STRANGER THAN FICTION.

Born as a Savage and Sold as a Slave, an African Becomes a Bishop.

Bishop Crowther was born about eighty years ago on the Benue river, the largest tributary of the Niger. He was a little savage boy, and none of his people had ever seen white men, when in 1821 Mohammedan slave traders attacked the little settlement where the lad lived. Among their captives was his mother and her three children, including the boy, Adjai, who was to become the future bishop of the Niger. His father, who belonged to the Egba tribe, died in defense of his home.

The little boy was separated from his captive mother and two younger sisters, and it was many years before he saw them again. In a few months Adjai became the property in succession of four masters, having been sold from one to another for robbery and ran. The great fear that haunted him through all these changes was that he might be sold to the dreaded white men, the Portuguese slave dealers on the coast. His terror for this late was so great that he once tried to throw himself into a river, and on several occasions attempted to strangle himself with his belt.

The fate he feared, however, overtook him, for he found himself at last confined in a stifling slaveshed on the coast, with iron fetters around his neck and a chain fastening him to his comrades in misery. One night he was taken on board a slave ship with a cargo of 187 others, and was soon on his way to Cuba or Brazil. But help was at hand. The British war ship Meteoron saw the slaver as she started on her journey and went in pursuit.

The slaver was captured, and Adjai and his fellow slaves were taken on board the war ship, and on June 17, 1822, they were landed at Sierra Leone, the home of the free. The story of the poor little boy's fright as he was taken on board the man-of-war has often been told. He thought he saw the flesh of his comrades whom he missed hanging up in pieces to dry, and he was horrified to see objects which he mistook for their heads thrown to rolls on the deck. They were joints of pork and salmon balls.

The boy was taken to Bathurst, where his education began. He was a bright student, and finally took an extensive educational course in England, where he graduated from the college at Islington.—Geographical Magazine.

Shark Caught by a Rudder.

"I never had any startling adventures or hairbreath escapes," said Captain William Smith, of the fishing boat Maria, "but I have seen some queer things in my days. I used to be engaged in the coastwise trade," said the captain, "and once when sailing in the south a large shark made a desperate snap at the rudder, no doubt taking it to be alive when it moved, and the next thing we knew the shark was fast and we were towing the ugly monster.

"There were some large iron bands by which the rudder was secured and a space between the rudder and the hull, and the shark's teeth became fast in this space, and about the bands some of them had penetrated the wood. We dragged him three days until the ground made a port and then cut him away."—Bangor News.

Cremation in Japan.

Cremation flourishes in Japan. Tokio has six crematories, in which the bodies of at least one-third of the dead are burned. In 1888 11,625 of the 34,437 persons who died were cremated, and since burial in the city proper was forbidden the number has been increased. According to the style of cremation, the price is $3.75, $2 or $1. Sixty-six pounds of wood, which costs approximately twenty-five cents, suffices for the burning of a body in three hours.—New York Sun.

Universal Division.

At the most extensive aquarium in England, the Brighton Zoo, the female lobster recently cast her shell. She screwed herself up together on the tree and tail and suddenly lost her body. Snap went the shell in its center, and the case of the back came away in one piece. The claws were her next care, and she worked away at them for a long time.

It was a proceeding of extreme delicacy, considering that all the flesh of the great lobster had to be passed through the mouth hole. During the operation one claw came off altogether, and the mass have seemed to the lobster lady a serious misfortune, as it will not grow to its full size again until the second year. The tail and legs put her to very little trouble, and the body, when thus undressed, proved to be of a pale blue.

The shell coming over, the lobster sank on the sand, and this action seemed to signal for the attack of every creature in the tank.

The defenseless victim bade fair to succumb to the fury of her enemies, when the male lobster suddenly came to the rescue. Standing over his helpless better half, he fought her assailants relentlessly. Day and night did he watch over her, until her shell was sufficiently hardened to protect her in fighting her own battles.

When this happy moment arrived he deliberately picked up the old claw, broke it in his nippers, and ate the meat. He then dug a hole in the sand, placed in it the broken bits of shell, buried them, and piled a number of small stones above the grave.—Youth's Companion.

A Good Use of Lard.

Charles—What have you done with that beautiful patch of new turnips, my boy?

Dolphine—Sold to a life saving station on the Jersey coast. They can be lowed forth miles from shoal, and they sent 'em low than a fog horn.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

The Way of It.

Colonel Gore—Here is my card, sah!

Jones—But, my dear sir, I don't want to fight.

Colonel Gore—You are a coward, sah.

Jones—You would never have challenged me if I wasn't.—Money's Weekly.

CARE OF EX-CONFEDERATES.

How the Southern States Treat Their Destitute Veterans of the War.

Georgia's Confederate pension system, under which disabled veterans receive from $2 to $25 per month, according to the disability, is highly creditable to the state, but it should accept and maintain the home near this city in order to complete the good work. It will be of interest to review the situation in other southern states.

Virginia led in the movement, and established a Confederate home at Richmond, for the support of which the state expends $18,000 a year. Pensions to the amount of $6,000 annually are also paid.

Alabama has its home, but pays $133,000 a year in pensions.

Arkansas has a home at Little Rock built by private subscription, supported by state aid.

Florida has no home, but pays $60,000 a year disabled Confederates who have resided in the state fifteen years.

Mississippi is without a home, but has much liberal provision for her indigent and disabled Confederates.

Missouri pays no pensions, but a veteran is an honored guest in her home, and he is honored in other state aid.

Maryland has a home costing $60,000 near Baltimore, aided by the state to the extent of $10,000 annually.

Louisiana has a home near New Orleans and the state grants it $10,000 a year.

North Carolina not only pays pensions, but has appropriated $41,000 for a home.

South Carolina pays about $50,000 in pensions, but has no home.

Texas has a home established by subscription. It gets $6,000 a year.

Tennessee has established a home at the old home of Andrew Jackson, "The Hermitage," the state having given 425 acres of land and $10,000 for improvements in 1889. The legislature in 1891 appropriated $25,000 for a building and $6,000 a year for its support, and in addition $60,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary for expenditure annually in pensions, which range from $2.50 to $25 per month. It is thought that $25,000 per year will cover the pension list.

Of all the southern states Kentucky alone has made no provision for her ex-Confederates.—Atlanta Constitution.

He Opens Safes for a Living.

There is a man in this city who only a short time ago opened the big vault in the sub-treasury building where $25,000,000 was kept, without knowing the combination of the lock and without a tool of any kind, in the minutes. This man's name is Sipp, and, notwithstanding the fact that Superior Byrnes knows of the occurrence and knows also who this man is, he has not been arrested. As a matter of fact the same man was taken to Washington, and with an ordinary nailet opened the big vaults in the robot where a greater amount of money is stored.

He is not a thief, but a hard fisted mechanic who has made a study of locks and safes, and makes more money in doing repairing than he could if he stole. He opened both vaults at the request of the authorities simply to show how wretchedly insecure the government money is while locked behind old fashioned doors and poor locks.—New York Recorder.

Novelties in Cremation Urns.

The cranz is to order one's cremation urn and use it as an ornament till it should happen to be wanted. All the large china shops confess to having had several orders lately, while universally they have been equally frowned. An enthusiastic "cremationist" of my acquaintance has a couple of delightful little old silver urns which ornament his sideboard, and should any guest happen to admire they are told that these are for their host's ashes, which are to be divided and sent to two old valued friends in these fascinating little cases. Some are even made in gold, while the more ordinary urns, which, instead of adorning the dining room, are for the present used as pot-pourri jars, are of Derby stoneware, the same material as old fashioned "toby" jugs.—London Cor. Philadelphia Telegraph.

Better Than Ice Water.

In Great Britain, for toilers in hot places and on heavy labor, as in foundries and iron mills, a drink is recommended that is pronounced better than ice water; better than the foaming ale when it is brown, better than beer or any of the mild drinks by which hot and thirsty men cool their throats. This is simply oatmeal water.

It is made in a small quantity by putting two tablespoonfuls of oatmeal into a glass and then stirring in cold water. When the mixture settles the liquid is drunk off it. This drink is more refreshing than either beer or simple water. The oatmeal in it is nourishing, so that the man who takes it gets both food and drink. The iron workers throughout Europe use this preparation, and the temperate men among them declare that it is much better than either ale, beer or porter. To make it in larger quantities add slightly over half a pound of oatmeal to a gallon of water. Among bakers in the Brooklyn navy yard this is the popular drink; ½ pounds of the meal being stirred into an ordinary pail of cold water.

The ice water season is at hand, bringing with it dyspepsia, the sudden chilling of the blood, the cramp of the toots and all the other ills that doctors declare are attendant on the imbibing of this favorite American beverage. Instead of the ice water, instead even of the iced beer, try the oatmeal drink, just cool enough to taste agreeable.

Time to Pay.

"You'll have to pay half fare for that boy, madam," said a conductor. "He is certainly over five years old."

"Indeed he isn't!" retorted the passenger. "I have taken that child free for over six years, I'll have you understand, and I don't intend to begin paying fare for him now."—Epoch.

A Trick with a Candle and a Box.

Put in the top of a light, shallow pasteboard box two holes, each about an inch in diameter, and place over each an upsand bamphimney. In one hole stand a candle set beneath a length that it will project about half an inch above the box. Light the candle and then hold burning "tenth paper" over the other lamp chimney. The smoke, instead of rising, will go down one chimney, and after it has filled the box will rise through the other. The reason is that the burning candle makes a draught up the chimney, and, if the box is air tight, to supply the place of what is going out air must come down the other chimney.

"Tenth paper," by the way, is made by dipping unglazed paper in a solution of saltpeter. When dry it burns with a smoke, but not with flame. Another experiment is to hold the hand tightly over the chimney where the draught is downward. The candle in the other chimney will begin to burn feebly and smoke, and will go out if there are no cracks in the box for air to get in. The reason air does not get to it down the own chimney is that the upward draught there is too strong.—Boston Globe.

Care of the Body.

The body demands in an unmistakable manner that it be exercised. All classic models of our bodies announce themselves in a versatile language of their own, and who has learned to interpret that language see willfully disregard its first appeal may avoid all digestive disorders by quietly following the law of his instincts, which teach all such regulated beings the necessity for sharing the system of one burden before it assumes another.

All normal things are good, all evil is abnormal, is an extra which has been almost reversed in the principle of our orthodox health theories, for many of our physical situations still hold to the error of their spiritual colleagues, who consider depravity and wretchedness as the normal condition of man. Life once corrupted can be cleansed again in a spiritual manner. Why cannot our organic and material functions be represented in the same way?—Jenness-Miller Magazine.

Family History.

Family history is history dramatized. It has been said that the obscurest individual life if truthfully written, would surpass any romance, and this is true of the obscurest family's life. All families are equally ancient. On earth individual immortality is represented in the undying life of every family; it requires the life of a family to round out the events individuals find so out of joint. The cloud that overwhelmed the wayfarer of one generation for his successor floats into light. The experiences of forgotten ages are stored in every human being. If the history of a particular family is searched it is because it is searchable, not because it is great. Great and small are terms of lyncanage in regard of historic association. In this chain the little link may be the most important. To tell the story of one family is to tell what is enrolled in the story of all.—H. D. Conway in Harper's.

School Girls of Long Ago.

I chanced to find an old school book which probably had never been opened since its owner, a girl student, died forty years ago. The book was filled with loose sheets of paper covered with handwriting uniform and beautiful. There were drawings of plants and their separate leaves and flowers. There were carefully written notes of lectures, copies of poems which were from them, but have now become standard selections. Some difficult mathematical problems were also worked out, and the whole was the work of an earnest student.

My conclusion was, as I reverently laid aside the book, that still is stronger than commencement.

The high school girl of today, bright as she is, cannot show better work than this New England farmer's daughter, of what our girls would term "long ago."—New England Farmer.

A Dummy Fight.

Two wire dummies on which were displayed two suits of men's clothes were standing peacefully in front of an Asylum street clothing store the other morning when they were suddenly picked up by a gust of wind and rudely hurled over each other on the sidewalk. An old woman, evidently near sighted, came along at the moment, and, supposing that two men were rolling around in a fight, screamed at the top of her voice. The passersby stood still in amazement. Then the truth of the situation dawned upon them and there was a general laugh. The woman walked her unlucky object the same way, and, blushing like a lass of eighteen, she hurried up the street away from the throng of spectators.—Hartford Times.

The Tarpon.

The tarpon is the Mexican atlanticus of naturalists, a member of the family Elopidæ, and may be considered a gigantic herring. They have a wide geographical range from the extremity of the Florida reef to Cape Cod, two specimens having been captured in the latter locality in 1874. From May to September they are extremely common in the southern stream of Florida, seeking the warmer waters of the reef and the more southern inlets during the winter. Large ones are the rule, averaging 150 pounds in weight and from five to seven and a half feet in length, while their maximum length is said to be over eight feet, and their weight 300 pounds.

The smallest specimen observed in the St. John's river, according to a careful observer, weighed sixty-eight pounds, and its capture was effected in a manner that illustrates the agility of the species. It leaped aboard the steamer Walter Lily, clearing the guards, and landing fairly in the captain's lap, who was sitting in a chair in the middle of the forward deck.—C. F. Holder in The Century.

LADIES' HAIR DRESSING PARLORS

BANGS CUT, HAIR CURLED AND SINGED. Shampooing Done in the Latest and Most approved Manner. Children's Hair Cutting and Dressing a Specialty.

Rooms 10 & 12, Constitution Building, Salt Lake City. MRS. LILY EDDINGTON

CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT, CONTESTS in the General Land Office, AVERATS, Patents and Copyrights attended to by HAMILTON W. STAYNER, Attorney-at-Law, WASHINGTON, D. C. P. O. BOX 174.

"UTAH '47 to '70."

CHARLES ELLIS' GREAT LECTURE ON THIS SUBJECT IS NOW IN PRINT.

Good paper, large type and excellent work make it a very attractive pamphlet, just the thing to circulate among non-"Mormons."

For Sale by the UTAH BOOK AND STATIONERY CO., 12 Main St., Salt Lake.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price. Address CHARLES ELLIS, 47 East 11 North St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Health is Wealth

DR. R. C. WOOD'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a positive cure for Sleeplessness, Nervous Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of Alcohol or Tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, resulting in Insanity and premature Old Age. Also Loss of Power in either Sex, Impotency, Nocturnal Emissions, Lost Manhood, and all wasting diseases that lead to Consumption and Premature Grave. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to any person who desires it. The Nervine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, and will be sent free by mail on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES To cure any case. When each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued by JORDAN, PRATT & CO., Druggists, Sole Agents, 48 Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

THE CRY OF MILLIONS

OH, MY BACK!

SOON IT WILL BE TOO LATE.

I have been troubled many years with disease of the kidneys and have taken almost every different remedy and been waited upon from different physicians for relief, but it seemed that I was lost sure. When I saw Oregon Kidney Tea, I thought I would try it, and I commenced using the tea. It was no sooner commenced than I felt an immediate relief, and to the astonishment of all the people of the town, in a few days, I am happy to state, that I was a new man. I shall continue to use the tea and recommend the tea to all sufferers I know of.

W. A. TUFFTS, Proprietor Sherman House, Baxter Springs, Kan.

NO MORE BACKACHE

Sold Wholesale and Retail by Jennison, Foote & Co.

$3000 A YEAR.

MONEY

DELINQUENT NOTICE.

The Bullion, Beck Hider Company. Location of principal place of business, Salt Lake City, Utah. Notice of assessment No. 1. Notice, Mineral Hill Mining District, Salt Lake County, Utah.

NOTICE.—THERE IS DELINQUENT UPON the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 1, levied on the 20th day of April, 1891, the amount thereof being sufficient to pay the expenses necessary, as follows:

Name.	No. of Cert.	No. of Shares.	Assessment
Chas. H. Rogers.	1 to 10 inclusive	4,500	$2,250.00
D. F. Webster.	11	1,000	500.00
H. C. Seely.	12 to 20 inclusive	9,000	4,500.00
John T. Hukins.	21	1,000	500.00
Jas. Hukins.	22	1,000	500.00
Chas. H. Rogers.	23 to 34 inclusive	14,700	7,350.00
Geo. F. Fried.	35 to 41 inclusive	17,651	8,825.50
M. Shaughnessy.	42, 43	2,000	1000.00
M. Shaughnessy.	44 to 101 inclusive	32,320	16,160.00
Thomas.	102	1,000	500.00
Reed Flick.	103	1,000	500.00
E. A. Parsons.	104	3,000	1,500.00
J. C. Turpin.	105	4,000	2,000.00
J. S. Brodbeck.	106	3,000	1,500.00
A. M. Young.	107	2,000	1000.00
A. S. Keith.	108	2,000	1000.00
E. H. Bedell.	109	2,000	1000.00
J. S. Brodbeck.	110	2,000	1000.00
W. H. Wilcox.	111	2,000	1000.00
A. C. Brodbeck.	112	1,000	500.00
W. F. Wright.	113	1,000	500.00
E. A. Lewis.	114	1,000	500.00
J. Bennett.	115	1,000	500.00
F. O. Hess.	116 to 151 inclusive	3,738	1,869.00
J. Ferrel.	152	500	250.00
J. C. Hukins.	153, 154	1,000	500.00
H. S. Hukins.	155	1,000	500.00
H. S. Hukins.	156	1,000	500.00
J. B. Farlow.	157 to 175 inclusive	3,500	1,750.00
W. F. Lyon.	176 to 179 inclusive	400	200.00
J. A. Barnes.	180 to 184 inclusive	500	250.00
Arthur Brown.	185	10	5.00
J. Sweeney.	186 to 187 inclusive	100	50.00

And in accordance with law and in order of the Board of Directors, made on the 20th day of April, 1891, so many shares of each parcel of stock as may be necessary will be sold on the 20th day of June, 1891, at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon of said day, at the office of the company, 1 Exchange Place, Salt Lake City, Utah, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs and expenses of advertising and sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

F. H. BUSBY, Acting Sec'y.

WASHBURN Guitars, Mandolins & Zithers

LYON & HEALY CHICAGO.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the District Court in and for the Third Judicial District, Territory of Utah, County of Salt Lake.

In the matter of the application of the Utah Power Light and Power Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Utah Power Light and Power Company, a corporation, has presented to the Secretary of State, has presented to the District Court of the Third Judicial District, Territory of Utah, a map or plan showing the location of its proposed works and buildings, and that Tuesday, the 6th day of July, 1891, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, has been appointed as the time and the court room in the district court of the Third Judicial District, in the city of Salt Lake, county of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, as the place at which said application is to be heard.

Any persons interested may have notice and be heard and address the court of the Third Judicial District aforesaid, upon said application.

(SEAL.) HENRY G. McMILLAN, Clerk.

June 9-6.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the estate of Thomas Fox, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by order of Probate Court, administrator of the estate of Thomas Fox, deceased, has presented for settlement and allowance his final account of the administration of said estate and petition for distribution of the net proceeds of said estate among the persons entitled thereto, and that Tuesday, the 6th day of July, 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court House of said Court, in the Court House Block, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, has been duly appointed by the Judge of said Court for hearing said account and said petition for distribution, at which time and place any person interested may appear and show cause, if any cause there be, why said account should not be settled and approved and said distribution made as prayed for.

Dated May 25, 1891.

C. E. ALLEN, Clerk of the Probate Court.

By C. E. STANTON, Deputy. 4 tu

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate and Guardianship of Joseph S. B. Mitchell, et al., Minors.

Order to show Cause why Order of Sale of Real Estate should not be made.

SARAH A. MITCHELL ADAMS, THE Guardian of the person and estate of Joseph L. M. Mitchell, Minor, Plaintiff, vs. Carl Charles H. Gedsch, Minor, having filed her petition herein, praying for the sale of the real estate of said minors, and it appearing from said petition that it is necessary for the payment of said debts, and for the support and education of said minors, and for the proper care and management of said estate, that the real estate of said minors be sold; and it appearing that the whole of said estate is of the value of $1,000 and upwards, and that it will be for the benefit of said minors and their estate that the same be sold, and it appearing that said minors have no guardian in this Territory, and that said minors are of the age of fourteen years and upwards, and that said minors have no guardian in this Territory, and that said minors have no guardian in this Territory, and that said minors have no guardian in this Territory