DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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A PRACTICAL TALK ON GRASSES.

Best Varieties for Pastures, Meadows, Sandy Hills and Low Lands.

Professor Fletcher, in a talk on grasses before the Dairymen's association, of Ontario, made many statements of general interest to farmers outside of Canada. Speaking of results gained in experiments conducted at Ontario, he called attention to the fact that hard fescue grass will produce thrice the amount of fodder and of the same quality as will sheep's fescue, which latter is valuable only in that it will grow on rocky pastures or on sandy hills where nothing else will thrive. When one is determined to grow one of the two leaved fescue grasses the hard fescue is preferable, though for most places the professor thinks there are better grasses than this. He also said:

Redtop will yield an excellent quality of prime sweet hay, and it will grow everywhere. Timothy is generally grown in low lands and rich clay loams. If you mix redtop with timothy you will get more than if timothy is sown alone. Meadow fescue gives a large amount of good hay and produces a large amount of pasture early in the spring and late in autumn.

The bluegrass is one of the best grasses to grow in low lands. A grass of special value is the canary reed grass, which grows in low land and even in water and produces a large amount of good fodder. June grass is valuable as feed for milk cattle, etc., though it grows best in rather moist soil and withstands drought well. It will grow on rocky pastures and is perhaps best suited with sheep's fescue to pick up such pastures as have run out.

The special value of timothy is that it produces four heavy hay of regular height in large quantity and at the right season, it cures easily, ripens well and will stand frost well in shock. But then if you leave it too long after the hay is ready to cut, you will not only lose a large part of the value of the hay, but the seeds will drop out and you will have only the straw. Another special value of timothy is that it is well known, and timothy hay will be bought on the market in preference to a crop that is not so well known. Another advantage is that the seed is easily fertilized. The seed of timothy is easily threshed and easily handled.

But while timothy has all these advantages, it has defects. There is very little pasture value in it. You cut your crop of timothy and there is very little for the rest of the year. In growing timothy with clover it is difficult, except on special land, to find a variety of clover that will mature at the same time as the timothy. The clover is apt to be ready a week or so before the timothy. If you cut it then you find that the bulbs at the base of the root are not matured and have not laid up sufficient material to serve as food for the plant afterward, and, besides, the timothy has not the same value as it will have if you wait. But if you wait you lose the value of your clover. Another defect is that these bulbs, which are a most important part of the plant, are particularly open to the attacks of mice and insects. The mice collect these bulbs and carry them to their nests. If you turn sheep into the fields they bite too close, and then the bulbs are injured and the plants ruined. More than that, these little bulbs are easily injured by the tramping of cattle, and it is a dangerous thing to turn your cattle into a timothy field if you wish to grow a hay crop next year.

A Cheap Poultry Yard.

Pressure of other work prevented the completion of my chicken yard when my chicken house was built, and my poultry have had the run of the place. I went out the other day and found my onion bed and a row of peas destroyed. Instead of wringing the necks of the fowls I went to the city and bought a roll (100 feet) of combination wire and picket fence four feet high. I measured off a square piece, including the front and one side of my chicken house, so as to just use up the 100 feet of fence. I then set posts six feet apart, ten ordinary spruce boards around the yard for a base, and tacked the combination fencing to the posts. It took my son just half a day to cut the posts and set them three feet deep, and together we sawed off the tops of the posts, put on the baseboards and tacked up the fencing in just two hours. I will make a gate at some leisure moment. The total cost of my yard, about 25 by 35 feet, is as follows:

One hundred feet of fencing, freight, etc.	$1.00
Eight boards, cost at lumber yard	1.00
Eleven posts, worth say ten cents each	1.10
Three-quarter of a day's time	1.12
Total	$4.22

This yard is sufficient for an ordinary flock of poultry, and considering its small cost is I think an excellent investment. It is worth at least ten dollars to get the money laid out at a flock of hens, says a writer in The Country Gentleman.

The Right Time to Begin.

It was during a trip to the Mediterranean, when Admiral Goldsborough was in command of the fleet than the chaplain, a zealous young man, preferred request to hold services on board the flagship on Sunday mornings. The first Sunday after permission had been given the young chaplain's trepidation gave place to supreme satisfaction when he noted that with the exception of the admiral the officers and men of the fleet were assembled in full force. After waiting for a few moments for the admiral, who failed to appear, the chaplain opened the services in regulation manner: "The Lord is in his holy temple, let all the earth keep silence before him."

As the voice rang out in the opening words, the admiral walked on deck, and though his face betokened a storm he took his seat in silence and so remained until the congregation had been dismissed. Then he rose, and striking over to the chaplain, said, "Young man, I want you to understand in future that the Lord is not in this holy temple until I, Admiral Goldsborough, am on deck."

How We Feed Other Nations.

The advance statement issued from the treasury department of the exports of domestic breadstuffs from the United States for May, 1892, furnishes much interesting information. As compared with May of last year, such exports have decreased to an astonishing degree, being valued at $10,556,964 in May, 1892, and $22,470,658 in 1891.

Taking these two months, we find that with the exception of barley the exports of all the breadstuffs have grown enormously. For instance, corn, $3,071,693, as against $1,194,836; oats, $473,052, as against $12,232; rye, $443,140, as against nothing; wheat, $6,847,512, as against $6,667,408, and so on. Not less interesting is it to notice which are our leading ports of export for breadstuffs. Of course New York takes the lead in this, there having been shipped from here breadstuffs to the value of $9,009,464. During the same time there were exported from the following places breadstuffs valued as follows: Baltimore, $3,103,566; Philadelphia, $2,500,807; New Orleans, $1,193,416; Boston, $1,014,611; San Francisco, $222,844; Duluth, $206,216; Newport News, Va., $205,371, and Chicago, $201,274.

These shipments from Newport News were undoubtedly to the continents north of us, which, under reciprocity treaties, are taking more of our breadstuffs than formerly. But see how Duluth, "the south city of the inland sea," bounds up on a place of export for breadstuffs, beating Chicago to the export two to one.—New York Mail and Express.

The Largest Flower Known.

In Mindanao, the fifth of southeastern island in the Philippine group, upon one of its mountains, the volcanic Apo, a party of botanical and ethnographical explorers found recently, at a height of 2,500 feet above the sea level, a colossal flower. The discoverer, Dr. Alexander Schadenberg, could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw some of the low growing bushes the immense buds of this flower growing like gigantic cabbage heads. But he was still more astonished when he found a specimen in full bloom, a five petaled flower nearly a yard in diameter, as large as a carriage wheel, in fact. This enormous blossom was borne on a sort of vine creeping on the ground.

The native who accompanied Dr. Schadenberg called it "bulo." The party had scarcely by which the weight of the flower could be ascertained, but they improvised a swinging scale, using their boxes and specimens as weights. Weighing them when opportunity served, it was found that a single flower weighed over twenty-two pounds. It was impossible to transport the fresh flower, as the travelers photographed it and dried a number of its petals by the heat of a fire.—Pearson's Weekly.

Why People Lose Weight in Summer.

To most persons the summer season is a time of enforced instead of quiet rest, as it should be. With the approach of warm weather most people begin to lay plans for vacations and excursions, and in a little while have worked themselves into a state of excited anticipation. Not only this, but they undertake excursions requiring considerable travel, either by land or water, so that during the heated term they have completely departed from the quiet paths of life troubles so steadily all the rest of the year.

Now it is a well known fact that the majority of people lose weight during the summer. This loss is generally accounted for by the smaller quantity of food consumed during warm weather, but we should say that the excitement incidental to vacations and traveling was as much responsible for it as the other. It is a question if our Indian summer, the most charming season of the year, would not make a better vacation period for the majority of people.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

All in His Eye.

A man calling himself Dr. Henry visited the house of Mrs. F. K. Brewster, in suffolk, Conn., on Thursday, not representing himself as the assistant of Dr. Morgan, of Boston, who had been treating for her an eye disease, announced that he was sent to perform an operation. Mrs. Brewster, who is seventy-five years of age, gave her consent. The Doctor asked the cost and on whose eye he was to remove it.

He produced an instrument, made two or three motions with it over the old lady's eyes and then exhibited in the palm of his hand so he removed absolutely a substance which afterward proved to be buckwheat. Then he collected twenty-eight dollars from the old lady and left.—Hartford Letter.

A Glacier in California.

A glacier has been found in southern California, and now American pride ought to be satisfied. For many years tradition has held of such a phenomenon of nature, and recently an expedition was sent out to investigate the matter. The tradition was verified, for upon the levels of Greenhorn mountain, the greatest of the San Bernardino range, a glacier one mile long and on the average of 500 feet in depth was found. The ice mass, according to computations made, moves downward at the rate of forty-seven feet a year.—Los Angeles Herald.

Phosphate and Eggs.

A farmer of North Mahoning township, Pa., purchased some phosphate a few months ago. It was not all used and several pounds remained in a barrel where a nest was made for a hen. The hen hatched thirteen chicks in sixteen days. Another hen was set at the same time, but struck for the nest twenty-three weeks—to bring out her crop.—Exchange.

A Clock on the Eiffel Tower.

The Eiffel tower is now the highest clock tower in the world. A gigantic one has been placed on its second platform and accurate daily and hourly time observations on the motion of the pendulum, it being then seen that the revolution of the earth on its axis can be visibly demonstrated by the experiment.—Paris Letter.

Something to Be Thankful For.

Two young ladies were talking the other day about a third, who had just become engaged to a widower who plays the cornet and has four children.

"What could he mean," exclaimed one, "than four children and a cornet?"

"Nothing," said the other, "considering perhaps six children and a trombone."—Exchange.

"Hang Your Clothes on a Hickory Limb."

After the rather mouldy experience of last season the diamond contributors have decided to experiment further with the Tom Bulling bomb. This time, however, there is to be no risk of life, provided the plans of the commissioners are followed. Last season the bomb was seen to roll smartly, but in the future some lot experienced volunteers will be allowed to enjoy the privilege. With this end in view the commissioners have, through their secretary, Dr. Tindell, addressed the following communication to the superintendent of the Yearly:

"The commissioners direct me to notify you to provide some one to volunteer to use the patent Bulling bomb. All other are refused. You will not permit any one to use the bomb unless satisfied by personal observation that it can swim."

A perusal of this order will show that the commissioners have imposed a rather complicated and impossible duty on the protestant division. By a strict compliance with the rules no candidate for a bomb can ever fill the bill. In order to secure the water unless he can swim and the experimenter is that to determine such ability to that determine by "personal observation." Just how Superintendent proposes to separate the experts from the raw recruits to secure "personal observation" is rather difficult to understand, unless he should employ sponsors to an exhibition of their military agility on dry land.—Washington Post.

Shark and Swimmers.

Henry Jackson, who is employed at the North Manitou Heads to operate light keeper, was out in his boat six miles down the harbor when it was struck by a small pad swimmer and the occupant left in the water. Jackson dived and endeavored to relieve the bather, but without success. He then grasped an oar, and being a good swimmer struck out for land, but an outward tide was running he was swept down the harbor a distance of three miles.

At that point he was attacked by a large shark, which grabbed at his head. He pushed himself, however, with the oar, which he used to ram down the shark's throat. The fish then made a circle around him and removed the oar himself. On this time, however, Jackson had his shark knife drawn and he gently stabbed the shark, ripping its side open so that the water became red with blood.

A further attack was made, when Jackson again stabbed the monster near the tail and it swam away. At that time a boat came in sight. Jackson, somewhat exhausted to speak, was hauled into the boat, having been in the water two hours and thirty minutes.—New Zealand Herald.

Eight Thousand Flowers on the Table.

It need take nearly half an acre of glass to cover the flowers of the White House conservatory. It keeps two men busy all the time to take care of it, and the finest of all kinds of flowers from orchids to cocoanuts to bloom here. There are hence India rubber plants which are worth from $50 to $100 apiece, and there are some flowers which are absolutely worth their weight in gold. On the night of a White House dinner or reception the whole mansion is decorated with flowers, and at one state dinner not four ago there was a floral piece on the table which used 8,000 flowers in its making.

At a dinner to the supreme court 5,000 flowers were used to make a temple of portico, and at the last diplomatic reception the mantels of the parlors were looked up with flowers, and at another time they were covered up with immense double hollyhocks, rising each of hundreds of green.—Chicago Times.

A Stand Up Affair.

Recently on the Marietta and North Georgia railroad a train ran over and killed a cow near Thomson, Tenn. A day or two afterward, when the train passed through, an officer arrested the engineer and took him to the place of the death, where he was tried formally by animals. The passenger train was held four hours, during which time the mails were delayed. It seems that the prosecutors have gotten themselves in a tad fix.

Warrants have been issued by a justice for the arrest of the jurisdiction the officer who made the arrest, the sheriff and the lawyer for prosecution of court, as the road is in the hands of a receiver and permission must be secured to use the road. The superintendent of the mail service is also after them.—Atlanta Letter.

A Japanese Anniversary.

This year being the 1,100th anniversary of the Emperor Kwammu's reign, linking his capital at Kioto, Japan, the people are busy preparing for a suitable celebration of the occasion. Kioto city was founded by the Emperor Kwammu, who took up his abode in Yamashiro province, which was then untouch, and gradually the city grew around his palace, so that the emperor's residence is especially honored. There will probably be a national report the Kioto for the occasion.—San Francisco Call.

Dates in Bohemia.

Dates in Bohemia has a curious sound, but so has an astronomical lecture undertaken by Professor J. D. Hanus, the editor of the Prague newspaper Lumir. Into a consideration of some 150 of the notes and battles of Bohemia he finds that the year 1000 is the only one in which Czech. The necessary calculations have been published by the Royal Academy of Sciences and Letters in Prague. In every instance the Bohemian translation has preserved the meaning of the original, an extraordinary feat of skill and patience.—London Athenaeum.

Gold Worn Without Fear.

Get a common earthenware pitcher, the commoner the better, as it will be the more porous, wrap it all around, leaving no back of it bare, with wet flannel. Keep the flannel wet and the water will slowly be as cold as is good for drinking purposes, even at noon.

Regular Meals.

The regularity of meals begins when the child is young. To feed a baby something every time it cries is to keep it quiet is to lay the foundation for a dyspeptic. The habit of eating between meals is formed, and the child will thrive somewhat than it can between meals. There is more reason for the children than for anybody else to be regular in their meals, and yet they are the ones who are most apt to be irregular. Business men can only take hours in little corner. They can wait a long hours to get to the office, or when they feel like it.—Ladies Home.

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ARRIVE.

From all points east	9:00 a. m.
From Ogden, Logan and all points north	9:00 a. m.
From Park City and Cache Valley	10:30 a. m.
From all points south	12:00 p. m.
From Cache Valley and Ogden	7:00 p. m.
From Ogden, Logan and intermediate points	10:00 a. m.
From Park City and Heber	4:00 p. m.
*From Ogden and points north	9:00 a. m.

DEPART.

For all eastern points	8:00 a. m.
For Ogden and intermediate points	8:00 a. m.
For Heber, Helper, the Pacific Coast	8:00 a. m.
For Cache Valley and points north	12:00 p. m.
For Cache Valley and Park City	4:00 p. m.
For all Eastern points and San Francisco	8:00 p. m.
For Ogden and intermediate points	6:00 p. m.
*For Ogden and points north	4:00 p. m.
*Daily. Sundays excepted.	
†Mixed between Ogden and Mullan on Sundays excepted.	

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No. 1—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points West	8:00 a.m.
No. 3—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points West	4:00 p.m.
No. 5—For Provo, Tabiona and Lake Fork	1:30 p.m.
No. 7—For Provo, Sanpete and Emery Counties	5:00 p.m.
No. 9—For Ogden and West	11:00 a.m.
No. 11—For Ogden and the West	11:00 p.m.
No. 13—For Ogden and intermediate West	4:00 p.m.

ARRIVE SALT LAKE.

No. 2—From Grand Junction	
No. 4—From Grand Junction	11:30 a.m.
No. 6—From Provo, Sanpete and Emery	9:00 a.m.
No. 8—From Tabiona and Lake Fork	1:30 p.m.
No. 10—From Ogden and West	3:00 p.m.
No. 12—From Ogden and West	10:30 a.m.
No. 14—From Ogden and intermediate West	8:00 p.m.

Nos. 1 and 2 Daily. Nos. 3 and 4 Daily except Sundays. Nos. 5 and 6 Daily except Sundays. Nos. 7 and 8 Daily except Sundays. Nos. 9 and 10 Daily. Nos. 11 and 12 Daily. Nos. 13 and 14 Daily except Sundays.

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4½ yards of 21 inch Grs Grain, soft finish, at $ .72½ worth $1.50
105 yards of 19 inch A Grade Armure quality, at .59 worth .90
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At $7.50 in Navy Blue, Fancy Trimmings, worth $10.00.
At $12.50 in Navy Blue, Extra Fine Storm Serge, Tailor-made, one-half Silk Lined, worth $17.50.
At 45c. Wrappers in Assorted Patterns of Good Print, worth 65c.
At 90c. Wrappers in Fine Seersuckers, Fancy Styles, worth $1.50.
At $1.35 Wrappers in Fine White Victoria Lawns, worth $1.95.
At $2.50 75 Ladies' Assorted Silk Waists, worth $3.75, $4.25 and $5.00.

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At 97c. the Line of Knickerbocker Suits, worth $1.50.
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