FARM AND GARDEN

GRAFTING.

Valuable Suggestions From an Expert Horticulturist.

There are few farms, or even small country places, where it is not often necessary, or at least desirable, to do more or less grafting. By this means a new top may be grown on an old tree, which, in two or three years, will be bearing fruit. There are many apple trees that often prove of little or no account after they have occupied valuable space for many years, and yet seem too large and thrifty to be cut down. They have been planted, perhaps, through ignorance of the character of the varieties, or, new kinds have recently come to notice that would take their places with great profit. It may be that an orchard has been planted with too many or two few kinds that are suitable for home use; and n either case there is opportunity to make a change for the better. On many places there are seedling pear trees, which bear almost worthless fruit, that might just as easily produce the delicious Seckel, Bartlett, Anjou or Lawrence. There may be thrifty vines, which bear grapes of poor flavor or that do not bear many of any kind, that if crafted to suitable varieties might become a source of pleasure and profit. Ornamental trees such as the elm, beech, linden and maple can be grafted in case it is desired to change undesirable varieties into those which are especially beautiful in form or foliage. Nothing is easier to graft than a rose bush, and if there are growing beside the house those that have flowers that are not beautiful, try setting a few scions from those that you admire

But it should not be taken for granted that every kind of tree or vine can be grafted easily or to profit., because this is not true, although with proper care and appliances almost every plant or tree from a pink to a pine, may be grafted. However, it is particularly useless to attempt to graft peach trees and it is about so with cherry trees, although I have now and then done well with both. Nut trees are difficult to graft and before attempting it the matter should be carefully studied, to learn which species will succeed on others and just how and when to perform the operation. Some experienced horticulturists prefer budding big trees as well as small ones, to grafting them, and with the orange, lemon and other citrus trees this is the common practice. But when this is done it is necessary to cut off the branches in the spring and cause them to throw out sprouts in which the buds may be set during the summer. My own preference is for grafting no trees larger than one or two-year-old seedlings, because the wounds are more quickly healed over than those on the old stubs that result from cutting bark to make sprouts. If any grafts should fail to grow, sprouts may be left for budding as the season advances. Unless a tree or vine is healthy and vigorous, it is usually better to spend no time and expense in grafting its branches. It would be cheaper and more satisfactory to set new trees.

THE TIME TO GRAFT.

The time of year to graft extends from quite early in the spring until after the leaves are out, there being a variability in the character of the stocks to be worked upon and the method practiced. The grape is about the first among the fruits that should receive attention, or as soon as the frost is well out of the ground in the north, and in February and March further south; the plum and cherry next, and the apple, pear, quince and ornamenital trees after freezing weather is well over, up to just before the bark begins to peel. Nut trees should be the last, and after growth has well started is the most successful time.

TOOLS AND MATERIAL.

A good keen saw with fine teeth is essential. I like one about eighteen inches long and with a narrow blade in a steel frame, like a butcher's saw. A stout steel blade four inches long and one inche wide, made sharp enough to cut on one edge and one end and the other firmly fixed into a short, solid, wooden or buckhorn handle, with which to do the splitting. This is a very cheap and handy tool, which can be struck on the back of the blade with a little club-mallet made from a round, hard stick, about a foot long, and with a string through a hole bored near one end. Without taking it entirely out of the split, it can be turned up endwise ready to pry open and allow the insertion of the scion. A good pruning knife is quite necessary; also a thin, sharp knife, as keen as a rasor, to trim the scions.

Wax is made in various ways and of different kinds. Liquid wax, diluted with alcohol I have used, but for the ordinary farmer in common work I prefer a cheaper and more solid kind. It may be made by melting and boiling together four parts resin, three parts beeswax and two of tallow or linseed oil. This, when, hot, should be poured in a large vessel of water to cool in a lump, without adhering to anything, and then worked into balls of convenient size to use, (about the size of the fist) and wrapped in greasy papers. Before pouring the hot wax out of the pot it is well to put in rolls of old cotton rags about four inches wide with small sticks in the center of each that are long enough to enable one to hold the hot rolls by, after they are well soaked, while another person unrolls the cloth, spreading it on bushes to dry. These when torn in narrow strips are very good to use as bandages about grafts set in small stocks, as they hold the parts together firmly and cover the wound securely.

WHEN AND HOW TO GET THE SCIONS.

There is no better time to cut the scions from the trees than in the fall, but any time before the buds start in the spring will do, provided they have not been damaged by severe freezing. They should be healthy and sappy, and such as have grown to a foot or more in length if possible, and always of the last year's growth. I like to take them from bearing trees, because if we are certain just what fruit grew on the tree there is no danger of getting the wrong variety, and then some good judges think that they will bear sooner than those cut from younger trees. However, I have seen no difference between such and those cut from nursery stock. In all cases, the scions should be kept constantly moist and cool, that they may retain their full vigor and not start into vegetation. Burying in the earth or packing in damp moss or sawdust in a cellar will keep them safe.

WHERE AND HOW TO INSERT THE GRAFTS.

Always cut the leaders of a tree and set the grafts in them first and in preference to all subordinate branches. They will afford the grafts the best chance to grow. Do not cut all the branches on a large tree, but have at least half of them to carry on the functions of the tree until the grafts are able to do so, and to protect the stumps and base of the limbs from the force of the sun's rays, and also to help support the tender growth of the grafts from being broken off by high winds. The next year these may be grafted or cut away entirely, which ever may seem best. Saw the under side of leaning branches a little before cutting off from the top side, to prevent the stump from splitting. Pare off the sawed surface to make it smooth, so the wax will stick closely. Do not attempt to insert the grafts in very large limbs, because the wounds will be large and not heal over easily. Better cut a little higher, but in no case more than six or eight inches above a fork, to prevent having long "shanks." A method which I like above all others in grafting small branches, about the size of a pencil to that of one's finger, is the tongue graft illustrated by the accompanying drawing. For larger stocks up to nearly or quite an inch and a half, the cleft graft with sloping cut on both sides, but principally on one side, like the illustration, is preferable. The wound will heal up much better than if the stump is cut square off. I like one graft better than more, unless the stock is quite large, as two or more make bad forks. It may do to insert and let more grow than are needed to help heal the wound, and then cut out the nert spring.

In setting the scion the main point is to have the inside of the bark of both stock and scion coincide, for it is there that the vital union begins. I often give the scion a little inclination, so these parts are sure to cross or come in contact. Trim the scions with a long, slim wedge which is a little thicker on one edge, which is the one to be set on the outside where the tension of the stock will press the more tightly. Bandaging is necessary where the stock is weak, and the waxed cloth is just right for this. Waxing should be most thoroughly done.

Nut trees should be, whenever possible, grafted about four to six inches under the ground and banked up to nearly the top of the graft, because the scion cannot so readily dry out as when set in the open air. No waxing is necessary in such cases. The scions of nut trees should be held back by keeping them in a damp refrigerator or in the sawdust in an ice house so they will not start until the stocks are at least partly leafed out. This almost insures them to succeed as well as other grafts.—H. E. Van Deman, Late United States Pomologist, in Green's Fruit Grower.

TRANSFERRING BEES.

The best time or season for transferring bees is now at hand. I have never found a better time in all the summer season to transfer bees than during fruit blooming time. Since I have been in the bee business a year has not gone by but that I have answered private letters asking me when and how to transfer bees, so I write on this subject. To transfer bees from the box or hive is not a very easy or pleasant job, and it is a big undertaking for a beginner. The best time of day is a few hours before sunset on a warm day. First you want to get everything ready, and you will need an axe, chisel, knife, hammer, saw, smoker, a ball of wrapping twine, and a board three feet long and eighteen inches wide; and the hive must be ready to receive the bees, and you will have to have a box to drive the bees into, and if you get your hands sticky with honey you will need a pail of water. Now proceed as follows: Go to the hive you wish to transfer; if it has a loose bottom board raise the hive a little so you can blow in smoke. Puff in enough to set the bees roaring. Now invert the hive bottom end up and set your bob on it. If your hive has a bottom on remove it first, then set your box over the end so that the bees can run in. Now pry or cut a hole in the lower end so you can smoke them; with your hammer strike the hive rapidly for ten or fifteen minutes. If you have done a good job your bees will all be up in your box. Then set the box off to one side and let them remain there until you have finished. If you do not wish to have any of the comb or brood you can now hive the bees as you would a swarm, but it is very wasteful to do so, as the comb and brood this time of year are worth the swarming bees. After you have driven all the bees out get your axe and chisel and pry or split the hive open in such a way as to give you the face side of the comb to work on, then with your knife cut off the braces where they are fastened to the hive. Where loose lay them on the wide board ready for them; you will find some cross sticks, saw them off so you can get out your comb. You will also find bees. With your smoker smoke them out of your way until you have all the combs cut out. Let the bees remain in the old hive. They will get together and cluster by the time you have your combs transferred in the frames. Now you are ready to fit your combs in the frames. Lay a single comb on the board and lay your frame on the comb. Have it hang in the frame the same end down as it was in the old hive and with your knife cut it to fit in the frame tightly and with your wrapping twine wrap it so it can not drop out or from the frame. When you have it so fixed hang it in the new hive. Fill all the frames you have comb for and hang them in the hive. When you have this done you are ready to hive the bees in the hive. Proceed as you would to hive a swarm; although they will not enter as readily, they will go in by morning and next day they will go to work as if nothing had happened. The odds and ends of the comb can be rendered into bees wax, or if there is some honey in it you can let the bees take it up, or if you have not transferred honey with the comb you had better feed it to the transferred colony of bees. It is best to contract the entrance to the colony for a few days to prevent bees from robbing it. In about a week or ten days you can remove the twine from the comb, if the bees have not already done so.—J. W. Bittenbender in Live Stock and Western Farm Journal.

RUNNING FOR EXTRACTED HONEY.

If the market is local I should not advise running exclusively for extracted honey. I once visited an apiary which was run for extracted honey and all of it was sold at home. The proprietor said he could not supply the demand. But usually there is a local demand for a fancy article of white comb honey. This is only produced during a good flow and when the hives are crowded with bees. Then the comb will be so delicate as to be scarcely discernable when eaten. The owner of a large apiary says: "I have a barrel of extracted honey. I got it from colonies that would not have made any comb honey." This verifies the statement of Langstroth that bees refuse to build comb in the fall during nights, even when there is plenty of honey to be had in the fields, but they will gather and store in empty comb if they have it. The barrel of honey was taken from the outside combs of colonies, and they refilled them in the fall, so it was a clear gain. The beekeeper often sees an opportunity of getting 5 or 10 pounds of extracted honey from colonies where there is no chance of obtaining comb honey.—Mrs. L. Harrison in Farm and Home.

STRAWBERRIES PROFITABLE.

No matter whether strawberries are planted in the new way or after the old approved fashion, if the right kinds are planted and taken good care of, the crop can be made one of the most profitable of all fruit and garden crops. Strawberries need high manuring and high cultivation. The half rations of manure and the half cultivation that are usually and grudgingly accorded to them will only give a half crop of inferior berries. The money is in full crops of well-developed fruit. The grower hereabouts and all over the country apply some stable manure, set the plants, run through the patch a few times with the cultivator, and soon after midsummer cease all work among the berries and let the plants have their own way. In the fall the ground is crusted over and covered with plenty of small weeds, and the young runner plants, instead of being stimulated into healthy and strong growth, have hard work to just make a few roots and live. It is folly to expect much from patches thus treated. The cultivator should be kept going until fall. We use plenty of wood ashes on all our small fruits, and if we don't have wood ashes we use muriate of potash; too much of these fertilizers can hardly be used for strawberries. It is true that even the indifferent grower, with his careless methods, gets far better returns from his strawberry patch than from any of his other crops, and that he is satisfied that "strawberries pay." Still, the ordinary returns can easily be doubled and trebled with a little more attention to manuring and cultivation.

STRAWBERRY VARIETIES.—The great number of new varieties which have been introduced during the last few years is bewildering; not only bewildering, but actually scaring us out of one of our favorite pastimes, namely, the testing of novelties. To try them all is too big a task for one that has a good deal of that work to do anyway, and to test only a few of them is hardly worth the trouble. But while I could not say which strawberry is the best, I can name several that I know are reliable and usually satisfactory everywhere. One of them is Bubach (No. 5), the other is Haverland.

We find the last named enormously productive and ripening from early to late, thus extending over a considerable period. Often the latest berries are as large as the earlier ones. This strawberry will do well enough for a near or local market. That is also the case with the Bubach. Both varieties are pistillates, and need some perfect-flowering variety, like Beder Wood, Lovett, or even the old Wilson, near them to furnish the needed pollen. With all the newer introductions, and many of them so highly lauded by interested and non-interested parties, we do not feel that we can get along without Bubach and Haverland.—T. Greiner in Farm and Fireside.

THE BEST SEED POTATOES.

The best way to cut seed potatoes is a problem upon which no two farmers agree and concerning which numberless experiments have been tried by farmers generally, as well as by experiment stations. Results at all the stations have been carefully studied by J. F. Duggar, who concludes (Farmers' bulletin No. 35, United States department of agriculture) that it is more "important to cut the tuber into compact pieces of nearly uniform size than to so shape the pieces as to have a definite number of eyes on each set. No piece should be entirely devoid of eyes, and the majority of the seed pieces should be large enough to support at least two eyes, and better three or more." The yield from planting the seed or bud end is larger than from the stem or butt end of the tuber, the eyes on the seed end being first to germinate, and hence of especial importance when an early crop is desired. The total yield increases with every increase in the size of seed pieces from the single eye to the whole potato; this increase occurs both in the large and in the small potatoes, but chiefly in the latter. The net yield of salable potatoes increases with every increase in the size of seed piece from one eye to the half potato. "The half potato affords a larger net salable crop than the whole potato. Taking the average of many experiments, it was found that for every 100 bushels of net salable crop grown from single eyes, there were 114 bushels from two-eye pieces, 131 bushels from quarters and 139 bushels from halves, but only 129 bushels from planting whole potatoes. These results favor the use of halves as seed pieces if seed potatoes and crops are assumed to be of equal value per bushel, but when seed potatoes command a very high price, quarters may be used to advantage. It is better to place in one hill one large piece than several very small ones of the same aggregate weight. Small potatoes can sometimes be used for seed with profit in which case they should be planted whole. Leading growers are careful to select for seed medium to large tubers of good shape, and their example should be followed."

THOROUGH HARROWING.

Of all the work done on the farm, the harrowing is the most neglected, the most slighted. It is a general practice to plow the field and let it lie, large or small, before any harrowing is done, writes E. S. Teagorden in the Farmers' Union. It is usual to see a field covered with clods after plowing and before harrowing. It is impossible to grow a good crop of any kind of grain or grass on clods, and to harrow down clods and make the surface mellow before heavy rains come to melt and soften them is not easy.

It is important that the harrowing be done as fast as the plowing, or so soon after that no time is given for the soil to dry out. Sometimes only a few hours is required to so dry out the soil that when it is harrowed the surface is left covered with small clods and it is impossible to get the soil into such a fine state that is absolutely necessary to insure the best results. A good plan is to harrow just before noon what has been plowed in the forenoon, and in the evening what has been plowed in the afternoon. This prevents drying out, and if the harrowing is well done the soil is fine and in a condition calculated to produce the best crops.

The plowing should as a rule be deep, so that the moisture of rains and melting snows may be soon absorbed and carried down into the earth, where it will be stored for use when needed at the surface, when it is brought up by the capillary action of the soil. If the plowing is deep each season and the subsoil plowed occasionally—that is, once in three years—the harrowing should be such as to make the soil fine as deep down as it is plowed. This is a very important matter, as the roots of the plant require a fine and well-compacted soil to do their best work in, as they go down to a greater depth than plowing is ever done. So, if the soil is made fine as deep down as it is plowed, the roots will find ready access to the plant food deposited in the soil.

PLANTING POTATOES.

It will soon be time to select the seed potatoes and prepare them for planting. Indeed, this may be done at any time now, and by taking the opportunity of a warm spell of weather, when the frost is out of the ground, to plant for the early crop. This is safely done by plowing a deep furrow and covering the seed fully eight inches by a double furrow thrown over it. This will cover them safely from the frost that might injure them otherwise, and the root growth will be starting, so that when the warm weather of actual spring arrves, and the ridges made over the seed are leveled down by the harrow, the shoots will soon be seen above the surface. Then, if danger of late frost appears, it is very easy to save the plants by throwing a light furrow over them by a hand plow. This may be done anyhow with advantage, as the earthing over the plants will kill myriads of young weeds, cleaning the ground and encouraging a rapid growth of the crop. The latter planting may be done in June, while the early planting will be within a month or less of maturity.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no Pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug dept.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

A week's report gives us "fair attendance at meetings, with the usual amount of active work going forward." The present week promises to be one full of interest to the Odd Fellows throughout the jurisdiction. The grand lodge will be in session two or three days, and no doubt, a large amount of legislation will be brought forward for action. This will keep several committees pretty busy looking into the merits of the measures, and probably cause considerable beneficial discussion.

AMONG THE LODGES.

Utah lodge, No. 1, on Thursday evening had a fairly well attended session and elected one candidate to membership. It had been expected that several brothers would have been advanced in the degrees, and Jordan lodge's members came in to assist in the ceremony, but the matter was deferred till next meeting.

Salt Lake lodge, No. 2, had a good turnout on Friday and were reinforced by a number of Fidelity lodge's Odd Fellows, when one member-elect of No. 17, was admitted to the order.

Jordan lodge, No. 3, on Thursday, had but a moderate number of brothers present. Routine business was all that can be reported and an early adjournment to visit No. 1.

Ridgely lodge, No. 9, for their report on Wednesday evening last made about the same as that of No. 3, closing early to assist No. 15 in degree work.

Enterprise lodge had a capital session on Wednesday, the degree of Friendship being conferred on two members, and two applications for membership received. No. 15 is steadily adding to its strength and is a lodge where wit and humor adds much interest to the proceedings.

Fidelity lodge, No. 17, is still keeping an even pace with many of the older lodges. On Friday night one candidate was admitted by initiation, the combined teams of Nos. 2 and 17 officiating in the ceremony. The lodge is doing well, has a model membership and its affairs are carefully and prudently administered. There is a special meeting called for this evening at 7:45 p. m. prompt.

Mystic lodge, No. 11. This lodge, while it appears lost in the reports, has ample evidence that it is far above all in its work in increasing the number of Odd Fellows in our city, and this is owing to the energy of its members to whom much credit should be given. Tonight, we are informed, quite a number more will be elected and several applications were received. Last Monday night eleven candidates were elected members, and five applications were received. The lodge has now in the neighborhood of forty candidates awaiting routine action prior to initiation. The conferring of the second degree on seven candidates was the event of last Monday's session and the degree staff was exceptionally good in the work. The officers taking the most prominent positions were P. G. N., E. D. Hoge; N. G., William W. Barton, and Brothers Pickering, John T. Axton and C. A. Short.

Tonight promises to be a marked night with No. 22. There will be a large attendance of representatives and officers of the grand lodge and the members generally of city lodges. Besides this the lodge will initiate several candidates, making the ceremony the principal event of the evening, and an exhibition of the solemnity of the degree. The introduction of candidates will be at 8:30 p. m. prompt.

REBEKAH ODD FELLOWSHIP.

We have but one report to make this week—the session of Miriam Rebekah lodge No. 5, held on Saturday night. Of course, there was a full house—that is a standing report of the lodge of Rebekahs—and it was decidedly a most enjoyable gathering of social spirits. There was one application received and one candidate admitted by initiation, the degree staff doing such excellent floor work that they called forth a well-merited eulogium from a well-informed visiting brother.

A Rebekah with a loving heart is sure to look upon the bright side of life, and by her example induce others to do so.

The report of the continued sickness of Sister Clara I. Moore, P. D. D. G. M., and an officer of Miriam Rebekah lodge, was received with every mark of sympathy at the lodge's session on Saturday night.

The party to be given by Ester Rebekah lodge No. 8 next Thursday evening is going to be one of the best attended of the year. The ladies have been and are now very active in seeing that everything shall be first-class and that those who have the good fortune to be present will feel that Ester lodge appreciates the fact that satisfaction assured means future success.

GENERAL NOTES.

The union degree team of Nos. 1 and 3 will be in harness next Thursday.

The secretary of Miriam lodge No. 5, Sister Virden, can make all the members smile at her quiet jokes. She sees the point at once and seizes it.

The library committee had two meetings during last week and the annual report is now being prepared. During the past season there has been a large circulation of literature and the committee has thrown the library open to all members of the organizations that occupy the temple, at the nominal fee of $1 per annum—a mere bagatelle, when the value of such a library is considered. Besides, the library is supplied with a line of the best magazines and illustrated papers of the day.

Naomi Rebekah lodge's degree staff will meet on Friday next at 2:30 p. m. promnt.

Past Grand Arthur Brown of Jordan lodge No. 3, United States senator from Utah, had a prominent position in the programme of Excelsior lodge No. 17, Washington, D. C., when on last Monday, April 13, the lodge celebrated its half century mark of life. The worthy brother was orator of the occasion. It must have been a grand time, the following being the programme:

Fiftieth anniversary of Excelsior lodge No. 17, I. O. O. F, at Odd Fellows' hall, Seventh street, Northwest, April 13, 1896, 8 p. m.

PART 1.

Reception of the grand lodge officers I. O. O. F., D. of C.
Singing the opening ode of the order by the entire audience
Prayer by the Rev Brother T. Chalmers Easton, D. D.
Address and history of the lodge, F. William Ernst, noble grand.
Instrumental selection.
Cornet Solo.....D. B. Gottswalls
Bass Solo.....H. A. Donaldson, V. G.
Recitatiuon. . .....T. J. Jones, D. G. M.
Piano Solo. . .....Miss Jennie White
A Sketch—The Nettles.
Guy Carleton, (of Vanity Fair) Talbot O. Pulizzi, Louise Merideth, (Sweet and Fair) Miss Blanche Pulizzi.
Scene—In Merideth's flat, fourth story.
A Reality.....By an Odd Fellow

PART 2.

Soprano Solo.....Miss Virginia Wilson
Recitation. . .....G. Patton
Violin Solo—"Sweet Alice Ben Bolt".....Miss Grace Dodd
Accompanied by Miss Mabel Boyd.
Selection.....Male Quartette
Selection. . .....De Koven Quartette
Recitation. . . ..H. Webber
Baritone Solo.....Prof. E. E. Mori
Autoharp Solo.....Albert E. Gorham
Tenor Solo.....Elmo Jasper
Cornet Solo.....B. F. Gottwalls

Is it allowable for grand lodge officers when visiting a Rebekah lodge to enter and retire without extending to the proper officer due recognition? That's what was bothering the ladies of Miriam on Saturday night—

Wonder whether the Salt Lake Odd Fellows are doing anything towards entertaining their country cousins—beg pardon—the representatives from our sister lodges outside of the city?

The grand lodge this year will probably consist of about sixty-five members. Last year there were sixty-four present.

From Eureka lodge No. 12 comes excellent news. The brothers are continually in harness and at times have to hold special meetings for the conferring of degrees. A week ago last Friday there was work in the degree of brotherly love and last Wednesday night the degree of truth was conferred on Brother Fred Sutherland of Provo lodge No. 14. Applications for membership were received and a committee appointed, of which Brother James Baird is chairman and looking to a big time on anniversary day.

Tonight the excellent orchestra of Mystic lodge No. 22 will be heard, and probably their quartette of male voices during initiation.

A detailed programme of the proceedings next Monday to commemorate the seventy-seventh anniversary of American Odd Fellowship failed to materialize. The general committee had a lengthy session on Saturday night, and decided on celebrating the event in about the following order: The ceremonies as prescribed by the S. G. L., the grand lodge officers officiating; a short oration, literary and musical entertainment, to be followed by a ball on the ground floor. Those who do not desire to step to delightful music may play cards and indulge in social intercourse in the larger hall.

The City Lodges.—Myrtle lodge No. 1 held its regular meeting last Tuesday evening, with a large delegation of brothers present. Mr. M. E. Levy had the rank of esquire conferred upon him and the meeting was a very enjoyable one.

Rocky Mountain convened on its usual meeting night. The rank of knight was conferred upon the Fowler brothers and also upon Mr. J. B. Bell.

Monitor lodge received six applications at its last meeting, showing that she is on the upward grade.

Calanthe and Zion lodges met, but no particular business was transacted.

Mr. J. K. Miller, P. G. C. of Colorado, recently stopped over in this city two days on his return from a pleasure trip to California. He was greatly pleased with our city. Grand Chancellor Meakin showed him around town.

Mr. N. W. Sonnedecker, chairman of the board of trustees, announces that the subordinate lodges will not meet the coming week on account of moving the furniture to the new hall.

The current number of the Western Knight is at hand and is a very good edition.

Knights of Pythias.

The week just passed has been a very pleasant one in Pythian circles. The new K. of P. hall is now completed, and is a very beautiful place. It will be dedicated the 28th inst. The parade will be one of the interesting features of that day. One hundred men in uniform will be one, and the procession will be headed by the K. of P. band, thirty strong, which will discourse sweet strains of music as they march along the principal thoroughfares. Large delegations are coming from Lehi, Provo, Park City, Sandy and other points.

The new lodge at Price will be instituted next Saturday. The grand lodge will be called Onward lodge No. 15. It will start out with a membership of thirty of the most prominent citizens. Eagle lodge will assist in the work.

G. A. R.

George R. Maxwell corps held its regular meeting on Wednesday, with a good attendance. Three members were admitted by initiation and business of importance was transacted. The handsome silk quilt now displayed in Auerbach's window was the handiwork of some of the earnest workers. The tickets are for sale by the members. The quilt will be raffled later, when enough tickets have been sold.

The monthly social in the evening was a pronounced success. An enjoyable programme, both literary and musical, was finely rendered and elicited hearty applause. The various numbers were as follows:

Original poem by Mrs. L. S. Dickinson, as published in the World's fair book of poems.

Club swinging by Master Harry Schenck, accompanied by Miss Lola Cochler.

Recitation by Miss Margie Mulvey, "Socrate Snooks."

Selections by the Lambourne Mandolin and Guitar club.

Recitation, "The Jiners," by Miss Lena White.

Farce, "A Load of Wood," by three members of the National guard.

Recitation, "The Old Actor's Story," by Miss Lillie Quinlan.

Song, "McGinty's Wake," by William Carroll.

Recitation (by request), "Cuddle Doon," by Mrs. Milton.

Comic song by Messrs. Wickliff, Carroll and Clark.

Refreshments were served and all went home saying that one of the pleasantest socials of the season ended altogether too soon and hoping for a repetition in the near future.

Home Forum.

Home Forum 608 held a very interesting meeting on Thursday evening. Business of great importance was acted upon promptly and to the satisfaction of all, showing the companions to be full of energy and enthusiasm in their good work. Three applications for membership were received and several asked for applications for distribution, showing the order to be growing rapidly and prospering, even in these stringent times.

A. O. U. W.

Eagle Gate lodge No. 10 held one of its famous "pow-wows" on Wednesday evening last, and as in the past, proved a grand success.

It being a holiday no regular meeting was held, but force of habit brought out a large number of brothers, who gathered at the hall and hence the "pow-wow."

Great Chief Kelly, (man not afraid of his wife) presided, and smoking and weird stories of wild western life were indulged in until the "wee sma hours," when the braves wrapped their blankets closely around their forms and silently departed.

No. 10's crack degree team is the talk of the A. O. U. W. lodges and much praise is due Captain Kelley for his untiring efforts, in bringing the team so rapidly to the front. No company of militia ever executed a command with more promptness and precision, than this team. Brother Dr. Hasbrouck has consented to deliver one of his interesting lectures to the lodge at an early date. Wednesday evening next two candidates will be initiated in the second degree, and all workmen should attend, particularly as business of great importance will be brought before the lodge. No. 10's quartette has been practicing several new selections and will continue entertaining the brothers during the social hour, after each meeting.

A special train has been chartered to convey the different lodges to Ogden on May 5 and will leave the city about 5 p. m., returning leave Ogden at 2 a. m. The train will be handsomely decorated with flags and bunting, and a brass band will be in attendance. Extensive preparations are being made by the Ogden lodges, and they intend to make this a memorable occasion. No. 10 is getting up a novel feature for the occasion that will certainly prove a big surprise to all.

The members of No. 15 turned out in force last Monday evening, and witnessed the initiation of Brother Reese. Several out of town brothers were present, among them being Master Workman Nicholson, of Capitol lodge No. 2, Helena, Mont.

Brother Nicholson states that at present there are 5,300 workmen in Montana and that No. 2 has 540 of that number.

A good story has leaked out about Brother Abe Randolph, who is known as the rustler of No. 15. Abe has always got his eye peeled for a prospective candidate, and a short time ago met a gentleman whom he thought eligible to become a member of No. 15. Abe is a terrible talker and he worked with this gentleman for over an hour, explaining the benefits, etc., and when he got all through, and was certain he had secured a candidate, he was calmly informed that he was a past master workman of No. 15, and had been a member for over seven years. (Total collapse of Abe.)

No. 15 assures the committee on the Ogden trip that they will easily fill the special car allotted to them, as all the members have signified their intention of going.

In spite of the bad weather the ladies of the Degree of Honor held their meeting last Tuesday evening and had 120 members present; eight candidates were initiated and the applications of five received. It is stated that quite a discussion arose among the ladies as to what they should wear on the Ogden trip and it is to be hoped they will decide before it is time to start.

Evidently lodges Nos. 12 and 2 did not have any items of importance this week as the correspondent has received no notes from them.

ENGLAND'S BALANCE SHEET.

Figures That Seem to Show an Amazing Financial Prosperity.

The revenue returns issued last night show that the chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, finds himself in possession of the magnificent surplus of £7,842,642—a condition of national prosperity without parallel even in the memorable year of 1874, when Mr. Gladstone, with a prospective balance to the good of £5,490,000, offered, if he were returned to power, to abolish the income tax.

These almost bewildering millions are made up, not of advances in isolated items, but of a general growth in all the sources of the country's income excepting the single item of "miscellaneous," in which there is a decrease of £332,482, a matter of no special significance.

Alongside this notable expansion there is a circumstance which should be borne in mind. If the total increase is sufficient to dispel all notions as to a declining trade, it is probably also clear, from an analysis of the figures, that we cannot expect that the leaps and bounds of the past year can go on quite at the recent pace. The first quarter of the financial year was better than the corresponding period of the previous year by £403,983; then came the September quarter, with the startling advance of £3,658,876. The next three months indicated the same upward tendency, but in a less emphasized degree, with a net increase upon the last term of 1895, amounting to £2,658,209. This superb but still relatively receding increment fostered a disposition in the public mind to rest and be thankful, so that it will not be disappointed to find the increase up to March 31 dropping to £1,255,574. Nothing tells more pointedly the tale of the marvelous expansion of our trade than the necessity of speaking of a million and a quarter in an apparently depreciating or apologetic tone.

Nor is it that this result has followed anything like "great expectations." On the contrary, Sir William Harcourt counted only upon being master of the modest sum of £180,000 at the year's end, and this, it will be remembered, he could only attain by increased taxation. The late chancellor wanted two millions, which sum, added to the estimated expenditure, would have left a deficit of £300,000. In order to balance his accounts he retained the extra beer duty and gave up the spirit duty, an imperial "option" which offended English farmers while it temporarily pleased the Irish members.

Thus the £2,000,000 of additional outlay and the deficit which the beer duty was meant to cover have not only been wiped out, but Mr. Goschen's comprehensive programme for strengthening the navy, Sir John Gorst's plan for aiding voluntary schools, and Mr. Chaplin's prospective assistance to agriculture may possibly all be met without exhausting the great reserve fund.

The revenue of the year reached the grand total of £103,339,946, of which £7,366,117 was paid out in aid of local taxation.

A good deal has been said during the past year about new competitors springing up, especially in Asia, to seize our markets. But the revenue returns certainly do not show that we are suffering from any diminution in the volume of our trade, however much the profits earned in particular industries may have been affected. If trade means the exchange of commodities, we never before had so vast a share of the trade of the world, and there is no room for doubt that we shall hold our own, as we have the wealth, energy and "go" to transfer our attention to new fields from those that are exhausted.

The really depressed industry for the moment is agriculture, and it is difficult to see how old countries can be saved from the overwhelming competition of almost illimitable and newer soils. But the masses live better than ever they did before, as they share more largely in the profits of capital. From the middle classes, however, the complaints of pressure are keener than from capitalists, because they are met with more difficulties every year in discovering places for their costly families.

But whatever the effect upon special classes of the new conditions of trade, it is obvious that it is the immense capital in the hands of Englishmen that supports even our competitors, who thus minister to our incomes. A "Record" revenue of over £100,000,000 easily paid, is evidence admitting of no question of the general well-being of the community, and of its readiness to meet any emergency.—London Telegraph.

Dyspepsia seldom causes death, but permits its victims to live on in misery. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures dyspepsia and all stomach troubles.

NOT A SECTARIAN.

A well known lady, en route to the last drawing room found herself hopelessly blocked in a line of carriages containing those unimportant people who had not the entree, to which she herself was entitled. Much annoyed that the policeman on duty would not allow her to take the law into her own hands and break through the crowd of vehicles around her, she leaned out of the carriage window and said to him in somewhat imperious tones, "Perhaps you don't know that I am the wife of a cabinet minister?"

"If you were the wife of a Presbyterian minister," was the answer, "I couldn't let you pass!"—London World.

ONE HONEST MAN.

Dear Editor: Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially, I will mail in a sealed letter the plan pursued by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor, after years of suffering from Nervous Weakness, night losses and weak, shrunken parts.

I have no scheme to extort money from anyone whomsoever. I was roused and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and anxious to make this certain means of cure known to all.

Having nothing to sell or send C. O. D., I want no money. Address, James A. Harris, Box 214, Delray, Mich. B

SHAKESPEARE AND SLANG.

An enterprising correspondent to the American publication, "Shakespeariana," has been showing that the Bard of Avon is the father of more than one slang phrase now held in disrepute in certain circles. For instance, in "Cymbeline," (iii, 4, 51), Imogen, defending herself to Pisanio, says accusingly to her husband:

Some jay of Italy
Whose mother was her painting, hath betray'd him.

Most of the instances of modern slang cited from Shakespeare are mere verbal coincidences, like "too thin," which somebody has traced to Henry VIII (v, 3, 125.)

But know I come not
To hear such flattery now, and in my presence
They are too thin and bare to hide offenses.

There the phrase is a simple and natural metaphor, as it continued to be in speech and writing until recently, when by vulgar iteration it lapsed into slang.—Literary World.

A SEVERE LOSS.

He (reading)—Here is a man who has had the misfortune to lose a rich uncle who left him 25,000,000 francs.

She—What a pity that we do not have a chance to have the misfortune to lose a rich relative.

FREE CREAM CHOCOLATE

A Package given each customer FREE With Our

Money-Saving

TEAS,
COFFEES
SPICES

Our 50c Teas cost 75c Elsewhere
Our 40c Teas cost 60c Elsewhere
Our 35c Teas cost 50c Elsewhere
Our 30c Teas cost 40c Elsewhere
Our 25c Teas cost 35c Elsewhere
Our 20c Teas cost 30c Elsewhere

EXTRA PREMIUMS GIVEN AWAY

Great American Importing Tea Co's
245 Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah

TRY OUR
MONEY SAVING PRICES
AT OUR
MONEY SAVING STORES
100 IN OPERATION
MONEY SAVED EVERY DAY.
NO SPECIAL DAY.

SALT LAKE THEATRE
CHAS. S. BURTON, MANAGER.
Curtain at 8:15 p. m.
Monday Evening, April 20
FORTY
College Students
GLEE,
BANJO and MANDOLIN CLUBS
—OF THE—
University of Michigan
Monday Evening, April 20
CATCHY AIRS.
COLLEGE SONGS.
DARKY MELODIES.
The first appearance in this city of any College Glee, Banjo or Mandolin Club.
Prices—75c., 50c., 25c. Stalls and loges, $1.00.
SEATS ON SALE FRIDAY.
NEXT ATTRACTION.
FRANK G. CARPENTER
The noted traveler and lecturer.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22
Prices—$1.00, 75c., 50c., 25c. Seats on sale Monday, April 20.

A Celebrated Comedy Drama
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE
Week Beginning Monday April 20
J. B. ROGERS, Manager.
THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE CO, WILL PRESENT
The Wages of Sin
A POWERFUL DRAMA!
A PERFECT CAST!
PRICES—25c, 35c and 50c.
Matinee Saturday, 25c.
Evening at 8:15, Saturday Mat., 2:15.

LYCEUM
Week of April 20
Maltese & Pyper Managers.
A GRAND TRIPLE BILL.
"The Open Gate,"
"Editha's Burglar,"
AND THE BEAUTIFUL GEM,
"SUNSET."
PRICES—25c and 25c.
MATINEE—15c.