ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

GARDENING AND FRUIT GROWING FOR AMATEURS AND PROFESSIONALS.

How Evergreens Are Pressed on the Grounds of Mr. Charles A. Dana's Country Home—Two Things That Exert a Good Influence on All Trees.

Evergreens are a favorite class of tree on the grounds of Mr. Charles A. Dana's home at Glen Cove, N. Y. Here one sees a large assortment, including the Atlas cedars, Atlas cypresses, Atlas pines, etc. The Japanese hemlock is an attractive tree, and, according to the gardener of these grounds, one of the best of evergreens. Pinus atlas variegata is a form of the white spruce which here is matchless for beauty, the form being ovoid, with the branches bending gracefully outward and downward, making it a veritable Fountain evergreen. A clump of Douglas junipers form a beautiful low mass on the lawn, and by their golden hue yield a beautiful contrast with other evergreens in the collection. Then there are Pico pabies, the most rigid of all spruces. Colorado blue spruce, always charming; Douglas fir, one of the hardiest and best evergreens.

BALSAM FIR VEGETATED. BALSAM FIR DEFOLIATED.

All evergreens here are pruned in some manner to keep them within bounds, and for preserving their beauty indefinitely. This pruning consists in the nips of single pushing back the ends of the leaders and main shoots soon after the new growth starts in the spring. By this means is secured a tree densely furnished with branches and foliage to the ground, and not one of the specimens here is denuded at the base. In the cut are shown a Balsam fir as grown when no attention is given to the pruning, and one pruned after the fashion that exists on Mr. Dana's grounds.

Two things which exert a strong influence not only on evergreens, but all other trees on the lawns at Glen Cove, are that these are never allowed to crowd one another, and summer mulching is freely employed. This mulching consists in neatly cutting out a circle of sward four or more feet across, the tree being at the center. About two inches of soil is then removed from within the circle, and a mulch of straw applied to a depth so that with settling the surface of the mulch will be about even with the surrounding lawn. Then the mulch hardly shows at all, while in this liberal width the lawn mower needs never approach close to the tree with the danger of barking it, a most important advantage.

Garden Beans.

Of all the garden beans the lima appears to be the general favorite, a position that seems well deserved on account of its fine cooking qualities and rich flavor. Of the bush beans I give preference to the golden wax bean. It is a thrifty grower, with long, brittle and stringless pods, and comes in early. It is very tender and has a peculiarly pleasant flavor when cooked. Our account of the delicate nature of the pole they are more liable to be unfavorably affected by bad weather than some of the other varieties. For two seasons past I have raised in the garden for green beans when to be use a new variety, called in Gregory's catalogue "Snowflake field bean." It is an early bean, the pole growing thickly and rather low but still stalks that keep them pretty well off the ground. The matured beans are rather small, but of excellent quality when cooked. My experience with it, however, has been mostly as a green bean for summer use, for which purpose the pole are very tender, making it an excellent variety for a garden string bean, writes a correspondent in The World.

Untainted Raspberries.

An English horticulturist has the following to say about raspberries: Give raspberries a rich, deep soil thoroughly worked before planting. Do not crowd the roots together, let the sunshine and air work in among them freely to strengthen and ripen the wood, and then it matters not how much the canes are shortened, there will be plenty of fine fruit. In order that the training is done, it is found best to leave the canes about three feet long, and for a number of years I worked two plantations, one trained to wires and the other left without any training, and it was so convinced that as good results can be obtained by the free and open system as tying them in bundles to stakes or training them on fences or wire that I cleared away the wires and stakes.

Care of the Lawn.

The lawn requires a good dressing of fertilizer as often as it may appear to thief year. Fine old compost is perhaps unexcelled for this purpose, but rank raw manure is objectionable, on account of both odor and looks. In place of it we would advise the use of bone dust and wood ashes, or some good, complete fertilizer. A special lawn dressing may be made by composting dry swamp muck with ashes and bone dust, or potash salts in place of the ashes.

The stake method of training grape vines has little one advantage over any other. We can plow and cultivate both ways and keep the ground clean with less hoeing. It is, however, not as good as a trellis, neither is it as convenient for tying and distributing.

The announcement has been made that the Massachusetts Horticultural society will spend $1,500 during 1891 in prizes for flowers and plants.

James J. H. Gregory says that for the cotton maggot he has found hens and chickens a possible remedy. He claims that a hen and brood of chickens will take care of from an acre to an acre and a half.

In naming a list of desirable plants for the dorsia, Mr. J. W. Manning calls attention to Trillium grandiflorum as one of the best of early flowers of the easiest growth, and adaptable to a great variety of soils. Its handsome white lilyfive flowers are greatly admired.

POOR LO'S PARENTAL AFFECTION.

Indian Chiefs Who Show the Deepest Love for Their Children.

The Indian is generally not credited with much regard or affection for his family, but this impression was dissipated from my mind during my visit to Pine Ridge. Of a number of Sioux I met among the Indian chief of my acquaintance, Red Cloud, a venerable Sioux, who, I was told, was the most famous Sioux chief among the Indians. I was introduced to him by a friend who had served in the army for the little Sioux warrior. He did not first understand whether I was in earnest or joking, but when he saw I had offended the old boy, but he shook his head, pointed his finger toward a bunch of several hundred Indian ponies, then to a group of carriages in front of the agency, then the earth and water, he had never his head, and I understood that not for all the horses and ponies on earth would he part with his child. He, indeed, did what he could, and cut an elk tooth ornament from the little Sioux's dress and presented it to the correspondent as a souvenir, and with a groan of satisfaction and another "Show" to take the little boy up in the hand and walked away.

At the close of the Indian campaign of 1876 the captive Cheyennes and others were taken to Fort Leavenworth to be transferred to the Indian Territory. Capt. Kilby, of the hospital corps at Fort Hugo, was in that time stationed at Fort Leavenworth, and related another instance of Indian affection and pride in their offspring. The transfer to the Indian Territory was a terrible blow to the proud Cheyennes, and was manifest in prostrating and degrading in the extreme.

One of the minor chiefs of that tribe, whose name has unfortunately slipped my memory, was especially heading under the imagined humiliation and made several murderous attempts to escape. He had for a spoon a member of another tribe, and was kept under the eyes of the sentinels. Before the final transfer was made from the fort to the territory the military concluded to separate the different tribes, and while the Cheyennes were to be sent to the territory the others were to be returned to the north. This news was communicated to the Cheyenne chief and the prospect that his sons should not share in his disgrace gave him unalloyed pleasure, and he was informed that families would not be separated and that they would have to accompany him.

He grew merrier and down hearted, and one day he walked into the hospital, and before any one was aware of his intention he had seized a pair of scissors and with the point of it ripped a gash clear across his abdomen from left to right in the plight. He expected to die, and not to wander his wife and children returned to their home in the north, but his terrible self murder resulted in a recovery, for in spite of blood and he recovered, and with his family was taken to the Indian Territory, where he was lost to public notice.—Omaha Bee.

Long Distance Laughter.

Did you ever laugh by telegraph? Probably not, but it would hardly pay. When one reflects that it would cost a cent per character to express his sense of amusement he refrains from manifesting it and lets it go.

But laughing is done by telegraph. In the telegraph operators who indulge in this luxury, and nearly the night operator, who is the only one left in the day office, is the only one who does the deed. When an operator becomes lonely and his numbers are clicking out messages and he is anxious for a little talk he sends a friend operator, and he is informed opinions away, and opens a conversation.

A conversation, of course, cannot be continued long before something "funny" is said. It then becomes the duty of the operator to laugh. This he does by sending four dots, then one dot and a dash, thus: ....-. This is called ha ha. The distant operator then sends back ....-.-. ha ha. He replies h—a. h—a. Sometimes, to make it easier, he says h—l, that is, four dots and one dot.

The laugh by telegraph is necessarily cold and sardonic. It does not harm anybody to themselves. It is the health of the operator, and it is a little more than one hundred years ago, when a man could not control his laugh in this way and he was obliged to have some one who could relieve to your joke to see when you ought to laugh. But the operator is often alone with laughter behind where he is, but with it, so to speak.—Indianapolis News.

The Wonder of Wonders.

When the Washington was launched at Boston there was one day standing near where some ballast was being unloaded, throwing overboard from a vessel that had recently arrived from a European seaport. Among the pebbles was a flint pebble somewhat larger than a hen's egg, which when it struck some of the larger stones, separated in the middle. Mr. Longking stooped and picked up the two halves. On each half, as marks made by the natural growth of the stone, were two perfect human heads in profile, all of the features of features and hair being perfectly defined, the natural portrait being much darker than the surrounding stone. The most striking part of the wonder is indeed is the fact that, even though the two pieces were perfect exactly, one of the faces was clearly that of a male, the other that of a female. Even the pebbles of the same size appropriate to the sea, yet in the same place were face to face.—St. Louis Republic.

Amateur Theatricals.

There was a time not more than five or six years ago when New York society was some than fond of private theatricals, formerly a day passed that the papers contained an account of the wonderful achievements of this or that leader of fashion on the stage. Every fashionable lady who wanted to raise money for charity opened her house to the young people and old folks believed that if their home had been ever in parlor and ballroom, the Bowdoin Street would have had to hide their diminished heads, and there was never any trouble in selling tickets at $1 apiece, provided the player was sufficiently well known in society. There are always plenty of people who seem to be happy to be asked to buy tickets, or any price if the seller is some one high in social life. Today amateur theatricals have disappeared. We seldom hear of anything of the kind among the people who formerly used to look upon social world.—New York Cor. Charleston News.

In the telephone exchanges of Berlin, Germany, it has been seriously decided in high circles to employ only women in future. The management and scientific reason for this is that women's voices, being universally acknowledged to be higher pitched than men's, are therefore more penetrating than men's and can therefore be heard to greater distances. This may also be the scientific explanation of the fact that women are more successful in seeking than men are.

Does fiction in literature necessarily mean the depicting of rottenness and unhappiness? Are not gaslight and twenty also real?

Art in Polishing Boots.

On a street corner on the upper part of Sixth avenue is a bootblack stand provided over by a middle aged negro named Jim, who old days have secured for him a number of business customers. He firmly believes that elbow polishing has a lasting effect upon the arts and sciences, and regards first among the hundreds of bootblacks he has found in the city as low artists in the art and science of polishing boots, which, with the contrary, he claims to possess. It is essential to which this is his efforts to impress a customer with the importance of his profession and his proficiency of his knowledge and experience in it.

He had first rubbed the shoes of the customer for several minutes with his hands for a season way, occasionally stopping to examine them critically to see if a vertical air. This naturally causes the curiosity of the owner of the shoes, and then he endeavors in a short sentence or two to order to give a perfect polish the owner of the shoes of the rather amazed to see the eighty Dagos. He then pulls out from the under part of his bag, and a large brown Fiject with dozens of brushes from among which he selects one. As he places his hand over the face of the brush the customer will see black glistening in the sunlight, as though determining whether that particular brush is best suited to the work of leather to be operated upon. A few strokes of the brush follow, which is choosing the blacking to be used on the occasion. Jim then goes to work and polishes the shoes in a manner that many a professional shoeing and substitute upon. When he finishes it is worth the price to see his actions, a behalving of his own handiwork.—New York Telegram.

His Footprints.

A few years ago a French scientist of wide reputation, who had written much books against Christianity, was one of a party which was crossing the great Arabian desert. The servants were all Mussulmans, and, of course, all much superior and cowed, and several times during the day, no matter what difficulties were in the way, they knelt down with their faces pointing to the east of Jerusalem and in the bowing and repeated their Mahommedan prayers.

The Frenchman was very witty, and often made some joke upon their devotions, at which, I am ashamed to say, we all laughed more or less.

One morning, as the sun's red disk was dropping below the horizon of sand, we saw the Frenchman stop and stand gazing from their knees, when the Frenchman stoke to the house, saying:

"Do you see these footprints? Probably time to many of these generations. How do you happen to know so well that there is a that such person is also thought?"

The Arab replied, "Sahib, how did you know so well, this morning, that a camel had passed our tents late night when you were asleep?"

"By the footprints in the sand, of course," said the Frenchman.

The Arab replied, very solemnly, to the last jerky lip of the sheep, and he, as he pointed upon the line of sand, and replied:

"Sahib, that is not the footprint of a man."—Tuck's Companion.

Long Distance Laughter.

Did you ever laugh by telegraph? Probably not, but it would hardly pay. When one reflects that it would cost a cent per character to express his sense of amusement he refrains from manifesting it and lets it go.

But laughing is done by telegraph. In the telegraph operators who indulge in this luxury, and nearly the night operator, who is the only one left in the day office, is the only one who does the deed. When an operator becomes lonely and his numbers are clicking out messages and he is anxious for a little talk he sends a friend operator, and he is informed opinions away, and opens a conversation.

A conversation, of course, cannot be continued long before something "funny" is said. It then becomes the duty of the operator to laugh. This he does by sending four dots, then one dot and a dash, thus: ....-. This is called ha ha. The distant operator then sends back ....-.-. ha ha. He replies h—a. h—a. Sometimes, to make it easier, he says h—l, that is, four dots and one dot.

The laugh by telegraph is necessarily cold and sardonic. It does not harm anybody to themselves. It is the health of the operator, and it is a little more than one hundred years ago, when a man could not control his laugh in this way and he was obliged to have some one who could relieve to your joke to see when you ought to laugh. But the operator is often alone with laughter behind where he is, but with it, so to speak.—Indianapolis News.

The Wonder of Wonders.

When the Washington was launched at Boston there was one day standing near where some ballast was being unloaded, throwing overboard from a vessel that had recently arrived from a European seaport. Among the pebbles was a flint pebble somewhat larger than a hen's egg, which when it struck some of the larger stones, separated in the middle. Mr. Longking stooped and picked up the two halves. On each half, as marks made by the natural growth of the stone, were two perfect human heads in profile, all of the features of features and hair being perfectly defined, the natural portrait being much darker than the surrounding stone. The most striking part of the wonder is indeed is the fact that, even though the two pieces were perfect exactly, one of the faces was clearly that of a male, the other that of a female. Even the pebbles of the same size appropriate to the sea, yet in the same place they were face to face.—St. Louis Republic.

Amateur Theatricals.

There was a time not more than five or six years ago when New York society was some than fond of private theatricals, formerly a day passed that the papers contained an account of the wonderful achievements of this or that leader of fashion on the stage. Every fashionable lady who wanted to raise money for charity opened her house to the young people and old folks believed that if their home had been ever in parlor and ballroom, the Bowdoin Street would have had to hide their diminished heads, and there was never any trouble in selling tickets at $1 apiece, provided the player was sufficiently well known in society. There are always plenty of people who seem to be happy to be asked to buy tickets, or any price if the seller is some one high in social life. Today amateur theatricals have disappeared. We seldom hear of anything of the kind among the people who formerly used to look upon social world.—New York Cor. Charleston News.

In the telephone exchanges of Berlin, Germany, it has been seriously decided in high circles to employ only women in future. The management and scientific reason for this is that women's voices, being universally acknowledged to be higher pitched than men's, are therefore more penetrating than men's and can therefore be heard to greater distances. This may also be the scientific explanation of the fact that women are more successful in seeking than men are.

Does fiction in literature necessarily mean the depicting of rottenness and unhappiness? Are not gaslight and twenty also real?

St. Jacobs Oil cures Back Aches, Headache, Toothache, and all ACHES PROMPTLY

CHEAP HOMES IN MEXICO.

FOR VERY DESIRABLE LANDS, SOUTH Agricultural and Grazing, in Tamaulipas, Chihuahua, and Sonora Mex.

For full particulars, apply to DESERET NEWS OFFICE, or W. Dwight Johnson, Jr., Colony Agt., Casas Grandes, Chihuahua, Mexico.

LEGAL NOTICE.

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

In the matter of the Estate of Thomas Wilson, Deceased.—Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Thomas Wilson, deceased, has filed his final account of said estate in said Court, that said account of said Administrator and the report of said estate among the persons entitled thereto, and that the day of March, A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court House in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah, has been appointed by said Court for the hearing of said account and report, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the same if they see proper. By order of the Probate Court.

E. R. ALLEN, Clerk of the Probate Court.

LEGAL NOTICE.

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

In the Matter of the Estate of Jesse Wilson, Deceased.—Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT Margaret Wilson, administrator of the estate of Jesse Wilson, deceased, has filed his final account of said estate in said Court, and has also filed his petition for final distribution of said estate among the persons entitled thereto, and that the day of March, A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court House in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah, has been appointed by said Court for the hearing of said account and said petition, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the same if they see proper. By order of the Probate Court.

E. R. ALLEN, Clerk of the Probate Court.

SUMMONS.

In the District Court in and for the Third Judicial District of Utah Territory, County of Salt Lake.

LEONTEEN DOUGLAS, PLAINTIFF, vs. LOUISA PRATT, WIDOW, FRANCIS, IVES, ELIAS A. PRATT, LOIS D. HOWE and ANNA PRATT, DEFENDANTS.

The People of the Territory of Utah send Greeting:

To Louisa Pratt, widow, Francis I. Ives, Elias Pratt, Lois D. Howe and Ann Pratt, defendants, the above named defendants:

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APPEAR in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah, and to answer the complaint filed herein within ten days after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, and within twenty days if served elsewhere, and if you fail to appear or answer the complaint, judgment will be taken against you for the relief demanded in said complaint, which is briefly stated as follows, to wit: Plaintiff's suit before Probate Court, Salt Lake City, entitled "In the matter of the estate of Jesse Pratt, deceased," for the partition of said estate, and for the delivery to plaintiff of her share of said estate, and for the delivery to plaintiff of her share of said estate, and for the delivery to plaintiff of her share