Two Kinds of Diamonds.

"Several years ago I chanced to stop at the same hotel in Dallas, where Alvin Joslin did," remarked an actor now filling an engagement in Chicago, "and I was astonished by his ostentatious parading of his diamonds. There were a number of ladies sitting upon the hotel veranda, and he seemed to take especial delight in dandling their eyes with his jewels. After strutting past them several times he suddenly stopped, made a bee in the concrete, and said very brusquely: 'Ah, I see that you admire my diamonds. Permit me. This one is worth $2,000. This one is worth $2,500. This cluster pin I value at $3,000. I have with me diamonds worth $20,000, and I own $10,000 worth which I have stored for safe keeping in a Chicago bank.'

"None of the ladies fainted or fled or went into hysterics over the display, and not a word was uttered in reply.

"That evening when Davis entered the hotel dining room he was seated at a table in the middle of the room and alone. A few minutes later a half dozen young men in full dress entered the dining room in a body and sat down at the same table. In the center of each immaculate shirt front shone a bit of plate glass as large as a nostrils, while brass rings bearing great settings of glass fairly loaded down the hands of the newcomers. Davis glanced about the table and his jaw dropped from sheer astonishment. Before he could recover himself, one of the young men rose and, walking around the table to Alvin's seat, said in a tone that was distinctly audible throughout the room: 'Ah, I see you admire my diamonds. Permit me. This one is worth eight cents a point, retail. This one was sold, just as it is, 'Tisa one I value at a dime. I have with me seventy cents' worth of gems, and I own an interest in a glass works at Chicago besides.'

"Before that speech was ended the ladies and Joslin either lost his appetite or finished his supper, for he hastily arose and left the room, followed by a lively chorus of ahs and ohs."—Chicago Mail.

He Wanted to Get In.

Jimmy Murphy was a newspaper office boy, and Jimmy was a terror. He did nothing in particular save smoke cigarettes and beg for theater tickets, and was known to all the reporters as "Murph." One night he wanted to go to a certain show very badly, but had not been successful in begging or stealing a ticket from the dramatic editor. He went up to the theater about 8 o'clock and stood around the gallery entrance in the hope that he could in some way gain admittance. The manager of the theater came along in a little while, and noticing him standing there, said, "Hello, Murph!" and went into the house.

Five minutes later "Murph" walked up to the doorkeeper at the main entrance and said, "Say, is de manager in?"

"What do you want to know for?" asked the guardian of the portal.

"Well, I wanter see him, see?"

"But what do you want to see him for?"

"I wanter get him ter pass me in."

"But he won't do it."

"I tink he will, see?"

"What makes you think that?"

"Well, he came along out dere an said, 'Hello, Murph,' an everybody wot's familiar enuff wid me to call me 'Murph,' will do a little favor like dat for me."—Buffalo Express.

An Innocent Rural Lady.

Monroe is a flag station on the Botsford branch of the New Haven and Derby road. When the engineer of Conductor Beer's train saw the flag expend a day or two ago he stopped his train. Only one person, an old lady, was to be seen, and the conductor stepped from the train to help her aboard. The old lady did not stir, and the conductor said, "Step on board, lady, or we can go on." Then her mouth opened, and she said: "Laws, I don't want to get aboard. I stopped you to send word to my folks that I was coming up tomorrow, and I want you to tell John to meet me at the station to care for my baggage."

Then she stepped, for the train was moving, the conductor having given the signal to start without waiting to learn where "John" and "my folks" lived, while the old lady looked as though she thought train officials were not very accommodating when they would not even carry a message for her.

An Actor's Unknown Friend.

"Joe Jefferson," said an old theater goer, "that takes a lady to a restaurant, and when he put his hand in his pocket to pay his bill he didn't feel a penny. He explained his position to the cashier but the cashier 'didn't know him.' The perspiration began to ooze when a gentleman stepped up, laid a twenty dollar bill on the desk, and said:

"'I know you, sir, allow me to settle.'

"Jefferson was profuse in his thanks, and when near the door, said:

"'You must give me your name and address, sir, in order that I may call around tomorrow and settle.'

"'Never mind that,' said the stranger with a smile. 'That bill was a counterfeit and I got seventeen dollars in change.'"—St. Louis Chronicle.

A Modern Corrosion.

Visitor—I understand that the public schools of this city are models of Nineteenth century progress?

Little Boy—Yes'm, that's wot every one says. I go to 'em.

"What do you study?"

"Oh, everything—free 'and drawin, an cookin, an bacteriology, an horse, an spectrum analysis, an scrim an bathos, an agricultural chemistry, an dishwashin, an everything."—Good News.

Verdi and His Admirer.

Verdi was traveling in the same railway carriage with General Tournier, commander of the Ravenna district. They got into conversation, which soon turned on the subject of music, and the general, who did not know his companion, expressed a most enthusiastic preference for that of Italy. "I can hardly go so far with you," replied the other. "For me, art has no frontiers, and I give German music the preference over Italian."

"Indeed, sir," said the general testily. "For my part, I would give all the German operas in the world for one act of Rigoletto."

"You really must excuse me from following you any further on this ground," replied the composer, blushing a little. "I am Verdi."—Monde Artiste.

Bees.

Mistakes Often Made by Beekeepers Regarding Honey.

A beginner is quite likely to fall into the error of increasing his colonies too rapidly. There is probably no mistake so disastrous as this, on account of its frequency and results. To the beginner this is very tempting ground. If beekeeping could be learned by experience and reading, without the serving of an apprenticeship, the beginning should be small, and practical knowledge and skill should keep pace with the increase of colonies. A common mistake is to look upon beekeeping as a sort of royal road to wealth, or at least to a good living, with little labor and, in some cases to think little labor, after they have once learned a few "secrets." To choose my business simply because it is profitable is folly. A business that is unusually profitable does not long remain so. It soon becomes overcrowded and loses its lucrative character. A man should choose a business because he and his surroundings are best adapted to the pursuit.

If a great yield per colony is the result of a great deal of work, it may be that the work was done at a loss. It may sometimes be profitable to put a great deal of work on each colony, but each beekeeper should ask himself, How, all things considered, can I make the most money? That is the question, and all other questions not relating directly thereto are mistakes. And this leads to the mention of the opposite mistake of keeping too few bees. Instead of keeping only a few colonies and starting to secure the largest yield per colony, it is often more profitable, where one is accustomed to the business, to keep more bees—enough to gather all the honey produced in a given area. And then, when the best area is overstocked, it is probably a mistake not to start other apiaries.

Another mistake is that of choosing hives, implements and methods that are complicated and require much time for their manipulation. A most common error in this line is in trying to adapt hives to bees to an extent which almost entirely ignores the adaptability of the bees to the beekeeper. We do not keep bees nor arrange their hives with a view to saving the bees, but that we may get the most honey with the least labor to ourselves. Dove tops, queen traps, self hivers, queen excluders, smokers and many other contrivances are praised and marketed "ready" by the bees, but their use is an advantage to us.

It is to a fine with this method of reasoning that causes some beekeepers to make the mistake of commencing any practice that is not "according to nature." The system of modern bee culture is wholly artificial. In some things it is advisable to allow nature to have her own way, in others it is not, and we have the best success when we have learned just where we can advantageously, to a certain extent, modify nature's methods. It is a mistake to have undue confidence in the leaders in bee culture. They may err, or some unknown circumstances may cause different results at different times in other localities. It is a mistake to pin one's faith blindly to another's.

One expensive mistake, yet one that is easily avoided, is made year after year by many beekeepers, and that is in not securing hives, sections, foundations and other supplies in season.—W. Z. Hutchinson.

Cattle in the Barnyard.

When the warm days come in the spring the cattle will be better for a run in the yard every day, or even twice a day, of an hour or two at a time. The practice of feeding rough fodder out of doors at such times is not recommended, for although they might eat there what they would not relish as well in the barn, it is doubtful if it does them much good. In the spring they should have all they will eat, and that should be of the best. But if any think differently and desire to give a foddering in the yard it will pay to have racks in which to put it, to prevent it from being trampled into the mire. If it is only fed to put into the manure, put it there and do not ask the cows to eat it. If it has any value as food do not let them waste it. One of the objections to yard feeding is that the poorer animals are always driving the others about, pounding them with their horns or with their heads if they have been dehorned, and the strongest ones get the most and the best of the food, while the underlings go without and grow poorer all the time.—American Cultivator.

Live Stock Points.

In sowing grass for pasture, get a mixture of seeds that will ripen at different times several weeks apart. Thus you will have some that is in prime condition all the season through.

In New Mexico alfalfa is the thing for raising cattle, if one knows how to feed it.

The demand for mutton has increased 25 per cent in this country the past four years. The farmers who were discouraged about wool may well turn their attention to mutton, for the better the mutton the better be the demand for it. Dr. Robin Wilson says the flesh of the sheep is cheaper and freer from disease than that of any other animal.

The only objection to kerosene as a destroyer of lice in the poultry houses is that it soils the plumage of white fowls, so that is a very slight objection, except in the case of fancy breeders or of wealthy people who want shining white chickens to look handsome upon their grounds.

A man is on record of a cow that died of anthrax. The man who skinned the carcass got a scratch on the arm in the operation. He died of blood poisoning. Yet we are told that the carcass was dressed and sold in the market as beef. We don't believe it. We don't believe there is any man in Christendom so foolish as that.

There is one point to remember in feeding cattle, especially dairy cattle: that cornfodder is worse than no cornfodder at all.

"Other" Furniture.

The necessity of a grandfather in the family has begun to loom itself into a fresh interest in America, and it cannot have good evidence of him in the form of a mahogany sofa, cushioned or fashioned after the fact in one wholly to one's back of enterprise. German Colonist who are extremely rare, but the accommodating dealers are always equal to an emergency, and antiquities by the carload are being turned out every day.—Decorator and Furnisher.

A Convenient Home.

It Contains Nine Rooms and May be Built for $2,000.

(Copyright, 1891, by American Press Association.)

To design a neat, cheap, convenient and attractive cottage is very hard, for one who ten years ago would have been looked

FRONT ELEVATION.

upon with a dozen scores know the interest attached to architecture, and he on the contrary, on all sides has adopted designs that met the landscape.

The plan here offered—a neat house of nine rooms (five sleep rooms and four above, recently erected at a cost of $2,000—speaks for little explanation.

SIDE ELEVATION.

The convenience of the interior is apparent, as a study of the plans will reveal. The reception hall is a goodly size, and contains an ornamental chimney of unique design, open to the front door. The parlor on the right is quite large for a dwelling of this description, and opens into the hall by wide sliding doors. It is in an open grade, with a mantel of neat design. The

LEFT ELEVATION.

sitting room is used also for a dining room, and is connected with the parlor by sliding doors, so that on occasions these two rooms are easily be thrown together. Behind these rooms on the first floor are a half apartment pantry, bathroom and one sleep room.

The second story has a study, two good sized bedrooms and a large finished attic room, with ample closet room.

FIRST STORY.

The interior finish is of white pine in all rooms except the reception hall and kitchen, which are varnished in southern yellow pine. The kitchen and pantry are finished to a height of 5 feet. All the first floor is finished natural with hard oil.

The outside speaks for itself. There is a cellar under one half of the building.

SECOND STORY.

Dimensions: First, 32 ft. 6 in. wide, 40 feet, not including the projection of the front porch.

Height of ceilings: Cellar, 7 feet; first story, 9 feet; second, 8 ft. 6 in.

GEORGE W. PAYNE.

To Save the Expense of a Buffet.

A corner cupboard, made of two half upright pieces of light wood, with triangular shelves at different intervals, does duty clothing in the upper half and a pretty curtain on a rod below is a simple and inexpensive substitute for a buffet. Tack narrow strips of wood half an inch from the sides along the upper shelves, and put the plates and saucers standing within them, so as to show the whole surface. Small gift books are arranged firmly into the bottom of the shelves, a cup hung by its handle on each hook. Put the larger pieces on the lower shelves, and then for silver.—Decorator and Furnisher.

Halls.

Love individuality can be displayed in the furnishing of a long narrow hall (not any other portion of the house). A square hall or four adjacent or other and more satisfactory treatment. One or two etchings of engravings in narrow, oxidized silver frames may be hung upon the walls, and a few well selected pieces of furniture judiciously arranged will convert the hall into a sitting room, in which the family may assemble around evenings to enjoy the glow and warmth of the hearth.—Decorator and Furnisher.

Chamber Walls.

Nothing is more satisfactory in a chamber than a dull, rough tint of wall, impossible of surface, however slight, tends to the moodiness and fatigue with such ground for the few pictures and ornaments with which the wall should be adorned. The ceiling should be not white, but a pale shade of the tint. In a chamber, above all other rooms, a luxuriously fashioned bed, but with rugs in lieu, both as a matter of neatness and health.—Decorator and Furnisher.

NO GREAT SACRIFICE SALE HERE!
STRAIGHT BUSINESS.
We Buy Cheap and Can Sell to Satisfy Everybody.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
125, 127 & 129 East, FIRST SOUTH STREET.

THE FIRST GUN.
Gardener's Combination Hot Water Tap and Faucet Strainer. [illegible]
Fine Gouge Gillets, [illegible] price 50.
We have a large assortment of Lamps, a Stationery Department, [illegible]
Also prices personally advertised.
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S. P. TEASDEL
Mammoth Stock contained in the 4 Stores of S. P. Teasdel.

SPECIAL SALE OF CLOTHING.

$6.00 Men's Suits,	-	now $4.00
11.00 "	-	" 8.00
14.00 "	-	" 11.00

SUMMER SUITS.

17.00 Men's Cheviot Suits,		now 14.00
12.00 "	-	" 9.50
7.50 "	-	5.00

CARPETS.

50c. Carpets,	-	now 40c.
75c "	-	" 60c.
$1.25 "	-	" $1.00

PLUSH COATS--a few,
And rather than carry them over will sell

$50.00, half price,	-	now $25.00
30.00,	-	" 15.00
17.00 Plush Wraps,		" 8.50

A few Ladies' Cloth Coats at half price.
We have the Goods you want. Our fortieth year residence in this city gives the experience in the wants of the people.

TEASDEL'S SHOE STORE.
Full and Complete Stock.

$5.00 Ladies' French Kid,	-	now $3.00
4.00 Dongola Kid,	-	" 2.50
3.00 sundry sizes, Cloth and Goat,		" 2.00
2.50 American Kid,	-	" 1.75
1.25 Children's Calf,	-	" 75c.
1.50, Kip and Grain,	-	" 1.00
2.50 California, Serge Top,	-	" 1.50

GROCERIES.

TEA, well-known brand of S. P. T. at 25c. per pound.		
30c. Cans French Peas,	-	now 20c.
30c. " Mushrooms,	-	" 20c.
60c. large bottles Pickles,	-	" 50c.
8 Cans of Tomatos,	-	for $1.00
12 lbs of Dried Apricots,	-	" 1.00
12 lbs of Dried of Plums,	-	" 1.00

STRAW GOODS.

Ladies' Straw Hats,	-	40c. in Fancy Straw.
" " "	-	50c. in Hair and Straw.
" " "	-	75c. in Plaited Straw.
" " "	-	$1.00 in Stylish Colors.

Flowers in Poppies, Geranium, Buttercup, from 25c. to $1.00 spray.

Prices can be relied on as best in the City.
AN IMMENSE STOCK. THE OLD STANDARD HOUSE.

S. P. TEASDEL

GRAND RE-OPENING SALE
—OF THE—
SALT LAKE EQUITABLE CO-OP.,
Commencing FRIDAY, APRIL 1st, for 10 days.

The Following Prices will be given to our Conference friends and the Public Generally in

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

25 yards Hope on Bleach	for $1.00
25 yards Hope 5.8, Sheeting	" 1.00
25 yards Pink Gingham	" 1.00
25 yards Nice White Flannel	" 1.00
25 yards Best Standard Calicoes	" 1.00
Dr. Warner's Corsets, worth $1.25	" 55
Dr. Foster's 5-hook, best quality, Ladies' Kid Gloves,	75c pair
Best quality Carpet Warp, a bunch	$1.20
Beautiful quality Kid Cambrics, all colors, for	5c per yard.
Ladies' all silk Parasols, worth $2.75, for	$1.00
Beautiful fine Ladies' Dress Buttons, direct importation from Germany, usually sold for 50c a dozen for 5c a dozen.	
6 yard long, White and Gray, fine quality Blankets for 35c, one pair only to each person.	
Ladies' and Children's Hosiery from	5c a pair.
Beautiful line all new style Dress Goods, reduced to half price for this sale.	
6 feet long Window Shades, with spring rollers, complete for	40

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Men's Suits	for $3.00
Boys' Suits	" 2.75
Children's Suits	1.00
Men's Hats, fine quality	" 75
Boys' Hats, fine quality	" 25

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Ladies' fine Glove Grain Shoes	1.25
Misses' fine Glove Grain Shoes	1.00
Ladies' fine Kid Shoes, worth $4.00	1.75
Children's fine Kid Shoes	85
Men's fine Kid Sewed Shoes	1.90
Boys' fine Kid Sewed Shoes	1.25

GENTS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Best quality White Dress Shirts	45
Men's White Merino Shirts and Drawers	50
Men's Overalls for	35c a pair
Men's Heavy Socks, for 50c a dozen, or	5c "
Men's Buck Gloves, for	45c "
Men's fine Suspenders, for	35c "
Boys' fine Suspenders, for	35 "

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

25 bars of Soap, for	$1.00
Western Washers, for	$4.90 each

ALL GROCERIES CHEAPER THAN ANYBODY.

DON'T FORGET OUR ADDRESS.

SALT :-: LAKE :-: EQUITABLE :-: CO-OP.,
New Equitable Block, 42, 44, 46 and 48 West corner Richards and First South Street,
One Block straight south from the south entrance of Temple Block. All Goods are new and also our Building just erected is large and light. Come see us, we will present you with a nice Souvenir of our Temples.