Ranger. Jennings of New York did the same thing. But perhaps the most famous of all the early or latter-day Rangers is Col. John S. Ford, now awaiting the last roll call at San Antonio, almost in penury, and want. He is known to fame as "Rip" Ford, and many is the story that the muse never let her woven round his name. Col. Ford is past seventy years in age, but his frame is as erect and his gait springy as the average man's of fifty. There is little exaggeration in the claim for him that he had been in more hot fights in the broad open open prairies, on the burning sands and in the thorny chaparral, his land more hard to hand encounters with Indians, Mexicans and bandits, has made more hair breadth escapes and has a greater number of notches in the handle of his trusty Colt's than any man in the west. And yet he is not a rough or uncouth character. On the contrary, he is a man of more than usual polish of manner and mental development. When he was not in the field he was at Austin, the capital, editing a paper that had an influence in its limited sphere equal to any of the smoother metropolitan sheets of today. General Hamilton P. Bee, brother of that flaming genius of war who, with an accidentally superb hit the terribly destructive charge of the Confederates at Manassas, and when expiring from a bullet wound on the field inspired his men to still more valorous battle by shouting "Oh, men! Bee Jackson standing like a stone wall!" is another of the old time Rangers, and who attained the rank of brigadier in the Confederate army by that same intrepid bravery that distinguished him when a young man in the Ranger service. Gen. Bee is enjoying the mellow years yet remaining to his primeval life at San Antonio, surrounded by few of the luxuries to which men of such note are usually accustomed, save the affection of his family and a large circle of friends.

The latter-day Ranger, as stated above, differs widely from his predecessor. The same high order of bravery and intrepidity is essential in him, but he has deteriorated in those other characteristics pointed out with the constantly diminishing strength and importance of the services. The adjutant-general of the State is still the centenarian of the force, but he has under him only three companies, officered with a captain, two lieutenants and one sergeant each, the entire number in active service being less than one hundred. The one battalion into which the three companies are combined is never mobilized, nor are the companies often kept together. They are divided into squads of from three to two men, and are stationed in those portions of the State where lawlessness is most rampant or is most likely to break out. It is marvelous how the bare presence of these Rangers, who are now little less than deputy sheriffs, quells disorder. Instances are known in the last few years where sheriffs with posses of fifty or six hundred deputies have been utterly powerless to quiet a mob and restore order until a squad of eight or ten Rangers, and sometimes even less, dashed into the scene on their wiry little ponies, and at once the mobs dispersed and the riot ended. So awe-inspiring are these men of the buckskin pants and Winchester holsters that offentimes the mere threat of calling them out is sufficient to strike such terror to the lawbreakers as to cause them to immediately come around to the side of the peace conservators.

The chief duty of the Ranger in Texas at the present time is therefore to be ever ready to mount his horse and fly. He must be able to endure long marches in the saddle, and it is no uncommon thing for him to travel eighty miles between sun and sun—across mad prairie, over precipitous hills, through deep canyons, fording rivers, wading lakes and lagoons, mowing down a path through thick mesquite and cactus, leaping ditches, etc. But above all he must be quick on the trigger and sure of aim.

When he shoots he shoots to kill. He rarely realizes when entering the service that he is wearing his life on his sleeve, and that he has only the most desperate men to deal with. He knows, too, the dangers of ambush, and views every mott with suspicion lest it explode and kill him. He is so alert as a rat, and sits in his saddle with the grace of an Indian. His ambition is, if he be of the better class, to so impress his personality on the community where his presence may be needed as to stand in the case of promotion when the county sheriff is to be elected, and so it is that the majority of Western Texas sheriffs of today were but recently Rangers.

A Question Party.

One of the popular home amusements promises to be the "question party." That it will prove a welcome relief to the rule of card parlor entertainment and at the same time be highly instructive to every one engaged in it will be easily gathered from these few hints.

Let the hostess provide five tables and invite twenty guests. Furnish each table with four sheets of paper, the each of these have written, four well known questions from popular authors. With each question sheet supply a long card with spaces numbered from one to eight, and at the top of the card write "Name of author." On the first or head table place a bell.

The guests arrived, have them drawn lots to see at which table they will first sit. This done and the guests seated, the work of study begins. As soon as the good ringing of the bell announces the signal an his author's card, the name of the author. Then if a person sits at the second table and finds in front of him a quotation slip numbered 25, 14, 36, 48, he writes on the blank space of the other slip corresponding with these numbers the name of the author, as in the case of the first slip.

Five or six minutes is the time allowed for study, and at the end of that period the hostess rings her bell for a move. The then examine the slips they have in their hands and compare and the name of each author that is wrongly given. After this she rings the bell again and the guests again take the quotation slips to the right of him, retaining his own authorship.

When the time fixed has again expired, the slips are once more examined as before, and another change of quotation slips is made. When all four slips of the table have been examined, the students change tables, from No. 1 to No. 2, from No. 2 to 3, 3 to 4, 4 to 5, 5 to 1 and 1 to 6. The study then proceeds as before and is not ended until all the quotation slips have been examined.

The evening's study finished, the hostess takes all the slips and announces the names of the winners of the highest and lowest prizes. These prizes ought to be books.—New York Recorder.

A Cassella (Ga.) lady says that one of her horses was seen to pick up a good sized plank in his mouth and hurl it a negro with terrible force.

Relatives on the Big Bridge.

He was a stout, well fed man on one of the bridge cars, and as he noticed the painters running lightly along the tag cables, scarcely touching the handrail, he shook out:

"They must have to pay those men well to get them to do that sort of work," he said to the conductor.

"They must, boy!" said the conductor. "Well, whether they must or not, they don't." And having got rid of his array of negatives he went on: "These men gets $2.50 a day an no more."

"That seems small pay for such dangerous work," said the short man.

"Dangerous nothin," was the response. "I used to work at it an I didn't find any danger in it. There ain't none if the bridge don't fall, an that ain't likely. I'm a hot stuff now an not just in shape for that sort of work, but it's nothing to a young man.

"Most of them men is sailor men, as I was, an they're very glad to get a job like painting the bridge. It isn't like the work we have on the navy at all hours an in all sorts of weather an pulls and hauls an reefs sails that's all covered with ice, and then been cursed an mebbe knocked down with a belaym pin by the capn or mate, an all for twelve or fourteen dollars a month.—New York Mail and Express.

A Photographic Ghost.

There is one curious way by which houses have been made "haunted" as much as houses were over the real scenes of spirits. In a New York town some summers ago a woman saw in passing the house of her birth what she was convinced was the spirit faced her dead mother, killed by lightning a month before. Of course this house became "haunted" in the minds of the superstitious—it had the unenviable reputation for many months. But a year afterward a lady more usually brave citizen saw the face at the window as he was passing. It did not change as he approached.

And the result of his investigation showed that the lightning that had killed poor Mrs. Holman had photographically drawn her likeness on a pane of glass—a very faint impression, true, only noticeable when the sun was in a certain position, but then wonderfully bright, probably the best human photograph ever taken. The photograph has far need to beyoth the eloquence of modern orators to a future generation, but the lightning flash in producing the perfect likeness of Mrs. Holman can probably never be improved upon.—Boston Journal.

Employees of the Queen's Household.

The lord steward has the whole direction of the royal household below the stairs. The treasurer of the household, the comptroller of the household, the master of the horse and the master of the ceremonies have duties which their titles mark out, and they carry wands of office. The master of horses is the only one who can use the sovereign's horses, carriages, pages or footmen. There are also attached to the royal person a captain of the yeomen of the guard, a private secretary, a keeper of the queen's private purse, master of ceremonies, lords in waiting, gentlemen ushers of the private chamber, equerries, pages of honor, etc.

These last are dressed in antique costume, and attend at receptions and on state occasions. The grooms of the robes and the young pages carry her majesty's train on state occasions. There are also maids of honor, mistress of the robes, ladies in waiting, etc. The maids of honor have the title of "honorable" and when they marry receive a present of £1,000 from the queen.—Joel Benton's London Letter.

An Abstract Idea.

At a card party at Charles Lamb's, Hazlitt and Lamb's brother got into a discussion as to whether Rubens's coloring was as good as that of Vandyke. At length they became so excited that they upset the table and seized each other by the throat. In the struggle Hazlitt got a black eye; but when the combatants were parted, Hazlitt turned to Vandyke who was offering his aid, and said: "You need not trouble yourself, sir. I do not mind a blow, sir. Nothing affects me but an abstract idea."—Table Talk.

An Idea for a Window.

A pretty way of lighting a dark hall is to cut a window through into the next room. This may be made a very ornamental feature on both sides by being treated like an ordinary window with a deep sill to hold various objects of bric-a-brac. The glass in such a window should have small, leaded panes, and if preferred it may be stained. This also makes a beautiful receptacle for ferns or other plants—and if placed on both sides has the effect of quite a vista.—New York Tribune.

Sunflower Cakes for Food.

Sunflower cakes are boiled upon to the best food for cattle in Russia; they are considered better, even than hemp or rape seed cakes. Besides cattle, fowl are fed with sunflower cakes; and horses fed on them are made strong, sleek and spirited. The dried seed cake, if ground, are used in many districts as food for cattle, and particularly for sheep, with great success.—Washington Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The star Sirius, which is shown to be about double the size of our sun, emanates from forty to sixty-fold more light than the sun, owing to its nearer being much more diffused.

Don't play off mean tricks on the small boy; he has an excellent memory for injuries as well as for benefits conferred. In this respect he is like a dog.

TO MAKE HENS LAY.

Eggs Are Wanting Because Hens Have Not the Right Food.

A correspondent of the California Cackler, in relation to feeding laying fowls, communicates the following:

"Time has been a very great complaint in some corresponds about hens not laying as they should.

"I think every case can be accounted for. I was recently called in to see a lady's flock of eighty-eight hens that were not laying, to say the least, but yet she said she was not getting as many eggs from them as I was from a pen of eight that were always confined in a yard 8 by 20, with a light house 5 by 5, and fed the same. I questioned a dozen from her and after killing a couple I found that her hens had not sufficient food to produce eggs.

While she I believe to be generally the cause of failure of eggs, yet to set at work an account, some food too high and too fat food which will produce eggs. I have been for some time experimenting as what kinds of food will produce best results, and have found the following by actual test: Bran or barley in the morning, warbled with milk, give all they will eat at noon. In this we have that which is generally acknowledged to produce the greatest per cent of the white of an egg and very little fat.

At noon feed wheat or screenings. In this we have the lime for shell and also a good per cent of the yolk. Give all they want, and if you have an ash or modern ash add a little to for them to scratch after.

At night give a liberal feed of corn and do not be afraid of making too fat. I do believe, contrary to the opinion of some, that corn will produce eggs, and lots of them, especially in winter.

Feed beef scraps every other day moistened and plenty of bone meal, with a liberal supply of green food every day.

Heat fed in this manner and by if they are long good at all; if not, get rid of them. An old saying, and a true one, is that a hen properly fed must lay or get fat. Of course this will not apply through molting time.

A Fine Beauty.

The new Century Dictionary gives the definition of a "doddy" as a cow without horns. The word is also spelled "dodde,"

TWO-YEAR-OLD ABERDEEN ANGUS HEIFER.

and it is coming into more common use gradually, as hornless beef cattle continue to become more popular with breeders.

The picture shows a famous prize winner of the Aberdeen Angus breed, representing the best points of this hornless black breed.

The Hog Paid the Mortgage.

The other day an old German friend Theodore Loeb walked into an his way home from farmers' meetings at the east. Many years ago Mr. Loeb, an emigrant, settled on a government claim in Brown county, Wis., preparing his first little piece of meadow for corn and potatoes by spading. Following the universal practice he embarked in wheat raising, and as time went on his sandy lands, none too well stocked with fertility in the beginning, grew poorer and poorer under the steady grain, while the mortgage gradually increased and the big loans settled out of shape little by little with each passing season. It was then Mr. Loeb in desperation changed his vocation and placed his faith in the hog, that animal which has lifted so many mortgages from farms in the northwest. For years he tried in vain for the mortgage disappeared and a frame house occupied the site of the structure of pioneer days. The hog had earned the mortgage off the farm and now has lifted Mr. Loeb into notable prominence in agricultural circles.—Professor Henry in Breeder's Gazette.

Fine Black Points.

A writer in The Breeder's Gazette, speaking of the Angus breed, feels bound to say that although the majority of the breeds were not over twenty months old, yet the greater the age and the more mature the animal the better price it brought. Bred used by British gentlemen who raise their own meat in from animals not less than 2 years old that are fattened on grass.

Indeed Webster said that auction was not at its best till the sheep was ten years old.

P. G. Palmer, of Millersburg, O., owns a Holstein-Friesian calf that weighed 140 pounds when it was forty-six hours old.

T. C. Jones writes that farmers who raise the best beef cattle afford to have their cattle turned on from a year to eighteen months old so that they can take the prime at the fat cattle shows, consequently they do not compete.

A good change diet for an animal that seems and falls off in flesh and appetite is made by boiling meat and oats and mixing them with linseed meal. Give for food in cookies.

For the first year and a half of a beef animal's life keep it growing vigorously. Nothing is so good as grass pasture for this. After the age named fatten quickly.

Bone meal makes a fine diet for hens. When the bones are pulverized the mineral ought by all means to be gathered for the poultry and pounded up as a valuable change of food for them in winter. Squirrel meat is made on acorns and they will make just as good chicken meat.

Deposit animal manure on ground as near to your stables and sheds as possible to save hauling distance.

It is by no means certain yet that incubation is any good as a preventive of hog cholera.

Egypt's Cotton Crop.

During the English protectorate over Egypt irrigation has been extended in almost every direction, thus increasing the agricultural productions to a wonderful extent. Egypt raised 800,000,000 pounds of cotton, or nearly one-fourth of the entire quantity consumed in Great Britain, in 1891.—New York Times.

"German Syrup"

Asthma. "I have been a great sufferer from Asthma and severe Colds every Winter, and last Fall my friends as well as myself thought because of my feeble condition, and great distress from constant coughing, and inability to raise any of the accumulated matter from my lungs, that my time was close at hand. When nearly worn out for want of sleep and rest a friend recommended me to try the valuable medicine, Boschee's German Syrup. I am confident it saved my life. Almost the first dose gave me great relief and a gentle refreshing sleep, such as I had not had for weeks. My cough began immediately to loosen and pass away, and I found myself rapidly gaining in health and weight. I am pleased to inform the—unafflicted—that I am in excellent health and do certainly attribute it to my Boschee's German Syrup. C. B. STICKNEY, Picton, Ontario."

Gentle, Refreshing Sleep.

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Fine Crystal and Colored Glass Table Ware, Bar Goods, Jars, Lamps, etc.
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HAVING BROUGHT OUR PROPERTIES of the Salt Lake Nursery, I am now prepared to furnish Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, at low prices and of lowest grades.
Inspection and sale stock of my trade, on Main Street.
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Star Horse Nails
Polished or Blued.
Have been sold by E. C. M. I. for over 15 years. They are the Best Nails Made, and guaranteed to give the best of satisfaction. Will hold a shoe no longer than any other.
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FOR SALE BY E. C. M. I. AND DEALERS GENERAL.

SAPONIFIER
Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye for Making Soap. Perfectly Pure. Strongest and Best. Will Make Soap Quickly. It is the only Lye that can be Boiled.
MANUFACTURED, and sold by all dealers.
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The PUBLIC are invited to call that Stocked the
UNION MEAT MARKET,
No. 54 E. FIRST SOUTH STREET,
WHERE THE CHOICEST MEATS OF THE SEASON ARE KEPT IN THEIR FISH REFRIGERATOR AND WARRANTED FRESH AND JUICY.
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32 & 34 MAIN STREET.
CLEAN, FULL LINE OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles, AND WELL GRADED
Brushes, Combs, Rubber Gloves, Suspenders, and many articles in Stationery for school use, including an ELEGANT LINE OF JEWELRY.
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Everybody Well Treated by "The Boys." Give them a call.

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Fine Tailor-Made CLOTHING
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Spring Wants.
The advent of Spring brings its changes and wants. One of the essential changes will be the laying aside the Winter Overcoat and of something lighter to take its place.
Spring Overcoats.
Here we are particularly well equipped to supply your wants, and feel that it will be to our mutual benefit for you to see our jealous display of newest fabrics and newest styles. Prices, $5.00 to $20.00.
Children's Department.
To Parents:—We make it a special study in the making up of our garments, to use none but the best material, good and reliable workmanship, always bearing in mind that essential point—moderation of price. Some exceedingly pretty novelties in Reefer Coats just arrived.
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All the New and Fashionable Blocks have arrived at prices that will discount anything in Utah. It is the immense quantities—buying in one lots, that give us this leverage.
Children's Shirt Waists.
We have received and opened out 1000 dozen of the MOTHER'S FRIEND, in all the latest Fabrics and patterns.
SEE DISPLAY IN OUR WINDOWS.
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GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR SALE
Commencing Monday, March 21st, 1892.
We offer you Garments at less price than the Material to make them would cost you. Then why take the trouble to make them.

At 15c. each.
THIS LINE CONSISTS OF
Children's Pantalets, each 15c
Ladies' Chemise, each 15c
Ladies' Drawers, each 15c
Ladies' Aprons, each 15c
Ladies' Corset Covers, each 15c

At 25c. each.
AT THIS PRICE WE HAVE
Children's White Nainsook Dresses.
Children's Colored Gingham Dresses.
Infants' Cambric Slips.
Children's Gingham Aprons.
Ladies' Night Robes, Cambric Ruffled
Ladies' Night Robes, Lace and Embroidery Trimmed.
Ladies' Chemise, Embroidery and Lace Trimmed.
Ladies' Drawers, Embroidery and Lace Trimmed.
Ladies' Corset Covers, Embroidery and Lace Trimmed.

At 50c. each.
This Line of Underwear is very Elaborately made and finished, and would sell elsewhere for $1.00.

At 75c. each.
We show in this line goods that are in actual value worth $1.25.

For $1.00 Ladies' Underwear in all styles. Was $1.50.
For $1.25 Ladies' Underwear in all styles. Was $1.75.
For $1.50 Ladies' Underwear in all styles. Was $2.25.
For $1.75 Ladies' Underwear in all styles. Was $2.50.
For $2.00 Ladies' Underwear in all styles. Was $3.00.

3—Only Three Pieces of one Kind to a Customer—3.

Do not fail to inspect our line of novelty Garments in CAPES, NEWMARKET BOX COATS, REFERS AND BLAZERS at 20 per cent Cheaper than Elsewhere. We have 3,000 Imported Sample Garments that we offer at 30 per cent below value. 600 Sample Reefers at $5.00, $7.50, $10.00 and $12.50 each, in the latest cuts, worth in actual value, 50 per cent more.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.
The Attractions in the Silk and Dress Goods Departments for this week are:
50 pieces Black Satin Rhadamas $ .50
50 pieces Black and Colored Pongees 40c
75 pieces Colored Surahs 47c
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This is all Silk not values at $1.50.
Elegant designs in China Silk at 47c
American Challies, 32 inches wide 20c
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100 pieces all wool Camelette 75
Never shades—regular price, $1.00.
50 inch colored imported Broadcloth, in close 1.00
These goods have been sold at $1.75.
An elegant assortment of stripes pattern Dresses at $2.75, $3.50 4.50
We are showing the latest and finest line of Novelty Dress Goods, French Crepons, Whip Cords, Bedford Cords, Camel Hair Weaves, etc.

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Another Great Sale of Embroideries This Week.
10c Hamburg Embroideries for 5c
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35c Hamburg Embroideries for 20c
50c Hamburg Embroideries for 25c
450 dozen colored-bordered Handkerchiefs 5½c each.
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290 dozen plain white scalloped and hemstitched embroidered Handkerchiefs, regular price 50c; special price 25c each.
75c Children's Cashmere Hats, 25c
$1.00 Children's Surah Silk Hats 50c
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NEW SPRING WASH GOODS. The prettiest fabrics ever produced will be on sale this week. Others may have them, but we doubt it. See our immense stock.
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