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THE EVENING PRIMROSE.

Sad Evening Primrose, with your silken stalk
Hung delicately wayward, what a woe
Looks from your patient eyes! How frail and pale
You stand among the flowerets and your head
Shows like a vanishing phantom of the [illegible].

Young buds that point a finger to the blue
Droop on your stem, and youth and hope are gone,
While the sap rises, yet scarcely has the sun
Warmed into open [illegible] your petals ere their low
Falls into paleness of death begun.

And strewn about the grass the blossom hides
The pale discolored fragments of their pride,
Or hang disconsolate with draggled vest,
And clinging, sodden remnants, to abide
The gradual workings of the Alkahest.

Was it for this you struggled into light?
That one brief day should crown a tedious night?
Was it for this you felt your way along
The paths of natural growth, that from their height
Should death should echo in your triumph song?

It may be so. There are who say the bliss
Requites the pain; yet would it be for this
That [illegible] you opened your sweet, patient eyes
To see the sun's face once and die by his kiss
For [illegible] bloom again in Paradise.
—Nina Layard in Longman's Magazine.

DEATH IN THE DRIFT.

HEROIC DROWNING OF A CONVICT WHO DIVED FOR HIS GUARD.

Heroism of Texas Convicts to Save the Life of Their Keeper—A Thrilling Story of an Escape and an Attempt at Capture—The Lucky Negro Returns.

The bodies of William H. Camp and Andy Ward have been recovered. They drifted ashore on the west bank of the Brazos river, at the Steiner farm, twelve miles below Waco.

William Camp was a guard on the county convict farm. Sam Johnson, a negro convict, suddenly made a dash from the cotton patch, where he, with other convicts, was chopping cotton, and, running to the river, plunged in and struck out for the other shore. George Oglesby, one of the lessees, and William Camp, one of the guards, mounted and gave chase, taking the river and swimming their horses in the wake of the negro. Camp led and carried his six shooter in his hand, while the lessee followed closely, both horses swimming gracefully.

The river was up and the drift was going down in large quantities. This flotsam and jetsam of the muddy current consists of a little of everything floods find upon invaded shores. There was here a fencepost with a bit of barbed wire trailing, the wire dragging something else. Next a dead cow, a treetop, an old boat upturned and frequently a panel or two of fence, all moving like a platoon bristling with the barb wire invented to turn cattle. Through this labyrinth the swimming negro, with wonderful dexterity, took his way. But the horsemen, after reaching the channel, found that they could not proceed, and reluctantly turned back.

Oglesby's horse, punched by rails, tangled in the lighter drift and wounded with wire, ceased swimming, turned over and went floating on his side. Oglesby swam beside him, and holding his mane gently guided him toward the shore, which he safely reached, utterly exhausted. Camp's horse ceased swimming and commenced churning with his hind feet. "Let go his head, and when he starts catch his tail," cried Oglesby from the shore. Camp still held his revolver in his hand. His face was by this time white with horror. The other convicts and guards now lined the shore. Oglesby arose to his feet and shouted: "Men, I am hurt and strangled. I am past swimming. Save Will Camp and I will pay what you charge."

It was an awful place to attempt a rescue. The drowning man still held his pistol and struggled in the drift. One hand was rigidly clasped on the ivory handle and the other was lifted up. Those on shore followed him along as he slowly floated, and Andy Ward was observed to be stripping himself. Lessee George Oglesby also began to pull off his boots. He found that his ankle was sprained and he could not go on with the task. He sat down in despair.

"Save him, Andy," Oglesby cried, and Andy said, "I will if I can, Mr. George." By this time Camp was nearly under; his face could be seen now and then, and one hand still held up the pistol. The other appeared again and again above the eddies in mute appeal. Andy plunged in and swam with powerful strokes, but when he reached out to save Camp the latter went down and arose no more.

Andy dived at the point where Camp sank and came up again. His arm and face were observed to be bleeding; he had been touched by the drift. "Come back!" was shouted to him from the shore, but the brave negro would not hear it. He was bent on the work in hand, and under he went again and again. Presently he came up and gave a wild cry. Then he sank again and came up no more alive.

It was nearly 4 o'clock in the afternoon two days later when a boy on the bank saw Will Camp's body moving in the current. Two hundred yards behind the dead guard floated Andy, whom he had lately guarded. The prisoner had died to save the officer, and was still floating after him, a ghastly travesty of a heroic attempt. Both were taken out and placed side by side. At last the guard had given up his weapon, and the poor convict Andy was forever free.

While the drowning scene was going on beyond the river on the other side another incident occurred. A crowd stood together watching the struggle. From the [illegible] rescue was impossible. The river [illegible] yards wide and the drift was [illegible] that way. Presently a ragged n[illegible] stripping with water, appeared a[illegible] with the others. After going aw[illegible] he plunged in and swam back.

As he regained his companions on the Steiner shore, one of the guards asked, "What did you come back for?"

"To help," was the laconic reply.

This was Sam Johnson, the fugitive, whose escape had caused the death of two men. Before Sam reached the bank he had left half an hour before, William Camp and Andy Ward had disappeared, and the dancing eddies and floating drift were fifteen feet above them.

"You came too late," the guard added, and when the others started back for the convict farm Sam Johnson marched with them.—Waco Cor. Galveston News.

Had to Be Introduced.

"Bridget," said Mrs. A., "have you spoken to the milkman about the watered milk he has been leaving lately?" "No, ma'am," said Bridget, who had recently "come over." "I niver shpake wid strangers till I'm acquainted wid 'em."—Youth's Companion.

Forgot the Others.

Mabel—There are now over 1,000 avocations open to women.

Clara—Dear me! What are they?

Mabel—Let—me—see. One of them is marriage and another is—is— Dear me! I've forgotten the others.—New York Weekly.

Willing to Sell Cheap.

An amusing incident happened in a southern city court the other day. A Jew was on the witness stand testifying against a negro who had stolen a pair of pantaloons from his store.

"How much are the pants worth?" asked Judge Thompson.

"Well, judge," responded the witness, "it depends on the man who wants to buy them. I sell them to one man for six dollars, to another for five dollars, but you can have them for four dollars."

"Sir," responded his honor, in a disgusted tone of voice, "I want you to tell me what those pants are worth."

"Ah, judge," said the Israelite, "take 'em for three dollars if four dollars don't suit you."

"Look here," thundered the judge, "if you don't tell me the exact value of those pants I will send you to jail for contempt of court."

"Well, then, judge," pleaded the obtuse witness in a most insinuating tone of voice, "take 'em for two dollars. It is giving them away almost, but you can have 'em for two dollars."

By this time the people in the courtroom were convulsed with laughter, and the judge himself was obliged to forget his disgust and join heartily in the laugh. He did not buy the "pants," however.—Green Bag.

Reasoning Power of Ants.

One morning a gentleman of many scientific attainments sat quietly and alone at his breakfast. Presently he noticed that some large black ants were making free with the contents of the sugar bowl. He drove them away, but they soon returned, seemingly unwilling to leave their sweetened feast. Again they were dispersed, only to return in increased numbers. There was a lamp hook directly above the center of the table, and, to try their ingenuity, the gentleman suspended the sugar bowl to the hook with a cord, allowing it to swing clear of the table about an inch.

First the sagacious little creatures tried to reach it by standing on each other's backs. After repeated efforts, all of which were failures, they went away and it was supposed that they had given up in despair. Within a surprisingly short time, however, they were seen descending the cord by dozens and dropping themselves into the sugar bowl. They had scaled the wall, traversed the ceiling and discovered another road to the treasure.—St. Louis Republic.

Different Terms for the Same Things.

Among the peculiarities of so called pure English, nothing is more singular than the difference between the names given to footwear. In America a boot is something which comes nearly up to the knee, while in England anything above a low cut shoe is invariably described as a boot. The same peculiarity exists in regard to hose. In England the only two words used are stockings and socks, the difference being entirely in the length of the leg, and the word half hose being purely American. In the trade in this country there are three distinctions—the stocking, a sock and half hose. There is no ribbed top to the American sock, and there are other technical differences which are unheard of in the old country.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Odd Ideas of Beauty.

An African beauty must have small eyes, thick lips, a large, flat nose and a skin beautifully black. In New Guinea the nose is perforated and a large piece of wood or bone inserted. On the northwest coast of America an incision more than two inches long is made in the lower lip, filled with a wooden plug.

In Guinea the lips are pierced with thorns, the head of the thorn being inside the mouth and the point resting on the chin.—Jenness Miller Illustrated.

A Bay Window Plant.

Cobea scandens is a pretty thing for a bay window. It is a very rapid grower and a good specimen will soon fill up all the space. Its flowers are purple, shading to green, large and bell shaped. Give it a large pot or box to grow in and plenty of water if fully exposed to the light.—Exchange.

An Invitation for One.

An Atchison man had so much trouble with his girl's sisters, who insisted on accompanying them everywhere, that he proposed to her in their presence after first explaining to the others that it was an invitation that could not possibly include them.—Atchison Globe.

It is always safe to fight against a cold by external applications. A camphorated oil rubbed upon the throat and chest and between the shoulders—this is admirable for children, or vaseline similarly applied.

The flowers that lead as providers of popular perfumery for the handkerchief and toilet are the jasmine, violet, tuberose, rose, bitter orange flower and cassia.

The archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria is a proficient amateur railroad man. He knows how to run a locomotive and to make up a train of cars.

Walled Cities of Italy.

Necessarily the romantic and historical charm of English walled cities is but small compared with that of continental cities. The walls of Rome, for instance, are standing monuments of the city's history from the earliest times to within the last half century; but owing to the extraordinary character and variety of other antiquarian objects, they hardly come in for that share of the visitor's attention which they deserve. Yet an inspection of them, with their ancient and medieval gates, the many styles of their construction, each pointing to a particular period of their history, their rise and strength, their odd little nooks and corners and their picturesqueness, is worth a journey, which [illegible] the [illegible] that they would form the chief attraction of any other city but Rome.

Indeed, as is not surprising, Italy is a nest of ancient walled towns, and we may note all degrees of grandeur, from the still formidable looking mass which surround Genoa La Superba or Firenze La Bella to the quaint little lines of fortification which zigzag up the vine clad hillsides of the north coast of the Mediterranean, surrounding in many instances some villages, but speaking eloquently to us of those hard, stirring times when the hand of every man was against his neighbor.—Cor. Chicago Herald.

Persian Swords.

The swords of Hindostan are of endless variety in size and shape, the most common being the "tegha" and "tulwar," broad, much curved blades, wrongly styled scimitars, the real scimitar being a clumsy chopper-like weapon, nearly straight and widening to the point. There is the "khanda," a heavy straight sword with basket hilt, like the Scottish claymore. The khanda was an object of worship to the Rajputs, precisely as to the Scythians. The "pata," or gauntlet sword, much used by the Mahrattas, was a development of the "katar," having a long rapier blade, often of Spanish make, and a cylindrical hilt, into which the arm was passed to the elbow. The Persian sword, however, was valued above all others, and particularly those of Khorassan.

These are the real "Damascus blades," the damascening being produced by the crystallization of the steel. Connoisseurs recognize [illegible] different varieties of watering or "jauhar," and the most incredible prices have been given for fancy specimens. But the great brittleness of these swords makes them unfit for use by Europeans, who would shiver them to pieces by a "swashing blow," while the oriental employs their razor edge only for the "drawing" cut.—Chambers' Journal.

A Mile Differs Sometimes.

The measurement in English yards of the different lengths of a mile in several countries is as follows: Arabian mile, 2,148; Austrian mile, 8,296; Bohemian mile, 10,137; Brabant mile, 6,082; Burgundian mile, 6,183; Danish mile, 8,244; Dutch mile, 6,395; English mile, 1,760; English mile, geographical, 2,025; English mile, nautical, 6,080; Flemish mile, 6,869; German mile, long, 10,126; German mile, short, 6,859; German mile, geographical, 8,100; Hamburg mile, 8,244; Hanoverian mile, 11,559; Hessian mile, 10,547; Hungarian mile, 9,113; Irish mile, ancient, 2,240; Italian mile, 2,025; Lithuanian mile, 9,780; Oldenburg mile, 10,820; Persian mile, 6,086; Polish mile, long, 8,100; Polish mile, short, 6,075; Prussian mile, 8,237; Roman mile, 1,628; Russian, verst, 1,167; Saxon mile, 9,905; Scotch mile, ancient, 1,984; Spanish mile, 4,635; Swedish mile, 11,700; Swiss mile, 9,153; Tuscan mile, 1,808; United States mile, 1,760.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Bagging Grapes.

People often ask what is the use of the abstract studies scientific men and women often indulge in. The reply is you must first discover a new truth before you can tell whether you can make any value of it. The valuable discovery that the black rot can be prevented from injuring grapes by inclosing the bunch in a paper bag is the direct result of scientific studies.

When it was found that the rot was caused by a fungus growing from a little seed or spore which, floating through the atmosphere, attaches itself to the grape berry, it was the easiest thing to think of putting bags over the bunch early in the season so that the spore couldn't get there. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been saved to the cultivator by this bagging of grapes which would have been totally lost but for the labors of scientific men.—Meehans' Monthly.

The Ingredients of Fireworks.

The chief constituents of all fireworks are gunpowder and its ingredients. Iron and steel filings and cast iron borings, free from rust, are used to increase the brightness of the display and produce the Chinese fire. When the rocket explodes up in the air the bright and variegated sparks are produced by these filings as they ignite in the oxygen.

Copper filings and copper salts are used to produce greenish tints. A fine blue is made with zinc filings. A light greenish tint with much smoke is made out of sulphuret of antimony. Amber, resin and common salt protected from dampness produce a yellow fire. Salts of strontia make a red light. A green light is also made by the salts of barium.—New York Evening Sun.

The Rat Transmits Disease Germs.

When the reader thinks of the countless number of rats that infest the regions occupied by human beings, of their wonderful reproductive power, and of their seemingly ceaseless but rapid migrations from one dwelling place to another hundreds of miles away, he must admit that if it is possible for the rat to convey disease germs from point to point this power for evil is incalculable. When he left plague stricken London and sought another field did he leave the plague behind, or did he keep a share of it to distribute elsewhere?—Dr. S. E. Weber's Lecture.

They All Dodged.

A quaint minister once said, "Now, brethren, I propose to throw this hymn book at the man who has been thinking of something other than the sermon."

He made the necessary motion, as though he would hurl the book, and, curiously enough, every man in the congregation ducked his head.—London Tit-Bits.

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From Park City and Cache Valley	[illegible]
From all Eastern points	[illegible]
From Cache Valley and Ogden	[illegible]
From Milford, Eureka and intermediate points	[illegible]
From Juab and Eureka	[illegible]
*From Terminus and Tooele	[illegible]

DEPART.

For all eastern points	[illegible]
For Ogden and intermediate points	[illegible]
For Butte, Portland, San Francisco and Cache Valley	[illegible]
For Cache Valley and Park City	[illegible]
For all Eastern points and San Francisco	[illegible]
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No. 4—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points East	[illegible]
No. 6—For Provo, Payson and Eureka	[illegible]
No. 8—For Bingham, Sandy and Wasatch	[illegible]
No. 1—For Ogden and West	[illegible]
No. 3—For Ogden and the West	[illegible]
No. 5—For Ogden and points West	[illegible]

ARRIVES SALT LAKE.

No. 1—From Provo, Grand Junction and the East	[illegible]
No. 3—From Provo, Grand Junction and the East	[illegible]
No. 5—From Provo, Payson and Eureka	[illegible]
No. 7—From Bingham, Sandy and Wasatch	[illegible]
No. 2—From Ogden and points West	[illegible]
No. 4—From Ogden and the West	[illegible]
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