

been late, it is true, and the crops are correspondingly backward as to date, but we hear of no extensive damage by the hailstorms, and the recent soaking rains have thoroughly moistened the ground down to the winter's water in most places, and the time of frosts being gone and that of warm growing weather come, the crops are vigorous and more sure, and may be not only abundant but as early or nearly so in fruition as if the spring had been hot and dry, instead of having been cool and moist.

Now and for a few weeks to come the country will be seen at its best. The city and the fields begin to look beautiful and to put on their most attractive appearance, unbegrimed with the clouds and coats of dust which prolonged hot, dry weather invariably brings. The lots look cool, cozy, and unbragous with their numberless over-spreading fruit trees, giving, with the many street shade trees and the interspersed villa and cottage residences of the citizens, that delightful combination of urban, suburban, and even sylvan character to the city for which it is so world-wide famous. As to the trees, the grasshoppers have been unkind to them and have treated them severely, still they look very promising this season, notwithstanding also that overturning wind-storm in the early spring and the cruel lopping off of the branches of many of the shade trees considered necessary or advisable by the owners thereof.

Talking of trees, there has been a large amount of business done in the nursery line, ranging from fruit trees to flowering plants. In coming seasons we have no doubt that this business will increase and elaborate itself into the various departments and ramifications of agriculture, horticulture, arboriculture, and floriculture. Not only orchard but shade and forest trees will be likely to command increased attention, and here, although the season of planting is about over, we may say, for future consideration, that to our mind the honey locust stands in the front rank of shade trees. It is a handsome, outspreading tree, we have not seen one overturned by the wind, it is a clean tree, unlike the linty, grubby cottonwood, and it is armed with formidable thorns to defend it from climbers and wanton assailants of its branches. This last may be deemed an inhospitable quality, but it is excellent for self-defence, and will be pardoned and indeed highly estimated after witnessing the inexcusable abuse which other and defenceless shade trees have received at times. For rapid growing forest trees, the three which commend themselves most, so far as we at present recollect, are the black locust, the European larch, and the tree willow. Timber from all these kinds is not only quickly produced, but is of great service and value. The following, from the *Cabinet-Maker*, concerning willow timber, may not be inappropriate—

In England there is no wood in greater demand than sound willow, it is light, smooth, soft, tough, will take a good polish, and does not easily burn. It will bear more pounding and hard knocks without splinter or injury than any known wood, and hence it is used for cricket bats, and, whenever it can be obtained, for the floats of paddle steamers, "strouds" of water wheels, brake-blocks for luggage and coal-trucks, the sides and bottoms of carts and barrows, where wear and tear are greatest. To the wood turner it is invaluable, and where it grows as timber and is obtainable, it would be used for very many purposes to which foreign timber is now applied, and that too, with considerable advantage, both to producer and consumer.

WHILE residing at Salt Lake city, one is not very likely to be liable to seasickness, excepting one goes on the Lake and is overtaken with a storm. Then seasickness would be certain to some people and probable to many in that situation. In the *British Medical Journal*, Sir James Alderson, M. D., D. C. L., F. R. S., consulting physician to St. Mary's Hospital, treats upon this subject. As to the cause of the sickness, Sir James reasons in this way. The feeling of sea-sickness is most sensible at the moment of the descent of the ship, at which time there is also an instinctive effort to sigh or to take in a deep inspiration. During deep inspiration, the chest is dilated for the reception of air, and its vessels become more open to admit blood, so that a return of blood from the head is then more free than at any other period of complete respiration, while, on the

contrary, by the act of expelling air from the lungs the ingress of blood is obstructed. A deep inspiration at the time of the descent of the ship tends to counteract the turgescence (swelling) of the brain.

Sir James concludes that the only rational way of averting sea-sickness is to avoid the upright posture. Lying down, though instinctively done and frequently successful, is not invariably so. It is necessary to recline in the right direction. If a sea-sick person is forward of the centre of the ship he should lie with his head to the bows, that is, to the portion of the ship that goes down, and then at each descent the motion will drive the blood from his head towards his feet, whereas if he lay the contrary way the descending motion would drive the blood to his head, seasickness being produced by the blood being forced to the brain. It is highly desirable to assume the recumbent position before the vessel begins to pitch, and it is advantageous to close the eyes and shut out the confusion that tends to cause giddiness.

THERE are signs indisputable that the assembled wisdom of the Union in a few days will be glad to dissolve as a deliberative body and diffuse its wisdom, as the dews of Hermon, throughout the country, instead of concentrating it longer at the Federal seat of government. There are signs also that Congress is about tired, for this session at least, of the inevitable Utah or "Mormon" question, and disposed to let it slide. The grossly illegal and utterly indefensible course of the anti-Mormon clique, official and non-official, and the unexpected judicial reining in which they recently experienced therefor, appear to have completely demoralized—not the clique, for they were never otherwise—but the entire anti-Mormon element. There is therefore little hope of anything promising arising from the sending of any other lying petition to Congress, whether signed by the masculine or the feminine side of the clique, or by both sides promiscuously. A new batch of slanders will be scarcely worth the concocting just now, seeing that Congress, in all probability, will adjourn next Monday. It is hardly worth spending breath and ink and paper and highly and carefully worked up indignation, even in telling lies concerning your neighbors, when Congress may adjourn ere it have time to look at the document. By next winter there may be more whole cloth produced and available, out of which to manufacture a new batch of lies, more startling and unscrupulous than ever for the edification of Congress. So there is no use in being in a hurry. "Mormonism" will not die this year.

MINERALOGICALLY Virginia is looking up. Her coal fields are attracting great attention from capitalists. Scientists and others say the Old Dominion possesses unlimited supplies of coal, iron and limestone, that only need capital, energy and railroads to make her one of the richest States in the Union.

Per contra, the meteorological and agricultural prospect is not so bright this season, for it is reported that the drouth there is really alarming, or was a week ago. Crops were then suffering greatly, the wheat stalks being more than half burned up, beyond redemption to full yield by any quantity of rain. The tobacco crop also was badly damaged, the oat crop bid fair to be a failure, and the grass crop was totally so. In "My Maryland" the crop prospect was similarly gloomy. It is to be hoped that Utah is not monopolizing all the rain, as well as all the legal lore and the judges' justice. Possibly the late storms, reported at Washington and elsewhere extended to suffering Virginia and Maryland.

GENERAL HANCOCK denies the truth of the statement, going the rounds of the papers, that he gave utterance to an expression disreputable to the President of the United States. The General says, "I desire through your columns, to state that my instincts as a soldier would never permit me to use any language which could be construed into disrespect to or disparagement of my superior officer."

NEW YORK is threatened with \$1,000,000 more taxes this year than last, raising the tax rate from \$2.75 to \$3.20 per \$100 valuation. That is something to pay for the privilege of living in the worst governed city on earth.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

By courtesy of Elder Joseph F. Smith, we are enabled to publish the following interesting communication:

LAIE, Hawaiian Islands,
April 29, 1872.

Bro. Joseph F. Smith:

DEAR FRIEND:—Thank the heavens I am again at my Island home. My passage down was not a very pleasant one. I was nearly one month on the way. I sailed from San Francisco on March 29, in the steamer *Mohongo*, and on the second day out the steam chest bursted and we had to return to San Francisco with what little sail we had. In the meantime we met with a severe gale of wind, and were driven about frightfully. When we got back many of the passengers, stewards and cooks, left the vessel, they fearing to risk a second trip. On the 6th of April we sailed again and met with fearfully rough weather the first two days, but we came out all right, with the exception of the loss of both the steamer's wheel houses, which left her wheels bare, to paddle us to Honolulu, where we arrived on the 17th inst.

The brethren and sisters were all glad to see me, as they had been looking for me some ten days, the steamer being due that time. I find the Saints feeling very well. We have increased in numbers, in the last six months, 654 by baptism. This is the result of the labors of thirteen Elders, whom we sent from Laie previous to my leaving here for Salt Lake City last fall.

It seems as if the Lord has seen fit, in his goodness, to bless this people with great faith, and power to heal the sick. It is pleasant to hear them tell of hundreds of cases where the sick have been healed, and some broken bones have been united instantly. A little boy on our plantation had his arm broken so badly that the injured bone broke through the skin. The father of the boy laid his hands on him and prayed for him, and the arm was healed so that in three days the limb was perfectly well, and nothing could be seen except the scar where the bone cut through the flesh.

Near one hundred have come to Laie to live during my absence last winter. Our meeting house is now too small, and we are taking steps to enlarge it, so that we can accommodate all on our land.

Our cane crop looks well, and were it not that the price of sugar is so low in the market, I would expect to do good work during the next ten months. We have commenced to grind cane today. Some fifty men went to work, which makes things look business-like.

My goats feel at home, and everything looks prosperous.

With love, your brother in the gospel,
GEORGE NEBEKER,

LAIE, Oahu, Sandwich Islands,
April, 1872.

Editor Deseret News.

Dear Brother—Our conference adjourned on Sunday evening, 14th inst., until the 6th of next October, the people having had a most excellent time, enjoying a rich portion of the good Spirit in all the meeting; but somewhat disappointed in the non-arrival of Bro. Nebeker in time to give them the news from Zion. They are deeply interested in learning the state of affairs in Utah from time to time.

The elders who have lately returned from their missions to the several islands of this group, give many testimonials of healing the sick during their labors among the people—a few cases from the many I submit for your consideration and publication if you think proper.

While two of the elders were traveling on Hawaii, accompanied by three other brethren, going from one place to another, one of them had occasion to fall behind, but soon the mule he rode came on without its rider. Returning, they found the missing man lying among some rock where the mule had thrown him, with one of his arms broken between the shoulder and elbow, and lying over his back. Dismounting, they administered to him three times, when his arm was made whole and they all went on, the man being able to use his arm with freedom.

A woman had been afflicted for a number of years and had lain in one position so long that bones were protruding through the flesh, her doctors with their medical skill having failed to restore her. The Elders, who were stopping in that neighborhood, were sent for, by the request of her

father, and when they had laid their hands upon her she recovered immediately and was baptized.

A little girl eight years old and a cripple in both legs with the palsy for three years and a half, was administered to by two Elders five times alternately, receiving a benefit each time, and as soon as they had taken their hands off the fifth time she stood upon her feet and moved about by taking very short steps, but soon she was able to run.

A man afflicted with a contagious disease, in order to evade the law kept himself in the mountains and places of secret resort. Being found by an Elder of the church, he pleaded for assistance and was told if he would believe in the Lord Jesus Christ he should be healed, saying he would exercise all the faith he could. The Elder anointed him with oil and laid hands upon him three times. He was restored to health and when he went around among the people they were astonished and wished to know what doctor had healed him.

There are over one hundred similar cases reported by our returned missionaries.

The king's cabinet have been advising him to stop the "Mormons" proselyting on these islands, but he answered that he could not do it without breaking the constitution, so report says.

The statistics of this mission stand favorable at the present, showing the unprecedented increase of 654 during the last six months. I append the following report for the half year ending March 31st, 1872—

Kauai 508 old members; 287 baptized; total 795.

Hawaii 380 old members, 240 baptized; total 620.

Maui 421 old members; 33 baptized; total 464.

Lanai and Molokai 60 old members; 20 baptized; total 80.

Oahu 242 old members; 72 baptized; total 314.

Laie 352 old members; 2 baptized; addition by emigration 90, making on Laie 444.

Total in the mission, deducting 90 which are numbered in the branches whence they emigrated, 2,627.

Bro. Nebeker arrived here on the evening of the 18th, as well as usual, with his "little family of goats." There were five ladies and gentlemen from Honolulu staying over night with us the same evening, who witnessed the reception of Bro. Nebeker by the colony of Saints on Laie. It astonished them to see such unbounded good feelings shown towards one man. They were well paid, they said, in witnessing that reception, for their trip here. I remain,

Most respectfully,
H. H. CLUFF.

TIRED OF EDITORIAL LIFE.—The wife of the *Utica Daily Bee* is filling the editorial chair of that establishment, like a brave woman, while her husband is in prison for contempt of court, we believe. She is tired of the editorial life, however, as may be seen from the following paragraph:

We wish the editor could come back to his vocation." In New York it is far worse, and everywhere the spot seems to be rapidly spreading. Mrs. Wayne, the reformed prostitute, said in a recent address that many girls were driven to sin by cruel or careless mothers, and also that the so-called "personals," published in certain city papers, led many to ruin. But love of dress, I am inclined to think, is the most fruitful cause. One fashionable retail dealer of dry goods in this city, when a girl applies for employment, is wont to say that he will pay \$3 per week. To her declaration that that sum will not even pay her board, he coolly replies that there are young men enough who stand ready to make up the deficiency in her income. And girls must dress, though the heavens fall, and if they can't get the necessary money honestly, too many of them find the call of fashion louder than the promptings of conscience. The most effective reform in this matter would be the restoration of the fig-leaf costume.—*Cor. Sacramento Union.*

Diet for Diarrhea.—Roast some rice as you would coffee; then grind it in a coffee-mill; then dissolve two ounces of gum arabic in one pint of hot water; when dissolved put in a teacup of rice, and let it boil twenty minutes, or until it is the consistency of mush. If too thick, as you use it thin it with hot water. I saw a desperate case cured by this most valuable remedy.—*Ex.*