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AGRICULTURAL.

FROM present indications the next apple crop in and around this city will be a light one, as but few trees are in blossom; those which give the greatest promise are trees which have not been grafted, but bear natural fruit. Peach and plum trees were never more full of blossom than they are this Spring, and the prospect is flattering for an abundant harvest. Fields of small grain look very well, and the yield will doubtless be remunerative and gratifying. We are told by visitors from the north that our grain in this section is not so forward as it is in Cache Valley. The spring rains have had an excellent effect. Drying winds and hot days have made the earth thirsty, and not a few have had recourse to irrigation to moisten their gardens and fields. The appearance of the sky at various times during the past week has given promise of rain; but the effect has been only to tantalize, for the weather has continued dry and hot, until last night when we were visited with a fine rain, and, as we write, the rain is falling steadily.

Will not our friends in the country favor us with agricultural items of interest? We shall be glad to publish everything that is suitable in relation to this important pursuit. Agriculture is now receiving an attention never bestowed upon it before in this Territory. The cheap rates at which agricultural implements and machines are sold, the prospect of a steady sale of farm products at something like fixed rates, and the competition with other sections by means of the railroad are having the effect to make our farmers bestow increased care upon the cultivation of the ground. They find that it will pay to bestow thorough care upon the business, and it will soon be apparent that unless these pains are taken in this pursuit there will be no profit. We desire, at least once a week, to devote a portion of our space to the publication of facts and items concerning agriculture, and we shall be pleased to receive items of interest connected therewith from any of our readers.

THERE is an irrigating company called the Woodland Ditch Company of which the *Rural Press* (Cal.) speaks, though it does not say in what part of the State it is located, that is watering the grain fields along the line of its ditches at the rate of five hundred acres a day. Without irrigation this grain would be an almost total failure. The cost to the farms for the water is about \$4 per acre, and the grain will probably be worth from \$25 to \$30.

Santa Barbara county, (Cal.) finds it profitable to cultivate the olive. It is becoming an important and profitable crop there. In a few years the people will begin, they hope, to ship the product of this tree in quantities which will relieve the constant drain upon the currency of that community. They have trees there four years from the cutting which are twenty inches in circumference. We imagine the olive will do well in our settlements south of the rim of the Basin. Would it not be well to try it? It would be a great blessing to the community at large, and a means of profit to the producer, to raise olives in such abundance that pure olive oil could be obtained therefrom to supply our markets.

PEANUTS were cultivated in the Bitter-root Valley, Montana, last year. They are to be cultivated in the Walla Walla and Touchet Valleys, Oregon, this year. They can doubtless be cultivated to advantage in Utah.

MILK cows do not find a ready sale at New York City, long rows of milkers, the *American Agriculturist* says, stand in the sale stables day after day awaiting purchasers. That city is each year becoming less and less a market for

cows. Common cows are quoted at \$45 @ \$55 each; medium to good, \$65 @ \$75; with a few prime at \$85 @ \$95.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Agriculturist* that powdered lime, sprinkled over the grain and on the barn floor, will cause the weevils to "emigrate to a more congenial clime."

ANOTHER correspondent speaking of good milkers and their progeny says that every heifer calf from a good milker should be raised, especially if it carry the prevailing mark indicating a good milker. He thus describes it:

"This mark is the upward growth of the hair on the inside of the thighs of the calf from immediately behind the udder, as high as the hair goes. If it be found running up in a smooth, unbroken column, all other things being equal, with good care and continued thrifty growth, there will scarcely be a failure. But whatever extraordinary qualities the cow may possess, unless this mark is found on the calf, it is not worth raising for a dairy cow. There are several other signs, or conditions, indicative of valuable milking qualities, some of which attend the first described. Smooth and fair-sized teats; a large and long milk vein; slim neck; and sometimes six teats; a yellow skin apparent about the eyes and nose, and other bare spots, are indications of rich milk, and one of the characteristics of a good cow."

THE prospects for good crops ninety days ago in California were never better, but at present writing the drouth has brought gloom to the farmers. In many parts of the State the wheat crop will be a total failure. In view of this failure the *Pacific Rural Press* suggests the planting of corn in many places, and it is possible, it thinks, that much tulle land, independent of rain, might, on the late day on which it writes, be prepared and sown, as all danger from overflow of such lands had then passed. It urges irrigation as a means of saving a portion of the crops. Ordinary windmills might be made to do good service in pumping water. At any rate, a folding of hands and lamentation will do no good. On farms where all hope of maturing a crop by natural moisture is past, much might be done by hard and determined work.

FROM the present indications we are likely to have a heavy crop of peaches, and at least a middling crop of apricots in the Territory this season. Should present expectations be realized there will be an abundance of these fruits dried and offered for sale. The dried peaches sent from this Territory to the East are much esteemed and possess a higher market value than any others. Dried apricots are a new article in the Chicago market; they have never been offered for sale there, the climate not admitting of their production; and as apricots make an excellent dried fruit they are likely to be in demand. We shall allude to this subject again when the season is more advanced; and urge the importance of paying attention to the proper drying of fruit. But in the meantime we may say that as our dried fruit has an excellent reputation now, this should be maintained. New-fangled ways of peeling peaches have been suggested, such as soaking them in warm water, &c., but such processes are liable to injure the flavor of the fruit and lessen its marketable value, and they should be discarded by every person who intends to dry fruit to sell. It is clearly to the public interest to maintain the reputation of the dried fruit produced in this Territory. We have an excellent country for peaches; and during some seasons for apricots; they are not robbed of their flavor by drenching rains, and our climate admits of their being dried without the use of artificial heat. The consequence is the fruit produced and dried here possesses a flavor which that raised in moister climates does not have.

THERE is wide-spread dissatisfaction expressed by the press throughout the country at the recent Legal-Tender Decision of the Supreme Court, and many severe strictures upon it appear in the columns of different papers. While it is felt that so far as its direct effects upon the finances of the country are concerned, the new judgment is of little importance, it is of momentous consequence in other ways, in relation to the general question of the powers of Congress and the action of the Supreme Court itself. Not a few mourn over this decision as an evidence of the growing importance of that faction which

advocates the gradual centralization in the General Government of those powers which will make it as supreme as the Parliament is in Great Britain over the local laws and rights of the people.

It will be recollected that something over a year ago the Supreme Court decided that the Legal-Tender act was not binding as to contracts made before its passage in 1862. That is where a contract was made upon a specie basis this decision held that it was payable in specie and not in greenbacks. There were at the time of that decision eight members of that Court. The Chief-Justice and four of the Associate Justices agreed with him in the decision; the remaining three dissented from it. It is now asserted that this decision was unpalatable to certain parties, and that, in consequence, a bill was introduced into Congress to increase the number of judges on the Supreme Bench with a view to reconstruct the court and obtain a reversal of the decision. At the time of the passage of the bill it was charged that its passage was partly due to lobby influence brought to bear by a combination of corporations, which had outstanding bonds issued on specie basis and about to mature. If they could obtain a reversal of the first decision, and pay in currency, it was said they would secure a profit of millions. These charges are now alluded to as having a probable foundation in truth, from the fact that the two new judges added to the court were known to be opposed to Judge Chase and colleagues' decision upon the Legal-Tender Act. Some papers, in fact, do not hesitate to say that the Court was "packed" for the purpose of securing a reversal of that decision.

These, if true, are grave charges, and whether true or not the fact that within the brief period of a year a decision which had been arrived at after long discussion and study, has been suddenly reversed by the vote of five against four—the Chief-Justice and his colleagues who made the first decision still upholding it—after a brief argument, is sufficient to injure the authority and respect of the chief tribunal in the land. Such a reversal unsettles confidence and creates distrust and a feeling of insecurity. It is now asked if the dominant party can be allowed to make and unmake legal decisions to suit its purposes, what is to prevent another party which succeeds in obtaining the control from following its example and committing new aggressions on the law? And if this rule be adopted, what is to be the end?

MICHIGAN has been adopting a new liquor law, which is very stringent in its provisions, and if thoroughly enforced, will have the effect to restrain drunkenness. The law provides a fine of \$25 for the first conviction, \$50 for the second, and \$100 for the third, no matter what beverage is sold, so that it intoxicates, or comes under the head of intoxicating drinks. In case a man receives intoxicating drinks at a saloon, and goes away and does injury to a person, or to property, the saloon-keeper is not only held liable for all the damage, but the person from whom he rents his saloon can also be held. If a saloon-keeper is convicted of selling liquors, his lease of any place where it was sold is declared forfeited, although he may have just come into possession. If the wife of a drunkard or a drinking man can prove that she or the family has been damaged through reason or in consequence of such sale, she can sue and recover.

Will the law be respected or will it be evaded and be inoperative? To make such a law practical and have it produce the desired results, there must be a strong public sentiment to sustain it and the officers in enforcing it. Michigan may have such a public sentiment; but if so, her case is a rare one in these days.

GENERAL W. T. Sherman has the reputation of being a blunt, straightforward and good talker. He has lately been on a visit to the South, and while at New Orleans he made a speech before the members of the American Union Club, of which a report appears in the *Memphis Avalanche*. The General is reported to have said that

"It has been remarked by some gentleman who has preceded me, that it was generally conceded by the soldiers of both armies at the close of the late civil war, that if the questions and all matters of the settlement of the differences between the North and South, were left to the armies it would be settled at once, and everything would become quiet and orderly. I so believed;

and before signing the agreement with General Joe. Johnson I called together all the Generals under my command, and without a dissenting vote they agreed with me. I believe they surrendered in good faith, and would have lived up to the very letter of the agreement; and, in my opinion, if there had been no reconstruction acts of Congress, and the armies had been left at the time to settle all questions of difference between the different sections of the country, the people would have at once become quiet and peaceable. I probably have as good means of information as most persons in regard to what is called the Ku Klux, and am perfectly satisfied that the thing is greatly over-estimated; and if the Ku-Klux bills were kept out of Congress, and the army kept at their legitimate duties, there are enough good and true men in all the Southern States to put down all Ku Klux or other bands of marauders."

There have been different opinions entertained respecting the agreement entered into by Generals Sherman and Johnston; some persons asserting that had it been maintained the troubles from which the South is now suffering would never have occurred; and others asserting, with equal confidence, that it would have been the frightful source of innumerable evils and a cause for the prolongation of the hatred and bitterness of feeling which have existed in the South since the outbreak of the rebellion. Impartial men, who view the difficulties which have been multiplying in the South from the time of the surrender until the present, without bias or prejudice, honestly entertain the opinion that had the politicians been kept off and been forbidden to meddle with the matter, and strict rule been kindly administered upon some fair and equitable basis, the South would have been pacified, its hostility been subdued and a road been opened for a thorough union between the two sections. But this, it seems, was not to be. The agreement acceded to by General Sherman and the rebel officers was too liberal to suit a certain influential class, and its members entered upon a policy which is perpetuating a feeling of undying hatred towards the Government, in the hearts of young and old—the women and the new generation, if report speak truly, cherishing the most bitterly hostile and unrelenting animosity against the north. The question as to what is to be the end of all this, is one of momentous consequence, and one that, sooner or later, will be enforced upon the attention of the people.

HOME NEWS.

PROVO, 4.

The court was called at ten a.m. yesterday, and proceeded to the naturalization of aliens; some fifteen or twenty were admitted.

At half-past eleven the court adjourned till two p.m.

At two p.m. the court resumed its session. Some three or four aliens were admitted. The petit jury was called and answered, when the Judge referred again to their pay, and entered into a tirade of falsehoods in relation to the County Courts not paying the jury fees, as per sec. 16, chap. 35, Statutes of Utah. He read that section, as he said the jury could not know for themselves what the law is, but was very particular not to read or refer to the preceding section of said chapter which refers to the manner in which juries should be summoned. At three p.m. the court adjourned till ten to-day.

The court being called at ten a.m., the Judge called up the case of claims for reward offered in the capturing and delivering, to the U. S. Marshal, of one Heath, an escaped prisoner. Seven persons appeared as claimants. On consideration, the court divided the amount among the claimants.

A case of appeal from Alderman Sheets' court, of Provo, for a fine assessed against Abraham Durfee for selling liquor without a license was called up. Robertson appeared for Durfee and John Milner for Provo city. Pending the investigation, the grand jury came into court. All answered, and presented one indictment. The Judge again read section 16, chap. 35, and labored hard to show how the jurors have been imposed upon in not being paid by the Territory or counties for services rendered, when the statutes of the Territory so plainly set forth how they should be paid, "for here" said he, "it is in a nutshell. The people are one thing in this, and the law and facts are another. Enough has been appropriated, and what has become of it? I cannot tell. The Legislature are your servants, and the money has been raised from your property; and I do not know what has become of it. I shall award you three days on the part of the United States and shall expect you to prosecute your labors on Territorial business, and shall endeavor to have you paid. We shall proceed to the trial of cases on what is called Territorial business." The jury then re-