Literary Notes.

Perhaps the most enjoyable thing in the *June Wide Awake* is the story, The Pursuit of Happiness by Frank Jenks—a quizzical look into the future for boys. A pretty romance is contributed by Annie Bronson King, under the title, "The Way Were the Lady Mary in Paradise. Aged eighteen article, At Vernon 1878's Trip to Boston in 1878, is from the pen of John L. Heaton, with pictures by Garrett. Amasan Jinkins's Birthday by Oliver Howard, has its serious lesson for eldest daughters. All the girls might take some lesson teaching from sweet Polly Pepper, in Margaret Sidney's Pepper's serial, which has never been more interesting than in the present number. Quite a different little girl from Phronsie Pepper, but charmingly quaint child, makes her curtsey to Wide Awake readers in the new serial, Miss Matilda Ambassador Van Duzer," in the third serial, Marjetta's Good Times," we get delightful glimpses of the free open-air life of Italian children. This serial is from the pen of an Italian woman, recalling her childhood. Good articles, poems and pictures crowd the number. D. Lothrop company, Boston, are the publishers.

The Forum for July will contain a review of the policy and an estimate of the character of the young Emperor of Germany, by F. Henrich Geffcken, imperial privy councilor, who explains in detail the dismissal of Bismarck and the relations between the Emperor and the ex-chancellor. This article is one of the most important ever contributed to an American review.

The numbers of *Littell's Living Age* for the weeks ending June 6th and 13th contain "The Towards and Inconveniences of Medical Practice," "Italian Secret Society," "Wit in the Pulpit," "Legal and Constitutional Aspects of the Lynching at New Orleans," by James Bryce, M. P.; "Sandfield: a Jamaica Romance;" "Through Chinese Spectacles;" "John Murray and His Friends;" "Memoir of John Murray," by Mr. Gladstone; "An Autographs;" "Statesmen of Europe: France;" "The Malls in Society;" "The Secret of Dulcie;" "The Malcots of the Pacific;" "Destruction of the Ancient Monuments of Egypt;" "Pillaged Bust of Sir Francis Narley," with installments of "In the Path," "La Bella," and "Sweet Nancy," and poetry. Little & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

WILD HOGS OF LERDO.

OUTCOME OF AN ENTERPRISE OF THE LATE THOMAS BLYTHE.

[Texas Press.]

Roaming over the lands of the Lerdo colony, 75 miles south of Yuma, are droves of wild hogs, variously estimated at from one to three thousand in number. They are descendants of tame hogs placed on the ranch when Thomas H. Blythe was part owner, about 15 years ago. After Blythe's decease and subsequent transfer of his interest to General Andrade, the hogs were turned loose and allowed to go at will over the rich bottom lands of the Colorado river. A few generations transformed them into savage beasts, who would attack and eat a man if they had the opportunity. They subsisted entirely on the wild potato, a tuber which grows the size of a walnut and in great profusion. The present owner of Lerdo, General Andrade, conceived the idea of having the hogs caught and the meat cured for the use of the colonists.

Operations were begun about a year ago, and though not conducted on a large scale have proven successful. The hogs are caught in a circular corral almost thirty feet in diameter, having a trap door. Twenty of tail in the shape of corn and potatoes is scattered about the entrance and also buried in the canal. A band of hogs are attracted by the bait, enter the corral, commence rooting for the buried corn and potatoes, and when the right spot is struck by them, the trap door falls and they are prisoners. The hogs are fed awhile before slaughtering. Their meat is of fine quality and the lard sweet and delicious.

A Shrewd Advertising Dodge of a Barber.

The schemes invented by shrewd advertisers to get their business before the public are many and varied, but the method adopted by C. M. Joyce to draw patronage to his Main street barber shop caps them all. About the 15th of December last the Trades and Labor assembly declared a boycott on Mr. Joyce's shop, for the reason, ostensibly, that he would not close at 6 o'clock. Two hundred full sheet posters and 1000 dodgers, setting forth the fact of the boycott and warning all citizens not to patronize the shop, were ordered printed, and Fred Korth, the city bill poster, was hired to post the notices all over town. The boycott was declared by the Trades and Labor assembly, and the posters were ordered put up by the barbers' union. Mr. Korth did his work well, and from South Butte to Walkerville the town was thoroughly billed. Besides the posters and dodgers, the Trades and Labor assembly sent personal letters to business men who were seen going into Joyce's shop, warning them to keep away or they would be boycotted themselves. But Mr. Joyce's business grew and prospered until the weekly receipts increased from $71 to $125. There seemed to be something strange about this, but the true inwardness of the matter never came to light until yesterday. A few days since a reporter of the *Sunday Journal* observed Mr. Joyce enter a saloon in company with Phil Hickey and W. E. Dooley, and the trio walked up to the bar and took a drink with every appearance of good fellowship. The reporter's suspicions were aroused, and he at once began to investigate the alleged boycott. The facts brought out by the investigation are startling, and prove Mr. Joyce to be the shrewdest advertiser in the city or the Trades and Labor assembly, the most incoherent organization in the world. Mr. Joyce himself paid the Miliporter for putting up the boycott literature all over town.

A Racing Pun.

[Boston Transcript.]

As a group of actors were sitting in one of the large hotels a "sky" or two and a gentleman approached and, mistaking one of them, said:

"Excuse me, but are you not of the firm of 'Black & Sack?'"

"No, sir," was the reply; "I'm no suit. I'm a shirt!"

A visible smile crept over the face of his companions, which, however, considerably broadened as the other, adjusting his glasses and regarding the young man more closely, added:

"And certainly. Now I look again I don't see how I could have mistaken you for one of the firm-I mean!"

TIPS ON CANDY.

Never Far Less Than Forty Cents a Pound If You Want a Pure Article.

"Never expect to get any kind of pure candy for less than forty cents a pound."

It was my friend the foreman of a big candy manufactory who spoke. His name is not Pipkins, but very near it, and so that is as near as I can get, and he does not object. I always let it go at "Pipkins."

"The nuts, the flavoring and the labor on all bonbons and fancy candies make the actual cost to the manufacturer at least thirty or thirty-five cents a pound. Don't think that we use in the bonbons for love, and that you can get good candy for twenty cents a pound. We are not selling gold dollars for fifty cents."

"What is the purest candy underneath the least harmful for children to eat?"

"It makes no difference—all the candy is equally pure. By pure candy I mean that made of the best refined sugar, fresh fruit flavorings, vegetable coloring and fresh eggs. All that costs. Put the nuts alone cost ninety cents a pound, and pure black chocolate from thirty to forty cents. So you can see why candy, to be good, must cost at least forty cents a pound. There are imitations of all these ingredients on the market, and they are used extensively by the cheap candy houses. They are put together so cleverly, too, as frequently to deceive the most sensitive palate. But they can't deceive the stomach."

"Marsh mallows are as little injurious as any candy, are they not?"

"Oh, no; half the marsh mallows are frauds. The real marsh mallows are made simply of the whites of eggs, sugar and gum arabic. A compound which we call 'fly squash' is used to imitate this with. It is made up mainly of glue and flour. The glue is very indigestible, and of course these false marsh mallows are very bad things to eat. Equally, of course, they are cheap.

"Nearly every mother seems to think that if they give their children marsh mallows it is not like giving them candy, that they are harmless. That's all nonsense. It candy is at all injurious to children marsh mallows are just as harmful as any other bonbon."—New York Herald.

A Sacrifice to the Yankee Tin Idol.

There is a belief in other parts of the country that the New England digestion has been sacrificed to pie; but few persons, probably, have known of other valuable possessions being offered up to the idol. In a biographical sketch of Charles Chauncy, second president of Harvard college, written in 1760 by his great grandson of the same name, the writer states that, desiring to possess the papers of his illustrious ancestors, he made a search for them and found that they had descended to a son of the president, "who had kept them as a valuable treasure during his life, but upon his death, his children being all under age, they were unhappily sacrificed to continue in the possession of his widow, their mother.

"She married some time after a Northampton doctor, who principally got his living by making and selling pies. Behold now the fate of all the good president's writings of every kind! They were put to the bottom of pies, and in this way brought to utter destruction."—Popular Science Monthly.

More Than Nearly.

"The successful contractor," once said a business man, "is the one who can persuade you to buy what you don't want."

A "summer boarder" was one day sitting on the farmhouse steps, when a vender of patent medicines appeared and began to advertise his wares.

"Good for toothache, rheumatism, gout, ague," he said rapidly, displaying a bottle. "Had rheumatism now, haven't you? I can't tell that the minute I set eyes on you."

"Never had a twinge in my life," said the victim.

"Subject to headache?"

"No."

"Teeth trouble you?"

"Never."

So the conversation went on, from business to liquids for alcoholic purposes, and still nothing was sold. After half an hour's steady effort the agent slowly packed up his wares and early prepared to depart. As he was about to go a neighbor approached, bringing the morning's mail, and called out triumphantly:

"I've got two magazines, and there's a story by you in each!"

The agent threw open his bag with a lightning like gesture. He seized a bottle from its contents and proffered it imploringly.

"Why didn't you tell me you was a writer?" cried he. "Twenty-five cents a bottle! Best thing on earth for writer's cramp!"

He had compassed—the medicine was bought, though only to be tossed over the orchard wall.—Youth's Companion.

How Some Words Were Derived.

A statistician says that of one like the Gordon bowill in the Trojan war, when Homer describes as "great beasts of, brown violet and Hector, accustomed to shout so loud as fifty other men."

A zaglan is a loose overcoat with long sleeves, such as Lord Raglan wore in the Crimean war. Wellingtons are boots named after the Iron Duke. Blucher are also boots, named after the commander of Wellington's Prussian allies at Waterloo.

Any magnificent touch is called a nameless. Mamelon, the Curtain King whose name it bears, had nothing whatever to do with the original except to fix it in it when he was dead. The piety of his wife, Artemisia, gave his name to the tomb and immortality to her husband's memory, because the monument she built over his body gave a word to language. The magnolia bears the name of Pierre Magnol, professor of medicine at Montpelier, France, in the Seventeenth century, and Dahl, a Swedish botanist, has his name embalmed in the dahlia.—Harper's Young People.

WHEN TO CUT GRASS.

How to Make the Best Hay for Milch Cows.

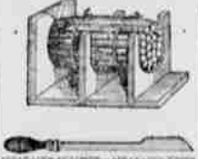
The usual time for cutting grass is as late in the year that most of the juicy, succulent portions of it have escaped, and even will wait to cut when it is growing in the field. They will leave the patches of full grown grass and search for that of younger growth. Every dairyman knows what a difference the early pasture have upon the milk flow, and how, later in the season, when the grass becomes mature, the milk and butter lose that first fine fragrance and superior flavor. All of this argues that grass loses much of its valuable parts for the dairyman after it has reached a certain stage of maturity. We cannot expect hay made from such grass to be any better. The fine quality in the hay for which fresh spring grass produces cannot be obtained in the winter from cows fed on such coarse hay.

The cutting and curing of hay earlier in the season will save for the cows a great deal of this mysterious substance which affects the milk so favorably. The best time for the dairyman should not be the same as that now adopted by general consent by farmers who raise it for the markets or for general stock. There is no special week or month in which hay should be cut and cured. The rule will be the sooner, the better. When they seem to like it the most it should be cut before it has time to lose this fine, succulent flavor. This necessitates early harvesting, and it also demands a repetition of it. Three cuttings may be obtained from one field in a season, or two cuttings at the least. It is doubtful then if there is any loss sustained in quality if two or three cuttings are taken from the field.

The fertilizers to get the best winter hay that shall cut the grass before it has lost its fine flavor. This may not be the best hay for stock of a general nature, but it is certainly the ideal dairyman's winter fodder.—American Cultivator.

Asparagus for Market.

The wise asparagus grower will cut sparingly the first overgrown season, and always, and every season crop cutting at the first indication of weakness of the plants. Long continued cutting is a great strain on the roots. The cutting



ASPARAGUS KNIFE.—ASPARAGUS KNIFE.

must be done with a careful hand, in order to avoid injury to the tops of other stalks that have not yet reached the surface.

In preparing asparagus for market reject all the ill shaped and undersized stalks. Make neat, firm bunches, about eight or nine inches long, and four or five in diameter, holding two or three pounds of "grass." If not pressed of one of the patented boxes now for sale at most hardware stores, the asparagus can be neatly bunched by means of a home-made boxes, such as is illustrated so plainly as to require no description. Rubber bands are now being used in place of tying material, as these save time and labor and make a neater package. If the products is to be shipped to market, the bunches must be packed in some soft material, and pressed firmly and tightly into the package to prevent injury by jarring or shaking about. Knives for cutting asparagus are kept on sale by hardware dealers. One of the various shapes is here illustrated. On small plots a common, sharp kitchen knife will answer. The above is reproduced from "How to Make the Garden Pay," by T. Greiner.

The Best Layers.

"In my breeding," says a correspondent in The Farm Journal, "I avoid long necks or long legs in birds. With other Wyandottes, which I have bred exclusively for many years, high stationed birds are particularly objectionable, not alone because they do not conform to the American standard of excellence, but for the reason that I find them inferior egg producers; neither are they so good for table purposes as the type having shorter legs and neck. My ideal of a good layer is that she should have a broad, deep, round body of moderate length; she should not be too chunky."

Rubber Hose.

Dr. Miller says in Gleanings in Bee Culture: Rubbers sometimes cut a weak colony in spring. Whatever you do, don't take a hive away that the bees are at work on. If you do they'll only attack a neighboring colony. Take some of the comrades out of the hive, but leave at least one comb with a little honey in fields. If you must take the hive away, put another in its place with something for the robbers to work on.

Here and There.

The phosphate mining industry of Florida is being rapidly developed.

Australia's wool clip this year, it is said, is the largest in the history of the colonies.

It has been estimated that the Territory maple sugar crop for the season is 17,000,000 pounds. About 40 per cent. is sirup.

It is suggested in The Rural New Yorker that "if the legislature is to do anything for the roads, let them begin by legislating the sugar trust off the heavy leather and truck wagons."

The permanent exhibition inaugurated by the fourteen southern states, New Mexico and Arizona, is to be opened in Raleigh, N. C., May 15. The object is to display the states' products and resources. Northern manufacturers and dealers are invited to make exhibits. John T. Patrick, Raleigh, N. C., is the secretary.

Since 1860 there have been retired in France 69 ministers of justice, 57 ministers of the interior, 72 ministers of foreign affairs, 34 ministers of finance, 71 ministers of war and 63 ministers of the navy.

Nine hundred and fifty submarine telegraph cables are now in operation, most of them in Europe; their total length is over 20,000 miles.

A Noble on Its Travels.

Some short time ago a Mr. P—— forwarded to the district court at St. Petersburg a noble as payment for the copy of a document. As he had no copies of documents in criminal cases are applied free of charge, the district court sent the noble back to Mr. P—— in Moscow, the postoffice retaining eight kopeks for carriage. Mr. P—— could not be found at Moscow; he had gone to Tiflis, and the ninety-two kopeks followed him, the postoffice again deducting six kopeks. Meantime, however, Mr. P—— had departed to St. Petersburg, the eighty six kopeks were sent after him to the capital, losing method down to seventy two kopeks before.

Strange to say, Mr. P—— had been compelled to leave St. Petersburg on return to Moscow by way of Tver. I money dogged his steps from place to place without overtaking him until it had dwindled down to the sum of ten kopeks, which was finally deposited at the office of the consignor.—Novoje Vremya.

How Riley Does It.

Two well known authors, who are also very successful lecturers, were talking together a few days ago over their experiences on the platform. One of the twain was James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet. They were discussing the question of the best way of handling audiences, when one of them said:

"What do you do, Riley, when you find you have a cold audience? How do you warm them up?"

"Don't try," said the poet. "You know I am nervousted, and without my glasses I ain't worth a cent. Well, when I see I have a cold and critical audience I just take off my glasses and lay them on the desk. Then the house can be hot as steam so far like, for I can't see a thing. The whole house might get up and leave, and I'd never know it. Don't pay for an audience of mine to be cold, for I let them do all the freezing."—New York Letter.

A Remedy for Cancer.

Dr. Mortimer Granville, who has been for some time studying the properties of the juice of the pagan tree, states that he has discovered in it a remedy for cancer when used with some other preparations. The original ferment of the papaw is believed to be a bacillus; but Dr. Granville says he has satisfied himself of the therapeutic value of the juice, or certain of its elements, as a solvent of the morbidly indurated tissues in cancer when administered in combination with certain specified adjuncts.

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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, and never has been, but for the good which it is capable of accomplishing; the profits, if any there be derived from it, being devoted to extending its scheme 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 newspaper ventures 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 eye-sight.

8. It is free from objectionable advertisements, so that no parent need fear that his children will have their minds surrepted from having access to it, in fact, it refuses 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.

10. It never nauseates its readers by painting off columns of self-praise for their items.

11. The News practices no deception and needs no subterfuge to induce people to subscribe, but on the contrary, prefers to stand on its own merits as 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.

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It contains no Chemicals or any other preparation. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.
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By special request of their numerous patients and many friends, thereby affording all who are afflicted a second opportunity to consult Chicago's Celebrated Specialists at our Medical Parlors, Hotel Templeton, Rooms 6 and 8. Take Elevator to Fifth Floor. Office Hours, 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

DENVER, COL., May 21.
Prof. Windsor, Salt Lake City, Utah:
Dear Sir—Enclosed find money order for $5 for which send me Lanzoni Tablets. I have been using of the Lanzoni tablets so much lately that I wish to continue the use of the tablets, and herewith send money order for same. I am very truly,
E. O. BOX 56. WM. E. SCHRIOT.

PARK CITY, Utah, June 14, 1891.
Prof. Windsor:
Dear Sir—I have been using the treatment of your medical staff, for catarrh, during the winter of 1890-91, and am now delighted to report results. My breathing, which was entirely obstructed through my nostrils, is now free and unobstructed. The laxity of my throat and stomach symptoms are fast disappearing. I have a very sore ear left, which I hope will soon be all right. Previous to taking the Lanzoni, I had spent nearly the entire of the last twenty months, and a good deal of money, in search of Health and Elk's Cream Balm, but without any permanent benefit. I shall continue relief, for Dr. Lansing's treatment has accomplished success in my case.
WILLIAM KNOTE,
Manager of Ontario Mills, Park City, Utah.

Twenty Years' a Sufferer.
This is to certify that I have been a great sufferer for twenty years with bronchitis or throat. Seven years ago I started to use Lanzoni for relief. I continued to use it for two years and received great benefit. I have not been troubled with the disease since the discontinuance of the treatment, and feel that I am cured. I cheerfully recommend the Lanzoni to all who are afflicted with the disease.
MRS. M. GREEN.

Lumbago and Rheumatism Cured.
Mr. S. D., aged 50, had suffered with painful pains from his lumbago almost daily. For the last twenty years he had scarcely a day free from pain. After two doses of the Lanzoni tablets he was free from pain, and has remained so for nearly two years. He also had a very bad case of rheumatism, accompanied by intolerable itching and burning pains. He was so lame he could not walk without a cane. He was so much better after taking the Lanzoni, that he dispensed with the cane, and in a short time was free from rheumatism. He is now in good health, and feels as young and active as ever. He says he can recommend the Lanzoni to all who are suffering, and feels grateful for the benefit he received. He says there is no reason for them to be afflicted, for Lanzoni will give them relief and more than relief.

What Dr. Hay Says of a Wonderful Cure of Stomach Trouble.
Could by Rule or Rubber Stomach Complete Exhaustion of Digestive Power Nearly Ruined by Dyspepsia.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, June 15, 1891.
Dr. E. H. Lansing:
A Comfortable morning greeting, that Mr. R. C. Hay, who has been for several months a patient of your medical staff, is now able to be out in the commercial circulation. Dr. Lansing, I know of the remarkable cure effected by your treatment, and I feel it a duty to bear testimony to the facts. I was made at the late place of business where I now hold the position of business manager and confidential agent, and nearly nearly deceased. My living depended on my ability to do the work, and I was compelled to stick to it, though I was so weak that I could hardly walk across the room, and could not retain food on my stomach for more than an hour at a time. Nothing I ate would digest, and I was in a state of constant misery. Dr. Hay said he was in the last stage of dyspepsia, and was so weak that he could not leave his room, and was nearly exhausted. He was so weak that he could not retain food on his stomach for more than an hour at a time. Nothing he ate would digest, and he