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A POLICEMAN IN A WILD COUNTRY.

How Jack Kirkup, of Spence's Landing, Put a Desperado Out of Town.

There was only one policeman to enforce the law in a territory the size of Rhode Island. He was quite as remarkable in his way as any other development of that undeveloped civilization. His name was Jack Kirkup, and all who knew him spoke of him as being physically the most superb example of manhood in the Dominion. Six feet and three inches in height, with the chest, neck and limbs of a giant, his 300 pounds of weight were so exactly in complement as to give him the symmetry of an Apollo. He was good looking, with the beauty of a sound head, good natured boy, and his thick hair fell in a cluster of ringlets over his forehead and upon his neck.

No knights of Arthur's circle can have been more picturesque a figure in the forest than this Jack. He was as neat as a dandy. He wore high boots and buckskin breeches, a fancy shirt and a sack coat, and rode his big bay horse with the ease and grace of a Bloodbelief. He carried like a tire of green brush. In a dozen years he had slept more frequently in the open air upon pebble beds or in tepees in the snow, than upon ordinary bedding, and he exhibited, in his graceful movements, his sparkling eyes and ruddy cheeks, his massive frame and his imperturbable good nature, a degree of health and vigor that would seem incident to the average New Yorker.

Now that the railroad was building he kept ever on the trail, along what was called "the right of way"—going from camp to camp to "jump" peddlers and gamblers and to quell disorder—except on pay day, once a month, when he stood at Spence's Landing.

The echoes of his fearless behavior and lively adventures rang in every gathering place. The general tenor of the stories was to the effect that he usually gave one warning to evil doers, and if they did not heed that he "blazed them out." He carried a revolver, but never had used it. Even when the most notorious gambler on our border had crossed over into Jack's bailiwick the policeman dropped upon his desk. He had met the gambler and had "advised" him to take the cars next day. The gambler, in reply, had suggested that both would get along more quietly if each minded his own affairs, whereupon Kirkup had said, "You hear me; take the cars out of here tomorrow." The little community (it was Donald, B. C., a very rough place at the time) held its breathing for twenty-four hours, and at the approach of train time was on tiptoe with strained attention. At twenty minutes before the hour the policeman, amiable and easy going as ever in appearance, began a tour of the houses. It was in a tavern that he found the gambler.

"You must take the train," said he.

"You can't make me," replied the gambler.

There were no more words. In two minutes the giant was carrying the limp body of the ruffian to a wagon, in which he drove him to jail. There he washed the blood off the gambler's face and tidied his collar and scarf. From there the couple walked to the cars, where they parted amicably.

"I had to be a little rough," said Kirkup to the lounger at the station, "because he was armed like a pincushion, and I didn't want to kill him."—Julian Ralph in Harper's.

A Young Woman's Tact.

There was a pretty touch of courtesy to a Brooklyn church on a recent Sunday. After the service began some late comers, evidently strangers, were shown, other seats being occupied, to the very front pew. There were four of them and they scrupulously followed the routine of worship, rising and remaining seated, as they noticed those around them doing. At the hymn before the sermon, having stood during the singing of all the others, they rose as well. It is the custom of the congregation, however, to sit for this hymn, and the four stood alone when the first note was struck.

Only for a few seconds, for a young woman, a church member, who saw the situation, rose to her feet to share the situation with them. An old gentleman just behind her followed suit, another at his side joined the standers, and in less than a minute the entire congregation was on its feet, yet there by the spirit tact of one young woman. And the strangers never knew they had blundered.—Her Point of View in New York Times.

An English Soldier's Record.

Lord Wolseley, since his nineteenth year, has served in nearly every important military expedition in which British valor has engaged. He served in the second Burmese war as an ensign. As a lieutenant he served in the Crimea and was twice wounded. Attaining a captaincy he served in Delhi and received a brevet majority. In 1860 he became a lieutenant colonel and served in the China war, while in 1862-70, as colonel, he served in Canada. As major general he commanded the troops in the Ashanee war, 1873-4; and as lieutenant general, in 1879, in the south African war. In 1882 he served in Egypt, and in 1884-5 commanded in the Soudan campaign. He received £25,000 for services in Ashanee and £25,000 for Egypt. In October, 1885, he became commander in chief of the army in England.—London Tit-Bits.

It has been proven that wasps nests sometimes take fire from spontaneous combustion—the chemical action of the wet upon the inflammable material of the nest. This fact may account for some of the strange fires which occur in barns and storehouses.

The average expectation of life on the principle of heredity may be found, according to a statistician, by adding the age of a child's parents and grandparents, if dead, and dividing the result by six.

"CROCKER'S FOLLY."

A High Fence Built by a Millionaire to Spite an Obnoxious Neighbor.

The $50,000 wall around the Hopkins castle at Great Barrington, Mass., is not a new idea. About fifteen years ago Charles Crocker, one of the "big four" Central Pacific railroad magnates, made a similar "improvement." Crocker built himself a mansion on the brow of Nob hill, San Francisco. The palace covered almost an entire block.

A gentleman whose name is lost to fame had a modest mansion in a corner lot of that block. Crocker owned that lot, but could not get it for his own pleasure. He was somewhat incensed because he, a millionaire, was balked in purchasing what he wanted at his own price. The people of Nob hill were amused at seeing a board wall being built between Crocker's palace and the gentleman's modest twenty-foot frame. The wonder grew with the fence, which was built to the height of the roof of the cottage.

This wall totally shuts out the light from the west, also the sun after noonday. The gentleman appealed to the courts, alleging that no person had the right to construct anything, even though upon his own premises, which would interfere with the rights and liberties of another; but the courts held differently, though it was admitted by Crocker that the fence was useless, and he could give no other reason than spite.

The gentleman removed his laundry from the back yard to the roof, and every day the family linen was flaunting in the breeze from his own house top, which somewhat spoiled the view of the Crocker family as they gazed out upon the bay and dispelled the romance of their evening promenades on the eastern piazza.

Under the ruling of the court the gentleman had a right to make an unsightly nuisance of the roof of his house. But he proposed to do more. He insisted upon his banner, "No compromise," and refused to sell at any price. He was on the eve of renting his house to a Chinese theatrical company when the grand Crocker ordered his wall to be torn down.

This wall, known as "Crocker's Folly," was one of the objects of curiosity of the city and was on the list to be shown to tourists. It was visited by thousands of citizens also.—Chicago Times.

Importance of Foreign Languages.

On the practical side foreign tongues are useful to well nigh all professional men. There are, in fact, few engineers, school teachers, electricians, editors, physicians, newspaper writers and in every people generally to whom the power to read at least two languages other than English will not be found of vital importance. The latest stages of progress in the arts and sciences, and in literature, are not infrequently recorded first in the publications of France and Germany, and the professional man who cannot read these at first hand is at a serious disadvantage.

The new material may come in the shape of an article on some modern departure in the practice of Italian pedagogy, an important paper in physics by Helmholtz, hints of improved hospital methods at Berlin, the account of an engineering feat in Austria, the latest developments in chemical theory from the brain of Mendeleef, the newest form of Weismann's explanation of heredity, fresh experiments from Pasteur, a political speech, a government monograph or a literary essay, and all these may be needed by specialists, if not for general purposes, long before they are likely to attain to reproduction in English.—Boston Herald.

Old Heads and Young Hearts.

"Now, Samuel," said his doting mother, "you are going to see one of the nicest girls tonight you ever met, and I want you to make a good impression. Now, the way to do that is to show appreciation. As some one says, 'He's a good listener.' Now, don't you forget it."

"I won't, mother," answered the dutiful Samuel.

At another house, the one to which Samuel's feet were tending, a loving aunt was saying to her visiting niece:

"Now, if Sam comes, don't you rattle on as if you hadn't any brains. Just you keep quiet and let him do the talking. He'll like you all the better for it."

And to this day those matchmaking women can't understand why those two young folk despise each other.—London Tit-Bits.

The "Thin Rice" of the Chinese.

The very first thing that a Chinaman takes when he gets up in the morning is a bowl of hot "congee," or, as he calls it, "thin rice." This is simply rice boiled away to a blemish drinkable consistency. If allowed to cool, it would thicken into paste. Some care is required to make it properly.

"If the water is visible and not the rice," says Yuen Mei, "that is not congee. If the rice is visible and not the water, that is not congee either. The two must be indistinguishably blended before you can call the result congee."—Temple Bar.

Peaches Not Liked in Boston.

Pittsburg carfare is three cents. Conductors out that way accept lock given when the fare is paid in pennies, but horseshoe a passenger is made to feel that he has done a peculiarly mean thing when he pays that coin, no matter how neatly he may pile the copperas up.—Boston Commonwealth.

He Had a Piece.

Mother—What in the world has become of the other half of that cake I sent for supper?

Little Dick—You gave it to me.

"Nonsense! You asked me if you could have a piece of cake and I said yes."

"Yes'm. I meant the piece that was left over."—Good News.

Large Landowners.

There is only one landed proprietor in England possessed of more than 100,000 acres in one county, three living there in Ireland and no less than four here in Scotland. In England the Duke of Northumberland is proprietor of 186,416 acres in Northumberland, in Ireland Mr. Richard Burridge is proprietor of 106,152 acres in Galway, the Marquis of Conyngham 122,847 acres in Donegal and the Marquis of Sligo 122,902 in Mayo.

In Scotland the Duke of Argyll is proprietor of 169,313 acres in Argyll, the Earl of Breadalbane, 291,189 acres in Perth and 204,122 acres in Argyll, Mr. Evan Baillie, of Dochfour, 141,148 acres in Inverness, the Duke of Roxburghe, 333,718 acres in Roxburghe and 151,461 in Roxburg, Mr. Donald Cameron, of Lochiel, 193,274 acres in Inverness, the Earl of Dalhousie, 135,609 acres in Forfar, the Duke of Fife, 125,829 acres in Aberdeen, the Duke of Hamilton, 192,216 acres in Bute; Sir George Macpherson Grant, 103,377 acres in Inverness, Sir James Matheson, 149,679 acres in Ross, the Duke of Richmond, 133,967 acres in Banff, Sir Charles Ross, 110,445 acres in Ross, the Earl of Seafield, 165,224 acres in Inverness.

Last, but not least, the Duke of Sutherland, with no less than 1,176,454 acres in Sutherland, so that his property is composed of very nearly the whole county, the total area of which is 1,297,948 acres.—London Tit-Bits.

Japanese Mirrors.

Some Japanese mirrors are supposed to possess a magic quality, which has rendered them objects of superstitious reverence for centuries, and, in fact, it has even puzzled modern science not a little. When a strong beam of light is so reflected from one of them as to be thrown upon a screen there appears upon the screen an image in delicate relief perfectly reproducing the pattern engraved in relief on the back of the mirror, which of course is altogether hidden from the light. Inasmuch as the face of the mirror presents a surface that is perfectly smooth apparently the reason for this phenomenon is difficult to find. The cause, however, is simple enough. The preliminary operation of polishing the face consists in moving the cast disk with a sharp tool in every direction.

The thicker portions, where the ornamentation in relief is on the back, offer more resistance to the tool and a corresponding inequality of the polished surface. This inequality is not sufficiently marked to be visible to the naked eye, but it is enough to turn the rays of light, and thus the pattern of the engraving on the back is reproduced on the screen in the manner described. These so called magic mirrors are so highly valued that they sell from ten to twenty times the price paid for ordinary ones.—Washington Star.

Indians of Welsh Extraction.

The tribes known to the Fort Berthold reservation are included in the nine tribes in the United States that have never been at war against the government. Of these three the Mandans are the smallest, numbering a little over 200, smallpox having almost destroyed them about 1853. But they are the most interesting. There is a story to the effect that they are descended from some Welshmen, who sailed west from Wales in the Eleventh century and were never heard of afterward.

The story is that this party reached the mouth of the Mississippi and worked their way up that river. Of course, I take no stock in this story, but it is a remarkable fact that many of their words resemble the Welsh language, and they are of a much lighter complexion than Indians usually are. There are full blooded Indians almost white among them.—St. Paul Globe.

The Skoptsys of Russia.

The Skoptsys, a religious body in Russia, believe in self mutilation, but will not submit to castration, although knowing that a life may be saved thereby. They are expert dancers. Besides dancing and yelling for hours without intermission, they add a midnight acrobatic performance to their ceremony, many of the tricks and contortions being difficult in the extreme.—St. Louis Republic.

Honesty an Essential Character.

It may be that honesty is not a Christian grace, but it is a moral quality which is essential to all Christian character. It may not constitute the Christian, but he is a sorry Christian who is without it. Evidently there is a growing demand for this homely but valuable quality, the absence of which is bringing reproach on so many names and wrecking so many institutions.—Detroit Free Press.

She Broke the Rule.

Not all American ladies are docile. Some years ago we used to be permitted to take ladies into the House library, but the rule was strict that they must not be allowed to sit down there. I once escorted a young American married woman through the various rooms of the library, and I mentioned to her, as a matter of more or less interesting fact, that it was against the rules for a woman to sit down there. "Is that really a law of the place?" she asked, with wide open and innocent eyes. "The very law," I answered. "Then," said she calmly, "just see me break it!" and she drew a chair and coolly sat down on it by the table.—Justin McCarthy's Letter.

Singular Ocean Sponges.

A singular ocean sponge is the glass rope, which sends down into the deep a coiled wisp of filaments as thick as a baling needle. The latter opens out into a brush, fixing the creature in place after the manner of a screw pile. Still another remarkable sponge is found in a deep water off the Lofoden islands. It spends not into a thin circular cake, surrounded by what looks like a fringe of white floss silk. Yet another curiosity is the "cup-shell" sponge of the Philippines, which is prized as food in the list in that and exported by a large by bill.—Interview in Washington Star.

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STANDARD GAUGE

CURRENT TIME TABLE.

In Effect Sunday, November 1, 1891.

North and Northwest.	No. 5.	No. 3.	No. 1.
Ar Ogden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Salt Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Salt Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Provo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Spanish Fork	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Thistle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Marion	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Ar Kimball	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Ar Golden Gate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Park City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Grand Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Grand Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Glenwood	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Leadville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Aspen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Colo. Springs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar Denver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

West and Southwest.	No. 2.	No. 4.	No. 6.
Lv Ogden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lv Colo. Springs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lv Denver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lv Denver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lv Pueblo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lv Grand Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lv Grand Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lv Leadville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lv Aspen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lv Park City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lv Salt Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lv Ogden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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Midnight.

Leave Salt Lake 9:00 a.m. returning arrive Salt Lake 6:00 p.m.

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Utah Central Railway

TIME TABLE.

In Effect April 1st, 1891.

Passenger Trains will Run Daily, between Salt Lake and Park City, as Follows:

SALT LAKE CITY.

Trains leave the South & Main St. at [illegible]

" " [illegible] " " [illegible]

" " [illegible] " " [illegible]

PARK CITY.

Trains leave at Park City [illegible]

" " [illegible] " " [illegible]

" " [illegible] " " [illegible]

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$3. [illegible]

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Ladies' [illegible]

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2. It may always be relied upon as advocating or defending the right side of every question proper for public journals to treat upon.

3. It is devoted to the interests of the Latter-day Saints and has, from its inception, valiantly defended their rights and advocated the principles in which they believe; and every Latter-day Saint should therefore feel under obligations to do his part in helping to sustain it.

4. It is not published for speculation, but its aims are high, pure and good, and which it is capable of accomplishing the public, if any there be desired from it, being devoted to extending its sphere of usefulness, and benefiting the community.

5. In doing its utmost to establish home industries, among which are paper making and type-founding, stereotyping and electrotyping—branches necessary to the development and independence of the community, but which, during their infancy (which in this Territory they have not yet passed), can only be carried on at a pecuniary loss.

6. There is no danger of any subscriber to the News failing to get what he subscribes for through failure of the business and a suspension of the publications—a result in the case of hundreds of newspapers contains every year.

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8. It is free from objectionable advertisements, so that no parent need fear that his children will have their minds corrupted from having access to it; in fact, it excludes thousands of dollars worth of the best paying advertisements annually, because it is devoted to the moral and spiritual interests of its readers instead of to getting gain at their expense.

9. Its tone is not regulated by public opinion nor the hope of gaining subscribers or advertisements. It advocates that which is right and condemns that which is wrong, regardless of results, financial or otherwise.

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