THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, November 2, 1870.

THE OLIVE AND OTHER FRUITS FOR THE SOUTH.

In the special correspondence of the San Francisco *Times*, written from Los Angeles, California, we find descriptions of the results which have attended the cultivation of various semi-tropical fruits, that may prove of interest to the settlers in the southern part of our Territory. His allusion to and description of the olive is especially interesting; for there is no fruit the cultivation of which would be more valuable or yield a larger profit to our people than this, which the correspondent calls the most noble of all the fruits in the world. The olive is very little used in our country outside of California. Its oil is used sometimes for salad making; but it is not in general use. In California it is highly esteemed as a pickle, and is principally used in that form by Americans; but the natives of California and Mexico use it in a variety of ways; in fact, a good Spanish dinner finds the olive prepared in some way or the other in every dish.

The olive thrives the best in a dry country like Mexico and the south of Europe. It is a native of the temperate sea coast ridges of Asia and Africa, but has been cultivated in all of the countries in the south of Europe since the dates of their existence. This fruit, to a great extent, constitutes the meat and bread, and the cream and butter of the people of Italy and Spain, and is largely used in a variety of ways in France and Mexico. In these countries the olive enters into almost every kind of cookery. In portions of Southern Europe a few olive trees will serve for the support of an entire family, who would starve on what could otherwise be raised on the same surface of soil. It is a very pretty tree, with delicate branches, and little, narrow, bluish green leaves, looking, in the distance, like a willow.

In conversing with residents of St. George last spring we found a general impression prevailed, that the olive tree lived to a considerable age before it bore fruit; but Mr. Truman, the *Times'* correspondent, says that it commences to bear from a shoot or cutting the sixth year, and without any care whatever, in pruning, cultivating or watering, will live and grow for centuries. It is a very hardy, strong tree. In many of the places in Southern Europe, and along the coast ridges of Asia and Africa, it may be seen growing; it is hale, about ten feet in hight along the stony highways, in rocky cañons, and in desert and alkali flats. If it grows in such regions, we know of nothing to prevent it flourishing at Tokerville, at Harrisburg, Washington, on the Rio Virgin, St. George and on the Muddy. In Los Angeles country there are said to be from six to eight thousand olive trees in fine bearing order, and the crop is always said to be a sure one. At San Diego there is said to be an olive orchard nearly a hundred years old, in a wonderful state of excellent bearing, although it has been neglected for thirty years.

Should attempts to cultivate this fruit in the Southern part of our Territory prove successful, a great source of wealth would be created. Not only would the cultivators of the fruit be benefited, but its culture would prove an advantage to the entire Territory, by placing within the people's reach a pure article of oil in the stead of the wretched stuff which now is sold under the name of olive oil.

The orange, the lemon, the lime, the fig, the pomegranate and the English walnut flourish in Los Angeles county. Of the lemon the correspondent says it is as hardy as the pear and almost as sure. Eighty trees may be planted to the acre. The tree is in full bearing order at sixteen years, and commences to yield well at ten. The profits of lemon-raising are said to be enormous.

The crop of the walnut is said to average about $30 (coin) to the tree, and it is regarded as a sure crop. This tree will undoubtedly grow to good advantage in almost every part of our "Dixie," and without doubt can be cultivated with profit.

The cultivation of these fruits deserves attention. If they can be raised advantageously in the South, they should receive attention, as they will prove an excellent source of revenue.

FALL ITEMS.

We have had another splendid Fall season, the weather thus far having been remarkably fine and mild and admitting of out-door work being prosecuted to the best possible advantage. There is probably no other country in the world, in this latitude, that enjoy's a finer climate during the autumn than we have in Utah. In the eastern states, no further north than we are, we already hear of very cold weather, and in some places the winter has set in with uncommon severity. Such seasons as this ought to be taken advantage of by farmers, and every exertion should be made to plough the land. The experience of years has demonstrated that no labor on the farm meets with a more remunerative return than Fall plowing. There is some land which is not adapted for the Fall sowing of wheat; but we know of none that cannot be plowed to advantage in the Fall of the year. Wheat, in nearly every instance, produces much better and more satisfactory crop when sowed early; and we frequently have a spell of weather early in the Spring which admits of sowing and harrowing, but is not sufficiently warm, or does not hold open long enough, to admit of plowing; and it is on years like this that Fall plowing is found to be profitable.

The present is a fine time to haul fuel, and all householders who can should make their purchases for the winter while the present low prices rule. It is probable that the Utah Central may come to our help this winter, and save us from the scarcity and high prices of last winter, but it is not best to depend to too great an extent upon it; for it is not unlikely that its line will be occupied to the full extent of its capacity through at least the early part of the winter in carrying iron and other materials forward for the completion of the road to this city.

The poor in the various Wards of the city will need fuel to keep them warm during the cold weather. An excellent suggestion has been made in past years, and has been repeated this year, to the Bishops of this city by President Young, that they call for men and teams in the Ward to turn out and repair to the cañons, under their leadership, to procure sufficient wood to supply the winter's wants of the poor in their several wards. Such weather as we have had and still have is excellent for a bee of this character.

For the DESERET NEWS.

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

Worcester, Mass.—A four oared boat race for $1,000 and the championship of the United States, between Stephen Salisbury, jr., and crew of this city and the *Neptune* crew, will shortly take place.

New York.—It is stated by solicitor B——, that Secretary Boutwell had a long conversation with the President yesterday on the subject of the investigation into the charges against Gen. Butterfield. No written report was made or prepared, and no investigation made. No successor to Butterfield has yet been appointed, as the office is not considered a very desirable one. Chas. J. Folger, is said to have been offered it.

The World's special, from Port Jarvis, states that a railroad accident occurred near Morrowsburg, twenty-six miles west of Port Jarvis, at about 4 o'clock this morning, by which one man was burned to death and fourteen tons of loaded coal oil took fire, it is supposed from a spark from the locomotive.

A New York special says that thirteen divorce cases are on the calender in Brooklyn. There is evidence of fraud in nearly all of them; orders have been given for the arrest of several lawyers, who are implicated.

The election in Chicago is progressing peaceably; the weather is delightful.

Boston.—The vote is comparatively small; the city gives Claflin 7,780, Adams 10,840, Chanberlain, the workingmen's candidate, 510. Geo. W. Brooks is elected to Congress from the Seventh District in place of Boutwell.

Miss.—The election in 74 towns will foot up for Claflin 20,982, Adams, 11,310, Chamberlain 4,616. The complexion of the legislature is undecided. At 9 o'clock the Prohibitionists were out in full force with bands of music and other indications that they had carried the legislature.

Boston.—Governor Claflin is elected by a majority of 10 to 15,000. The vote in 167 towns and cities is, for Claflin 43,149, Adams 37,150, Chamberlain 10,000. In the legislature it is claimed that both the Prohibitionists and Lyons men are probably pretty nearly divided; the Republicans have a majority in both branches.

San Francisco 2.—The *Alta* and *Times* have consolidated under the name of the *Alta California* and *San Francisco Times*.

The Western Pacific railroad is completed to the Bay of Tomales ferry landing.

A foot race of one mile once yesterday for a thousand dollars, was won by "Neil Mowry." Time eight hours and fifty-nine minutes.

General Thomas, in reply to Governor Safford's order of volunteers states great excitement throughout Arizona; the Governor is anxious to take the field in person in command of three companies. The proposal has been referred to Washington. Meanwhile the Indians continue their murders and depredations.

Baltimore.—Ex-Gov. Wickliffe died at the residence of his son-in-law on Sunday.

Troy.—General Wool is seriously ill; apprehensions are felt with regard to his recovery. He is 86 years old.

Hudson, N. Y.—A train on the Albany and Boston Railroad, which left Albany at two o'clock this morning, ran into a locomotive house at Chatham, completely demolishing half the building.

Returns from the interior to eight p. m. show uniform Democratic gains compared with the last Presidential vote. The city gives an immense Democratic majority. The total vote is 125,-000. There seems to be a doubt of the election of the entire Democratic ticket. Greeley runs ahead of his ticket.

Milwaukee.—The Republican State Committee estimate Fairchild's majority at about 8000. The Legislature is of about the same complexion as last year.

Thirty-seven towns in Minnesota give Otis (Democrat) a majority of 2000, but it is estimated that Austin (Republican) will have a majority in the State of 3000 or 4000.

New York.—The returns indicate the election of all Tammany candidates to the assembly in this city. The *Tribune* estimates that the State has gone Democratic, at least, 12,000 on the whole ticket.

Memphis.—A horrible murder was committed at Oakaloria, Miss., on Saturday night. Major Shepherd, collector of internal revenue, while sick, was shot by his son and killed; the murderer was arrested in the woods. The excitement was great, the citizens being disposed to inflict summary punishment. Whiskey is supposed to have been the cause.

Cincinnati.—Judge Stover, of the Superior Court, has granted an injunction, preventing the board of education carrying into effect their resolutions for preventing the reading of the Bible and religious books, and the singing sacred music in public schools; the case will be heard on Thursday.

N. Y.—The Democratic majority in the city will probably be 45,000; the Democrats lose over 15,000 in New York and Brooklyn, but their gains are large in the interior. The whole Democratic ticket is elected by from 10,000 to 20,000 majority. The State Senate will probably be Republican by two or three majority; the Assembly is probably Republican.

New York.—Twenty-two wards of the city give Nelson, Democrat, for Secretary of State, 43,000; Allen, Democrat, Comptroller, 39,000; Judge Nelson, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, estimates his majority at 25,-000. Late returns make the election of Morgan as Senator for the Duchess County District probable.

Louisville.—The Tennessee House of Representatives by a vote of 38 to 30, have tabled the resolution offered yesterday for a new election for U. S. Senator, on the ground of the ineligibility of Cooper.

Detroit.—In the charter election today for a Democratic Mayor, the city ticket was elected.

Baltimore.—Indications of the vote of the city is small, but every precinct and every ward give a Democratic majority. Woolford, Comptroller, has a majority of 8,400. The Democratic ticket for the Legislature, received a majority of 6,000.

St. Louis.—J. E. Pelter, President, and C. J. Bridges, managing director, of the Grand Trunk Railroad, are here today on business relating to the extension of their road to St. Louis and other points. They desire to run a compromise gauge and earn from here to Portland, Me., and to make the rates such as will induce the shipment of flour and produce to Liverpool and other European points *via* Portland. They will visit the far west before their return.

New York.—A statement has come from Washington that commander Kirkland in his evidence relating to the Washburne difficulty in Paraguay, before a Congressional investigating Committee, says that Mrs. Washburne said in his hearing that a proposition was made at her husband's table, to overthrow Lopez and put his brother Domingo in power.

FOREIGN.

The Secretary of Legation for the Argentine Confederation at Washington, has protested against Mr. McMahon's report relative to the Allied outrages at Paraguay. It was considered probable yesterday that personal difficulty would occur between him and McMahon.

Paris.—The newly-appointed Russian Ambassador arrived to-day; there was a great crowd of police on hand, but their services were not needed.

Dublin.—Archbishop Cullen, in a pastoral letter, exhorts all members of societies similar to the Fenians to abandon them. He says the members will be inevitably excommunicated and they cannot participate in the jubilee.

Montreal.—The scheme of the Canada Pacific Railroad was published to-day; the length of the line will be 2,500 miles; capital twenty million sterling.

Frankfort.—A heavy shock of earthquake was felt last evening throughout Germany.

A dispatch from Alexandria says the captain of the Emperor's yacht says he cannot make a passage through the Suez canal, his boat drawing too much water; the Empress insists on new soundings, and if the yacht is not able to go, lighter vessels will be procured.

For the DESERET NEWS.

MORTALITY AND IMPURE WATER.

From what I glean by reading and observation, it seems to be a matter of wonder and astonishment at home, and of speculation abroad, as to the increasing frequency of mortality among young children during some portion of the summer months, in our cities, towns and villages, by malignant fevers, epidemic diarrhœas, etc. The minds of anti-polygamists, seem quite fertile in ascribing it to the lack of affection and attention in mothers, want of physical vigor, or to the judgements of an offended God for the commission of so odious a sin as plural marraige, etc. It is not my purpose, at the present time, to enter into a discussion of that subject, but I will simply state that so far as my observation extends, I have failed to discover that parental attachment or care has been wanting, physical or mental strength and excellence lacking, or that those living monogamic lives are more favored in the preservation of their numbers than those who practice plural marriage. But causes do exist why so many hearts are made sad, and home circles broken; and as beings endowed with reason, *let us search out those causes and apply the remedy.*

It is an established fact that no physical, organic, or other law of the Deity can be trampled upon with impunity, and that to every transgression the penalty will be meted out, whether those violations are committed in ignorance or otherwise. Perhaps in bringing my views on the subject before the public, it will be well to go back in our history to the early settling of our "Mountain Home," and contrast our situation and surroundings then, with those at the present time. Then the climate was dry and arid, but little decaying vegetable matter was present to produce malarial influences; our homes and diet were of a more primitive character, our settlements were along the principal streams and mountain rills, which were but seldom disturbed during the summer months by sweeping torrents, the melting snows of spring and early summer, being the chief sources of earthy deposits from the mountains above the valleys. Sickness was rarely experienced in these times, and the voice of mourning and sorrow for departed loved ones, not often disturbed the quiet of the peaceful inhabitants.

Since then large and beautiful cities, spreading towns and villages, houses and hamlets—have sprung forth as by magic, and these once barren and desolate vales, are dotted in every direction by habitations of the industrious white man. Fruit and shade trees have been produced in abundance, and the country around has been made to teem with various productions of the vegetable kingdom. The rapid flowing streams have been wrested from their former channels, and have been divided and subdivided into narrow streamlets, which thread our cities and villages in various directions; and into the continuous spread of waters have fallen the sere leaf of autumn, the droppings of animal matter, hay, straw &c., thus defiling and contaminating our water for drinking and cooking purposes. Contributions from cattle yards, tanneries, out-houses, cess-pools etc., have too often been made by careless and reckless individuals during the irrigating season, and from year to year accumulations of filth have been allowed to remain and decompose and fester beneath the burning rays of a midsummer sun, thus converting one of the greatest blessings conferred upon man, into an agent of death. A striking change of climate is also taking place, from dry to one of greater humidity, and in consequence these frequent rains in spring and summer, strongly impregnated with both mineral, and decaying vegetable substances, particularly in times of sudden condensations of clouds upon the mountains by strong winds, or antagonistic air currents, have been brought into the valley below or deposited along the margins of streams, rendering the water, in many places, unfit for domestic purposes for several days or weeks, thus increasing the evils before enumerated and upon a more extended scale.

My experience for years past has been that sickness such as fevers, diarrhœa, bloody flux, gastric and intestinal irritations, vomiting, &c., &c., have invariably followed these mountain torrents. What wonder is it then, that the constitutions of our children should give way, while battling against such an array of pestilential evils, more especially while laboring under nervous excitability, generally consequent upon teething, or other debilitating influences.

Exhalations from stables, privies, and other accumulations of filth, even a small cess pool-hear a dwelling, are frequently sources of disease, but I am satisfied that a large percentage of the disease produced in our climate, results from impurities contained in water. In support of the position I have taken, I will refer to an article in the Saturday Evening *Post* of the 9th ult., in which facts are adduced which show that in the summer of 1851, a sudden and most violent outbreak of cholera (reaching a mortality of 131 in a single day, within a circle of about 200 yards radius), occurred in London, which was distinctly traced to a well in the centre of the fatal area, that received the leakage of a house drain through which the evacuation of a cholera patient passed immediately before the outbreak of the pestilence. The water of this well, as is often the case with water containing organic impurities, was peculiarly fresh and palatable. On the removal of the handle of the pump, by order of the vestry of the parish, the disease rapidly diminished.

It seems perfectly clear, in this instance, that the cholera poison contained in the evacuations of a single invalid was distributed by means of this well throughout the whole district, dealing death on every hand.

It is stated that a few years since, the overflowing of the fith-vat of the Atlantic House, at Newport, R. I., sending a poisoned stream through the gravel stratum that connects the wells of a large part of the town, gave rise to what was known as the "John Street fever," which proved of the most fatal character. Many wells situated in alluvial deposits, yield water of an impure character, and I fear that so long as the present policy is adopted in watering our towns, so long will we be subjected to a yearly recurrence of sickness and sorrow.

Prevention is better than cure, and a rational remedy would no doubt be to bring water in ducts or piping from pure fountains, and preserved in purity for the use of all; where this is not practicable, make constant use of filters in which charcoal is freely used, at the same time adopting a general healthful course of living.

THEATRE.

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Baccarat, afterwards Madame Charmet, ... AMY STONE.
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For Synopsis, see Posters and Programme.

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GEORGE BAUMAN,
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Salt Lake City, Nov. 2, 1870. d292-1m

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