DESERET EVENING NEWS

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TO AN OLD CLOCK.

I love your dear old fashioned face,
Where sets the sun, beneath the moon,
While keep your hands their solemn pace,
As runs my own immortal race
Toward its hider afternoon.

I love to hear your constant stroke
Upon the back of graveless time,
And love to see the circling circle
Even painted upon, over the joke,
Of laughter in their merry prime.

The baby cock now from his pose
Comes, with his lordly front, to crow
Defiance to his decrepid mate
Who resents the while he views in state
Their offspring as they come and go.

Far from the roles of cloistered peace
The trials of your tiny bells
A merry waiter, a hope sinister,
Till peeth a quick ring mint appears,
As Time upon its edge dwells.

After away, I seem to see
A troop of spirits, grave and gay,
And then to hear their minstrelsy,
Low voiced and sweet, then, dreamily,
I walk the realms of yesterday.

And as I love your dear old face,
And reverence, through cradle, the art
That sets me, with its touch, to trace
The sermons that you have my days
And back again sets my heart.

—W. S. Scandel in New York Press.

HERE IS A REAL CHARITY.

The Little Mothers' Aid Society and the Good Work It Is Doing.

One of the saddest phases of child life in New York is the fate of the "Little Mothers" among the very poor. You may see them in any of the crowded streets of the tenement house region—little girls of eight, ten, even six years, with sharp, care-worn faces, tugging smaller girls and baby boys in their thin, bony arms. Their poor little bodies are bent with the heavy burden, their dwarfed little souls scarcely less deformed.

In such families, where father and mother and all the older children are wage earners, the little girls too small to be hired in the factories must mind the baby, for there's always a baby to mind. In winter the little mother is usually locked into the dismal rooms that such people call home. In summer she wonders about the street with the baby on her shoulder. Some of the east side mothers sit about on the benches in Stuyvesant square, where the smart nursemaids wheel the dainty lace canopied chariots of their more fortunate charges.

A kind hearted lady whose house fronts the square used to go out among these children questioning them as to why they did not go to school, and if they wouldn't like to go to the country on some of the excursions, and always receiving the same answer, that they couldn't go because they had to mind the baby. The lady interested herself in the matter, and with the aid of her friends arranged a series of day excursions on Saturdays when the real mothers are usually at home. Five chaperons were employed, who visited constantly in the homes, found out the little caresakers, arranged for some one else to take the charges for the day and accompanied the children to pleasant country places at short distances from the city. But when the summer was over, and the money raised by voluntary contribution and entertainments was exhausted, the lady opened the basement of her own house and invited them in on Saturdays for a little lesson in sewing, and on Wednesdays for a bit of a good time in games and songs and story telling.

If you should go to one of these sewing mattinees you would be astonished at the size of the tiny mothers, some of whom might be called babies themselves. They are clad in a heterogeneous collection of things, shabby and outgrown by the rest of the family, for the wage earners must be well dressed. They begin to sew on a washcloth, which, when it is finished, they take home with them, together with a cake of soap and a towel, and, be it said to their credit, they make good use of the outfit before they come again. It was the purpose of Mrs. Johnston, the founder of the society, and Mrs. Bearn, her capable associate in the work, to teach the children to sew on garments which should, when finished, be given to them. But so great has been the need of the little maids that the ladies have fitted them out with clothing as fast as was possible.

The appeal made by these women, who, with a few others, have for nearly two years carried on this work, is for half worn children's clothing. Some of the responses to this appeal have come in the form of bundles of ragged garments and old shoes that Mrs. Johnston was obliged to pay her ashman to remove. New garments are less practicable than those half worn, because parents sometimes sell or pawn them.—New York Sun.

Difficult Juggling.

"One of the most difficult feats that I accomplish," says Kara, the juggler, "and one that I spent many days in practicing, and which I consider a really hard thing to do, is the balancing of a lamp, while lighted, on a stick perched upon my foot, at the same time balancing a twirling baton on a stick in one hand and keeping two plates spinning in the air with the other. This, you can understand, diversifies the work very neatly to say the least. Another act on which I spent many weary hours is the placing of a lighted lamp upon my head, tossing it by a quick movement of the head into the air, where it turns a complete somersault and lights upon my head again all right. It is a hard thing on my head, too, I can assure you, but I am compelled to practice it daily that I may not lose my skill in the act."—Chicago Times.

What the Banana May Prove.

Although the banana is of Malayan origin it was found by adventurers in Mexico. It is significant that the Aztecs had traditions of visits by people from over the seas, while there was, as if to confirm these traditions, an admixture of the religion of the Brahmins in their own theology. How unlikely it would have seemed that the humble banana should step forward to prove that, before Columbus or Leif Ericson had an existence, some swarthy denizens of the Old World had made their way across the waters.—Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.

Not Cultivated.

Two farmers, discussing the merits of a newcomer, decided, after ventilating him thoroughly, that in view of the fact that "he didn't know enough to take off his coat when he ate his meals, he wasn't to be cultivated."—Harper's Bazar.

The Preferred Creditor.

A good story is going the rounds about a New York merchant who recently failed for a large amount. He called all his creditors together and offered to settle with them at ten cents on the dollar, giving them his notes, payable in thirty days.

As most of the creditors had little hope of getting anything they eagerly accepted the proposition. One man, however, stood out for better terms, and all efforts to get him to agree were futile. Finally the bankrupt took him out in the hall and said:

"Ven you come in an sign mit de udders den I make you preferred creditor."

"All right," said the kicker, "under those circumstances I will agree to a settlement."

The papers were signed and all the creditors left except the one who had been told he was to be preferred.

"Vat are you vating for?" said the man who had failed.

"Why, you said I was to be preferred. I am waiting to know what I am to get."

"Vell, I tell you—you get notings."

"Get nothing! Why, you promised to make me a preferred creditor if I would sign with the rest."

"And so you are. I make you preferred. I tell you now you gets notings. De udders wan thirty days before dey know it, and den dey get notings."—Paper Mill.

High Prices for Blood Mares.

That England tops America in the high prices obtained for blood mares is demonstrated by the following recorded sales: At the breaking up sale of Lord Falmouth's stud in 1884, Spinaway sold for $27,500, Wheel of Fortune for $23,600, Jeanette for $21,000, Cantiniere for $22,500, Palmflower for $19,900, Dutch Oven for $16,000, Mavis (Gilliland's dam) for $15,000, and Lady Golightly for $11,250; but other mares have sold for very high prices in that country. As far back as 1873 Marie Stuart sold for $21,000, and she had never produced a winner at that time, but was a superior race mare, having won the St. Leger of 1872.

In 1876 Mr. Gee, of Dewhurst Lodge, gave $13,500 for the celebrated mare Formosa, winner of the Oaks and St. Leger of 1868. In 1887 Mr. Taylor gave at public auction $17,500 for Princess Louise Victoria, a 7-year-old mare by Hermit. D. Baird, in 1890, gave $20,000 at auction for Algeria, by Galopin, and the Duke of Portland in the same year paid $15,000 for Miss Middlewick, by Scottish Chief. In 1872 the Cobham stud purchased Seclusion, famous as the dam of Hermit, for $12,500, and in 1872 Mandragora sold for $16,250.—Turf, Field and Farm.

He Might Have Kept His Money.

A lawyer was engaged to defend a man for murder, and after looking into the case concluded that the outlook was very gloomy for the prisoner; in fact his conviction seemed certain.

When the jury was got together it was found that there were eleven Irishmen and one Polish Jew in the box.

The lawyer feeling quite desperate sought out the Polish Jew and said:

"I'll give you $100 if you'll get that jury to bring in a verdict of manslaughter—understand, manslaughter."

The juror promised to do his best, and sure enough after staying out some time the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter.

The lawyer was overjoyed, and almost embraced the Polish Jew when he asked for his money.

But the juror looked sorrowfully at the $100 in his hand and said:

"I disles you ought to make it a couple of hundreds."

"Two hundred! And why?"

"Vell, yer see, I had an awful time getting der jury round. Dese Irish fellows was all for acquittal."—London Tit-Bits.

Early Manufacture of Stoves.

Up to the year 1835 stoves in this country were made generally in blast furnaces, directly from the ore, and were very rude and imperfect specimens of work. New Jersey and Pennsylvania furnaces made the great majority of them, though a few were made in Connecticut and Vermont.

There is very little literature extant concerning stoves, probably the most interesting of what there is occurring in Dr. Franklin's autobiography, in which he describes how his attention was attracted to the matter, and what he did in the way of improvements. These were so valuable, and so thoroughly ingrained in common sense, that some specimens of the stoves made on the lines of his invention are seen in existence today, a century and a half after being formulated.—Philadelphia Press.

How the Juggler Trains.

"One must have a natural gift for juggling to start with," remarked Kara, the juggler, in the course of an interview. "He should have a quick eye, agility and patience. Juggling is not the work for an impatient or nervous man. It requires many years to become an expert in any very remarkable feature of our business. The more ordinary acts connected with the art of juggling are acquired after a practice of a few months. The better jugglers can acquire them in as many weeks. I began at the age of ten years, for my own amusement. Then having become sufficiently proficient I began a regular course of study and practiced almost constantly for five years before I considered myself proficient enough to make a public appearance, which I did at the age of sixteen.

"I can recall very readily how I commenced tossing little balls, as you have seen, possibly every juggler do. Beginning with two I continued until now I can keep seven balls in the air at one time, and I assure you that I practiced hour after hour for many, many days before I attained my present proficiency.

"One must also be in the pink of physical condition. To be a very expert juggler you must feel sure when you assume a position that you are there and will remain there unshakably until the feat you are performing shall have been accomplished. Too compels the juggler to take extra good care of his body. He must follow very nearly the same regimen that is observed by trained athletes. It requires long continued practice to enable even the brightest fellow to juggle with plates, bottles, knives, rings, etc., but it is a still more difficult matter to balance different objects and juggle at the same time."—Chicago Times.

Paragons of Filial Piety.

Filial piety is the special virtue of Cathay and Japan. Press is strongly loyalty to the emperor, who is regarded as the father and mother of his people. There are no greater favorites with the Japanese than the "Four-and-twenty Paragons of Filial Piety," whose acts of virtue are the subject of Chinese legends.

One of the paragons had a cruel stepmother who was very fond of fish. Never repining at her cruel treatment of him, he lay down on the frozen surface of a lake. The warmth of his body melted a hole in the ice, at which two carps came up to breathe. He was caught and took home to his stepmother.

Another paragon, a boy with a most wholesome skin, insisted on sleeping without any covering at night, so that the mosquitoes should fatten on him, while his parents slumbered undisturbed.

Another, who was of the female sex, clung to the jaws of a tiger which was about to devour her father until the latter had escaped.

The opinion of all these stories is that of Boileau. This paragon, though seventy years old, used to dress in baby's clothes and crawl about on the floor. His object was to delude his parents, who were really over ninety years of age, into the idea that they could not be so very old after all, as they had such an exceedingly infantile son.

The Japanese consider that one of the gravest dangers to the future welfare of their country arises from the importation of our less patriarchal western ideas.—Youth's Companion.

The Old Constitution.

The Constitution originally carried forty-four guns. A particularly interesting history is connected with this ship. During the war with the Barbary powers in 1804 she was Commodore Preble's flagship in the Mediterranean and played a conspicuous part during the whole war. Lieutenant Wadsworth, who was blown up before Tripoli in the ill fated Intrepid, was one of the officers of the Constitution. In the course of the war with England in 1812 the English papers boasted of the Cowardly Yankee and spoke of her as "a bundle of pine boards sailing under a bit of striped bunting." But when under Captain Hull she captured the English frigate, the Guerriere, a vessel of nearly equal force, the people who had before ridiculed her called her "one of the stanchest vessels afloat." A few months after this victory the Constitution, then commanded by Captain Bainbridge, completed one of the finest frigates in the British navy, the Java, to strike the colors.—Harper's Young People.

An Empress in Disguise.

The empress of Austria is very fond of going about Vienna incognito, and the other day she sat down at a table in a public garden and asked for a cup of coffee. While she was enjoying it and watching the crowd she noticed a gentleman near her who was sipping a yellowish drink which she did not recognize. Beckoning to the head waiter the empress asked him to tell her what the man was drinking.

"That is absinthe, old lady," said the waiter, who, ignorant of her rank, slapped the empress heartily on the back and added:

"If you should drink three or four glasses of that stuff every day you would get so fat that you would have to have all your dresses made over."

The empress said nothing, but went away reflecting on the disadvantages of masquerading as an ordinary citizen.—New York Herald.

An Old House.

A house is still standing in North Castine which was built immediately after the close of the Revolutionary war. In 1814 it was occupied as headquarters of the British officers, and from 1780 to 1820 as a public house. Governor John Brooks, of Massachusetts, made his headquarters here in 1814. The old house is now owned by Mr. Albert Dodge, who means to keep it in its present condition, so far as the interior arrangement of rooms is concerned, as a landmark of the past.—Kennebec (Me.) Journal.

The Young Treasure All sorts, in Boston, provides women and various states who seek young women in Boston their friends, direct them to their relatives, supply them with food when needed and see them safely across the city.

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No. 4—For Provo, Scofield, Grand Junction and points East ..... 4:00 p.m.
No. 6—For Provo, Thistle and points East ..... 6:00 p.m.
No. 8—For Bingham ..... 7:00 a.m.
No. 10—For Bingham and points West ..... 7:00 p.m.
No. 1—For Ogden and the West ..... 12:45 p.m.
No. 3—For Ogden and the West ..... 12:00 a.m.
ADDITIONAL DAILY TRAINS.
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From Ogden, Montana and intermediate points ..... 12:45 p.m.
From Ogden and Corinne ..... 8:00 a.m.
From Tooele and Lake Point ..... 9:00 a.m.
DEPART.
For all eastern points ..... 7:00 a.m.
For Ogden, Portland, San Francisco and Castle Valley ..... 12:45 p.m.
For Ogden and Corinne ..... 8:00 a.m.
For all Eastern points and San Pedro ..... 4:00 p.m.
For Ogden and Corinne ..... 6:00 p.m.
For Tooele and Lake Point ..... 9:00 a.m.
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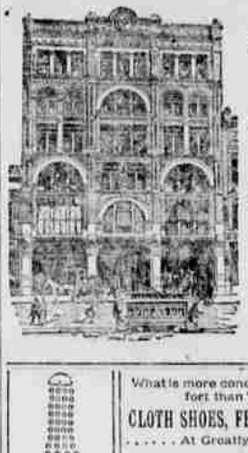

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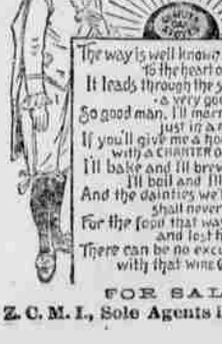

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