INSOMNIA.

Quiet, with weary limbs extended, I lie,
And nearly upon the coast, awaiting sleep,
Thus both alone, for changing fancies
Unremitted watch, and restless thoughts
Alone the county sound. Within the eye,
Instead with memory, dost sometimes
Forgotten scenes while fitfully dead fancy
To light same. But now, with spectacles
A spectral breaks the chosen slumbering fleet
Of early scenes who down the street
The frosty light grows warmer on the wall,
And shines in the brilliant tones of the day.
Over the dooner wait her's evening sight
Resenting slumber down a dreamless pall.
—Salt Lake Herald in Contemporary.

LIKE A GNAT IN THE AIR.

A Painter Ascends the Flag Pole on the Dome of the Pulitzer Building.

No sailor ever climbed so high as did the gallant painter, A. Zimmer, when he ascended to the top of the flagstaff which rises from the dome of the Pulitzer building. There were thousands of people in City Hall park, on Broadway, in Centre street, Chatham street, on Park row, and adjacent thoroughfares down town who craned their necks to see the ascent, and hundreds of glasses were levied at the painter from the roofs of buildings afar off—away over in Brooklyn, in Jersey City and down the bay.

From the street Zimmer looked like a very small man doing a very big thing. From Broadway he appeared to be no larger than an expensively small boy, while from one of the Jersey ferry-boats one might have imagined that a fly, large enough to be classed with some species of species, was performing gymnastic feats a la Japanese. Mr. Zimmer had an unrivaled view from the top of the staff, but that was not what he went up for. The staff needed painting, and, as it could not very well be taken down, some one had to climb to the top of it. Mr. Zimmer has climbed poles before, but never one whose top was so far above the earth.

A rope was passed twice around the pole at the point where it emerges from the cupola, each end being securely fastened to a little wooden seat. This rope was moved up a few feet, where it hung by the simple strain which the weight of the seat brought upon the coils around the pole. Another rope was wound twice around the pole under the first one, and in each end was a loop. When Zimmer was ready to ascend he put the wooden seat down over his head until it reached the proper distance, when he sat down upon it to test it. The double coil of rope clung to the pole, and the seat was found to be perfectly secure. He then put his right foot through the loops in the other rope, using them as a stirrup. When he pressed his weight down the coils tightened and he stood upright.

Next he moved the upper rope up ward a foot or two, sitting down again while he raised the foot rope upward an equal distance. Standing again he raised the seat rope. So he went, a foot or two at a time on each rope, until he neared the big gilt ball on the top of the pole. Then seizing the top of the pole he climbed with his legs until high enough to stand on his seat, holding fast to the iron support of the ball with his hands. The crowds in the streets stood still to watch his every movement, and the tourists over on Broadway almost caused a blockade by stopping to look.

Mr. Zimmer, when he stood upon his seat at the top of the staff, was just 375 1-2 feet above the foundation of the Pulitzer building and 349 feet above Frankfort street. The roof of the building was 149 feet below him, and the gold and copper dome rose up toward him like the closing leaves of a great golden tulip. The staff to which he clung looks like a slender, frail thing from the street, but it isn't. It is like the mast of a gigantic ship, and while it rises 40 feet above the cupola, 32 feet of it is concealed in the dome. It is as firm as a rock, if the best spar of spruce can be compared with stone.

After Mr. Zimmer had stood for a while enjoying the unrivaled prospect before him, a pot of paint and a brush were hauled up to him by means of the flag halliards, and he proceeded to paint the big pole a pure white. As he performed his work he descended gradually, reversing his former tactics. The painting was accomplished quickly, and Mr. Zimmer said that he had never stood so high before among his fellowmen.—New York World.

Before You Clean House.

Long before the calendar says it is time to begin house cleaning you should look over the magazines, papers, disabled furniture, discarded garments and household ornaments which even twelve months accumulate so wonderfully. Be brave, and do not save an indiscriminate mass of articles against the possible needs of the seventh year of which we hear so much. Give away the best of the old garments and sell the remainder to the junkman. The magazines and papers which you do not intend to have bound or to utilize in your scrapbook will be eagerly read in some hospital or other institution. Rent the furniture and ornaments will greatly brighten the dreary surroundings of some poor family. Have the contents of your convolutions in dealing with the contents of trunks and boxes. Dispense with non essentials and you lessen the occasion, and your reward will be a delightful sense of space and a feeling of almost physical relief.—Ladies' House Journal.

Not in Favor of Suicide.

The Rev. M. J. Savage, the great Unitarian minister, has reached this point in personal theology: "If I knew certainly that there was an existence after death, and I knew as certainly that my fitness for it depended upon how I lived my life here, how I bore my burden and faced my difficulties and fought down the evils within, I might shrink it is my honest belief, from a great consolation, but I should not rush into that presence until I was called."

The average of crime in population is abnormally the same everywhere. Its suppression in some localities, its increase in others, may be traced to either a defective or a good administration of the criminal laws by the local criminal courts.

A POPULAR MISCONCEPTION.

Whilst Doubtful Says There Was No Enlarge in the Eighteenth Century.

It is conventional to represent the Eighteenth century as a time of leisure and quiet happiness, when a poet writes about this time he tries to breathe into his verse an atmosphere of peace, he does his best to force into the poem a calm of thought. Then people applaud the poet for catching so wonderfully the very spirit of the time. Well, I cannot for my own part find any where in England during the last century anything at all to justify this belief in the universal tranquillity. The Eighteenth century was a desperately turbulent, dangerous, heartrending, money paid time; it was hard by contentional contents and struggles, by party factions and by civil wars; it began with a long war, and it ended with a long war.

England had three civil wars: two at home and one over her colonies. The press gang was busy in every part; the recruiting sergeant in every country town; the flogging, by which discipline was maintained, was almost incredible; the iniquities of the government—not on this or that side, but on both sides—the jobbing, buying of places, sinecures, pluralities, nepotism, chicanery, as we read them now, appear simply intolerable. If there was no war or peace without, there was little within.

Religious men who were afflicted by a weakness of both simply tortured their lives. Johnson, always praying and meditating, dreaded death with a constant fear which pursued at least twenty years of his life. Cowper, after a life spent in religious exercises, died in "despair unutterable." No peace or quiet anywhere, save, perhaps, in some quiet cathedral close, where the canons, keeping aloof from controversy, dozed away their harmless lives as still they do, or outside the little country towns, where, to quiet women and school ones, the seasons passed them, as they may still pass, screened by questions, doubt or thought of danger or of change.

But as regards the life of action, the life among men's fellows, the only life worth having, the life of London, it must have been filled and perpetually troubled by the pain of witnessing national injustice and needless suffering, the stupid engagements in war after war, with no end and no settlement, and the noisy struggle of opposing opinions, in which every man must play his part. But leisure, peace and quiet—these things I cannot find.—Walter Besant in Harper's.

Horses and Horsemen in Ancient Times.

The East was the original home of horsemen, and war the early training of the horse. Though he appears first as a beast of burden, and though riding preceded driving, there is evidence to show that chariots in great numbers were used in war before cavalry became common. The use of the horse was all but limited to war. Bullocks were the usual means of transportation, and were no doubt then, as now, in the orient, steady and rapid travelers. The higher the warrior above the common soldiery, the more terrible his aspect and the deadlier his aim with lance and arrow. Hence the steed's early appearance in battle. To debase him to the purposes of pleasure was never dreamed of.

We find the very best of cavalry in ancient times. The Greeks ran against a serious problem in the Persian light horse when they first trod the soil of Asia Minor. They were nothing like so good horsemen as the Asiatics until Alexander's Companion cavalry showed them what their could do; and the Roman was still less apt. Philip of Macedon first utilized the excellent material of the Thessalian plains, and organized a cavalry which, upon its numerous and fighting, must have consisted of admirable horsemen.—Col. T. A. Dodge in Harper's.

Better Pork Than Platitude.

Although Lincoln is one of the greatest monuments the world has ever known, he could be severe at times. On one occasion a young man from Kansas, in Hungary, a town famous for its hams, applied to Lincoln with a view of taking lessons from him. As was usual with him at such times, he invited the young man to take a seat at the piano and play something. When he had finished the piece he waited for several moments to allow the artist an opportunity of pronouncing judgment on his playing. At last the master, noticing that the young man was waiting for him to speak, asked him where he was born and where he lived. "In Kansas," replied the youth, with patriotic pride. "Well," returned Lincoln, "I can only say that I prefer the Kansas hams to Kansas piano players."—Dallas Blabby in Ladies' Home Journal.

A Cheap Non-Conductor.

A French engineering firm at Bordeaux has begun to use a very cheap and efficient non-conducting pipe covering consisting of a mixture of wood sawdust with common starch and be a thick paste. The mixture is said to adhere perfectly to iron pipes if all traces of grease are removed before applying it, and one inch of this coating is said to be as serviceable as the most costly non-conducting materials.—New York Journal.

Worth Its Weight in Gold.

In China there is a root called Rhetsi, which often sells for from twenty to one hundred times its weight in gold. In Nanchuria the same root, under a different name, if anything more unpronounceable, sells equally as high. These roots, which in order to be highly valuable must be of a peculiar shape, are bought only by mandarins, priests and others of the wealthiest classes. Single roots of this plant not weighing more than the tenth of an ounce are sold to often sell for from fifty to seventy-five dollars each. What is still more remarkable about this valuable eastern root is the fact that it is a closely allied species, if not identical, with our common ginseng.—St. Louis Republic.

Imposing, but Jolly.

After the marriage of Napoleon and Maria Louisa the city of Paris gave them a splendid banquet, which Captain Colquet describes in his "Novelties." He was on duty at the Hôtel de Ville, where the banquet was served, with a spread of twenty grandees.

The table was traversing shaped, and around it were placed armchairs. The dishes were of solid gold. When the master of ceremonies announced "The Emperor," Bonaparte entered, followed by his wife and five kings. Having seated himself at the table, the Emperor gave a sign to the guests to take their places.

As soon as all were seated the table was cleared, as is usual at great dinners, and every dish was carried into an adjoining room where the servers did their work. Behind each king there were three footmen, about a step from one another. Other footmen communicated with servers, and passed the plates without turning more than half way round to get them.

When a plate came within reach of a king the head footman presented it to him, and if he chose his head the plate was taken without and another brought immediately. If the head did not prove the footman placed the plate in front of his master. Not a word was spoken.

Each napkin, as soon as more used, disappeared, the footman slipping it in another. When the banquet was over a pile of napkins lay behind each chair.

No one was permitted to speak except when the emperor addressed him.

"That may be imposing, but it is not at all jolly," is the captain's comment.

Fame and a Reliable.

A gentleman in Washington who derives his time to hunting up old sayings of information, says he can prove that the greatest men and women in the world's history had names that ended in "on." He gives the following list of famous men, to which the reader can add at his leisure:

Shakespeare, Solomon, Napoleon, Washington, Wellington, Newton, Bacon, Johnson, Nelson, Hamilton, Milton, Byron, Jefferson, Jackson, Emerson, Edison, Harrison, Clinton, Madison, Hudson, Gibbon, Addison, Watson, Whittington, Wilson, Parson, Morton, Audubon, Chaucerton, Tompson and Lytton.

This is all very well if the greatest men of the world have been Englishmen and Americans of English descent, whose names so frequently end in "son" but to say nothing of the fact that some at least of the names given are not those of the greatest men who have ever lived what a mistake it was that Abraham, Moses, David, Xerxes, Demosthenes, Cicero, Cæsar, Pompey, Charlemagne, Shakespeare, Dante, Gladstone, Bismarck, Lincoln and some thousands of others who might be mentioned had names that did not end with "on."

Moreover, a pretty good case can be made out for "er" as a rival termination. Here are a few names that suggest themselves at once: Alexander, Peter, Luther, Spenser, Hunter, Webster, Turner, Bulwer, Wagner. It would be a pretty good mental exercise to extend both these lists, and see which will come out ahead.—Youth's Companion.

Three Important Numbers.

The whole world is looking out for No. 1. It is a very important number and is employed oftener than any other. It is a component part of every odd or even number, and is the root and foundation of all numbers. There is one God and one heaven. We have one heart and one soul, one life and one death.

Two is a number of great utility and prominence. The Creator kept it in mind in many of his works. He created men and all the beasts in two sexes, and gave the humans two eyes, two ears, two nostrils, two arms, two hands, two legs, two feet and many other double members of utility to the body. All the passions are in pairs, such as joy and sadness, hope and fear, love and hate. Health and sickness, living and dying, heat and cold, vice and virtue, knowledge and ignorance, truth and falsehood and the like are represented in duplicity.

The number three is one of great prominence and significance. Shakespeare says:

"They say there is divinity in odd numbers, either in nativity, chance or death."—Chicago Herald.

Hindoo Women.

Hindoo women wear very beautiful, and what wealthy very costly jewelry. They wear a large ring in the nose, quite a number on each ear, and over so many bangles on the arms and wrists, also massive gold and silver anklets and rings on each toe. These rich ornaments are very becoming, and the women naturally think a great deal of them. But widows are not allowed any ornaments at all, nor must they wear colors.

The condition of women with living husbands is not much better. They must never look upon the face of any other man, so that they are not allowed to have their faces uncovered. Sometimes, even among the rich, are not pretty in the least. The small dingy rooms have bare walls and hardly any furniture, and look upon dreary interior yards without a vestige of tree or flower.—Mrs. David Ker in Jenness-Miller Magazine.

Defending His Dignity.

A gentleman who is fond of making friends with children attempted one day in a home car to become acquainted with a child who sat next to him. The little one wore a crimson plush cloak and had long yellow curls; so the gentleman began with confidence:

"How do you do, little girl?"

"I'm not a little girl," was the sly reply.

"Oh, aren't you? Well then, how do you do, little boy?"

"I'm not a little boy," came the unexpected answer.

"Indeed! Who are you, then?"

"I'm my papa's little man," said the small stranger, with dignity.—Boston Transcript.

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Of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites Of Lime and Soda.

CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, WASTING DISEASES and CHRONIC COUGH are yet your foes, if SCOTT'S EMULSION be used.

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ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

Delaware Silver Mining Company, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory. Location of Principal Place of Business, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory. Location of Works, Big Cottonwood, State of Utah.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the above-named company, held on the 1st day of April, 1891, an assessment of Ninety (90) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Corporation, payable to James Dwyer, Treasurer, at his office, Room 5, Dwyer Block, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, on or before the 10th day of May, 1891, in order to pay the expenses of the Company for the ensuing year; and unless payment is made on or before the 10th day of May, 1891, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at the office of the Company in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, on the 1st day of June, 1891, to satisfy the assessment, together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

JAMES DWYER, Secretary.

Salt Lake City, Utah, April 10, 1891. 4-14

LEGAL NOTICE.

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

In the matter of the Estate of Thomas Fox, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT PURSUANT to an order made by the undersigned, Judge of Probate in and for said County, on the 6th day of May, 1891, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of said deceased, will sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder, for lawful money of the United States, at the Court House of said County, in Salt Lake City, Utah, on Wednesday, the 17th day of June, A.D. 1891, at the hour of 11 o'clock a.m. of said day, all the right, title and interest of said deceased at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest which said estate has by operation of law or otherwise acquired other than or in addition to the title of said deceased at the time of his death, in and to the following described real estate, situate in Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah, to wit: [illegible]

Dated May 6, 1891.

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

By C. E. STANTON, Deputy. 5-13

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Jonas Wickman, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, executor of the estate of said deceased, to the creditors of and all 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 executor, at the office of Dwyer & Varian, Room 5, Dwyer Block, Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake, Utah Territory.

Dated March 30, 1891.

JONAS YOUNG, ABEL DUNCAN YOUNG, DELANO YOUNG, Executors of the estate of Lucy D. Young, deceased.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Joseph Fisher, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, administrator of the estate of Joseph Fisher, deceased, to the creditors of and all 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 administrator, at the office of Dwyer & Varian, Room 5, Dwyer Block, Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake, Utah Territory.

Dated April 28, 1891.

ANDREW SCHMIDT, Administrator of Joseph Fisher, deceased.

Parson Varian and John M. Cannon, Attorneys for estate. 4-30

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of John Wells, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Sarah Wells, executrix of the estate of said John Wells, deceased, to the creditors of and all 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 executrix, at the office of the Salt Lake Herald, in the City and County of Salt Lake, Utah Territory.

Dated May 1st, 1891.

SARAH WELLS, Executrix of the estate of John Wells, deceased. 5-1-6w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Jonas Wickman, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, executor of the estate of said deceased, to the creditors of and all 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 executor, at the office of Dwyer & Varian, Room 5, Dwyer Block, Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake, Utah Territory.

Dated March 30, 1891.

JONAS YOUNG, Executor of the estate of Jonas Wickman, deceased.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Mary Ann Chiles, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, BY THE undersigned, George A. Taylor, administrator of the estate of said deceased, to the creditors of and all 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 administrator, at the office of Dwyer & Varian, Room 5, Dwyer Block, Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake, Utah Territory.

Dated April 4, A. D. 1891.

GEORGE A. TAYLOR, Administrator of Estate of Mary Ann Chiles, deceased. 4-7

HOUSE MOVERS AND RAISERS.

F. SCHLEMPT, TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC HOUSE MOVER AND RAISER, Salt Lake City, Utah, Contracts taken and work done. Work done in any part of the Territory. Prices reasonable. Address, F. SCHLEMPT, Salt Lake City, Utah.

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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 position, 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, and never has been, but is doing good which is incapable of accomplishing the profits, if any there be derived from it, being devoted to extending its sphere of usefulness, and benefiting the community.

5. It is 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 publication—a result in the case of hundreds of newspapers remains every year.

7. It is now printed throughout in new and readable type, so that even the aged can peruse it without difficulty or danger to their eyesight.

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 refuses thousands of dollars worth of the best paying advertisements annually, because it is decided to be moral and spiritual interests of its readers instead of its getting gain at their expense.

9. Its form 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.

10. It never measures its readers by getting columns of subjectate for mere items.

11. The News practices no deception and resorts to no subterfuge to induce people to subscribe; it relies on the merits, power to stand on its own merits, on the people's newspaper, with a promise only to do its utmost to give its patrons the full value of their money—a promise which it has endeavored to faithfully keep in the past.

12. In conclusion, if a Latter-day Saint can afford to subscribe for only one newspaper, that paper should be the Deseret News and if more than one, the News should invariably be the first.

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Is Closing Out Ladies' Cloaks, Ladies' and Children's Hosiery and Reefers, Ladies' and Misses' Jackets, Ladies' Elegantly-Fitting Ready-made Dresses, Lovely Tea Gowns, Comfortable Wrappers, Children's Gingham Dresses, Commencement Dresses, Surah Waists, Blouses, etc., etc.—all stylish and beautiful—at a great saving to you who avail yourselves of this opportunity.

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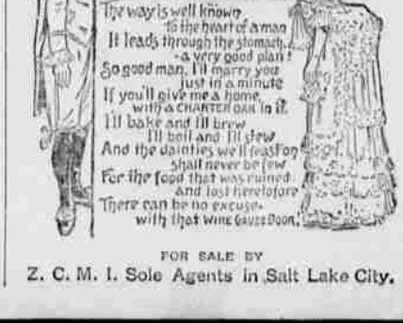

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