of a saddle but. Its rode as close to me that I could have touched him by putting out my hand, yet never once did he raise his head or by word or sign give indication that he was aware of my presence.

Side by side we shot out into an open stretch of road. Then I was being used as a pacemaker was because evident. It mattered to when I found that every time I slackened speed the old fiend, and every time I pulled more rapidly he lost his position at my elbow. His conduct and his silence distributed a peace of mind, and I decided to rid myself of his company. I increased the pace slowly at first, and when we reached a slight incline I let out a few extra notes and shot up the grade at top speed. My exertion upon reaching the top of the hill was that of chagrin when I found the still of my side. My hand beat low, his hope working with the ease and precision of piston rods. I held the pace until I passed for wind, but the black rider was apparently tireless. A dozen times I was on the point of speaking, and finally I blurted:

"Fine night."

His mouth no answer, nor even turned his head. I was astonished beyond measure and felt my anger slowly rising. The pace did not slacken—rather it increased—yet never for an instant did our positions vary an inch. Through woods and over hills we flew. The perspiration rolled off my forehead and into my eyes until they smarted, yet the stranger gave no signs of distress. A heart breaking hill loomed ahead, and I summoned energy for a supreme effort. My wheel swayed and shivered under the strain as I shot up the incline, but my companion never faltered. When we reached the summit, he was still gliding at my side like a shadow. A sharp descent followed, and we rushed down at maddest speed.

I looked ahead and perceived several hundred yards to advance a small lake which the road encircled after an abrupt turn to the right. I also perceived that a narrow footbridge devoid of handrail crossed the pool where the highway curved. I glanced at the strange rider. His gaze seemed bent upon the ground, so though he were oblivious of my impending danger. The situation was becoming critical. We would never make the turn at the speed at which we were travelling, yet the grade was so steep and the distance so short that to slow down was impossible. To cross the bridge was the only chance, yet there was room for but one abreast, and who would give way? Dogged and angry, I resolved that I would not. Fifty yards more and we would be upon it. I had been lower and ride like a demon. Twenty-five yards and I had gained not an inch.

"Curse you!" I yelled hoarsely, and I gripped my handle bars until it seemed as if the steel must crumble in my fingers. Five yards more and then disaster stood out in hideously the stranger shot out, and with a glance and scorn a check in our fashion career, we rose upon the narrow structure, my wheel tapping his by several inches.

Then, to my horror, the black rider set wheel and slackened speed. I yelled with terror and back pedaled until my chain screeched and groaned over the sprocket as though it would part. The wheels now tapped by a foot, and the crash would be on in an instant. I remember seeing the black rider turn and sway in his saddle like a drunken man. Then was the flash of a glacier with fear, and I felt my eyes start wildly for the moon.

I come to with cold water my wheel. There was a jolt, and I felt myself shot out upon the road. I glanced back. There in the cool, white moonlight was the marshy lake, the narrow footbridge, the saddled man. Nothing more. The black rider had vanished.

A wild horror seized me. How I reached the hotel I could never afterward remember, for I made the most road time days afterward, and it was purely strange to me. All I recall is that I rocked into the yard. Then there was a blank until I found myself lying on a bench with a crowd of men gathered around me.

"You fellers always run for me kill yer selves," said a man. "Most fer a mile over the little bridge. There was a city killer drowned in that pool one night last autumn. He found him, and he wheel in time fish of water the next day."—Brooklyn Eagle.

HAYMAKING.

Cutting, Curing and Storing—Two Tips and Six Hay—Haying Machinery.

Crops intended for hay should be harvested just after the bloom begins to fall. Both chemists make the best hay if cut as soon as the first dry heads appear. When there is a mixture of timothy and clover try to take a desirable medium. Hay is frequently injured by letting it lie in the sun too long after cutting. Excessive drying makes it hard and brittle. If it is raked and put at once into the stack, it will have to be pretty thoroughly dried. But if the hay is to be cocked, rake as soon as dew can be done and place in medium sized cocks, where it will run easily without blunting. If can then be stacked or stored in the new. Cured in this manner, it will be of the best quality—soft, green, palatable and highly digestible.

In many localities fall most are lifted when this year for selling and hay. American Agriculturist tells farmers not time to do so this year. For fleeting grass, begin cutting when timothy are well out and continue until the seeds have begun to harden. Put with a mower, allow to wilt and put into small cocks, which after thoroughly curing, may be gathered into a stack and topped out with hay or elevated into a mow. In many places a mixture of peas and oats is sown for hay and for soiling, with gratifying results. The resulting crop is harvested much as when the peas are seeded alone. For hay, cut when the peas begin to hook, for soiling, when in full bloom. This mixture can be cut with a binder or a mower. It is in thought desirable, the pea and oats hay may be run through a threshing machine, thus separating the straw and grain.

During the past few dry seasons rye has not only done good service as pasture where grasses failed, but if cut just before heading makes a fair hay. Of course it is not nearly as good as clover or timothy, but is much better than straw and is readily eaten by stock. It is cut with a mower, allowed to cure, then cocked for as timothy. It is not difficult to harvest.

With improved machinery a hay crop can be put up with very little hand work. The crop can be cut, allowed to dry, gathered up with a large fork, drawn to the stack and elevated by a conveyor, or if can be elevated on to a wagon, loaded on the barn and unloaded with a hay fork. Either of these methods must be practised where the crop is very large. Improved slings, tracks, harpoons, etc., have made the operation comparatively simple. If, however, the hay crop is quite a distance and amount to be harvested is comparatively small, it will pay to rake before the roughly dry and put into small cocks until completely cured. This is especially true of clover, timothy and peas. It can then be loaded upon a wagon, taken to the barn or dragged to the stack by means of large horse rakes.

Where material can be secured at reasonable figures it pays to build cheap stacks for hay which cannot be put into the barn loft. If it is necessary to stack in the open field, top out with wild hay if it can be obtained or cover with canvas or boards. Keep the middle well filled and tramped solid, so that the outer edges will settle most rapidly. The outside layers will have a sufficient slope to keep out rainfall. Round stacks keep best, but rices are cashed made and are good enough.

Low Vitality

means a condition of health very susceptible to disease. If there is a hereditary tendency to Consumption or Scrofula it will manifest itself at that time.

Scott's Emulsion

stands for strength, for vitality, richer blood, stronger nerve power. The time to take it is when you feel you are losing flesh, when you feel "weak," run down. It never fails to arrest wasting and fortify against disease.

NASAL CATARRH is a LOCAL DISEASE and is the result of acute and subject chronic attacks.

It can be cured by a process of cleansing and healing such as is afforded by the application of Ely's Cream Balm. It is quickly taken and is not offensive.

ELY'S CREAM BALM cures and relieves the Nasal Passages, Heals and Protects the Membrane from Colds, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. In quick succession. A cure is effected with ease. Price 50 cents at druggists or by mail; sample 10 cents by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM

COLD IN HEAD

太陽

New Design in .....

Ladies' Silk Goods,

Tissue Chiffons, Crepes and Gauzes ..... TEAS.

Also Chinese and Japanese

FANCY GOODS

(Opposite Postoffice Entrance.)

SHANG HAI & CO.,

270 South Main.

MILLENNIAL STAR

AND

JOURNAL OF DISCOURSES

from 1850 to date;

TIMES AND SEASONS,

Vol. 6, 1845.

FOR SALE AT

DESERET NEWS OFFICE.

CHURCH BLANKS.

Printed and For Sale at

THE DESERET NEWS OFFICE,

SALT LAKE CITY.

Stake Reports, ... 50c per doz
Ward Reports, ... 20c "
Relief Society Reports, ... 20c "
Primary Association Reports 20c "
Y. L. M. I. A. Reports, ... 20c "
Y. M. M. I. A. Reports, ... 20c "
Tithers' Certificates, ... 25c "
Baptismal Recommends, books of 50, 25c
of 100, 50c
Primary Association Roll and Record Books, $1.50.
Y. L. M. I. A. Roll and Record Books, $1.50.
Ward Records, 1 qr., $3.00, 2 qr., $5.00, 3 qr., $7.00.
High Priests' Records made to order.
Seventies' Records made to order.

Flavor of Tea

"It is dosing at the best. Every care has to be exercised in coming to "thing" tea as soon as it is picked, and the sooner thereafter it is consumed the better the true drinker will find it.

Pride of Japan (Tree) Tea

Retains Its Flavor

because it is *freshly sealed at once*, at the place where it is grown. It comes from choicest gardens distinct in Japan, and is decidedly the best Tea in packages imported into this country.

Half-pound packages at your grocers.

H. J. BRANDENSTEIN & CO.
San Francisco
Yokohama

SAPONIFIER.

Concentrated Saponifier is the original and only reliable Concentrated Lye for family soap making and general household uses. Beware of counterfeits. The genuine of this article has labeled Enterprise pattern in inches it. Name painted upon it. Enough resin and Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, stamped on the lid. Ask your grocer for it and take no other.

Have You Seen

the new Pioneer Pure Beef? It is given free with each box of Powder. Ask for it.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT PURSUANT to an order of sale and decree of foreclosure in and duly entered from the United Judicial District Court of the county of Uintah, in the Territory of Utah, in the cause wherein Daniel Fetzgerald is plaintiff and Wilson Daniel Fetzgerald is defendant, and to me directed, I, C. Thompson and Sons's Commercial Mercantile Institution, a corporation, will, on Saturday, the twenty-fourth day of October, 1896, at the hour of one o'clock p. m. of said day, at the west front door of the Uintah County Court House, in Vernal, Uintah County, Utah, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, all the right, title, claim and interest of Daniel Fetzgerald, defendant, in and to the following described property, to wit:

Commencing at a point two and one-half (2½) rods north from the northeast corner of lot seven (7), in block twenty-one (21), of Salt Lake City survey, and running thence south two and one-half (2½) rods, thence west ten (10) rods, thence north two (2) rods, thence east ten (10) rods to the place of beginning, containing one (1) rod in length and ten (10) rods in width, and being the south half of the west half of lot seven (7), in block twenty-one (21), of said Salt Lake City survey, and being the same premises conveyed by Mary E. Fetzgerald to said Daniel Fetzgerald, by deed dated the 19th day of February, 1896, and recorded in the Uintah County Records, in book "Y" of deeds, page 1, and also the following described property, to wit:

Commencing at a point one (1) rod north of the northeast corner of lot seven (7), in block twenty-one (21), of Salt Lake City survey, and running thence west ten (10) rods, thence north one (1) rod, thence east ten (10) rods, thence south one (1) rod to the place of beginning, containing one (1) rod in length and ten (10) rods in width, and being the north half of the west half of said lot seven (7), in block twenty-one (21), of said Salt Lake City survey, and being the same premises conveyed by Mary E. Fetzgerald to said Daniel Fetzgerald, by deed dated the 19th day of February, 1896, and recorded in the Uintah County Records, in book "Y" of deeds, page 1, and also the following described property, to wit:

Commencing at a point two (2) rods south of the southeast corner of lot seven (7), in block twenty-one (21), of Salt Lake City survey, and running thence west ten (10) rods, thence south two (2) rods, thence east ten (10) rods, thence north two (2) rods to the place of beginning, containing two (2) rods in length and ten (10) rods in width, and being the south half of the west half of said lot seven (7), in block twenty-one (21), of said Salt Lake City survey, and being the same premises conveyed by Mary E. Fetzgerald to said Daniel Fetzgerald, by deed dated the 19th day of February, 1896, and recorded in the Uintah County Records, in book "Y" of deeds, page 1, and also the following described property, to wit:

Commencing at a point two and one-half (2½) rods north from the northeast corner of lot seven (7), in block twenty-one (21), of Salt Lake City survey, and running thence south two and one-half (2½) rods, thence west ten (10) rods, thence north two (2) rods to the place of beginning, containing one (1) rod in length and ten (10) rods in width, and being the north half of the west half of said lot seven (7), in block twenty-one (21), of said Salt Lake City survey, and being the same premises conveyed by Mary E. Fetzgerald to said Daniel Fetzgerald, by deed dated the 19th day of February, 1896, and recorded in the Uintah County Records, in book "Y" of deeds, page 1, and also the following described property, to wit:

Commencing at a point two (2) rods south of the southeast corner of lot seven (7), in block twenty-one (21), of Salt Lake City survey, and running thence west ten (10) rods, thence north two (2) rods, thence east ten (10) rods, thence south two (2) rods to the place of beginning, containing two (2) rods in length and ten (10) rods in width, and being the south half of the west half of said lot seven (7), in block twenty-one (21), of said Salt Lake City survey, and being the same premises conveyed by Mary E. Fetzgerald to said Daniel Fetzgerald, by deed dated the 19th day of February, 1896, and recorded in the Uintah County Records, in book "Y" of deeds, page 1, and also the following described property, to wit:

Commencing at a point one (1) rod north of the northeast corner of lot seven (7), in block twenty-one (21), of Salt Lake City survey, and running thence west ten (10) rods, thence south one (1) rod, thence east ten (10) rods, thence north one (1) rod to the place of beginning, containing one (1) rod in length and ten (10) rods in width, and being the north half of the west half of said lot seven (7), in block twenty-one (21), of said Salt Lake City survey, and being the same premises conveyed by Mary E. Fetzgerald to said Daniel Fetzgerald, by deed dated the 19th day of February, 1896, and recorded in the Uintah County Records, in book "Y" of deeds, page 1, and also the following described property, to wit:

Commencing at a point two (2) rods south of the southeast corner of lot seven (7), in block twenty-one (21), of Salt Lake City survey, and running thence west ten (10) rods, thence south two (2) rods, thence east ten (10) rods, thence north two (2) rods to the place of beginning, containing two (2) rods in length and ten (10) rods in width, and being the south half of the west half of said lot seven (7), in block twenty-one (21), of said Salt Lake City survey, and being the same premises conveyed by Mary E. Fetzgerald to said Daniel Fetzgerald, by deed dated the 19th day of February, 1896, and recorded in the Uintah County Records, in book "Y" of deeds, page 1, and also the following described property, to wit:

Commencing at a point two and one-half (2½) rods north from the northeast corner of lot seven (7), in block twenty-one (21), of Salt Lake City survey, and running thence south two and one-half (2½) rods, thence west ten (10) rods, thence north two (2) rods to the place of beginning, containing one (1) rod in length and ten (10) rods in width, and being the north half of the west half of said lot seven (7), in block twenty-one (21), of said Salt Lake City survey, and being the same premises conveyed by Mary E. Fetzgerald to said Daniel Fetzgerald, by deed dated the 19th day of February, 1896, and recorded in the Uintah County Records, in book "Y" of deeds, page 1, and also the following described property, to wit:

Commencing at a point two (2) rods south of the southeast corner of lot seven (7), in block twenty-one (21), of Salt Lake City survey, and running thence west ten (10) rods, thence south two (2) rods, thence east ten (10) rods, thence north