

MISCELLANEOUS.

Written for this Paper
THE GOLD DISCOVERY.

ST. GEORGE, Utah, Nov. 3, 1894.—On the fourteenth of September at 1 p. m. we reached our old camp ground near Sutter's Fort. After taking some refreshments three of our party called on Captain Sutter to learn what the chances were for getting employment. In the evening the brethren returned to camp and reported they had seen the captain and had a talk with him. The captain wanted to hire a number of men to work either by the month or by the job and would pay part in cash and part in trade. He wanted to build a flour mill and to dig a race three miles long and have mill timbers gotten out. He would pay twenty-five dollars per month or give twelve and a half cents per yard for digging the race. He would furnish tools, teams and provisions but we must do our own cooking.

We talked the matter up around our camp fire and the next morning closed a bargain to work on the race at the rate of twelve and a half cents per yard. This time he promised to pay all money. He said our animals could run with his band of horses gratis. This we took to be very kind in Mr. Sutter. He had a large band herded by Indians who were overseen by a white man who had the band driven up every evening and corraled for the night.

After our bargain was made we moved on to the mill site six miles east of Sutter's Fort, and about the same distance from the present site of Sacramento City. On the seventeenth of September all hands except our cooks were on the race with plows, ox-teams, scrapers, spades, shovels and picks, each man earning one dollar and fifty cents per day. Our hands being tender, they soon became very sore. Some of our brethren were taken with chills, others with scurvy, but through the blessings of the Priesthood they soon rallied.

On the twenty-seventh of September while at dinner a man dressed in buckskin entered our quarters and said Captain Sutter wanted four men from our party to go up into the mountains about thirty miles to help build a sawmill on the south fork of the American river. He stated that he and Sutter were in co-partnership in building the mill and that he had been up there with a few men and had done some work but the most of them were going to leave soon, hence they wanted more help. This was James W. Marshall. That afternoon four of our party, including myself, started with Mr. Marshall, accompanied by Charles Bennett, late from Oregon. Marshall had an oxteam and wagon loaded with provisions and some tools.

In the evening of the twenty-fourth we arrived at the site for the sawmill where we found several brethren who by the counsel and advice of Levi W. Hancock had stopped at Sutter's at the time we passed in August. Here Marshall and his men had built a nice double log cabin covered with clapboards river out of pine timber as they said, "Bostard fashion." In one part of the house lived Peter L. Winner whose wife was to do the cooking for the mill hands. The surroundings looked wild

and lonely. On all sides were high mountains, covered mainly with pine, redwood and oak timber. The region infested by wild beasts, wolves, grizzly bears and Indians. The work to be done was to get out timber for the mill, put in a dam, dig out a mill seat and a tail race nearly a quarter of a mile long.

Sometimes it happened that Sutter neglected to send up supplies. At such times Marshall had me take his gun and go out and shoot deer. He owned a good rifle and the black tailed deer were plentiful. I would take with me one of Sutter's tame Indians to help carry in the venison. For this I was paid the same as for work on the mill.

On the 23rd of January, 1848, five of the hands including myself, moved into a cabin we had erected near the saw mill and did our own cooking.

Monday, the 24th of January, the gold was found in the tail race, which in a short time produced the wildest excitement throughout the nation and caused, if report be true, one billion six hundred million dollars to flow into the United States treasury besides what was carried into other lands; and thus was modified and changed the monetary standards of the world. The discovery was made by James Wilson Marshall, a native of New Jersey.

By trade he was a coach-maker, a good workman and very ingenious. He was Sutter's millwright and was the boss workman. He was born in 1812 and died in extreme poverty on the 10th of August, 1885, not far from where he discovered the precious metal; and over his grave is a bronze monument erected by the native sons of the Golden West. I am told he died alone in his own little cabin.

Some have given the credit to Captain Sutter of being the one who first found the gold; but he never claimed that honor that I ever heard of, and like Marshall he died a poor man. He was a native of Baden, of Swiss parentage, died the 18th of June, 1880, at the age of seventy-seven years, and his grave is in Lititz, Pennsylvania. The photographs of both of these men I have which I very much prize, simply because I believe God had provided them to give the Battalion boys employment whereby to fit themselves out and thus obey the counsel of His servant Brigham and the Twelve.

H. W. BIGLER.

HORTICULTURAL.

PREPARING AND PLANTING.

The ground where trees or shrubs are to be planted should be thoroughly pulverized if possible the previous year, and the soil made equally friable, as would be done for any annual crop. In the climate existing in this Territory, fruit trees will thrive and produce in almost any soil except in very dry sand and places where there is nothing but hardpan. But there is much to be gained by a judicious selection of soil when in the power of the planter, or by that improvement which may generally be effected in inferior soil, thus suited to the special varieties intended to be grown.

A strong loam is usually a deep soil

and affords, during the whole heat of summer, a proper supply of moisture and nourishment to the roots of trees. Fruit trees do not come into a bearing state so soon in a strong as in a sandy loam, because the growth of wood is more vigorous, and fruit buds are not so soon formed; but they bear larger crops, are much less liable to disease, and their longevity is greater.

When planting, holes for fruit trees should be dug from three to four feet in diameter, and to a reasonable depth. Care should be taken to plant the trees so that when the work is finished it will not be more than two inches deeper than when it was growing in the nursery.

Thorough cultivation is necessary for continued growth and fruit bearing, but the ground must not be stirred too deep near the young trees, or the rootlets near the surface will be severed.

Alfalfa will ruin the ground for fruit growing, and destroy the value of fruit trees, if sown after the trees are planted and growing. Grain and grass will also check growing trees if they do not ruin them entirely.

DISTANCE FOR PLANTING.

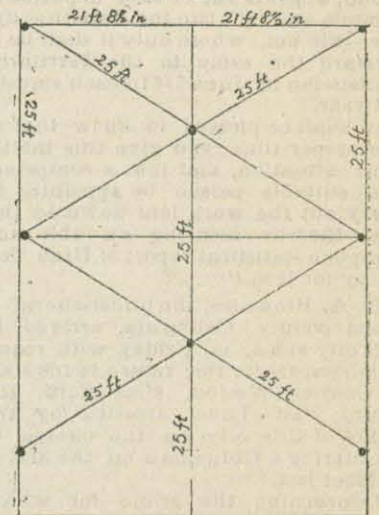
The distance apart for planting fruit trees is, in some other States, recommended as follows:—

Apples.....	25 to 30 feet, each way.
Pears.....	20 " 25 " " "
Plums.....	20 " 24 " " "
Prunes.....	20 " 24 " " "
Peaches.....	20 " 24 " " "
Cherries.....	20 " 25 " " "
Apricots.....	20 " 24 " " "
Nectarines ..	20 " 24 " " "
Quinces.....	8 " 12 " " "
Grapes.....	8 " 12 " " "
Currants.....	4 " 5 " " "
Gooseberries	5 by 6 " " "
Raspberries ..	4 " 6 " " "
Blackberries	4 " 7 to 6 by 8 feet each way
Strawberries.	2 by 3 or 4 feet each way

CIRCULAR FORM OF PLANTING.

There are several methods or forms used in setting out trees. One is the square form; in which the trees are planted a certain distance apart in the row, with each row the same distance apart.

Another form is known as the "Circular form" (see diagram), as each tree will



be an equal distance apart from any other tree or, extending a line from any one tree to another tree, this line should be the distance to the first tree on each of the other three sides of this first tree. In an orchard planted in this way, six acres