TEACHING SEWING.

YOUNG WOMEN SHOW BUYERS OF MACHINES HOW TO USE THEM.

An Enterprise Which Has Grown Up Within a Few Years—Every Sewing Machine Representative Now Employs Some Who Do Nothing but Teach.

The sewing machine lounge is an indispensable adjunct of the sewing machine office. She is invariably a young woman. Too seldom her fear of her, it is true, unless we have bought a new machine and want to learn how to use some of its new and improved attachments. Yet there are several of her in Gotham. Four offices in Broadway alone are employed to each office according to the business done.

The work consists in following up every machine sold and calling on the lady who has bought it. Her work is partly to see to it that everything is as it should be and that it has not been injured by her in ignorance of the fact that it is not well with an instrument of hearing and yet it may mean the difference between a job or no job and saves a chance to do it which pays for the loss of the machine.

In an establishment have been gathered over the sewing machines in her. The lounge is attended by the sister of one of the numerous societies which devote a portion to investigating the working girl. The sewing machine lounge is one of the most of the late hundred or more occupations into which women have entered in the last half dozen years. The idea of it is that women have a monopoly. Except in the case of forty-two machines, all the machines made in Gotham are, she has some interesting experiences too.

HER DUTIES.

Within the month she is expected to visit the company's office. There she reports the number of places where she has called on the day before, the number of calls she has made, the number of calls which she has made, what sort of care is being given the machines. If it is a machine that she has sold, she reports whether it is being used, whether they have put it to the purpose they want the money it for, whether it is being used in the evening and are in her district. It is only when she starts out. She is expected to call in twenty or thirty cases before she reports back at headquarters. In return of fact, the company's great revenue or eighteen hours on an average a day.

The salary is not an exceedingly one, though the actual complaint of it. She is only in receipt of from one to two of weeks. The man is able to open two engagements. In the up town districts, large and thinner are independent of the sewing machine, yet there will be a lady herself interested in the full. Almost Brooklyn of the sewing shops are equally.

In a city a girl takes up the work of sewing machine teacher when she is between twenty and twenty years old. Thirty is as late as it can. In a large up town city in the young woman who has been in the power in the business. She is also a salary for her work, and in addition is given an agent's commission for the machines she sell on trial with commissions to selling, who claim the work at another. Lowell point will find an estimate of her earnings after an usage of twelve months a week.

The beginner is given six dollars a week, little increased gradually if she shows ability to be a successful worker, for there's a knack about teaching the little ones of fifty and adults as well as in every other trade and the work must be taught after she has attached. Some of the teachers become expert in their knowledge of operations, and are as capable of taking the part and repairing them as the one who constructed them.

EXPERIENCES FOR GOOD.

In sewing machine teaching has come to her experiences to the rounds of her set. But gain a knowledge of life, sometimes not pay the laundry, and on the same life of the poor, strange one and general human nature that she will acquire no other way. It requires a great amount of philosophy, too, to make a successful teacher. As Hardy is not in her employment will be to a dark and dusty back room in a tenement house, where a poor teacher is trying to support or little one making clothing for the men. She has brought a sewing machine to more improvements, with which she has to wrangle with.

The sewing machine teacher must be all politeness to the wives every. And she is at always politic, and to women anxious to keep up her installments and not lack one and all members, the women is apt to have a depressing effect. It is the easy lace to go to a second shop from second hand and second hand with disagreeable. Or, again, it is a quiet, peaceful little home, and where a little woman is expected to be the sharp at that are to deny her own seeing at home.

To the many contracts, the frustrated, the tale and the quarrels with land, on only poverty seldom makes the sewing machine teacher unreasonably or bitter. She is a jolly, happy, sympathetic woman who is a great well of kindness. It is to be hard because her own lot is so much better than some others.

Numerous are the tales good use of her powers of observation, and the results have anything little or less. For a newspaper woman, there is another place for the opinion of the sewing machine teacher as a source of picking social knowledge.—New York Sun.

Press About Shoes.

Brooklyn shoes are more alike than not alike of the same material as the dress they are destined to be worn with. The manner man is embroidery rather than brocaded velvets. A pretty shoe, called the Dunne, is black patent leather shoes with gold, blue or bright red. Velvet shoes are in preference to those who prefer to only moderate shoe appearance. Stockings are with 24 inches on the back over to and 18 inches at the front, high thin, off gold and silver. A satin shoe, which is pretty, is a rather high heel, embroidered on both sides, and long the heel, and embroidered several times around the ankle and the toe. Another pretty shoe is made in velvet with a fine silk hose to match. It is just the sort of shoe to wear with a dress reception.

The shape of the toe will be taken as a guide to the shape of the toe shoes is to be. Quite a fashion especially recent on the toe. Pointed toes are generally are not are not pretty, but they may be long and narrow, square and broad, or very fashionable. The pointed toes are in great buffer and show 1.6, with Brittany Bonbons and with extra length Brittany Bonbons and with Brittany Bonbons. They are made in several shapes and in black and in dark blue. Silver or they are worn in white. But that suits the ankles rich big and strong.

Apple sauce and in the manufacture of pomegranate. A Tennessee farmer gets from his apple trees and sells them in a dollar. One of the bushels of apples he gets about one bushel of seed.

In the manufacture of agricultural implements, it is estimated that new machinery in the last three or twenty years has displaced fully 50 per cent of manual labor formerly employed.

MEADOWS, OLD AND NEW.

The Value of Old Meadows as Compared with Those Newly Seeded.

Farmers are often at a loss to decide whether an old meadow or pasture should be broken up and reseeded or permitted to remain longer in its present condition. Instances are known where rich alluvial lands continuously pastured for a long series of years seemed to have improved rather than to have degenerated. The yield of grass, of course, will vary with the season. Under favorable conditions of moisture the growth will be early and rapid and the crop of herbage large. Where care has been taken to keep out noxious weeds from the herbaceous, such pastures do not appear to have suffered from want of renovation.

To practically test the question of the value of old meadows as compared with those newly seeded, experiments running through three years were made by Professor Beal, botanist, at the Michigan station on five and a half acres of rather low, stiff, clay land, which had been continuously pastured for twenty years or more. In 1888 a portion of this field was thoroughly tile drained and plowed, and twelve plots of thirty feet square each were sown with several sorts of clover and grasses, either pure or mixed, for comparison. Twelve square acres square rods of the permanent meadow and the same number of the newly seeded portions were selected for the test. At the time to time as any of these plots were in condition for cutting the grass was mowed, weighed at once, then well dried and weighed again.

The results are given in tables too lengthy to be reproduced here. The grasses of the old pasture consisted almost entirely of timothy, June grass and red top. A selection of eight sorts sown consisted of timothy, tall oat grass, orchard grass, tall fescue, foul meadow grass, red clover, mammoth clover and white clover from the seed. The first year of the trial the yield of the following named grasses among these recently sown was very light. Meadow fescue, June grass, foul meadow grass and red top, while the old pasture was already considered ready to be cut an average yield the first year of the trial.

Some of the general conclusions found in the Michigan bulletin are as follows: Alike clover, some parts of the orchard grass, foul red grass and perennial rye grass have nearly run out, while red clover may be expected to die the coming winter. The average yield of the old pasture was first when compared with some plots recently seeded. One of the striking points was the large yield of the plots sown with a mixture of eight sorts. If these sorts are properly selected, such mixtures of mixtures will almost invariably follow.

Whether to keep arable lands of the farm in permanent pasture or meadow or plow under will depend on many circumstances, among which may be mentioned the following, viz.: The cost of having the grasses of the old set injured by moisture, by the cold of winter or the droughts of summer, and the cost of seed and labor in harvesting up and reseeding every two or three years. As shown by other experiments, permanent grass lands accumulate a surplus of nitrogen, which is just what is needed for most other crops. The results would doubtless be very different if repeated on other kinds of soil.

Squirrels and Corn.

At the Iowa station great efforts were made in the spring to find out the best way of preventing the squirrels from taking the corn. The corn was treated in the following ways: Soaked with meat in an ordinary smokehouse until the kernels were black; soaked in a barrel with tobacco juice; soaked over night in strong decoction of tobacco and of quassia chips; soaked in a dilute carbolic acid mixture, in strong alum water, in salt water and in kerosene. The squirrels would take the corn treated in any of these ways, though the carbolic acid treatment and the soaking with tobacco juice seem to be most detested, and when in the morning a colored person would be left till the last. The best remedy seems to be to harrow the ground immediately after planting to cover the planter tracks, and then to scatter corn about the borders of the fields and to the vicinity of the squirrel holes as soon as the corn begins to come up.

Killing Pests Inside a Barrel.

The following occurs in Poultry in Poultry, published by the O. Judd company: "Fowls are best slaughtered thus: A barrel is provided with a number of nails driven in around the open edge. A number of large of twine about six inches long are also provided. The bird is fastened by passing the loop around the legs and is hung in the barrel head downward. The head is then taken in the left hand and a sharp pointed knife is pushed through the throat close to the vertebrae and down forward so as to cut the throat close through, by which connection is at once arrested and the fowl thinks to death rapidly and painlessly. Being confined in the barrel, the splashing from the fluttering is avoided and everything is done in a clean and easy manner."

Old Section.

Are you sure your seed corn is dry? A little moisture may be fatal.

An old lemon sack lighted up and tacked on the milking stool will add to the milker's comfort.

Corn cobs soaked in coal oil for kindling, are made safer, and otherwise improved, by being rolled in fine sawdust.

Tallow dressing and soft soap will keep it from rusting if the plow is sheltered. Mix a little white lead with the tallow.

Leaks in the shingle roof can be stopped permanently by clipping in strips of tin. They will remain in place without nailing. To nail is to make other leaks. If the tin be oiled or painted with linseed oil and dried before using, its life will be lengthened.

If the muzzle are empty at night there will be no use to chop out in the morning.—Philadelphia Farm Journal.

Plenty of Air Needed.

Take an ordinary cracker or you can find in the grocery and open it at both ends. Place this in the infant's cradle or bed, and the mere one can have of it the cracker. The cracker should be varnished, however. There are times when you can be a much better of it a warm, comfortable, and ventilated room than sitting in close confined rooms in a sufficient status or under a fully use.—Exchange.

Engineered on His Wedding Night.

Charles Rohan was a graduate of Oneida college. He went to New York, where he wooed and won a prominent young lady. On the night following his wedding his wife was awakened by pistol shots, and was sure her husband was killed. He was not. He had burglarized the next door residence, and, being discovered at his nefarious work, was pursued and shot at. He fought his way through a crowd of policemen, who were attracted by the pistol shots, and made good his escape. He was soon afterward captured for another job and sent to the Ohio penitentiary from Cuyahoga county. In the meantime it developed that the wedding in New York was a mock affair, and his supposed wife had married a wealthy merchant.

A few days ago Rohan was tried for the New York crime, and his defense was based on the testimony of J. G. Blaine, who swore that the man who had been the man who deceived the young lady and robbed the house of her seat now languishes. The young woman, largely veiled to conceal her identity, came into the court and testified before as the trial notwithstanding Blaine's affidavit. Her name was kept a secret in the courtroom by an arrangement with the attorneys.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Interesting Mrs. Hope Death.

Mrs. Hope, of Indiana, who died recently in her eighty-third year, was a lady with the long distant past, for she was born in the year 1808. She was the only child of a well known family, and was the heiress of the estate of the Douglas one, which was perhaps the most extraordinary and romantic litigation on record. Lord Douglas, the last of the old line, had no daughter, who was the heiress of his vast possessions, and she married the younger brother of the fourth Duke of Hamilton, who was created Lord Douglas of Douglas, and who is now only remembered through his friendship with the Walter family. Lord and Lady Douglas had three daughters, of whom the eldest married the late Lord Home, and the interested the Douglas estate.

Mrs. Hope, who was the youngest daughter, married Mr. George Hope, of Lothian, some time. Her mother lived Windsor, and became the friend of the famous James Hope Scott. Mrs. Hope died at Hartwell Castle, Lowerdale, which had been her principal residence for many years, and was interred in the family burial place at Aberlady, East Lothian, the funeral being attended by the Duke of Hamilton and Lord Home and by numerous relatives of the two respective families.—London Truth.

Abandoned Farms in Massachusetts.

Within the borders of the old Bay State are more than 300 abandoned farms. A list of many of these farms is immediately to accessible at the headquarters of the state board of agriculture, and any one who wishes a country life and country air can have his longing gratified for a very small office in cost.

Most of these abandoned farms are found in the hill towns of the western counties, locally known as the Berkshire, Hoosac or these, and lacking only the touch of the wand wealth to become magnificent estates. Rent is less than any other county, except Suffolk, where farms of any size are rare, if not practically free and for between.

There seems to be no good reason why such places should go to ruin and rent, when hundreds of city folks are longing for a summer home at a modest price.—Boston Globe.

Conscience or Benevolence?

In Judge Tuley's court in Chicago during the hearing of a local case two brother, not a middle aged man. After adjourning court the judge found the man standing before him.

"This is Judge Tuley, I believe," said the stranger. "I understand that you are interested in charities. I am a stranger in town and I thought I would call upon you for a favor. I wish you would give this to Mrs. Tuley," said the man, pressing into the hands of the chancellor a roll of bills.

"Who can I say it came from?" asked the judge.

"Just a benefactor," concluded the stranger, as he departed. The roll contained five $100 bills.—Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Never Too Many of Them.

There has been a great falling down in solid comfort, if one may judge of the quantity of suspenders that have been sold. A man that receives two underclothes, or two bath robes, or two gowns, or two sporting jackets, has a surfeit of any of them, but a pair of brace is the safest present that can be sent to a man. Duplicates make no difference. A man may have, with a relish, a pair of suspenders for every pair of trousers.—Chicago and Northwestern.

A Shot in a Mine.

A ghost has been the workmen there the 500 feet level of the Comstock copper mine at Butte, Mon. They declare that the ghost, which was a former foreman of the mine, produces itself on the timbers in the supposed place where he is in the manner in which the work should be performed.—Exchange.

Dumbo, an island adjoining Porto Rico, is infested with rats. There are millions of them there, and it is unsafe for a man to set foot on the island. They have destroyed all the goats which formerly roamed there and are now eating the shrubbery.

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"I have often used ST. JACOBS OIL, and find it a good liniment."
ELIHU E. JACKSON,
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SALT LAKE NURSERY.
HANCOCK BROTHERS—OLD PROPRIETORS
Trees of Every Description, Wholesale and Retail. We now offer our stock of Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Plants, and Bulbs, at the lowest cash prices, in order to close out our stock of the latter, on hand. Call and see our stock of the latter, on hand. Address
HANCOCK BROS. SALT LAKE CITY.

"August Flower"
Perhaps you do not believe these statements concerning Green's August Flower. Well, we can't make you. We can't force conviction into your head or medicine into your throat. We don't want to. The money is yours, and the misery is yours and until you are willing to believe, and spend the one for the relief of the other, they will stay so. John H. Foster, 1222 Brown Street, Philadelphia, says: "My wife is a little Scotch woman, thirty years of age and of a naturally delicate disposition. For five or six years past she has been suffering from Dyspepsia. She became so bad at last that she could not sit down to a meal but she had to vomit it as soon as she had eaten it. Two bottles of your August Flower have cured her, after many doctors failed. She can now eat anything, and enjoy it; and as for Dyspepsia, she does not know what she ever had it."
Doubting Thomas.
Every Meal.

LEGAL NOTICE.

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

In the matter of the Estate of Mary Pate, Deceased.

Order to show cause why petition of Sale of Real Estate should not be made.

JACOB G. PATE AND THOMAS GREEN, Administrators of the Estate of Mary Pate, deceased, having filed their petition herein, praying for an order of this court to sell the real estate of said deceased, for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased, and for the charge of said estate, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court from said petition that it is necessary to do so, and that it would be for the benefit of said estate and all persons interested therein, that the same be done; it is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate, appear before the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, at the court room of said county, in said city, on the day of February, 1892, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said administrators, to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased, as may be necessary to pay the debts of said deceased, and the charge of said estate; and that a copy of this order be published for four successive weeks in the Deseret Evening News, a newspaper printed and published in said county and Territory.

Dated January 11, 1892.

C. M. ZIONTZ,
Probate Judge.

LEGAL NOTICE.

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

In the matter of the Estate of John S. Dennis, Deceased.

Petition of Sale and Order for the hearing of petition for a continuance to February 20, 1892.

PURSUANT TO THE ORDER OF SAID Court in said matter, notice is hereby given that the petition of said John S. Dennis, A. H. Dennis, as executors, etc., of said deceased, for an order of sale of the real estate of said deceased, for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased, and the charge of said estate, is set for hearing at the court room of said county, in said city, on the 20th day of February, 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when and where all persons interested in said matter may appear and show cause why said petition should not be granted, and the prayer of said petition be not granted, and the order of sale be made, as prayed for in said petition, and for such other and further order in the premises as may be proper and in accordance with the law and the facts in the premises. Dated January 11, 1892.

C. M. ZIONTZ,
Probate Judge.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of the county of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, made on the 20th day of January, 1892, in the matter of the estate of Mary Pate, deceased, whom, deceased, the undersigned, the administrators of the said estate, will sell at private sale to the highest bidder, for cash, and subject to confirmation of said Probate Court, on Saturday, the 20th day of February, 1892, at the office of Frank Kelsey and Henry H. Rolapp, Rooms of at Salt Lake City, Utah, the following described real estate, belonging to said estate, to wit: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40,