



PRUNING GRAPE VINES.

The now rapid growth of the vine will demand of the cultivator a constant oversight, if he would secure the best result from his vines. The best crop and the best grapes and the best wine will always be returned from those vines that have constant care. Nothing great is obtained without great labor, and the vine is worthy of it. We do now most earnestly wish that some of our vine growers would test the capacity of a given number of vines by a constant attention to them. Great errors are constantly made among our vine growers, not only in the soil on which they are grown, but in the time and manner of planting, and more especially in the pruning of the vine. We are certain that a large loss is annually made by a neglected or bad system of pruning. To let the vine grow and run freely, uncared for, without pruning, is a certain way to reduce the crop from 10 to 25 per cent. There are some systems of pruning that also destroy from 10 to 40 per cent., and in both instances these mistakes are made from an utter ignorance of the nature and need of the vine. Some growers think that a vine left to itself to trail upon the ground yields a larger and better crop than when trained up and pruned. Others, in order to save labor and hurry their work, mow off the ends of their vines with a sickle in a harsh manner, leaving them to bleed. Others tear off all laterals at the eye and break off all leaders. In our humble opinion all these plans are wrong. If any grower wishes a proof that the vine should be trained up, let them see the little "quir" that nature has given the vine to help it climb upwards and hold on as it climbs. This, to us, is a conclusive evidence to train the vine upwards.

The rough manner of chopping off the vines promiscuously is also wrong, for the vine has branches intended as bearing wood for the present and coming year. Those branches which give the fruit the present year should be carefully tied up and all the laterals removed, not roughly torn off, but gently nipped off after the first leaf; and when the branch has set two or three bunches, then stop that branch one joint beyond that last bunch. Care should always be had in taking off laterals not to break them out at the eye, for that injures the embryo bud of the next year; but pinch them off beyond the first leaf, as before stated. One, two or three leading canes should be left to each vine, according to the size and strength of the vine; these should grow on and not be checked, save the laterals. These leaders are the main conductors of the sap, causing it to flow briskly, and if other portions of the vine are carefully attended to, each branch and each bunch of the fruit will receive its share of the strength of the vine, and ripen, color and mature the grapes, so as to well reward the labor given to them. During the pruning of the vine, we would suggest to all who are fond of a "dish of greens," to try the clippings taken from the vines. They are esteemed by some better than spinach, mustard, or any other article. We should be glad for any criticism of our system by growers of the vine. — [California Farmer.]

LAYERING GRAPEVINES.—When and how must I layer grapevines, to get them to take root, that I may detach them from the parent root to transplant? I have a few Isabellas and Concord which I wish to multiply. A little information on the subject will be gratefully received. J. M. SHAFER.

[Nothing is easier than to propagate grapes by layers. Early in summer, say during the middle or latter part of June, bend down the fresh shoots, and cover them in the middle with three or four inches of earth. To facilitate the operation, a cavity should be made in the surface of the soil for admitting them. If the ground is quite dry, bury them deeper. They will send out roots at every joint thus covered, and they may be taken up late in autumn or the following spring, cut off from the main vine, and each rooted layer cut into two parts at the middle thus forming rooted vines. Set them out and let them grow another season, and they will make good strong vines. In setting out, do not allow much of the vine to remain above ground.]—Country Gentleman.

CABBAGES EVERY YEAR.—J. J. H. Gregory, Esq., of Hubbard squash and Mammoth cabbage memory, in a communication in the Country Gentleman, lays it down as an impossibility, if not an impossibility, to raise good cabbage two or more seasons in succession on the same piece of ground. That cabbage crops, succeeding the first, will be of all sorts—some long-legged and some short-legged, some stump-footed and some no footed at all, and all of them lousy, and so on through all the catalogue of cabbage infirmities and dispositions. We believe he is "about half right" in his position, and hence advise those who are desirous of succeeding in the cabbage line to select a freshly-prepared plat or field for the operation. A sod newly turned over, and properly pulverized and fertilized, we have formerly found to be very good for that purpose. Salt has been recommended as a good article to mingle with the soil where cabbages are planted, and from some little

use of it, we are led to think favorably of its use.

Cabbages, it is well known, are tender, succulent plants, and therefore seem to be a prey to a great number of different enemies. The cut worm, the army-worm, the aphid, and a lot more of insect marauders, are always in search after them, and will generally multiply more or less in spite of you, and leave their eggs or their chrysalis in the ground, ready to pounce upon the young plants of the next crop of the kind, if planted there. Hence one cause of the failure of successive crops. These facts make it advisable to move your cabbage patch every spring.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATIONS.

LOGAN, CACHE COUNTY.

The glorious anniversary of our national independence was ushered in at dawn with the hoisting of the Stars and Stripes, so dear to every loyal heart, and a national salute by Capt. C. W. Card's Co., 3d Battalion, N. L. The Smithfield Band paraded the streets, arousing the citizens with their spirit-stirring strains. At 9 a.m., the citizens and military assembled upon the Public Square, whence they proceeded to escort Col. Benson and staff, Judge Blair, Orator of the day; Hon. Peter Maughan; Elder Gideon Brownell, Chaplain, and the Committee of Arrangements, Majors W. Hyde, W. B. Preston and T. E. Ricks to the Bowery, which had been fitted up for the occasion. Having arrived at the Bowery, the assemblage was seated under the direction of the Marshal of the day, James H. Martineau, and the exercises commenced with singing by the Smithfield choir, prayer by the Chaplain, and singing by the Ch. H. Hon. P. Maughan then read the Declaration of Independence, the entire assemblage evincing by their profound attention and interest, their veneration and respect for that time-honored instrument. Judge Blair delivered an eloquent oration, suited most admirably for the present crisis, by its able reasoning and ardent patriotism. Col. Benson, Maj. Hyde, Judge Maughan and Maj. Preston followed in a series of appropriate addresses, all evincing an unflinching determination to sustain the principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence, so nobly defended and dearly purchased by our fathers; after which a subscription of several hundred dollars was taken for the purpose of sustaining a brass band and for martial music. The proceedings were interspersed with music by the Band, and songs by R. G. Evans and Joseph Hodgkiss, and singing by the Smithfield choir.

In the evening, the Logan Dramatic Company performed "The Jacobite" and "Boots at the Swan," and the entertainments of the day were concluded with a performance by the mirth-provoking company of Logan Ethiopian minstrels.

J. H. MARTINEAU, Reporter.

WELLSVILLE, CACHE COUNTY.

The citizens were awoke from their slumber at day-break, in the absence of artillery, by the firing of musketry by Lieut. Clark Ames' company of infantry, immediately after which the citizens were serenaded by the brass band, under Capt. J. James H. Haslem.

At 8 o'clock the militia assembled on the public square, and parade under their respective officers for inspection of arms, by Major Maughan.

At 10 o'clock a procession and detachment of military were formed, under Adj. Robert Latham, Marshal of the day who proceeded to the residence of Major Maughan, and escorted him, with invited guests, to the Bowery, where the following ceremonies were performed:

The congregation was called to order by the Marshal.

Singing by the Choir.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Elder T. Hall.

Music by the band.

Orations by S. McMurdie and Ira Ames, sen., Esqs., Orators of the day.

Address by Major Maughan.

The whole proceedings were interspersed with songs, toasts, and singing by the choir.

Benediction by the Chaplain.

The assembly then dispersed each to their several homes.

There was dancing in Wellsville that evening.

It may be deemed superfluous to add that good order prevailed throughout the day.

Committee of Arrangements—Robert Latham, John Maughan, Wm. F. Littlewood, James A. Leishman, Thomas R. Leavitt.

PROVO.

The citizens of Provo celebrated the Fourth in a manner expressive of their loyalty, by a discharge of artillery, under charge of Capt. Wm. E. Nuttal, at 4 a.m., followed by strains of music from the brass and martial bands of the city.

At 9 a.m. a procession was formed, under the direction of Col. Wm. B. Pace, in which the members and ex-members of the Legislature, the members of the County Court, the municipal authorities and other distinguished citizens occupying prominent positions, escorted by three companies of the Legion, and followed by the schools of the city, and a company of infantry forming a rear guard.

After parading the streets about an hour, the procession proceeded to a bowery, built for the occasion, where the citizens had also assembled, and were highly interested by listening to an eloquent oration by Hon. J. W. Cummings, Orator of the day.

Interesting addresses were delivered by

Bishops Wm. Miller and E. Billingsley, followed with toasts and songs.

Music by G. Wardle's and D. Carter's bands.

At 1 p.m. the ceremonies closed with benediction by the Chaplain, Elder Isaac Higbee.

The day's amusements were terminated in the usual way, by dancing. The various halls in the city being occupied on the occasion.

Peace and quietness prevailed, and no unpleasant occurrence interrupted the day's proceedings.

The people were spirited in the celebration, and highly approved of the doings of Col. Pace, and his coadjutors, John McEwan, Jas. E. Daniel, and Joseph H. Ridges, the Committee of Arrangements.

JOHN B. MILNER, Reporter.

SPRINGVILLE.

The citizens of Springville celebrated the Eighty-six Anniversary of American Independence in a spirited and appropriate manner.

The citizens were aroused from their slumber at an early hour by the firing of cannon.

At 9 o'clock the Stars and Stripes, with the motto "The Constitution of the U. S., we will defend it," was unfurled to the breeze, and hoisted to the top of a new liberty pole, ninety feet high, raised expressly for the occasion.

Under the direction of Col. Dorr P. Curtiss, Marshal of the day, Col. John S. Fullmer's command paraded and passed in review. The citizens then formed in procession and proceeded to "Fun Hall," where they were entertained with an oration by O. B. Huntington, Esq.

Music by the martial and brass bands.

Songs, toasts, speeches, etc.

At 1 o'clock the assembly was dismissed and the citizens enjoyed themselves, during the remainder of the day, in the dance, horseback, carriage riding, and other recreations.

The day closed without any accident or circumstance having occurred to mar the peace of any.

ALEX. F. MACDONALD, Reporter.

PAYSON.

At day break, there was a firing of cannon and music by the Martial Band, which marched through the principal streets of the city playing appropriate airs.

At sunrise, the Stars and Stripes were hoisted and saluted by the discharge of artillery and musketry, the band playing Yankee Doodle.

At nine o'clock, a salute was fired on the public square, which was the sign for the assembling of the citizens for the formation of the procession, which was formed under the direction of D. Stark, Marshal of the day, in the following order:

1st. Company of infantry, commanded by Major Wm. C. McClellan.

2d. Martial Band.

3. Silver Greys, under Capt. Sabin.

4th. Municipal and Ecclesiastical officials, with invited guests.

5th. Orator of the day, Chaplain, Reader of the Declaration of Independence, Choir and Reporter.

6th. Committee of Arrangements, and the various schools of the city, with banners, under the supervision of their respective teachers.

7th. Citizens on foot and in carriages.

8th. A company of young men on horseback, under the direction of Capt. Jno. F. Maxwell.

At half past nine o'clock, the procession moved and passed through some of the principal streets of the city, proceeded to the grove on the premises of Wm. C. Weightman, Esq., which had been fitted up with every convenience for the occasion. After all were comfortably seated, the Marshal called the assemblage to order, when the Choir sang, "My Country, 'tis of thee," followed by prayer by the Chaplain, after which the Choir sang, "Round the Mormon standard rally." The Declaration of Independence was then read by Mr. H. G. Boyle, followed by music by the Band, when Hon. B. F. Stewart delivered an oration appropriate to the occasion. "The Star Spangled Banner" was sung by Mr. F. E. Danie's followed by several patriotic addresses by prominent citizens. At the close of the addresses, Messrs. Wigfall and Wright sang, "A hardy race is the Mountain brave." The ceremonies were closed by the benediction of the Chaplain.

The procession was then reformed and marched back to the public square where it was dismissed.

There was a social party at the Union Hall in the evening.

Geo. W. Hancock, John S. Page, Wm. J. Jolley, Committee of Arrangements.

WILLARD G. McMULLIN, Reporter.

GEN BUTLER'S ORDER ON WOMEN.

The following is the order promulgated by General Butler to prevent the Federal officers and soldiers from being insulted by the ladies of New Orleans, about which so much has been said, and which is reported to have been the subject of a note from Earl Russell to Secretary Seward. It has not been stated whether or not the order had the desired effect:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, May 15th, 1862.

As the officers and soldiers of the United

States have been subject to repeated insults from the women calling themselves "Ladies of New Orleans," in return for the most scrupulous non-interference and courtesy on our part, it is ordered that hereafter, when any female shall, by word, gesture or movement, insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier of the United States, she shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town plying her avocation.

By command of Major General Butler.

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G.

The following address was issued by Gen. Beauregard, on the receipt of the above:

Men of the South: Shall our mothers, wives, daughters and sisters be thus outraged by the ruffianly soldiers of the North, to whom is given the right to treat at their pleasure the ladies of the South as common harlots. Arouse, friends, and drive back from our soil these infamous invaders of our homes and disturbers of our family ties.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General Commanding.

KEEPING A DIARY.

If a man keeps no diary, the path crumbles away behind him as his feet leave it; and days gone by are but little more than a blank, broken by a few distorted shadows. His life is all confined within the limits of to-day. Who does not know how imperfect a thing memory is? It not merely forgets; it misleads. Things in memory do not merely fade away, preserving as they fade their own lineaments so long as they can be seen; they change their aspect; they change their place; they turn to something quite different from the fact.

In the picture of the past, which memory unaided by any written record sets before us, the perspective is entirely wrong. How capriciously some events seem quite recent, which the diary shows are really far away; and how unaccountable many things look far away, which in truth are not left many weeks behind us! A man might almost as well not have lived at all, as entirely to forget that he has lived, and entirely forget what he did on those departed days. But I think that almost every person would feel a great interest in looking back day by day upon what he did or thought that day twelvemonths, that day three or five years.

The trouble of writing the diary is very small. A few lines, a few words, written at the time, suffice, when you look at them, to bring all (what the Yankees call) the "surroundings" of that season before you. Many little things come up again which you know quite well you never would have thought of again, but for your glance at those words, and still which you feel you would be sorry to have forgotten.

There must be a richness about the life of a person who keeps a diary, unknown to other men. And a million more little links and ties must bind him to the members of his family circle, and to all among whom he lives. Life to him, looking back, is not a bare line, stringing together his personal identity; it is surrounded, intertwined, entangled with thousands and thousands of slight incidents, which give it beauty, kindness, reality.

Some folks' life is like an oak walking-stick, straight and varnished; useful, but hard and bare. Other men's life (and such may yours and mine, kindly reader, ever be,) is like that oak when it was not a stick, but a branch, and wavy, leaf-enveloped, and with lots of little twigs growing out of it, upon the summer tree. And yet more precious than the power of the diary to call up again a host of little circumstances and facts, is its power to bring back the indescribable but keenly felt atmosphere of those departed days. The old time comes over you. It is not merely a collection, an aggregate of facts, that comes back; it is something far more excellent than that—it is the soul of days long ago; it is the dear "Auld lang syne" itself! The perfume of Hawthorne hedges is there; the breath of breezes that fanned our gray hair when it made sunny curls, often smoothed down by hands that are gone; the sunshine on the grass where these old fingers made daisy chains; and snatches of music, compared with which anything you hear at the opera is extremely poor. Therefore keep you a diary, my friend.—[London Magazine.]

THE OLD GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA.—There were giants once on this coast, all the denials of savans and doubters, notwithstanding. Not less than four well known cases have been noted of the discovery of the remains of the giant Californians of the Sierra Nevada, to wit: First—a skull bone was found in Trinity county in 1856; second—there were found in Tuolumne county, in 1860, a thigh bone and skull of a man twelve feet high; third—there were discovered near Jacksonville, in Southern Oregon, in May, 1862, a pair of human jaw bones of the immense breadth of seven inches; and fourth—there were discovered, in 1762, near the Mission of Ignacio de Kadakaman, in latitude twenty-eight degrees North, on the Pacific coast of Lower California, the vertebra, skull, ribs, etc., of a man eleven feet in height, which were found by one of the old Jesuit priests. These accounts, with several others on the human fossils of California and Mexico, as disinterred by the gold miners with their wonder working water machinery, may be found in the "Notes on the Indians of California," now in the course of publication in the Farmer of San Francisco. Such remains of the ancient races ought to be preserved. The skull or other remains of a giant twelve feet high, is worth its weight in gold, in London or Paris.—[San Francisco Bulletin.]