GIRLS IN A BIG CITY.

DIFFICULTIES THEY ENCOUNTER IN GETTING A LIVING.

Maidens from the Country Generally Have a Hard Time Because They Are Unable to Give Satisfactory References—Advice to Those at Home.

Of the 100,000 females enrolled in various occupations in New York city a very large number consists of young women who have come here from the country near and far to seek their fortunes. The constantly widening field of employment for females, combined with the allurements of city life, causes a perpetual stream of applicants from those who are country born. The numbers of such applicants are far greater than can be supplied with work.

The many of the various employment agencies and of the societies that seek to furnish employment to women, is the same—that the field is overcrowded. The number of such applicants is so many and the ability for refusal so frequent that the Young Women's Christian association has been compelled to adopt and print a circular, which says:

"Almost every attempt to aid those who reside out of the city has ended in disappointment to the applicant, and often caused the loss of the situation to another young woman, to whom it might otherwise have been given. The reason for this are First, that employers generally prefer to hire young women who have references from places in New York city, where they have been recently employed, in order that employers may be able at once to assure themselves of the capabilities of the applicants; and second, that employers will not wait for persons to be sent for who reside out of town. When the endeavor has been made, the places have generally been filled before the applicants could reach here, and besides the disappointment to the applicants, the expenses of the journey are all lost. And even if young women take board in New York, the probabilities are that they will use up all their money before they succeed in obtaining employment, and perhaps not even secure a place in the end, because of the preference given by employers to those who have city references as to their capability. The experience of years proves that young women can do better where they reside and are known than to take chances in this overcrowded city."

One of the greatest disadvantages for country girls seeking employment in the city is the cost of living. Wages which seem large to the country girl at home dwindle very much when compared with city expenses. There are never enough boarding houses for these poor girls, for the prices they are able to pay are often such as will secure decent accommodation. The Young Women's Christian association has started a special home for such girls, with accommodation for about a hundred, but it has been found necessary to make it a temporary residence and to limit the time the occupants are allowed to remain.

WHAT THEY DO.

It is with girls, perhaps, more than with even the average class of unskilled labor are overcrowded. While there are thousands upon thousands of these country girls who are sent, the number of experts is quite limited. Many of them have no definite idea of doing any particular kind of work, but have merely a general notion of becoming self supporting in some way. It is almost the rule that they have neither the capital nor the disposition to serve a proper apprenticeship to anything. They want to go to work and earn good wages at once, unmindful of the strong competition for remunerative places.

There are many country girls of good families who apply for work in the city for the winter, intending only to earn pocket money for the summer. Some of them have arts, while accomplishments that they turn to advantage in one way and another.

A wide field for the work of country girls has been opened by the comparatively modern method of exchanges for women's work, where products may be sent for sale, but by far the larger part of country girls look to the city, and they almost unanimously prefer almost any work, however poorly paid, rather than domestic service. Among the occupations represented at a women's meeting were those: Artists, bookbinders, bookkeepers, bookmakers, candy makers, carpet sewers, carpet weavers, cashiers, choir singers, clergymen's wives, compositors, copyists, dressmakers, engravers (wood and metal), feather makers, flower makers, fur sewers, gold polishers, hair dressers, housekeepers, ladies' maids, medical nurses, milliners, musicians, nurses, paperhanger makers, photo colorists, proofreaders, saleswomen, scrubbers, seamstresses, silk weavers, spectacle case makers, stenographers, straw workers, students, tailoresses, teachers, telegraph and telephone operators, typewriters and upholsterers.

Many of these country girls get imposed upon and have to go to the Working Women's Protective union to get their wages collected. The lady superintendent says that many country girls are constantly applying there for work, and the stereotyped reply by the society is, "Stay at home if possible." One of the latest claims placed in the hands of the society for collection was that of a poor country girl who had been engaged as a typewriter and stenographer by a clergyman who failed to pay.

There is undoubtedly a considerable number of plucky, clever, hard working young women who come to New York and make their way by patient plodding under difficulties to profitable employment. They go about it in a business way. They have no time for frivolity. They join societies (societies for mutual improvement. They know how to study. They take advantage of the public lectures and art exhibitions. They are not afraid to go out unattended by men. They may be seen in couples going to the concert or lecture or church or theatre. They are able to attend their homes, and are unmolested. It is a great credit to the city that so many women are able to go about the city in the evening without escorts, as long as their demeanor is decorous.—New York Sun.

Cost of the Garfield Monument.

Mr. Aldrich, managing editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, writes: "The entire amount expended on the Garfield monument, including grading, sodding, fagging and general improvements about the site, was $150,000. Subscriptions amounted to $104,750, but the interest swelled it to the required sum. Contract was let Oct. 2, 1885; construction began spring of 1886; dedicated May 30, 1890."

Thackeray and the Showman.

Thackeray, who lost his mother when about five years of age, was taken to Paris by his aunt, Mrs. Carmichael-Smyth, who alarmed on finding that her husband's hat fitted the boy. She accordingly took him to Sir James Clark. After an examination the popular physician said:

"Don't be afraid; he has a large head, but there is a great deal in it."

Thackeray had not only a large head, but he was tall and large altogether. He used to tell his own story of the traveling showman whom he found one day sitting disconsolate by the roadside, because he had just lost his giant. Thackeray asked whether he might do for the place. Cordially and seriously the showman examined him and said:

"Well, you're big enough, but I'm afraid you are too hugely."—London Tit-Bits.

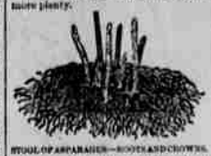
ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

HORTICULTURAL SUBJECTS CONSIDERED IN A PRACTICAL MANNER.

Facts in Asparagus Culture—Too Close Planting an Error with Most Cultivators—Five Extra Tree Plants Sufficient Space Must Be Allowed.

There is probably more difference in the quality of asparagus that finds its way to the market than in any vegetable grown. The small inferior sort is largely due to two causes. It has been cut too soon, and the plants grow too close together. In considering these faults Prairie Farmer says:

Asparagus requires usually at least three years from the seed before it is fit for the market, since its supply would fluctuate like common vegetables, whereas, as a rule, a fair price can nearly always be depended on except, perhaps, for a short time toward the last of the season, when all other vegetables become more plenty.



STOOL OF ASPARAGUS—ROOTS AND CROWNS.

The French gardeners are noted for enormous crops, and ship vast quantities over to the London market besides supplying their own literally. What they do ship is always very large, and this is not obtained by "coddling" plants as some would have one suppose who have seeds or plants for sale, but by giving each plant much more room to grow in. Here, as in England, it is the more common practice to have beds planted as close as one foot apart in the rows, and not over eighteen inches between the rows; the consequence is that in a very short time the plants are crowding each other for room, and as in the case of every other crop, a much smaller growth is the consequence.

In France these are never planted at a less space than two feet apart each way, and for extra large specimens as much as three times to four feet is allowed. A good medium distance would be three feet in rows and eighteen inches between, which on large market plantations gives a chance to work a horse cultivator to clean from weeds. Many plantations at these great distances a serious loss is obtained, but this is not so, as when the shoots have abundance of room to spread to each plant produces a fine crop of spears, and this would surprise those who dug up one of the plants for examination.

Setting Plants Too Deep.

It is well known that it is an unusual thing to set a young tree much deeper than it originally stood in the nursery. The same principle seems to apply to young vegetables, according to experiments conducted at the Illinois station. Two hundred plants of Takedoji cabbage were set deep and shallow in alternate rows—the deep ones sank up to the first leaves, the shallow ones at the same depth that they stood at in the seed bed. The deep set plants gave only seventy-seven solid heads in a hundred; the shallow set produced eighty-five solid heads, and these weighed 12 per cent. more than the deep ones. The ground planted was a heavy soil. Country Gentleman suggests that there would probably be less difference in a light soil.

Requisites for Roses.

The most suitable soil for roses is a light, friable loam, abounding in decaying vegetation, such as thoroughly decomposed sods and leaf mold. With this mix, previous to planting, some bone dust and decayed manure. Avoid for roses a retentive soil without natural drainage. A liberal dressing of bone dust at the time of setting the plants assists them to a vigorous growth and profuse bloom. It will also be found beneficial to keep the soil around a rose bush well loosened. When the plants are blooming profusely, liquid preparations, such as suppsds, manure in solution, soot water, etc., are beneficial, if not applied too strong.

Horticultural Don'ts.

Farm Journal gives expression to the following don'ts:

Don't plant in wet soil.
Don't buy large trees.
Don't buy slender trees.
Don't plant honey trees.
Don't plant a tree without good roots.
Don't let Pat skin the trees with the swingle tree.
Don't use horses in the orchard without nose nets on.
Don't ripen the grain in the orchard.
Don't let a tree agent shut up your eye on wonderful varieties.
Don't let anybody plant your trees; do it yourself.

The Peach Tree Borer.

Dr. Lintner, in remarks made before the Ulster County (N. Y.) Farmers' institute, said:

The best remedy is a solution made of soft soap and carbolic acid dissolved in water, with which to wash the trees. One gallon of soft soap and one-half pint of crude carbolic acid, dissolved in two gallons of water, is the formula. The egg is usually deposited near the ground. A newspaper wrapped about the tree is also a preventive, but the wash is the more effective.

Power of Expression.

Our language has a wonderful power of expression. On one occasion, we are told, a doctor of divinity rang the changes on "He that hath ears to hear, let him hear." "He that is accessible to auricular vibration," said the doctor, "let him not close the gates of his tympanum." Then again we have that old fashioned saying, "The more the merier," delightfully translated in this way: "Multitudinous assemblages are the most preventive of cardiacatory hilarity."—London Tit-Bits.

A Sore Sign.

Young Man—Mr. Tapeline, can you put a new right sleeve in this coat? This one is getting badly worn.

Tailor—Certainly, Mr. Downey. Allow me to congratulate you on the engagement.—Judge.

Liebig Company's

EXTRACT OF BEEF,

For improved and economical cookery use in the Kitchen, Liebig's Extract of Beef is the most comprehensive and dependable product of the Shambles. Its use is recommended by the Medical Profession throughout the world as the best and most reliable form of nourishment for invalids, and as a stock for soups, gravies, and all meat dishes, it is unrivalled for economy and excellence.

A refreshing food stimulant, ready for use, it is invaluable for a quick repast in sudden emergency, and is always ready for the hungry child.

Only genuine with signature across the face of every jar, in blue ink, thus:

Liebig

HOUSE MOVERS AND RAISERS.

EXCLUSIVE, PRACTICAL AND RESPONSIBLE house movers in Utah. Buildings moved, raised and repaired any distance; brick houses bought, sold and torn down. Warehouse or out of the Territory, correspondence solicited. American Building, P. O. Box 680. UTAH HOUSE MOVING COMPANY. Utah P. Fielding, Manager. Eli Manley, Sec. and Treas.

SALT LAKE NURSERY.

HAVING BECOME SOLE PROPRIETOR of the Salt Lake Nursery, I am prepared to furnish Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, of the best quality and at lowest prices.

Nursery one mile south of city limits. Catalogue mailed.

407 MARTIN CHRISTOPHERSEN.

FIRST GRAND Overland Excursion TO IDAHO FALLS

IDAHO.

Under Management of The Interior Land and Immigration Company, Leaving

Denver, Colorado ..... 8.00 a.m., May 12
Portland, Oregon ..... 8.45 a.m., May 12
Salt Lake, Utah ..... 6.00 p.m., May 12
Helena, Montana ..... 8.00 a.m., May 13

Alliance setting in Idaho Falls on the Opening of the Ceded Portion of the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, May 15, 1891. From Salt Lake and Butte City there will be a special train.

ROUND TRIP RATES.

From Denver and Pueblo $19.00
From Colorado Springs and Pueblo 18.00
From Salt Lake City 6.65
From Butte City 5.00
From Ogden 6.55

Tickets may be obtained from local Union Pacific agents at all intermediate points at the rate of one and one-half cents per mile.

The Snake River Valley, in which Idaho Falls is especially located, is in most favored region of the intermountain country. It has attracted scores of men farming hands, an abundance of water, good climate, and a productive soil, with fertilizing sand fields and an unrivalled climate. Climate is dry and healthy. Talk is cheap, but I have 120,000 horse power to sell, and I intend to become an important railroad, consequently I want people to come here. I have definitely resolved that within two years the city will be the largest in Eastern Idaho. Come and judge for yourselves. Population of county 15,000.

REAL ESTATE SALES

During the month of May I will sell a large number of choice business and residence lots in Idaho Falls, and the sale will be sold at auction without reserve, giving all an opportunity to secure property on the ground floor. Terms will be announced by Messrs. WELLS & EKCHENRODE, agents of the Pacific Land and Improvement Company, San Francisco, auctioneers, and will be made an interesting feature.

BARBECUE AND JOLLIFICATION

On the day of sale a grand barbecue festival will be given for the entertainment of the visitors, by the managers of the excursion. The proceeds will provide bands, speakers, music, etc.

Full particulars of the excursion, also information of Idaho Falls and the Snake River Valley can be obtained from circulars, or of

The Interior Land and Immigration Company
Room 7 De'ch Block, DENVER, COLO.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Jacob Sai, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, one one of the executors of Jacob Sai, deceased, to the creditors of, and persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said executors, at 143 East Third South Street, Salt Lake City, in the county of Salt Lake, Utah Territory.

Dated April 7th, 1891.

CATHERINE SAI,
Administratrix of the estate of Jacob Sai, deceased. 4 6w 31 w

LEGAL NOTICE.

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

In the matter of the Estate of Thomas Richardson, deceased.

Order to Show Cause why Order of Sale of Real Estate should not be made.

JOHN H. WALKER, THE ADMINISTRATOR of the estate of Thomas Richardson, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order and sale of said personal and real estate of said deceased, for the purposes therein set forth, it is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before the said Probate Court on Saturday, the 23rd day of May, A.D., 1891, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m., of said day, at the Court Room of said Probate Court, of the County Court House, in the City and County of Salt Lake, Utah Territory, to show cause why an order should not be made for the sale of so much of the said real and personal estate of said deceased, as may be sufficient to satisfy the claims against said estate, and the costs of administration, to sell so much of all the personal property and real estate of the said deceased as private sale, as shall be necessary for the purpose aforesaid, and that a copy of this order be published at least two successive weeks in the DESERET EVENING NEWS, a newspaper printed and published in said City and County.

Dated April 6th, 1891.

O. W. SANTON, Probate Judge.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, County of Salt Lake, } ss.

I, C. E. Allen, Clerk of the Probate Court in and for the County of Salt Lake, in the Territory of Utah, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of order to show cause why order of sale of Real Estate should be made, in the matter of the Estate of Thomas Richardson, deceased, as appears of record in my office.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, this 6th day of April, A. D. 1891.

(SEAL) C. E. ALLEN, Clerk of Probate Court.
By C. E. STANTON, Deputy Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICE.

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

In the matter of the Estate of Thomas Ashton, Sen., Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Thomas Ashton, sen., deceased, has filed his final accounts, and that the same will come for settlement, and that the said Court has fixed monday, the 11th day of May, A. D. 1891, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m., at the Court Room of said Court, in the County Court House, Salt Lake City and County, Utah Territory, has been duly appointed by the Judge of said Court, for the settlement of said account and hearing said petition for distribution, at which time and place any person interested in said estate may appear and show cause, if any there be, why said account should not be settled and approved and final distribution made as prayed for.

Dated Salt Lake City, April 6, 1891.

C. E. ALLEN, Clerk of the Probate Court.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1891, in the matter of the estate of Henry Ingersoll, deceased, the undersigned, administrator of said estate, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, subject to confirmation by said Probate Court, on the 23rd day of May, 1891, at 11 o'clock a.m., in the law office of Richards & Smith, in the Templeton Building, in Salt Lake City, Utah County, Utah Territory, the following described real estate, belonging to said estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said order, 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,