# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

Published every day, except Sundays, at 4 p. m. Subscription price, in advance, $8.00 per year, $4.00 per month, 10 cents per week, payable or delivered by carrier.

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## FRIENDS—AND FRIENDSHIP.

Once on a time—perhaps 'twas when
Heroes at Troy fill'd Homer's pen—
Greeted each other at the gate
Of Ilushel, those throughout the state.

"Oh, friend," the first exclaimed, "now, sir
Was there ever such a weather yonder?
Will it never let Phœbus shine, pray, that
To bear themselves we hard-worked?"
"Know then, I have a friend, man dear
In Ilushel's city, many a year,
Who has but come to be to share,
My thoughts, my home, my work, my fare."

"Ah!" cried the first, "my friend has gone,
Where has I've once looked upon,
Forever from my sight he's passed
Behind Jove's cloudy vault!"
"Ere Zeus thus hoard the sunny sun,
"Odes, come to prayer!" from lower hill,
Old Cadmus, who had entered sacred bower,
"Allah Akbar Kismet!" said.
Then gently met with doing hail,
He (the) said to heavenly sunny words,
The other, view, with pitied grace,
To some upon the friend, alone.

When some ten years had passed away
The two met each other again—
The sunny was second glad
The other, forlorn, tired and sad.

"Oh, friend," the first cry'd, "I fear
You've had the sun you had to bear!
What else could chance your joy to mar
In Ilia, who came from Ilushel?"
"Alas!" the other cried, "we did
Abide together not long!
The friendship bond of daily life
Tends to so blessing one world,
All's contrary, 'tis, forever—yet
I feel, they loves, above regret,
Its shadow my heart, and my life.
But to my thoughts to Homer's sacred
You've glad to hear our friend's returned
From over the ocean?" "Ah, I received
To see him, but I might not see
Yet said I have the love for me
And would not chance that love. I trod
To Zeus as thought, in good health
To warn, to shield, and to know,
Be gone, our friendship more, not less."
The other answered with a sigh—
Zeus then, from out a cloud high,
The monarch's voice rose clear and loud,
"Come, come to prayer!" Each hour was heard,
And as the sun set, round and red,
"Allah Akbar! Kismet!" said.

Oh, friend the moral with I pray!
A friend may not be friend to stay,
Or separated friendship to wear,
"Allah! Allah! Kismet!" said.

—Arthur Chamberlain in Boston Commonwealth.

### Photographing a Bullet.

An apparatus for photographing bullets in flight consists of a box lined with black cloth, in which the photographic plate is exposed; of an electrical condenser formed of a plate of glass about a foot square, of a smaller condenser, in the form of a bottle, connected to a electrical discharger, and of a system of wire circuits and knobs to give the spark which throws the shadow of the bullet on the plate and thus takes the photograph. The bullet enters and leaves the box by two holes covered with paper to exclude the light, and in passing he plate the bullet touches the terminals of two wires composed of thin lead wire, thus partially completing the circuit.

A small flash passes from the smaller condenser, causing a larger flash to pass between the knobs of the plate condenser inside the box, and this flash, lasting less than a millionth of a second, takes the photograph of the bullet, no less being employed.—New York World.

## STACKING HAY AND GRAIN.

### Important Points to Be Observed in the Construction of the Stack.

As between the two usual methods of preserving hay and grain from damage, after these have been harvested and properly cured, storing in the shed of a good barn will result in the least loss. It is, however, often necessary to stack a portion of one or both of these crops from the want of sufficient barn space. In such cases it is highly important that the stack be properly constructed. The agricultural editor of the New York World has the following to say on the subject:

The safety of the grain or hay to be stacked depends largely on the carefulness of the man who builds the stack. Any farm hand can pitch hay or shovel of grain from a wagon, but unless the stacker is a man of some experience in the business and with a good eye for proportions and outlines the stack is quite certain to be faulty in shape, and probably so lopsided that one-half of it will offer but little resistance to rain.

While the shape of a stack is very important, the manner of laying on the hay or sheaves while building it is equally so. In all cases the center of the stack should be kept the highest, so that the incline of the sheaves or forkfuls of hay as they are laid on shall be outward. Again, hay should not be tramped down as the stack is made and rolls, but should fall flat from the fork so as to make as compact and water resisting a body as possible.

When a stack has been properly topped off and presents no rough or jagged outlines from top to bottom, it affords quite a safe method for protecting either hay or grain that cannot be cared for in a barn.

Clover is more liable to damage and harder to be protected from wet in stacks than are the more common hay grasses, and where there is only room for one variety of hay in the barn it is best to put the clover into the mow.

### The Barrel Coop.

Everybody knows what a nuisance it is to have a hen in a common barrel coop, and there is a possibility that the chicks do not thrive much more of it than we do. There are dangers with the round barrel. If hot boiled after, especially when there is a high wind, there is a likelihood that the house will be in two the coop and a fowl lost. Again the encircle of the hen and chicks gathers in the barrel, and with the straw that is usually thrown into it forms a fine breeding place for vermin, from which they can go forth in armies to conquer their dwellings, the chicks. But barrels may be made into coops that will prove efficient.

Keep barrel.

could be divided into two coops, making the barrel lengthwise. To do this is an easy matter. Take a pencil or piece of chalk and mark the hoops just where you propose to cut them, which should of course be where they strave to meet. Care should be taken also to cut the barrel the right way of the head so that the saw will have to be used only to cut the hoops. Now it is desirable that the hoops should remain to keep the staves in place, and to do this some nailing will be necessary before the hoops are cut. Having marked where the hoops are to be cut, nail the hoops of the staves on either side of the mark. It may be necessary to nail this some of the other staves to insure a firm, permanent coop.

The advantages of this coop is that the hen and her chicks have the ground under them, and thus keeping place is so kept clean by removing the coop from place to place, while in the other case the coop if moved carries all its refuse with it. There are other advantages which the user will discover.—Farmers' Review.

### Cultural Notes for the Garden.

As soon as the early crops—onions, radishes, lettuce, etc.—are harvested, clear the soil and prepare it for second crops. Keep the celery plants growing by frequent cultivation, and be sure and thin the plants as needed. On the thinning of the plants depends much of the future success of celery. Celery plants are by no means the only ones that require thinning. Thin carrots, beets, onions from time to time, and early and late.

Stir the surface of the soil frequently as possible among all the garden crops. Your cultivation keeps down the weeds and conserves the moisture. Be ready with your spraying apparatus for the potato beetles and others. Don't forget to plant some cucumbers, especially for pickles, and also set some celery plants for an early crop.

Thorough cultivation and frequent hoeing will make the most of your time grow vigorously. Remember that the time call for high cultivation.

### How to Destroy Bagworm.

Everywhere along roadsides may be seen the coarse, dusty foliage and dull green spikes laden with pelles of the unsightly ragworm plant. To destroy this unfortunate plant run the mower along the infested roadsides in August, before the flowers are enough advanced to perfect their seeds. Burn upon this method, if thorough, will destroy the crop for another year. Sheepwill eradicate the weed if pastured on the infested ground.—Prairie Farmer.

### NEW MEXICO.

### Report Made to the Society of American Florists.

In its report on new persons, Mr. D. Elliott, of Massachusetts, said:

There are good all English and French strains that the German nurseries and florists have got hold of and subdivided into ever so many colors and varieties, but they practically remain the same thing, and I do not see that any improvement has been made in them except in the catalogues by subdivisions. A really new strain is the Tri-marchioni, estimated by a florist near Paris, France, but it has been greatly improved since then. These pansies are very large, all their proportions, flowers and foliage, and, too, very hardy, standing well extremes of both heat and cold, and they give general satisfaction all over the country.

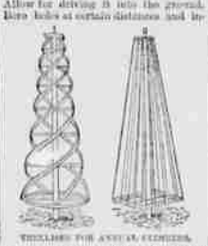
Another new strain, also of French origin, is the odier, or fire-spotted variety, which of late years have been greatly improved on by the well known specialists, Cooler and Dupont, the latter especially introducing new shades of color and flowers which would have been thought impossible a few years ago. These last strains, however, are by no means as hardy as other strains, owing, I suppose, to closer breeding.

These two classes are the only really new varieties that have been introduced within the past few years, and that are, in my opinion, of any merit, and I have come to this conclusion after having tried, within the past few years, everything of note in the pansy line.

### Homemade Trellises.

Here are two good trellises for annual climbers that are very easily made. The illustrations here reproduced from Popular Gardening render a description almost unnecessary.

To make a trellis such as Fig. 1, first select a stout stake of desirable height. Allow for driving it into the ground. Bore holes at certain distances and insert pegs about six inches long on top and then gradually longer downward. Take hoops, such as come from sugar barrels, etc., and nail one around the bottom pegs and others in a spiral manner up toward the top, as shown in the illustration. Paint and color according to taste. The remaining trellis is made as follows: Take a stake and bore a square frame at top and a large one at the bottom and drive nails close together around the frame, both at top and bottom. Then take stout twine and run up and down all around, and you have a fine trellis for approve vine or morning glories and other climbers.



TRELLISES FOR ANNUAL CLIMBERS.

### Cut Off the Faded Bloom.

It is an excellent practice to cut off the flowers from one plants as they fade. There is nothing that exhausts plants more than the production of seed, and when flowers are left to go to seed it is just so much drawn from the vigor of the plant. Mr. Peirce says that in the case of vines the vines known as hybrid perpetuals, or ever blooming roses, rarely ever flower in the fall if only, unless the flowers are cut off as the petals fade. The new flowers of autumn are to be produced from young wood, which starts from the spring flowering branch, and the spent the faded flowers are cut away the sooner these buds proceed to produce blossoms. In fact, it is only where the faded rose blossoms are cut off as fast as they fade that the plants flower very freely again in the autumn of the year.

### For the Apple and Peach Borer.

George T. Powell writes that he has used with satisfaction this wash for borers: One barrel of lime water—four pounds of lime to forty gallons of water—two quarts of coal tar, four pounds of whale oil soap, with sufficient fresh cow manure to make a paste. Apply with a brush or broom from the branches down to the crown of the trees early in May and again early in August.

### Among the Pests.

Trees of Lincoln plum ought not to allowed to bear all they set. At least one half the fruit should be taken off as soon as half grown.

The gooseberry requires annual manuring to sustain its vigor. The American varieties require more manuring every year. The English kinds require but little pruning. Gooseberries may be planted spring or fall.

Before the strawberries begin to ripen the ground ought to be mulched with short hay, straw or grass cuttings to keep the fruit clean.

As a rule for the strawberry bed has given up, fall crops it should be spaded or plowed down, a new one in the meantime having been prepared to take its place.

The Wilson Junior Mulberry ripens earlier than its parent, Wilson's Early, and is said to be more productive.

The best and most reliable winter pear, all things considered, is the Anjou. For late fall and early winter the Duchess is also indispensable. The two would grow to decay, the former as standard, says American Gardening.

### The Judge's Change.

Few persons in this world are called upon to suffer more or be more embarrassed on many occasions than at the least opportune times from these affected with absentmindedness. There is no politician in this state who does not know Judge Austin A. Yates, of Schenectady, who never fails to attend county, district, state and national conventions, and who always has something good to say at all. Judge Yates is the most absentminded man. He is the most forgetful of men, and the tricks that his infirmity have played upon him would fill a volume. Here is one:

He sometimes here not a great while ago had visited a theatre where a most sentimental, sorrowful and affecting melodrama was in progress. He had a friend with him, and he laid down a twenty dollar bill at the box office to purchase two tickets. The man behind the little hole passed the gentleman and seventeen dollars in change. Intent on what he was going to see, the judge very naturally seized the tickets and went on his way reposing, leaving the balance of the twenty dollar bill behind. He and his friend had seats in the midst of a remarkably select company, the play was enjoyable, and the judge, who is nothing if not earnest, six times spellbound. At last the villain in the play said to one of his partners in crime, and with a hard look—applicable to the stage:

"How much money does the wretch want?"

The word "money" brought the judge's thoughts back to the box office and to the change he had left lying there. Forgetting where he was and thinking for the instant that the question had been applied to him, he slapped his knee and loudly shouted:

"Seventeen dollars, by the Lord Harry!"

The effect on the audience can be imagined, but never described, and nothing can induce that villain to receive from wherein money appears, for with all an actor's superstition he imagine that the judge's inopportune, although apt, remark has given him bad luck forever.—New York Recorder.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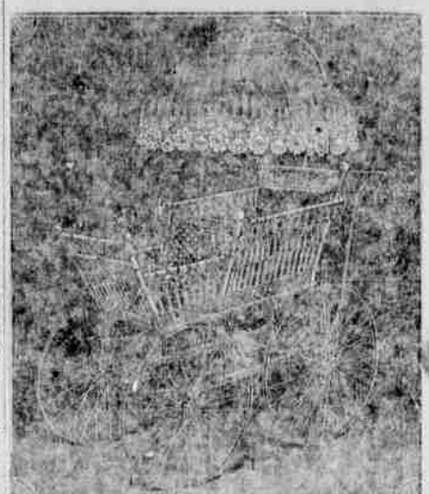

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