



# THE UNION.



INDUSTRY MAKES THE DESERT BLOOM, WHILE IDLENESS LEADS TO RUIN.

P. O. Box 561.]

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## SETTING A HEN.

Meester Editor:—I see dot mosht efferpoty wrides someding for de shicken babers nowtays. und I tought praps mebbe I can do dot too, so I wride all apoud vot dook blace mit me lasht summer; you know—odor ef you dond know, den I dells you—dot Katrina (dot ish mine vrow) und me, ve keep some shickens for a long dime ago, und von tay she sait to me "Sockery," (dot ish mein name) "vy dond you pud some of de aigs under dot oit plue hen shickens, I dink she wants to sate?" "Vell," I sait, "mebbe I guess I vill." So I bicked oud some of de best aigs und dook oud to de parrn fere de oit hen make her nesht in de side of de haymow, poud five or six feet up. Now you see—odor you dond see, den I dells you—I never vas ferry pig up und town, bat vas pooty pig all de vay arount in de mittle, so I koodn't reach dill I vent und get a parrel, to stant on; vell I klimet me on de parrel, und ven my heat rise up py de nesht, dot oit hen she gif me such a dig dot my nose runs all ofer mit plood, und ven I todge pack dot plasted oit parrel he preak, und I vent town kerslam. I didn't tink I could go insite a parrel pefore, bat dere I vas, und I vit so dite dot I koodn't ged me oud, my vesht vas hushed vay up unter my armholes. Ven I fount I vas dite shtuck I holler "Katrina, Katrina," und ven she koom und see me shtuck in de parrel up to my armholes, mit my face all plood und aigs, she shust lay town on de hay und laft und laft, dill I got so mad I sait, "Vot you lay dere und laft like a vool vor, eh? vy dond you koom und bull me oud?" und she set up und sait, "Oh vipe off your chin, und bu' your vesht town." Den she laft like she vood shblit herself more as effer. Mat as I vas I tought to myself, Katrina she shbeaks English pooty goot, und I only sait, mit my greatest dignitude, "Katrina, vill you bull me oud dis parrel?" und she see dot I lookt pooty ret, so sait "Ef coorse I vi l, Sockery;" den she lait me und de parrel town, bat de first bul she made I yellt § louder as "Donner und blitzen, shtop dat; dere ish nails in de parrel!" you see de nails bent town ven I vent in, bat ven I koom oud dey shticks in me all de vay arount; vell, to make a short shory long, I tolt Katrina to go to napor, Hansman to pring a saw und saw me dis parrel off; vell, he coom, und he like to shblit hinsel mit laf too, bat he roll me ofer und saw de parrel all de vay arount off und I get up mit hafa parrel rount my vaist; den Katrina she say, "Sockery, vait a leetle dill I git a battren of dot new oferskirt you haf on," bat I don't say a vort. Ishust git a nif oud und vittle de hoops off, und shing dot confoundet oit parrel mit de vootble. Pimpy ven I koom in de hou e Katrina she sait, so shoft like, "Sockery, ain'd you going to but some aigs unter dot oit plue h n s shickens?" Den I sait to her, in my teepst voice, "ef you effer say dot to me aghin I'll git a pill of divorces from you, so helb me shimminy cracious" und I dell you she dit nod say dot any more. Vell Mr. Editor, ven I shteps on a parrel now, I dond shtep on it, I gits a pox.

Werry drooly yours  
SOCKERY KADAHOUT.

## N. W. Ayer & Son's American Newspaper Annual, 1883,

Contains a carefully prepared list of all Newspapers and Periodicals in the United States and Canada, arranged by States in Geographical Sections, and by Towns in alphabetical order.

In this list also is given the name of the paper, the issue, general characteristics, year of establishment, size, circulation and advertising rates for ten lines one month.

It gives the Population of the United States, and of each State, Territory, County and County-seat, the chief Cities and towns, and of nearly every place in which a paper is published, from the Census of 1880. Also similar information concerning the Dominion of Canada, from the Census of 1881.

It also gives the Political majorities and the Greenback vote of States and Counties at the Presidential election of 1880.

It also contains a carefully-prepared description of every County in the United States, as well as of each State and Territory as a whole, and of the Canadian Provinces, giving valuable information concerning their mineral deposits, chief Agricultural products, principal manufactures, nature of the surface and soil, location, area, etc.

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Complete in all its departments, thorough in all its details, giving just the information needed, and only that, simply arranged, easily referred to, carefully compiled,—in fact, it is a model work of its kind, and only needs to be seen to be appreciated. Price \$3 carriage paid. Philadelphia, Pa.

## The Grape Cure.

The ancients understood the value of the grape as a cure for any disease, acting strongly upon the kidneys, helping digestion, and being successful in restoring to health and strength those who are weak and emaciated. No one can state the quantity or method of using; from three to ten pounds being used according to the age and constitution of the patient. They are generally divided into three or four portions, taken at regular intervals through the day. The skins and seeds are rejected, and the grapes must be fully ripe, even then acting injuriously upon the teeth if they have symptoms of decay. There are many places in Europe where the "grape cure" is practiced, but particularly in Switzerland. The quality of the fruit depends on the character of the soil. A dry soil produces fruit containing much sugar and little acid; a moist soil generates acid, albumen and mucilage, but very little sugar. The degree of maturity has also an influence on the composition of the fruit. Grape juice is richer in phosphoric acid and potassa than are most mineral waters. There is a great difference of opinion regarding the value of this fruit, among physicians, some regard it as soothing, laxative and diuretic, others give special emphasis to its nutritive and tonic qualities. Probably it will effect people according to their state of health or disease and whether it is eaten while fasting or after, or with the meal. Many considerations are required before one can pronounce judgement on the effect of the cure — Fla. Dispatch.

## To Keep Tires On Wheels.

As our Dixie is noted for loosening the tires of wagon and buggy wheels, we consider the following, from the Florida Dispatch, worthy of note.

"A correspondent of a Virginia paper states that tires may be kept on wheels by the following process: 'I ironed a wagon some years ago for

my own use, and before putting on the tires I filled the felloes with linseed oil, and the tires have worn out and were never loose. I also ironed a buggy for my own use seven years ago, and the tires are as tight as when put on. My method of filling the felloes is as follows: I use a long castiron heater made for the purpose. The oil is brought to a boiling heat, and the wheel is placed on a stick so as to hang in the oil. An hour is sufficient for a common sized felloe, of which the timber should be dry, as green timber will not take the oil. Care should be taken that the oil does not get hotter than the boiling heat, else the wood might be set on fire and burned. Timber filled with oil is not susceptible of water, and much more durable."

## CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for general Debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. The recipe will be sent free of charge, to all who desire it, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Address, with stamp, naming this paper, DR. J. C. RAYMOND, 164 Washington Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Don't forget to call on John Pymm, he has Notions, Toys, seeds, &c. at moderate prices.

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