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DIRECTORS: Joseph F. Smith, Elias Morris, A. Milton Musser, J. C. Walker, Owen Richards, Frank M. Walker, A. G. Gillespie, C. H. Wilson, J. J. Lund.

Salt Lake City, Utah, May 31, 1892.

"LET UTAH PEOPLE OWN UTAH MINES!"

I am instructed to sell sufficient of the working capital of this company to erect on their own ground a plant for the reduction of their ores from the BRANCH and MARY MINES. These two claims show a large body of ore estimated at One Hundred Thousand Tons, the average of which, as evidenced by an eighteen sack lot taken from their six openings without sorting, gives 63 oz. silver and $0.60 gold. They have 800 feet of tunnel and shaft.

These mines are in Marysvale, Piute County, 50 miles from railroad and 250 miles from our markets; but for this difficulty they would now pay dividends. The treatment of the ores at the mines will, by saving transportation, put the property on a good paying basis. Mr. R. C. Chambers and associates are now working profitably a mine but a few rods distant with the same quality and kind of ore.

It is de signed to work up 30 to 60 tons a day, and it is confidently believed that this improvement will make the stock worth $1 within a year. The first block of 20,000 shares is offered at 25 cents per share.

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CUTWORMS.

An Experienced Gardener's Methods of Preventing Their Ravages.

A large number of species of cutworms make themselves highly obnoxious to the gardener by the impudence with which they attack and cut down almost every kind of newly set plants.

MOTH AND LARVA. CUTWORM.

They are mostly dismal and greasy looking caterpillars of some dull shade of dirty green, brown, greenish, remain in their hiding places on bright days and come to the surface at night or in cloudy weather to seek what green stuff they can devour. The illustration, from Gardner's work "How to Make the Garden Pay," presents both the worm and the moth of one of the species.

Mr. Gardner says: "Fortunately these worms have many natural enemies, among them the robin, thrasher, quail, owl and other birds, toads, etc., which neither keep their numbers down quite well. Fall plowing serves to bring many of the worms to the surface, and to expose them to "birdeye view" and prompt destruction by frost. The best effects of their night's work can not be noticed bright and early in the morning, and they can then be found near the plants at suitable, hunted up and killed. Before a piece of pointed ground is planted we can often dispose of the majority of the worms by placing pieces of sod sprinkled with a poisonous solution at regular intervals over the ground. The remedy is simple and may be repeated, thus making the way clear for tender plants. Beets are sometimes ruined by bait, and in advance of the crop, whatever that may be. The bait is looked over on several mornings after the beets are up, and the worms found up where plants are seen cut off. The regular crop is planted after most of the worms are destroyed.

"A practice often resorted to is to encircle each plant set out with a piece of pipe which should reach down into the

STRONGER AND PROTECTED PLANT.

soil, so the worms cannot crawl under it, and raised several inches above the surface so it cannot crawl over it. The picture shows how this is done and how the plan works. I often use plant protectors to secure that spreading betweenness of pots which I had made for the purpose, as a mechanical obstacle to the cutworm's progress."

Cutting and Curing Clover.

Be sure and cut the clover early, before the seed is formed. Clover is a biennial, one [illegible] These plants that begin to die after they have produced seed. Here is the point: By cutting before the seed forms you can cut two crops in one season and still keep the root alive. At least it will not die because its purpose has been fulfilled. This year we shall have all of the hay we can get. Skillful management of our clover meadows will give us a large additional yield of hay and have the roots right for the next season. That wise farmer, the late Brigham Smith, once showed us a field of medium clover nine years old from which he had taken that year fully three tons per acre in three cuttings. But there is another great advantage in early cutting. The hay for milk and butter purposes is worth double that of the ordinary grade, says as good authority as Board's Dairyman.

The thick stems of a rank growth of clover make it hard to cure by the ordinary means of exposure to the sun. Long before those stems are dried through the tender, thin leaves will be shrivel up and broken off. This necessitates curing clover by leaving out with as little stirring as possible, and that only when freshly cut. American Cultivator says that the best way is to follow the mower with the hay tedder with only the least interruption. Then as soon as the leaves have dried take the clover and put it in cock. It may seem dry because the leaves will rustle, but leave it twenty-four hours or, if need be, forty-six or forty-eight. Then open and it will be found moist inside. The moisture has come from the stems, and when this has dried off the hay will be cured sufficiently to go into the barn or stack. The slight heating which hay thus gets not only does not injure it, but really makes it more palatable to stock.

Hop Caps.

A Connecticut farmer, writing to Hearth and Home, says: "When I think of the amount of hay my caps have saved me I do not ask myself whether they have paid or not. Last year I bought some unbleached cotton two yards wide and made a sheet wide and long enough to protect a large stack of hay. It more than paid for itself, and is good for many years to come. It is a very handy thing to throw over a row as an emergency. It is a good failing to have it rather too large than too small. This sheet is made with eyelet holes in the sides and ends in which to tie sticks and cords. To these cords weights are attached to hold the sheets in place."

The Sublimest Form of Antiquity.

The sublimest poem of antiquity is Immanuel, yet written in the Hebrew tongue. The book of Job, the 10th drama of the Man of The Towers with the peach wood in his mouth lost, but its fabric associated in mind with the post-Noachian age, the time when God discoursed with men and the stars hung low in the firmament. It is lofty and dramatic, yet embodies the whole wisdom of the primeval race. Who composed it? Who carved the sphinx or cut the angles of the Pyramids? The shadow of his name was taken, but he should fall by pride, like Elim. The narrative pretends to Job but the direct epic of morality—a Cyclopean pile to the temple, but within are hewn the angels, the planed bed of self before the throne of a judicial god. The personages of the dialogue beyond are finely distinguished—Eliphaz, Bildad, Zophar, Elihu—in whom the inspiration of the Almighty gave understanding—and the various protagonist himself, majestic in sadness and desolation.

Each carries the other in grandeur of language, imagination, wisdom. Can there be a bright shade these lofty utterances? Yet only in this poem has God answered out of the whirlwind, his voice made audible, as if an added trace of hearing for a space enabled us to comprehend the transcendent of a superhuman tone. I speak not now of the motive, the inspiration of the symphonic masterpiece; it is still a moral equation, though maintaining an impenetrability as absolute as to endow our sense of mystery and awe.—Edmund Clarence Stedman in Century.

The Modern French Girl.

There are no French grisettes nowadays. The coarse, ruddy little maid who has done such admirable service in play and romance has disappeared. The race has given way to another—one more worldly wise, more mercenary.

The grisette had illusions. She believed the student she loved would be a great man some day. So she worked for him, earned two or three dollars a week making artificial flowers, passementerie or the like.

But the young person who has taken the place of the grisette is of an altogether different class—more modern, more practical, less given to illusions and romance and with tolerably well defined notions as to the value of money.

Her ideas of dressing always expressed in the very latest fashion. She has perfect taste in the combination of colors and the arrangement of drapery.

If the conversation takes a personal turn she will let you know, with the most charming amiability, that she is the daughter of a colonel—generally a colonel in retirement—and that she has been only a short time out of such and such a convent, where she was educated.

She is almost always pretty, of agreeable manners and rather intelligent, though she firmly believes that a man with a bunchback is a sure sign of good luck.—Irish Times.

Hayden, Northcote and Opie.

Hayden was then eighteen "a slim, handsome lad," with a bright country color, black curly hair and all the enthusiasm of youth and health beaming from his "Saxon, azure eyes." In a dirty painting room, under a high window, "with the light shining full on his bald head," he found Northcote, "a diminutive, wizened figure, in an old blue striped dressing gown, his spectacles perched up on his forehead." He peered myopically at the eager youth from his little shining eyes over the open letter, and said in his broad Devonshire: "So you mazzye to be a pointer, doosee? What sort of pointer?" "Historical painter, sir." "Hoomstorical pointer? Why, you'll starve with a bundle of straw under your head!"

After much more discouragement from Northcote, Hayden went his way to Opie's clean gallery in Berners street. A "coarse looking intellectual man" received him and said, "You are studying anatomy—master it; were I your age, I would do the same." "I have just come from Mr. Northcote, and he says I am wrong, sir." "Never mind what he says. He doesn't know it himself, and would be glad to keep you as ignorant." "I could have hugged Opie!" comments Hayden.—Temple Bar.

Trees That Grow Old.

The Galapagos tortoises are vegetable feeders, browsing chiefly upon a succulent cactus. It is said that they are entirely deaf, so that even the report of a gun does not startle or alarm them. At intervals they make pilgrimages to the village, where water is to be found, traveling by night only. Thus in the course of centuries they have worn regular roads from the shore up the mountain sides, by following which the Spaniards first discovered the watering places.

They have very long and snakelike necks and heads, and their feet surprisingly resemble those of an elephant. Their clumsy method of locomotion also suggests a likeness to the pachyderms. Deliberately they live to a very great age, and their aspect is most venerable.—Boston Transcript.

Sandy's Answer.

"Sandy," said Mrs. Simpson to her eldest office boy the other day when he returned from school, "I forbid ye to pay or tin alone wi' that Bobby Wilson ony more. Mind that, an' an' if I ever hear o' you playin wi' him again I'll gi' ye a good lickin." "What was he doin' to ye, ma' Bobby, ma?" queried the youngster, with some surprise. "Deed he's a bad, wicked laddie," replied his mother. "Weel, ma," returned Sandy, after a moment's thought, "I dinna think I'm that sair! I gold the auld, bald, bear ye need to be our friend."—Scottish American.

Two Things That Cannot Be Done.

To hold a school up to the highest standard of excellence, and then by increasing its classes, to use them. To make up it so as to make the good money and to give the best training to another. The teacher can do both and probably not succeed in the first.—Anna C. Brackett in Harper's.

The Proper Way to Sit.

A proper sitting position requires that the spine shall be kept straight, and that no support needed for the upper part of the body shall be felt in the right place. Therefore, sit as far back as possible in the chair, so that the lower end of the spine shall be forced against the back of the seat. If this back is straight the shoulders will also rest against it; if not, they will have no point of support, and it will be found that they do not rest in it. The position makes an extra upon the lungs and on the spine. It allows a proper position of the shoulders, consequently of the chest, consequently of the lungs, stomach and every other organ of the body. There work is carried on naturally and comfortably, as is also the circulation of the blood, which is a strong sitting position to well-meaning overtaxed why.

With the feet resting squarely upon the floor, the muscles feeling easily upon the legs, there are no fatigues, and the body perfect rest of the body, is secured. There is no strain upon any part of the body, no muscle or organ is required to do more than its fair share of work. The eyes should never be tilted, for this position not only causes a strain upon the eyes and all the other evils already referred to, but in addition places the weight of the arms upon the stomach and the diaphragm, thereby increasing the labor of digestion and respiration. Placing the hands behind the back or folding the arms behind the back, if possible, is a good attitude to take occasionally, giving as it does the fullest expansion to the whole upper part of the body.—Caroline Le Row in Ladies' Home Journal.

A Case of Disturbed Mind.

There is a story told of a Virginia gentleman, eccentric in his taste, who being deeply enamored of some lady fair, sent forth to tell his love. He took her hand, raised his eyes upon it before asking it as a gift, saw the pink nails of her oval edged with black, dropped it, said farewell, and each was the end of this chapter called "Disappointment." Mem: Cupid must make sure to fix tighter the finished in the bandbaking arts, or the curious may fall them, or the blind should manipulate the mainspring before the eyes shall see, lest it fall before the desire be complete.—Richmond Dispatch.

Only One Poisonous Snake in England.

Of the 1,300 different species of snakes which are now known to naturalists, the great majority are not poisonous, and of the four kinds of snakes or snakelike creatures, which inhabit England, only one is venomous. This distaste for serpents which most persons experience, gives way in many instances to a feeling of interest as soon as without risk or danger, they become better acquainted. The collection of animals at the London Zoological gardens has now for many years included a considerable number of snakes, and so has greatly helped to diffuse a more rational sentiment in their regard. But much yet remains to be effected before that admiration for serpents, which their beauty and the many points of interest they possess really call for, is felt by educated persons in general.—Quarterly Review.

Mrs. Browning's Sonnets.

The sonnets from the Portuguese were written by Elizabeth Barrett to Mr. Browning before her marriage, although she never even showed them to him till some years after they were man and wife. They were sonnets such as no Portuguese ever wrote before or ever will write again. There is a quality in them which is beyond words, that rare which belongs to the highest human expression of feeling. But such a love to such a woman comes with its own testimonial.—

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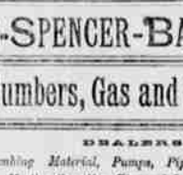

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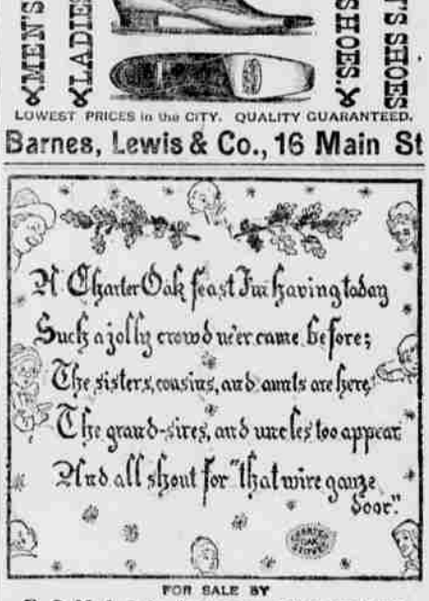

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