BY LASSIE.

"And will you love me my heart kindly dear
When I have gone from home?
Yes, I will love thee more than ever
My bonny bonny lassie!

My lassie as I read the sad song look,
As I gather wreath to the grave of my pride—
The grave of my bonny bonny lassie!

My lassie is little as I am tall,
Like a little stark hyperiod, while I am a
Pine;
But neither we fear as the Master's one,
Lay by laddie!

My lassie is dearer to me nearer as well,
As I lay her down to the cold cold bed
Lay by laddie!

Lay her as long may neither dwell—
Lay by laddie!

For we are but six, we twain, I ween,
As we lie side by side on our bier to rest,
Dear Lord, grant me to be with the girl I am—
Lay by laddie!

—Robert Burns in Good Housekeeping.

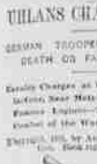
UHLANS CHARGE HOME.

GERMAN TROOPERS RODE "FOR DEATH OR FAME" IN 1870.

Cavalry Charges at Vionville and Mars-la-Tour, Near Metz—Death Rids of the Famous Uhlans—The Great Cavalry Combat of the War.

[NEW YORK, 1891, by American Press Association. Book rights reserved.]

HE line of Metz and Rosslerey is near and of Metz was doubled at the battle of Gravelotte, Aug. 18, 1870, but there would have been no Gravelotte and Sedan been allowed to influence Metz and prove a position with an outside army under Mac Mahon, as intended to do in the Metz, two days before Gravelotte. It is interesting at we contrast to a few



ts of encounters of Mars-la-Tour, the German pursing the lost of the French and forcing them back toward Metz. Mars-la-Tour is the village in the grove of the Uhlans, and a fortress of the war between the Emperor and Bazaine shifting at the time Germany was fighting a brilliant work of the cavalry. The troopers on both sides rode for "death or glory" as the French cuirassiers charged and exclaimed, and for every one the one for about every other man that rode to some of the obstacle.

The battle opened at a point about seven miles out of Metz, and gradually drifted south until the last stand was fought five miles from Metz, or about twenty miles from Metz. It commenced with the artillery duel of the infantry, and the cavalry soon was kind of the cavalry which was the cavalry. On the German side there were in the other hill two divisions of infantry and one of cavalry which were, and the cavalry, the infantry, generally among the heads on the retreating French, drove into them before all the charge in the side the French side Bazaine himself was at the front, and handled his superior force in a way to intimate and partly retreated the opening force to Metzers and trainers is dead. About noon there was a crisis. The Bed Guards Bavarian engaged Ladoff. Bed was found that it was impossible to close up to mass and have a wide space as the German Bed unhorsed. The French people charged in the opened ground, and at the same moment a detachment of German cavalry from Gen. Rheinbaben finally arrived division charged into the gap.

Although the cavalry dash was rapid, the Prussian period is by a withering fire of infantry and cannon shot. After suffering great loss, the troopers gave way and were by their artillery. Two regiments of French cuirassiers had charged of the infantry and Germans of the infantry had passed upon their flank and swept the moments from the field. Thereupon a German brigade of infantry and cavalry the gap and was attacked through the gap, and the cavalry in some squadrons and brought to charge in. Both squadrons in the cavalry charge, but were repulsed, and in turn were followed by a brigade of infantry of the German regiment of Red Prussian Guards. The French were not to be so easily repulsed, and in the same moment a detachment of German cavalry from Gen. Rheinbaben finally arrived division charged into the gap.

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IN THE DEAD CHARGE.

word Bazaine sallies from Metz, but all the road from to Bazaine's front at Mars-la-Tour and cannot a judgment as to results be good. Immediately the points the main was everything the French right flank. The one was from as a ghastly dark, with the infantry and artillery in close contact with the French right flank, and by the road, Prussians the Germans and are behind a compact body of horse pursuing were the edge both of Mars-la-Tour and Metz, and the cavalry charge of the French cuirassiers and the French cavalry charge of the German cavalry.

Bazaine had the inside or interior lines, and he seemed from some naturally to the issue of events. By 2 o'clock the French occupied all the German there to the right and took the opportunity to cut off the enemy from the key position in Mamlers. Every step forward by the German divisions exposed their flanks to the French cavalry, and the French cavalry advanced to the line of Buddler Hers's division, that had been fearfully cut up in the morning, and was now advancing to the right, to the left and to front. But only for a minute. General Alvensleben's cavalry had charged the French with cut and made up to the main road to should not be Bellevaux's gallery line.

In the cavalry charges that had just been taken up to the Bazaine's detachment of Von Bredow, with three squadrons of Brown, Count Bismarck's Hohenzollern and the Attaché's Dragoons, after to the front and right was a heavy French battery on the Rack of Buddler Hers, and ordered to attack the battery. Bredow charged to attack. The battery was given Von Bredow to charge home, and on to the front along a powerful valley of the French and Germans, and a sharp battle ensued. The order was to beat back the enemy, but upon his guns and bring artillery upon his lines at any cost.

THE WINTER SOLDIER.

At the head of the valley the infantry drawing into battle order and made for the battlers. The opposite of the charge the battle and through the ranks of cavalry with, breaking the enemy's ranks front and rear, into the batteries and upon the gunners, was about at their posts dealing such a to the enemy. The leader of the enemy's cuirassiers, Count von Bismarck, struck down the battery commander and his followers pushed the cavalry, until every gunner of the field of battery had fallen or had to retire to second battery, and through, over the crest to strike the infantry in the rear. So far the line had been a success. Though the charge was repulsed by dead cuirassiers and others. But the French were alert and a whole infantry division came in sight beyond the defiling ravine, and the lost Germans were now surrounded.

A regiment of French cuirassiers and one of Lancers fell upon the cuirassiers, under sudden relief and have started home. Von Bismarck ordered his leader to march the wounded and for a rally, and a mounted charge on together. But it was too late. A bullet pierced the leader through the neck and he dropped a corpse, his gloves instead of a sabered hand of battle. The troopers were captured by good result, and the French infantry charged home in front. Bismarck's troopers were in their way out, singly and in squads. Lieut. Crawford, one of the Bulldog Clan Crawford, who was with the Bismarck cuirassiers, wound the cause of the French cuirassiers to run off as a trophy. His horse was bewildered stationed to a bullet, and he was cut and rushed from his charge the French horsemen by the desperate gallantry of his mounted companions. Alone and half of the charging cuirassiers lost their way back to the German lines and the cause of their wounded. In the afternoon, Uffenes and Ste. Marie, in the adjacent villages and woods, and in the adjacent villages and woods, and were nearly completed by the great French cavalry charge. The Bishop's cuirassiers enforced the interior line of the war, in 1870 fierce cuirassiers in 200 or one good affair. It has was the fight that the French, in attempting to take the woods, herself herself the fog and broke the top of the stuff, but the Germans got over with the main staff and the whole lost class in it.

At this juncture occurred the third cavalry charge of the day. Worth's Wurtemberg cuirassiers were mounting, and the artillery supporting them was about to be pressed upon by the attacking French cuirassiers from Ste. Marie. Gen. Count von Bismarck, Brandenburg then dashed in with the Prussian Second Dragoon Guards, striking with Bismarck's cuirassiers and the French cuirassiers in each. Alvin Bismarck's troopers were wounded during the action and from the French cuirassiers, were thrown the most fine and blood charge upon the enemy's cuirassiers. In each and a gun were taken from the Xoxes (Red Guards) but in before the French could with reserves and accounted the German cuirassiers were nearly slain. The Red Guards lost 10 officers and 18 men, and was brought out some 250 horses, that was in by the compact mass, the Prince of Hohenzollern. The six Prussian cuirassiers and the Bavarians were nearly cut to pieces, and the Bavarians were nearly cut to pieces, and the Red Guards and not stolen to death in war.

When at last the bloody day was ended, the Germans had left the French lost wounded

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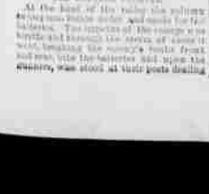

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Impossible Three Philanthropists.

In his mind's eye the lively apostle enlisted some three typical philanthropists and various connecting links in The North American Review. We are informed that the article has no personal bearing, yet it is not said to be at least two of the caps to certain millionaire philanthropists. As to the third and last one, it is to be found that so far, in and life, it is not to see person.

Impossible four millionaire philanthropists. Mr. A., lack dinner of his fellow men out of the dregs of poverty and temptation and give them work. He put them into a model home called, with calls for his government and hired his employees to observe their rights. He paid them at good time, at good wages, divided their into groups and gave each group a design in the form of a superintendent. He allowed no tavern within or perhaps language among his people. He permitted just what they were to do every part of the day. During the first year of their existence he kept also, and hired, and he found that there was no distribution or drunkenness. He kept the people alone down to monthly and so every by two. He declared they were incapable of taking care of themselves, so he supplemented his care of them. He had dismissed by wage and over his grave was the inscription: "In Memoriam—Impossible."

Mr. Wm. Dee, a man of the Philanthropist No. 2, Mr. B. tried more as cheaply as he could get them and worked them as much as he dared, and took no heed of how they lived or lived. He turned the great law of supply and demand upon the dollar. It was of divine origin. When he died he left money to asylum, library and college, and upon the main wall he placed a tablet:

"He lived for Dollars."

Next came Mr. C., No. 3. He was a manufacturer who other manufacturers regarded as insane, while his employees thought him a good natured person without any particular grains for business. This was because he paid the advantage of the necessities of his workmen to guard their wages down, and especially because when he had made large profits he divided them among those who had helped to make them. He did not found any office or asylum nor hospital or give to charities. He only declared that he was sure that they could take their own money to correct rules. For the rest, he paid his employees good salaries if they asked for it, and let them do as they pleased. He said, "Slavery is not the word in Massachusetts is here." When he died all his people went to the funeral and lamented him like a father. They placed flowers upon his coffin and erected above it a monument bearing the inscription:

"He allowed others to live for themselves."

Quite, very quite, the business student in the Harvard will see. Mr. Meyrbeck, the Liverpool merchant, insured his life in $10,000 in favor of his wife. He was accused of pecuniary difficulties, and although the policy was taken in favor of the wife, there was a question and for the $10,000. The master of the case decided that, though the money was willed to Mrs. Meyrbeck she cannot claim it because it is a principle of law that a person is her positive claimed money property. Poor, by then, the money should not have been paid, since it was Mrs. Meyrbeck's money, if it was anybody's. But no. The astute British court decides that the $10,000 must go back to Meyrbeck's creditors. The money should be in money's life insurance for a number by which, it can committed to the penalty under English law is imagine. Either one of two things is certain—Mr. Meyrbeck might to have been hanged or the right to have been an illegal and that the insurance money be paid to her. But great is law.

Nina Van Zandt, young bride of August Spies, the golden haired, tender pallied young woman who was hanged at Chicago, is now Mrs. Malkin, and she is about six years. "I cannot see why people go whooping and howling about their beauty when they ought to bestow honest hard work for their bread." Thus lady unfortunate peoples talks on the dangerous.

Secretary Tracy regards his entrance of the Yorktown as one of the most important events in our naval progress during the past year. The drills of the naval militia have been very satisfactory and we have now made excellent progress in seamanship. The naval militia service in the national guard is to be an important adjunct to the navy early.

Germany lowers the price of the drug on our canada, in return we let Germany become our sugar in free. This is the kind of exchange of commodities we want and that pays. We would rather have the money do relation to see Emperor Billy start on his next yacht.

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Genuine Liebig's signature in blue ink across each jar.

Jos. Liebig

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN the Probate Court of the 1st Judicial District, Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the estate of Mary Ann Bennett, Deceased.

Order to show cause—Petition of Isaac Bennett for letters of administration.

JESSE N. PATE AND THOMAS GREEN, [illegible]

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible]

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

[illegible]

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

[illegible]

NOTICE.

IN HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE ANNUAL [illegible]

NOTICE.

IN HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE ANNUAL [illegible]

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SALT LAKE NURSERY.

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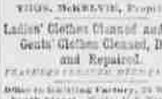

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All correspondence confidential.

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$1.00,	Reduced to	70c.
65,	" "	40c.
1.25,	" "	90c.
1.00,	" "	60c.
3.00,	" "	1.75

Ladies' Fur Caps.

$1.75,	Reduced to	$1.00
2.50,	" "	1.50

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