ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

9 to 12

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1891, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY.

"WOULD MAKE A BETTER WORLD

If men cared less for wealth and fame,
And less for earthly arts and gear;
If war or injustice ceased a name
Around better than to sing or story;
If men cared of serving God
Would learn to hate it and abhor it;
If more relied
On Love to guide,
The world would be the better for it.

If men dealt less in stocks and lands,
And more in hearts and their contents;
If Love's work had more willing hands
To link this world with the supernal;
If men cared not for lower and wise
And on broken human hearts would pour it,
If "yours" and "mine"
Would mean common
The world would be the better for it.

If more could not the play of life,
And fewer spoil it as a tragedy;
If Reason moved clearly its knife
Till pain became more universal;
If Chance, gray with age grown,
Had fewer blind men to adore the—
If Times slow
To Truth drew,
The world would be the better for it.

If men were wise in little things—
Affecting less in all their dealings;
If hearts had fewer rusted strings
To tangle their kindred harmony;
If souls whom Wrong takes down the Right,
Would strike together to restore the—
If Right made Might
In every fight,
The world would be the better for it.

—N. H. Orth.

A Metropolitan Merchant.

The boy was not more than 24 feet high. But he was intelligent and energetic, and he handed his newspapers with a zeal that would have been creditable to a high proof drummer. He was not unmindful of his dignity, and when one Broad street purchaser accompanied his tender of payment for a newspaper with a frivolous chaffing remark, the tenth little fellow embarrassed him with a sharp glance from his snapping black eyes, remarking the while: "Here it yer change, sir. I have no time for trifling."

"Keep the change," said the purchaser, dropping the fractions and assuming a serious air; "will you tell me how long you have been selling papers?"

"I have been in the newspaper business three years," replied the diminutive merchant somewhat coldly.

"Three years!" exclaimed the man with indulgent surprise, "why, my lad, you do not look big enough to carry a bundle of papers."

"Nevertheless," said the mite, with unruffled dignity, "I have been in this business for three years, and for two years before I sold papers I was in the clothing business."

"Is it possible!" ejaculated the questioner with increased surprise. "Why how, my little man, how old are you?"

"Nine years old," calmly responded the little fellow. "I had to get out and hustle to help support the family when I was four years old. I belong to a family who waste no time."

The lad spoke the truth. He was born in East Broadway, and went to work in a clothing store when but four years old as cash boy. And there he soon more like him in this large and progressive town.—Exchange.

Surprised the Young Preacher.

Robert Collyer, the preacher, said that when he was a young man preaching in Rockford, Ill., he was waited on by a delegation to ask him to speak at the county fair. They made per him fifty dollars. The old Celt had lit know nothing of farming. "I couldn't raise a hill of beans and a timely would stump me." But the committee said they had had speakers for years who knew all about each subject, and they came to him especially because they thought he was not particularly well informed upon agriculture. He accordingly went, and had a royal good time.

"I never had better attention, if the word had been coined at that time," proceeded Dr. Collyer, "since 'not. When I sat down I felt ashamed of it. The thought of meeting the committee again was dreadful to me. At last one of them approached me. He began by some commonplaces, which emboldened me very forced, upon the interesting nature of my address.

"'Yes,' thought I, 'to say the "thing" with which he proposes to announce—that they can't pay me fifty dollars for such drivel as that.'

"'Yes,' he went on, 'we liked it very much. But we hardly think it right to keep our original contract with you—we must sink into my hole—instead we will pay you twenty-five dollars!'"—Cor. New York Times.

The United States is not only the richest nation, it is the strongest nation. Italy was obliged to recede from the position she had taken in the New Orleans riots; Spain gave in reciprocity with Cuba even to the detriment of her own farmers; France has let down the bars that kept out American pork; so has Germany. The German emperor, moreover, expresses in the most earnest manner his desire to be on friendly terms with us. If we keep on in our career, maintaining a policy of peace and justice toward foreign countries, minding our own business, developing our immense material resources, the star of the Twentieth century will rise over the United States as the most powerful nation history has known. It is our manifest destiny.

The old home of John Howard Payne is still in a good state of preservation. It is a lowly dwelling with quantities of moss on it, covered with gray shingles. There is a garden attached in which hollyhocks grow, and there is a picturesque old well near by.

After the Wedding.

In the Cyprian islands it is usual for the husband as soon as he arrives at his house to unlip his wife's hair as a token of his authority over her, and to deliver to her a bunch of keys as a symbol of her authority over her household.—Cor. New York World.

RAISING CREAM IN A WELL.

An Eastern Farmer's Plan as Described to Social New Yorker.

A farmer who has raised cream two seasons in a well, with satisfactory, describes his plan as follows: "I put it in deep pails, the common necessary pails, eight inches across and nineteen inches deep. Three of them go into an ordinary well. They are let down into the well by a rope, and hung on hooks. I use two common factory pulleys, as shown in the illustration. The rope or those make the work easy and steadier. I put the morning's milk in the well and let it stay until night, then put the night's milk in and let it stay until morning.

"We skim or dip the cream from the milk as soon as it is taken out of the well, then let the milk stand in the pail for twelve hours, and then is a light skimming, after which no more cream. The temperature in the well is below 45 deg. when there is water. I use cream for the pails with a half inch air hole in the center of each. I think the sooner the milk is cooled after it has been drawn from the cows the better. I set the pails in the water trough while milking. When this work is over the milk goes into the well. I am careful when handling to avoid agitation as much as possible. I clean this keeping

MILK IN A WELL.

the milk and raising cream in our well is a perfect success. I believe that even if I had plenty of ice I could handle the milk in this way in less time and with less trouble than it would be done by the ice process. If I should house my dairy and the well uses not large enough to cool and keep the milk, I would make another well."

Why Cabbage Fails.

In answering the query, Why cabbage fails? a New Yorker tells in American Agriculturist that climatic conditions have much to do with disappointing results. He says: "Take plants from the same seedbed, of the same stock, set in a field when the atmospheric conditions were favorable, say just before a heavy rain, and an equal number of plants just a day later, if it rains all very hot and dry after the planting, the result will show two crops as different in appearance that even an expert, not knowing the facts, would say there were two distinct kinds of seed sown—the one good, the other poor.

"Cabbage, more than any other plant, is injured by receiving a check in transplanting. Plants set just before a heavy rain will not receive a check, because the earth becomes so thoroughly packed about the roots that the air cannot reach and destroy the feeding mats, while those set in after a rain may suffer because the earth is not pressed firmly about the roots. To guard against this the better plan is to puddle the plants and to set them in clean weather, when there is no necessity for haste and the work can be perfectly done. This plan I have never known to fail, and I believe more failures are due to imperfect transplanting than to all other causes combined."

Fickeys.

This is not simply a local disease confined to one organ, as might be inferred from the name commonly applied to it on account of the reddened or inflamed condition of the mucous membranes of the eye. Along with this there is usually much debility and a loss of appetite with high temperature and a feeble pulse. The eyes are sensitive to the light, the lids partly closed, with tears running down the cheeks. There are often complications involving other parts of the system that may require special treatment, according to their nature and importance. Attended with this disease should be kept quiet and comfortably stabled, free from wet and drafts of air, and should be blanketed if the season is cold. The treatment in general consists in maintaining the strength of the animal by the use of nutritious and easily digested food and the administration of alcoholic stimulants as the weakened condition may seem to require.

Agricultural News.

The corn crop, as a rule, is good in Texas.

A recently enacted law of the state of Illinois offers a bounty of two cents a head for every sparrow killed during the winter months.

It has been estimated that nearly 900,000,000 sheep graze on the Australian pastures, and the climate as a rule is favorable to sheep-raising.

According to one estimate the production of sugar from sugarcane is distributed as follows: Louisiana, with 204 factories, 302,132,000 pounds; Texas, with 18 factories, 11,667,000 pounds; Florida, with 11 factories, 6,591,000 pounds, making a total of 320,390,000 pounds.

Cows Have Teeth in Their Ears.

On cows in the rock carvings of the ancients the umbrella often shows its familiar form. This goes to prove that Jonas Hanway did not invent the umbrella, but he saw the value of the eastern umbrella, and was in a measure the fashion to carry this special article. There must be great difference between the umbrella of the eighteenth century and the modern steel ribbed, silk covered, slender article which is regarded as a misfortune to get wet.—Irish Times.

THE HOUDANS.

Their Leading Characteristics—Directions for Raising Them Briefly.

The Houdans were named for the little town of Houdan in France, and it is not certainly known how they originated. I. E. Fish tells them to be decided that they spring from a cross of the Black Polish and the colored or white Dorking. They have the white top of the Dorking and a combination of body between the two breeds. The principal weight in them is very much greater than in the Polish. They, he says, are the most popular fowl in America, and are held in the Parisian egg markets above all others, but he fails to state which of the Arabian. Another supposition was that they originated in a flock of native fowls belonging to a gentleman, who had a great liking to them, but there were fears his other fowls and kept improving them as best he could under such circumstances. However, be that as it may, the farmers of France took kindly to them, and today they are the most popular breed in that country.

The Houdans were first imported to the United States in 1886, and we have yards of Houdans now that will compare with any in the world. Their plumage is made up of black and white, the large crest and muff present a very pretty appearance on a good head. They are a very fair table fowl, being fine grained meat and lots of it. It is claimed by some that they will show one-fifth more than any other fowl of the same live weight. The cock should weigh seven pounds, the cockerel six pounds, the hen six pounds and the pullet five pounds. They are also good egg producers, laying the brown egg of the nonsitting breeds, and they lay during the winter nearly as many as the Leghorns. The Houdans bear confinement well, but when given their liberty will forage and pick up their living equal to the Leghorns. Hence they are valuable for farmers. The chicks feather well and grow very fast.

A PAIR OF HOUDANS.

In mating these birds George Bowen tells in Poultry in California that one should be very careful. Do not mate all dark and all light ones together. If a specimen is too light to unit you use less of the light color and more of the dark. The standard requires that they be about evenly crossed in color, if anything the black predominating, and as they grow lighter with age one must take this into consideration when mating them. A pullet three-fourths black will add to the regulation color, therefore we should mate one of the males with a male of standard color or a little darker, hens of standard color or a little darker to a cockerel one-fourth white, and so on in the proportion, as they will get light enough. All males should have small combs, well crowned combs and good broad heads. Be very particular with the feet and legs. The females should have large crest of good color, small combs, large head, full breast and good feed and rest.

The Weight of Corn.

The amount of corn of various kinds required to produce twenty bushels of fifty-six pounds has been a subject of investigation by Professor Morrow, of the Illinois station. After tests of the weight of corn ears he found that seventy pounds of the early, seven-rowed ears of the medium and seventy-eight of the late maturing varieties would produce such, when freely a bushel of air dry shelled corn by the end of October. There has been found quite a difference, however, in seasons, and more difference in wet seasons than in dry ones, sometimes varying nearly 20 per cent, in the latter sorts which do not ripen dry.

The earliest varieties of corn, if they have a better chance to become hard and dry than the later and as we surmise, and there will be a difference greater in more northern regions than under a longer and better season than ours. Farmers who have occasion to measure or estimate corn in the ear may easily make tests by weighing freshly husked ears, and again in winter and again the next summer, and may ascertain what may be of importance to them when dealing in large quantities.

A Rival to the Shetland Pony.

There is a rival in the southern horse marts to the Shetland pony, which Southern Cultivator explains to be an outcome of the war and called mule. He is a miniature horse, and originated during and since the war in the treaties along the gulf coast from Mobile to the western limit of Louisiana. Many planters during the war allowed their thoroughbred mares to range at will, and they in the wild state with the native, the mule has gradually disappeared, and many of them do not reach thirteen hands, and few of them go much over that.

The good blood in them shows in their symmetry, and their better style and action commend them to a lady. They are but mediocre for a child of four or five years, but for the girl from seven to twelve fill the bill. For driving they prove they are not so good as the Shetland, as the infusion of thoroughbred blood makes them impatient of an ignoble work. The gait is a long gallop.

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How Summer Screens Crack.

To Burn your native screens or fellowsmen approach you company on all hours, and I have even seen a thirteen year old his mother's presence with a well filled sea trip in one hand, while "spelling" himself along the floor with the other.—Social Set in New York Epoch.

"LOZENGES."

A Gamin's Simple Fancy in Its Dead Effect of the Lodging House.

There were two women on the boat, plain that was sailed to the list of the cheap ruffle in the poker of the "Sleep Lodging House," but to the gamins who were congregated on the pavement below, waiting for their customarily funeral services to begin, the fond lad had been known as "Lozenges." In the city parks—one of those cold mornings that wandle from bench to bench and dread little mourners—the "Lozenges" all knew, and a pudding.

The "Lozenges" had been popular among the other boys of the lodging house was evident from the contrast in his fellows who had gathered to hear "de parson's send off," and from the huge design in mourn flowers that they had placed at the head of his coffin. The logs had slipped in and brought it from a Zebel, transported shortly with him for "de biggest show he handle would buy."

When "Lozenges" was living his bed fellow and been companion was a newsboy, the oldest of the crowd of youngsters who were walking on the sidewalk, and in their true, honest way the others expressed their sympathy with him. As the newsboy was expected to make some reply to them, he said:

"Lozenges never ev'd a gal long in dis world; he had too much heart for a lifetime team.

"Why was day we an him was up in de park an a lot er gals spittin' from wan er ten row houses onto 'Lozenges' de keeper. Lozenges tried to roll his stock in er easy for her to kick, but she w'ud n't buy none. Dat kid was crowdin 'round Lozenges an spun de sweets toofey like, an I kin a woman see, w'ich wan er wan w'ud kin er pulls.

"De last t'ing I knowed Lozenges got turned his back on der leaps an began hunt 'round his box an de kids dey helped themselves. W'en an he was empty, he shook it over de grass an some took up an. Dat end fun wan he got for de stock, an he ast, 'Got a dem cent.'

"De keeper wasn't pay his pace an he hadn't said bidden been fun to offer de goods at half price. He ast de kids wanted de sweets, an rather' see dey months wasted for wanna is jist set up de whole box on 'em.

"Say, fellows, it's muffin jes as w'ell w'ot Lozenges is gone, for a man will beat the hicks and don't get no will be he outlin but a sittymudes, so yer kin see for yerself dat he hadn't de heart 'bout time w'ot he ev'ry he k Wan'yers.—Alexander L. Kielland in New York Epoch.

The Dividing Line of Longevity.

"One of the greatest differences between the east and the west," says a western resident, "is in regard to talking with strangers. The Missouri river is the dividing line in regard to talk. The very minute passengers get east of Omaha and Council Bluffs they freeze right silent. Strangers are strangers, and they good reason to wait they made the first move. The different is just as marked the other way. Passengers who would not dare to speak or be spoken to quit playing chess as soon as they reach the east of the Union Pacific bridge. From that point on they don't be nothing non the tongues get plentier and plentier.

"You can ask any one for his past experiences, present feelings and future expectations, and he will give up every detail with a smile. But get east a bit the ways east, and if you ask him the time of day he will look at you as if he was sure you intended to snatch his watch. Yes, the Missouri river is the line of longevity."—Omaha Bee.

Progress is added to horror in the matter of the New York Park place disaster. The testimony went to show that some of the official inspectors of buildings were as corrupt as you could wish, although they held in their hands practically the lives and safety of the whole city. It was testified that for a few cannily bribes might get cheap material into his house and violate the safety laws with impunity. On the other hand, if an honest man wished to put some repairs on a structure already erected, he must pass through tedious and costly delays, unless he was first willing to "see" the inspector of the district.

There can be a time when it is a positive disadvantage to be rich enough to take the trip to Europe in the summer. One of these occasions comes when the boom begins in business at home this fall. Merchants, bankers, manufacturers and others were planned for in London and Liverpool simply because they all wanted to come back at the same time and there was not ship room enough to bring them. In some cases $200 premium was offered for a single berth by business men who wanted to be in at the good thing. Millionaires were willing to go in the steerage only that their families could not. Here would have been a good opportunity for the tourist of small means to get another month of Europe, by selling his berth to some of those who were so crazy to get back.

Allow about ten square inches of dense cloth to one of the middle frames of each kite, in the shape of G. M. Bottle in The American Boxmaker, then you will know just where to look for it and can stick all the money bookmaker twenty days, and the loss bill not try as hard to build dense cloth elsewhere.

C. F. Goodrich, the dairyman, of Wisconsin, says that to improve the breed of Jersey cattle he would cross it with some Jersey.

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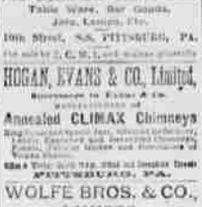

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