THE ART OF LEAVING.

A Good Rule to Having Your Action to Go Never to Sit Down Again.

Do cultivate the art of leaving promptly. Even if you can't do it in an artistic way, learn to do it some how.

Some people seem to be anchored in the parlor when they pay a call. To the flight of time and the near approach of her hostess' dinner hour this sort of caller pays no attention. Frequently she says, "Oh, I must go," gets up, sits down again, and goes on talking. Presently she again says that she must go, gets up and continues to talk. She goes into the hall at length and tarries there. Finally the exhausted host, who hears the lady crying up stairs, gets the door open for her guest, who makes a supplementary call upon the doorstep, exposing the sufferer to pneumonia. At last she demands the steps, and the hostess precipitately retreats and shuts the door, for fear she will think of something else to come back and say.

The writer once heard of a woman who, considerably disgusted at the announcement of a visitor when she knew had three staying powers just as she was preparing to keep an important engagement, decided to go into the parlor with her bonnet on and explain her hurry. She even arranged with her husband to come into the room and "remind" her at the end of a quarter of an hour.

The guest did not take a hint from the bonnet beyond saying that she would only stay a few minutes, but when the reminder came she exclaimed, "Oh, then I must go, of course," and up and remained talking several minutes more, walked to the door and stopped again. At last Mrs. R., in desperation, suggested that they should walk along together as far as they could. The visitor agreed, but even at the corner where they parted, she stood talking long enough for Mrs. R. to lose her train and her appointment.

Shy and nervous young people have the hardest time in leaving, and are more to be pitied than blamed. Their suffering is often great. They are impressed with the idea that they have a lot of more consequence than the what, and they keep trying and trying to lend the conversation into what they think will be a graceful departure. They are wishing themselves away a great deal more desperately than any one else can. They wish for pause in the conversation, and clear their throats to introduce some variation upon Lessing's "I guess I'd better be going," but they are never quick enough. Somebody else begins to speak, and they resign themselves with sinking hearts to waiting another ten minutes.

Still it is not always the caller's fault that she does not go. Sometimes it is the hostess who is the forward person, who ends every sentence with a rising inflection, indicating that it is only suspended and that she is going right on. In such case it may appear to the caller as if it would be rude to interrupt her, though she may have heard the muffled tiptoeing of the rest of the family past the parlor door and the subdued clatter of china from somewhere, and have a painful suspicion that dinner or tea is ready and they don't want to ring the bell.

But there is one golden rule at least that the caller may stick to. When you once get up to go never sit down again.—New York World.

TITLED AMERICANS.

There Are Many Subjects of Czar Sam With Both Orders of Nobility.

It is well known that the sensitive feelings of the United States forever upon titles and tokens of nobility, yet there are many native born Americans whose dignities range from the humbler orders of knighthood to the exalted rank of princes. And I am not now alluding to business men who have been raised to the peerage by marriage. These instances are already familiar to the public. What is less known is the fact that many American men have won a similar elevation by direct grant from a foreign crown.

The famous scientist, Count Rumford, was a plain New England Yankee, named Thompson, who wed a dowager, attracted general attention by his chemical discoveries, and was ennobled by the king of Bavaria. In our own days Edison has been made a count, and Pullman, of parlor car fame, a marquis, by king Humbert, but neither of them seem to open the title and it is only alluded to in a jocular fashion by their friends. The pope has conferred the order of chevalier on several Americans, the most notable being the millionaire, Joseph Bonaparte, of Providence.

The father of Edgar Sultze was delighted by Queen Victoria, and has the right to call himself Sir Francis Sultze, but has the good taste never to exercise that right. Marmaduke Hickabone, a well known New Yorker, was made a count by king Humbert, but never wears the title. There are many Americans now living abroad who are not so modest. A certain American colonel, well known to the police here as Rex Shinbone, and by numerous other aliases, is now living in Belgium as Baron Shinbone.

And a former Bostonian, Charles Hamilton Fiske by name, made his appearance in Wurtemberg a year or two ago as the Count de Vernois, and for a period enjoyed the highest favor of the king, until he was deposed by unconvenient action on the part of the entire nobility.

In both these cases it is not certain that the titles were genuine, although it is quite possible that they may have been supplied by purchase, as step step on the continent of Europe, from the Spanish titles, for example, may be bought pretty cheap, the price ranging from 20,000 francs for a countship to 100 for a knighthood. In Italy, the decayed nobility are entitled to adopt strangers as their sons for a monetary consideration, and the adoption carries with it such titular dignity as would be the birthright of a real son.

The consideration, as a rule, is not large. A New York journalist, now living abroad, is said to have purchased the title of "Prince Chimilli" for a mere trifle of seventy-five dollars. To conclude, an instance of titled American officials here an American and is afforded by the children of the Mandamus Lemon, the novelist, all of whom are members of the Italian nobility.—New York Epoch.

THE BIBLICAL NOVEL.

Taking age for age with the change of civilization, our time, in finding interest in a Biblical novel, repeats the period of the religious drama, and occasionally the latter day story be as crude, conjunctively, as was the earlier play, as coarse in its feeling and as revolting in its action. Lew Wallace, borrowing from Kingsley and Victor Hugo certain literary effects, wrote a tale that was at least powerful in adventure, some painting and the feeling for humanity it had force. Though somewhat rudely executed; and, if its attraction was at times a meretricious glitter, there was also much besides to hold and fasten the mind by the energy of great ideas in which the Christian world is built.

If the actual severance of the reader was not offended and his sense of artistic propriety was not violated, there is no cause to wonder that he enjoyed the tale and felt it deeply. But, while to say this is justly due to the author, it is impossible to make any similar allowance for the influence to which the example gave rise; they are only degradations of the sacred story.—George R. Woodberry in Forum.

Broothers Being Shaved.

A Maine family consists of six brothers so exactly alike that no one but their closest friends can tell which is which. One day they happened to be in a strange town and all wanted a shave. One of them went into a barber shop, was shaved and paid the customary ten cents. Five minutes later apparently the same man came back into the shop very wrathy, he stood bristling with a three days' growth. He swore that he had not been half shaved, and demanded that the work be done over.

The astonished barber apologized and complied, but judge of his horror when not ten minutes later his customer came back madder than ever, he stood still showing on his face, and demanded another shave. Again the barber, after some protest, complied, but when his man entered the fourth time it was too much.

"See here!" he cried, "if you're trying to sell me some patent hair raiser I'll take your head clean off, but if you are an escaped asylum lock either you've got to get out or I'll have to close this shop."

The fifth and sixth brothers had to pay for their shaves.—Lewiston Journal.

Where Carlyle and Emerson Differed.

Thomas Carlyle was a devotee to the pipe, and he vainly sought to break of the habitation. He is said to have smoked no less than fifteen "varties" on the heartbreaks of his Dedlebian college, with the vow that he would smoke no more. But as sure as the next day came he would be found puffing at a new cigar.

"Tobacco smoke," he writes, "is the one element in which by our European manners men are all sheet together without embarrassment, and when no one is bound to speak one word more than he has virtually and actually got to say."

Emerson, however, who aped Carlyle in so many things, has never imitated him in this. A great pity, for Carlyle found that it tranquilized irritability. Why should not Emerson have found the same? Indeed, Emerson's partiality against the cigar is that it enables so many people to pass their time happily in idleness. Truly a blessing instead of a curse!—New York Sun.

Small Change to Fleety.

A well dressed and not bad looking woman, with a small handbag, rushed into up town shops and across the other day for "just one cent to make up five cents for our loss." She took it wearily, and neate everybody the same across responded to her appeal. A group of gentlemen in a cigar store each contributed a penny—all but one. He said apologetically that he was sorry, but that he had nothing less than half a dollar.

"I can change it," she said promptly.

The three men opened their eyes, but she saw her bad break at the same moment and slipped away with a faint smile creeping up from behind her ears.—New York Herald.

A Nonlocous Caterpillar.

New Zealand sends large quantities of nutcrackers to San Francisco and also to Hong Kong. The Chinese eat it, use it for medicine, and make a fine dye out of it. One remarkable species grows out of the body of a large caterpillar, practically converting the animal into a vegetable.—Indianapolis Journal.

A Meeting in the Supermundane.

Priestly—What did you do that she should leave you on the wedding tour and return to her father?

Benedick—I kissed the pretty dever maid of my bride, as she should not be taken for a newly married couple.—New York Epoch.

Great Grass Thoroughfares.

Lieutenant Schetty Hunt, of the navy, has just issued a good certain for writing for Scribner's Magazine a brief history of the main thoroughfares of travel in the world. These main lines are four, as follows:

1. The route across the Atlantic through the Mediterranean, on one side and the Red Sea to India, China, Australia and eastern Africa.

2. The route by the Pacific ocean to Japan, China and Australia.

3. The route by the Atlantic ocean down the east coast of North America and around Cape Horn to western Africa and Australia.

4. The route across the Atlantic and the west coast of North America and across Cape Horn to western Africa, Australia and the Pacific.

The number of vessels passing these main routes from three to four times in a year is to be more than 10,000. In order to emphasize the importance of ocean navigation the author compared the tonnage of ocean vessels that passed under one of the arches of the new Brooklyn bridge with that for the five principal nations of the globe.

Nations	Number of vessels	Gross tonnage	Value of vessels and their cargoes
Great Britain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germany	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
France	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Italy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The American reader will find beyond of the figures the United States sits in the shipping table. The Liverpool Boat records as of the time, he longer ago that 1834 when American merchant vessels loaded three of the world for speed, comfort and economy. An American merchant sailing vessel now came to Boston from Hong Kong in ninety days and among one day made a run of 324 miles, which was the most favorably sign for a clipper ship.

The traveler can now take $1,000 and a year's time and go around the world, visiting all the main points of interest, usually seen by tourists. Lieutenant Hunt counts that a traveler's expenses will be as much again as his passage money. In 80 days a tourist from New York can go to Plymouth, England, thence by steamship through the Suez canal to India, China, San Francisco, around South America and Cape Horn and back to New York the journey cost the $1,000. The trip round Cape Horn from San Francisco to New York occupies 100 days and the cost will be, to have everything to comfort, $1,000. Passage tickets cost $1,000, and the difference is $100 extra. The longest sea voyage in the world, however, is that from England around Africa and the Cape of Good Hope to Australia and Wellington, New Zealand. Coming home the traveler takes the opposite direction and has crossed twice Cape Horn, thence back to England. The price for this long journey cost $900. The round trip occupies eighty one days, and the distance traversed is 32,000 miles.

HAVE TO VACATION.

The teller of "tall stories" generally finds his schemes recalling him to an intelligent comparison. On one occasion, when several physicians had met, the conversation run to the subject of the extraordinary things which a human being might swallow and still live.

The familiar stories about swallowing silver dollars, sets of false teeth, and so forth, had been related, when Mr. Longfoot began to speak.

"Two years ago," he said, "I was called in great haste to attend a carpenter in my town, though the message said that the man was beyond doubt already dead, for he had, while holding a large chisel in his mouth, at his work suddenly been taken with a fit of his complete as I swallowed the chisel.

"But when I arrived at the man's house I found him very comfortable. The good gentleman, gave him no trouble at all to digest."

"Then you were taken for a coroner? Presently one of the other doctors grumbled.

"No, I was for his physician, Longfoot, for then was lucky, that it was only a gimlet that he undertook to swallow."

"What do you mean?"

"Why, if he had tried to swallow one of your stoves it would have choked him to death."—Vanity Companion.

A Fatal Correspondence.

It is said that the celebrated German theologian Schleiermacher was rather fastened to save them to good money.

He was at one time quite ill, and sent for a renowned physician, Dr. Grafe, who was court physician at the time, and whose son became the great oculist.

Schleiermacher recovered, and he fully enjoyed to health he sent a polite note to Dr. Grafe, expressing his gratitude and inclosing four louis d'or, begging the physician to accept the small sum as a token of his appreciation of the services which had kept rendered him.

The following day he received the gold pieces again, accompanied by the following laconic note from the great physician, "The poor I cure for nothing; the well to be pay for according to the regular tariff—one ducat; the rich reward me liberally, according as it suits their pleasure."

Thereupon the clergyman sat down and sent Dr. Grafe the still more laconic answer:

"The four louis d'or are received back with gratitude. The poor Schleiermacher."—Exchange.

The Heads of the Savages.

Upon every occasion where I was permitted to do so, careful examinations were made of the heads of these people, both living and dead, as well as the methods of shaping the infant Savages in their cradles, and, indeed, all else that might tend to throw light upon the subject.

At some two or three dozen children of all ages from the infant upward, that I have thus examined I have yet to find a case wherein the mother has not taken the special precautions to place a soft and angle pad on the cradle in such a manner as to fully protect the back of the child's head. However I have yet to see a case, except for a few days or more in the very youngest of infants, where the head is supported at all. On the other hand, this part of the body is abused. It possibly freedom.—Dr. R. W. Shufeldt in Popular Science Monthly

LEGAL NOTICE.

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

In the matter of the Estate of James Mulvey, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned administrator of the estate of James Mulvey, deceased, has filed his accounts and vouchers for final settlement of said estate, and that the heirs of said deceased, or any other person interested, may appear at the regular term of this court, to be held at the court room in said county, on the first Monday in October, A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m., when the heirs of said deceased are required to show cause why said accounts should not be settled and the property remaining in said estate be distributed to the persons entitled thereto.

Dated September 8th, 1891.

C. E. ALLEN,
Clerk of the Probate Court.
By C. L. Fitzpatrick, Deputy Clerk.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

Lucky Boy Mining Company, Location of principal place of business Salt Lake City, Utah.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Trustees held on the 5th day of August, 1891, at Salt Lake City, Utah, it was decided that on all stock upon which subscriptions have been made and which stock is now delinquent, an assessment of one cent per share be levied, payable on or before the 10th day of September, 1891, to the undersigned at the office of the Company, Salt Lake City, Utah, and that any stock upon which payment is not made within the time specified will be delinquent and will be advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before the time of sale will be sold on the 10th day of October, 1891, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the office of the Company, Salt Lake City, Utah, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

Salt Lake City, Utah, August 8, 1891.

T. R. DUNN, Acting Secretary.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of John Dunn, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE CREDITORS, and all persons having claims against the estate of John Dunn, deceased, to the undersigned, at the office of the undersigned, in Salt Lake City, Utah, Territory of Utah, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate, within four months from the date hereof, or the same will be barred by the statute of limitations.

Dated August 25th, 1891.

ELIZABETH A. DUNN,
Administratrix of the estate of John Dunn, deceased.

NOTICE OF SALE UNDER DEED OF TRUST.

WHEREAS GEORGE F. SIDES AND Mary Ann Sides, his wife, executed and delivered to Thomas Marshall, trustee, a deed of trust, dated the 1st day of April, 1890, to secure the payment of one promissory note, of even date, for $1,000, payable to the order of Mary Ann Sides, and said deed of trust was duly recorded in the office of the county recorder of Salt Lake County, Utah, in book 20 of Mortgages, page 78, records of said county; and whereas default has been made in the payment of said promissory note and in the payment of the interest thereon, and the principal and said note have become wholly due and payable, and said trustee, at the request of the legal owner and holder of said note, has duly advertised and gave notice that he would sell the property described in said deed of trust, to satisfy said indebtedness, and the costs and expenses of sale, according to the terms of said deed of trust, and the time specified in said notice of sale, and in said deed of trust, for such sale, has arrived, and said trustee is now ready and willing to sell said property, and has been requested so to do by the legal owner and holder of said note; and whereas said trustee has duly appointed the undersigned, his attorney, to sell said property, and to make and execute a deed to the purchaser thereof, and to do all other acts and things necessary to effect said sale, and to execute and deliver to said purchaser a deed to said property, and to receive the purchase money therefor