MAN'S COURAGE.

How the little insects was trained
By the stingy cowslips wild,
Knew of snakes there, yes even,
And the poisoning vine
Filled in every snake and bug
Or the mannerly [illegible] well
With the art of avoiding fight.

From our valiant, sublime insight
We could see the thoughtful heart
In the soldiers, the subject,
Some [illegible] to be
Where we hung above the hall
Of the dear whose energy [illegible]
Left a the figure modest in red.
We could never from hearts to benefit
Every man of [illegible] death
Every man of us dare [illegible]
Every effort of our [illegible]
Every measure and [illegible]
In the moving rank [illegible]

Not a man for enlisting
All that poured out all that would
Come, as [illegible] to show [illegible]
Stood the numbers, [illegible] and trial,
Through the broadest that against
Every [illegible] of [illegible]
We could see our [illegible] years
With the [illegible] gave our [illegible]
Every [illegible]
[illegible] to each [illegible]
Forward or each [illegible] [illegible]
Are [illegible] south [illegible] time.

Through each [illegible] worth wearing
Poem
Where [illegible] to [illegible]
Remembrance of [illegible] wants,
Perhaps, meeting [illegible] of [illegible]
Face to face [illegible] [illegible]
Be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Voice whispered, "The [illegible] [illegible]
How to [illegible] would [illegible] [illegible]

There we see [illegible] where to lay
The light [illegible] [illegible]
Those [illegible] [illegible]
Those [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Stands on all our [illegible] [illegible]
Year our [illegible] and [illegible] grow;
For the [illegible] [illegible]
While the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Our [illegible] [illegible]
Man [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]
In the path that lay before.

Then, in all that [illegible] [illegible],
When we [illegible] as [illegible] [illegible],
We have [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
All we [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]
Remembrance [illegible] [illegible]
And, still and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
All our [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Life is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
—Edward Lucas White in New York Sun.

KITCHEN TRAINING.

A WORK WHICH HAS HELPED MANY POOR AND RICH FAMILIES.

What "Kitchen Garden Training," Means, How It Was Started and by Whom, Miss Huntington's Great Work for the Less Fortunate Girls in a Big City.

"There is so much to find fault with and so much to wish for in such a great big, dirty city as ours that sometimes the good, sweet, restful facts cannot be with one, but that is sometimes all the better. Indeed," said a visitor to the Wilson industrial school and museum as she came away from there the other day. The building at 125 St. Mark's place was turned, nearly forty years ago, from a factory into the pleasant school home which it now is. The school, which was the first institution of the kind in America, is not endowed, and is maintained entirely by voluntary contributions. The Jonathan Sturges is the first director, and many familiar names are on the list of managers.

The motion of the school is Miss Emily Huntington, the originator of the system of kitchen garden training, a branch of work now carried on not only at the Wilson school and elsewhere in this city, but in other American cities and in Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland and France. Miss Huntington has made the museum home her home, and here she watches day by day the results of the methods which she has established.

It is with a fascinating interest that one listens to the tale of how by the merest chance Miss Huntington, at eighteen, just out of school and ready to be ushered into fashion's pleasures, chanced to be taken by a friend to visit a "ragged school," and how the sweet daughter of fond parents put aside and the social amusements of youth aside, and set in the same manner, but with the same motive as her cousin, Fanny Huntington, set herself about her own school work.

Nobody could work with Miss Huntington's energy and her capacity for organizing without developing new ideas which should bring forth more complete work, so in time passed on and the grand experience, not only among the poor, but with her own class, she made various discoveries. One was that the leisure of some of the rosier girls of her acquaintance might readily be put to good account, and another that kitchen gardening might with profit be adapted to the rich as well as the poor.

She obtained the co-operation of some of the mothers and the interest of the girls, and began a series of talks with the purpose of developing a plan of movement. Fifty girls met at the home of one of the older women. This was in 1881. It was proved that most of them, no matter how well versed they were in points and geometry, knew absolutely nothing about domestic science, so arrangements were made for forming a social class which should be divided into companies, three companies to go to the mission for regular days of teaching.

Then young women, as their paths divided, removed to Boston, Chicago and elsewhere and set up kitchen gardens of their own, with the result that the system has spread everywhere. It might even be said with truth that the other thought, that of the Working Girls' clubs, emanated from this mission, for Miss Grace H. Dodge was one of the fifty young women who joined in the work there, and it was no doubt because of the experience obtained at this time her idea was conceived and developed.

The girls became kitchen gardeners themselves, and afterward, when marriage had placed some of them in homes of their own, they came to the founder of the system, "You have an idea how kitchen garden helps me with my service and my housekeeping," and to others it gave the means of livelihood when unfortunate reverses of fortune made them dependent upon their own resources.

It must be confessed that "kitchen garden" is a rather misleading name, for it suggests to many a place where vegetables are grown for kitchen use. When Miss Huntington was asked about the name, she said: "It means a system by which all the intricacies of domestic science are taught—sweeping, dusting, washing, ironing, cooking at table, etc. I thought a little at changing the name of our time, but as it was confounded with the term vegetable garden, but I found nothing that quite took its place, and I soon discovered that the fact that the name had to be explained gave it additional value."

The school hours are the same here as elsewhere—from 9 to 4. There are about 300 girls, ranging in age from five to ten, and there are the usual classes in reading, writing and arithmetic, which come under the head of study. The training in the kitchen garden branches is little else than a systematized form of play, and this takes up a considerable part of the school day.—New York Tribune.

Night Answered Only—Can't Go North.

The remarkable discovery of the effect of temperature on the density of mixed steel is likely to have an important bearing on its use in the construction of war vessels. After this category of steel has been frozen it is reduced in density, and, moreover, its density is permanently reduced fully 2 per cent, by the exposure to the cold. It is stated that a ship of war built in the temperate climate of ordinary steel and clad with say 3,000 tons of mixed steel armor would be destroyed by a visit to the arctic regions, owing to the contraction of the steel by the extreme low temperature.—New York Journal.

A Leading Question.

Mr. Smallbrain (reading his fancy paper lay)—Ah, Miss Bode, I've been, so letting my mustache grow, don't you think for a week.

Miss Bode (sharply)—For a week! which, Mr. Smallbrain?—Detroit Free Press.

STARTING IN THE SHEEP BUSINESS.

Good Advice for Those Going Into Sheep Raising in the Northwest.

Try to get from some place west your flock—a car or two of young ewes, graded Shropshire or Merino, making sure that the sheep are shorn, for wool is a bad thing to introduce on new ground. Two and three-year-old ewes are best, and if you want to take any lambs with you let them be not as fat as you can well, the calm and not doing it reverse, as it sometimes does, is bad. Calling and feeding the lot, selling the best for what they will bring, is the strongest point of sheep management here.

One advantage possessed by modern sheep is that they are very small, hardy and do not need so much care of housing time as big, well bred sheep, and make good mutton afterward. Thousands of good lamb weeks, as a rule, at a month old would be worth the price of the mother. The loss of a lambing time is worth from sixty cents to one dollar, but if it were not so, certainly they would bring more. If you wear of any other sheep more hardy, such as grade Cotswolds, do not be afraid to buy if they are all right. You are safer with a Cotswold ram to breed from, and whether your ewes are small westerners or big ones, such a ram is small lambs or pets, your ram will have good blood other way. A fleece that keeps two months is better than with only one.

If the sheep are bought in winter, care should be taken that they are kept cool, but never in a draft. A shed facing south, a yard in front, eating down to feet from the floor and big enough for a sheep to go in and out at pleasure, the lower feet being a cross board, and in this way the door will always ruling clear of the feed box. They will, if all right, lie out in the yard nearly all the day and on fine nights. Constant moves to water and a block of rock salt, with all the first hay and clover oats they can eat from racks will keep them in good health. No snow eating on any account.

They should go on their pasture as early in spring as possible, so as to make sure that they will nibble out all the shoots of spear grass, which only does harm when sheep are turned on it after the seed is formed. No sheep will eat a bit of long grass if it can help it, and use advantage of letting them out early is that they long the grass short, in Sweden, the lambs should be in two drifts, and the flock started every week or fortnight. This is an important point that beginners never think of. Foul grass is an declination to sheep, and they will nibble and eat what is the last earth before they will touch what they have gone long upon. The grasses common to flat land are as a rule too coarse and bushy for sheep, which are the nicest of all feeders, and if the grasses are allowed to get ripe in spring, the sheep will hardly ever lose them.

If cattle were put in the same fodder since they would help to keep the grasses in such a shape that the sheep would eat them, but if the grass gets long and coarse the game is up for the season. A field with access to pure water is a great thing always, and it is folly to try without pure water in some form. With constant vigilance and long talks with farm employees a good man may be trained in the same way as a Frenchman learns English—not perfectly, but fairly well. Unless your heart is in the business the best way is never to begin.—New York Farmer.

Tanning Skins.

After having cut off the useless parts and softened the skin by soaking, remove the fatty matter from the inside and soak it in warm water for an hour. Next soak it in a solution of borax, sulphate of soda, and chloride of soda in the proportion of about one-half ounce each for each skin, with sufficient water to make a thin paste. Spread this with a brush over the inside of the skin, applying more on the thicker parts than on the thinner. Double the skin together, flesh side inward, and place it in a cool place.

After another twenty-four hours wash the skin clean and apply in the same manner as before a mixture of one ounce soda, one-half ounce borax and two ounces lard white soap melted slowly together without being allowed to boil; fold together again and put away in a warm place for twenty-four hours. After this, dissolve four ounces alum, eight ounces salt and two ounces saleratus in sufficient hot rain water to saturate the skin. When cool enough not to scald the hand, soak the skin in it for twelve hours, then wring out and hang it up to dry. When dry, repeat this soaking and drying two or three times, till the skin is sufficiently soft. Lastly, smooth the inside with the pumicestone and gamma stone.—New York Farmer.

"German Syrup"

The majority of well-read physicians now believe that Consumption is a germ disease. In other words, instead of being in the constitution itself it is caused by innumerable small creatures living in the lungs having no business there and eating them away as caterpillars do the leaves of trees. The phlegm that is coughed up is those parts of the lungs which have been gnawed off and destroyed. These little bacilli, as the germs are called, are too small to be seen with the naked eye, but they are very much alive, just like insects, and enter the body in our food, in the air we breathe, and through the pores of the skin. Thence they get into the blood and finally arrive at the lungs where they fasten and increase with frightful rapidity. Then German Syrup comes in, loosens them, kills them, expells them, heals the place they have, and so nourish and soothe that, in a short time consumptives become germ-proof and well.

A Germ Disease.

The Utah General Nursery Company

Has removed its office to its nursery in Sugar House Ward. Take the Rapid Transit Street Cars marked "Cahlen's Park, Forest Dale, or 11th East Street." Post Office, Sugar, Utah.

An Antique Cure Joyfully Treated.

"I have just recovered from a second attack of the grip this year," says Mr. Jas. O. Jones, publisher of the Leader, Sherman, Texas. "In the latter case I used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and I think with considerable success, only being to bed a little over two days, which is too long for the first attack. The second attack I am satisfied would have been equally as bad as the first but for the use of this remedy, as I had to be up in about six hours after being 'struck' with it, while in the first case I was able to attend to business about two days before getting 'struck,'" 50 cent bottles for sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

Try our White Oatmeal. S. L. Pickle Co.

The best spring medicine is a dose or two of St. Patrick's Pills. They act easily yet so and cleanse the whole system and purify the blood. For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

A traveling man who chanced to be in the store of E. V. Wood, at Mexico Rocks, Pa., says while he was waiting to see Mr. Wood, a little girl came in with an empty bottle labeled "Chamberlain's Pain Balm," and said: "Mamma wants another bottle of that medicine; she says it is the best medicine for rheumatism she ever used." Several bottles for sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. C. Smith & Co.

Burlington Route.

When going East select the popular route, the Burlington. Two fully equipped trains from Denver with dining and chair extended Pullman sleepers, leaving Denver daily for Chicago, Peoria, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison and all points east.

An Excellent Book.

"Sweden and the Swedes," by W. W. Thomas, United States Minister to Sweden and Norway. Professor G. Cederstrom, 252 E. Sixth South street, is the agent.

When little was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

A Great Liver Medicine.

Dr. Gunn's Improved Liver Pills are a sovereign for sick headache, biliousness, complaints, dyspepsia, indigestion, costiveness, torpid liver, etc. These pills insure perfect digestion, correct the liver and stomach, regulate the bowels, purify and enrich the blood and make the skin clear. They also produce a good appetite, and invigorate and strengthen the entire system by their tonic action. Sold at 25 cents, a box, at Johnson, Pratt & Co. Salt Lake City.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF SALE to me directed from the Second District Court of the Third Judicial District of Utah Territory, I shall offer at public sale, at the front door of the Court House, in the City and County of Salt Lake, Utah Territory, on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1892, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, the following described real estate, situate in said County and Territory, to wit: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40,