

decide it from the bench than if he takes it under consideration; that giving attorneys time to fill briefs is a premium to idleness and is made available by many who neglect preparation of cases, depending upon judicial indulgence when the cases come up; that a statement for a new trial is getting to be "reporters' notes," and records and briefs become too voluminous, consisting of bushels of chaff to a few kernels of wheat. The *Chronicle* contends that when the judge of a court cannot rely upon his own knowledge of the law, and solicits an opinion from another member of the profession upon a case stated, or upon some hypothetical case which he assumes to be an analogous one, he confesses his own inability to properly discharge the duties of his office; that judges are elected or appointed upon the presumption that they have the necessary qualifications for conducting trials and for deciding cases; that when they go fishing among the members of the bar for enlightenment, it is proof conclusive of their unfitness for their positions; that this custom is both undignified and indecent; that it is a wrong in itself, because it is in fact submitting a case to a tribunal not recognized by law; that such things do not increase the respect in which the bench should hold the bar; and that there ought to be a dignified reticence of Judges toward the practitioners in their courts, as any undue familiarity is unbecoming and liable to misinterpretation by those not admitted to their confidence.

HOW TO UTILIZE THEM.—"Good in everything," according to the Bard of Avon, and now the utility of the much dreaded and destructive grasshoppers is coming to light. They can be resolved into oil, manure, potash, and pemmican, or something as good. Prof. Thomas Taylor, microscopist of the Department of Agriculture, is the discoverer of so much latent utility, in a natural shape so forbidding, and here is the announcement, which we find in an eastern exchange—

"He has subjected quantities of grasshoppers to the most searching microscopic and chemical analysis, and found them rich in oil, and by the iodine test highly nitrogenous. After extracting the oil by either of several processes the residue can be converted into a rich fertilizer, worth in the market from thirty to fifty dollars per ton. Or it can be used in the manufacture of prussiate of potash, largely used in the manufacture of Prussian blue and in gold and silver plating. In cases where it is not practicable to use the residue in the manufacture of chemicals or fertilizers it can be purified and mixed with corn meal and made into a nutritious article of food, highly relished by the Indians—equal to pemmican of Arctic commerce; and in this way be useful in solving the Indian question, or rather the question of feeding them economically."

A SAFE JAIL.—The Reese River *Reveille* talks of a safe jail they have at Stillwater, Churchill Co., Nev., consisting of a shaft 200 feet deep, into which a prisoner was confined, being hoisted to the surface three times a day, meals were placed at the edge of the shaft, and, after he had partaken of the same, he was lowered to his cell, and the rope was hoisted out.

NEARLY A PIOUS FRAUD.—This is the way the *Christian Register* talks of Newman's trip round the world—

"If it is true, as the papers say, that during his trip around the world, the Rev. Dr. Newman's salary was \$10,500, while his wife received \$3,000 more as his private secretary, the 'inspection of consulates' came very near being a pious fraud. It reflects no credit upon the Washington divine or his Presidential parishioner."

The Prince Imperial is to be attached to the Fifth or Royal Irish Lancers in the British army.

RING RULE AND RUIN.—If any of our readers have any anxiety to know the condition to which Utah would soon be reduced if the reckless ring were to obtain controlling power here, they may obtain a pretty clear idea by reading the extracts from the letters of Mr. Charles Nordhoff, written from Arkansas to the New York *Herald*, as to the condition of that State and the means by which that condition was brought about. Ring rule means reckless ruin, to the borders of which the State of Arkansas was brought in a very few years by the unblushing operations of an unscrupulous ring, banded together for pecuniary speculation, that is, public plunder, to a most outrageous extent. For public thieves and swindlers, such as are represented in Mr. N.'s correspondence, the guillotine would not be one tittle too good a reward. Such characters would ruin any country, sink it utterly past redemption, financially and morally, and then laugh like fiends at the ruin they had wrought.

ADDRESS

Of the Deseret Horticultural Society to the Farmers, Gardeners, Fruit-Growers and Amateur Horticulturists of Utah.

GENTLEMEN:—We are pleased to inform you that the Deseret Horticultural Society is making preparations to hold its Annual Fall Exhibition in this city on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 1st, 2nd and 3d of September next.

Having been appointed a committee for this purpose, we earnestly ask your co-operation with us in an endeavor to present an exhibition of our fruits, vegetables, flowers and other horticultural productions, at once worthy of the Territory and showing to every beholder the wonderful progress we have made in soil culture under almost insurmountable difficulties, as also our success in the introduction and propagation, in this remote and sterile region, of the earth's most rare, luscious and delightful products adapted to our climate.

We point with pleasure to the results of the first Horticultural Fair, held in this Territory on the 15th, 16th and 17th of July last. With no appropriate aid from any source, an exhibition of fruits, vegetables, flowers and ingenious decorations was made that became, during its continuance, the chief point of attraction to our citizens, as well as to the strangers and transients tarrying here.

The specific object sought to be attained from agricultural, horticultural or industrial exhibitions does not seem to have entered largely into the appreciation of many in our community. Assured therefore of your indulgence, and to place this matter fairly before the public, we present a few facts from which may be inferred the relation such enterprises bear to the general welfare.

An exhibition is expected to represent the capabilities of the locality where it is held. Cultivators are to appear at a horticultural exhibition as exhibitors, not alone as spectators. No gardener possesses all knowledge respecting fruits, vegetables or flowers. No farmer knows all possible things concerning the numerous processes of husbandry. How often it happens that, after seeing what others have done, our self-conceit gives place to an aspirit of generous emulation. We readily distinguish the difference between good and poor apples, pears, plums, cherries, grapes, &c., when the contrast is presented. Many have thought the Fox grape the best of all grapes, or at least good enough, until they got a taste of the Delaware or the Diana. And from these associations, men go home with new impulses, resolved to adopt and realize their new ideas.

Then, too, the ingenuity of the ladies is always bringing out some new display of cunning handiwork, or botanical prodigy from the flower-pot or garden. And as to the general gratification afforded, we always see everybody, young and old, adepts and uninformed, fairly filled with surprise at what they behold.

Nor should the social influence of such gatherings be undervalued. They draw together old friends, and lead to the acquisition of new ones. They call together all ages, occupations and conditions from

different settlements and bring them together on terms of equality and good feeling. It is quite apparent that, as a community, we give none too much time to society interchanges. It may be set down as an axiom, that one can hardly spend a day more profitably and enjoyably than by attending a well-conducted fair.

A moment's review of the history of agricultural fairs in Europe and America discloses the fact also that state patronage alone has never possessed potency enough to impart the vital power of true development to any of these great auxiliaries. The one thing indispensable to success lies in the active concurrence of the plodding, practical, progressive cultivator—the yeomanry of the country.

The American Institute of New York City, whose deliberations and exhibitions have awakened a wholesome rivalry in the interest of agriculture and horticulture throughout the Empire State, was founded in the year 1828, by a half score of modest cultivators. At its forty-third exhibition in 1874, were some 2,000 exhibitors and nearly 1,000,000 visitors. Even the Imperial Peter Paul fair of Russia, which annually begins in August and continues through September, embracing every known product of Asia and Europe, and exceeds in magnitude all other fairs in the world, had its origin in small things.

The importance of industrial exhibitions has also within the past two decades become especially well established; and they now receive the free and assiduous support of the most eminent in all civilized nations. Prince Albert declared, upwards of twenty years ago, that the times demanded not only local and national exhibitions, but a grand exhibition in its scope and benefits "comprehensive of the whole world." This masterly design was consummated in the opening of the first World's Exhibition at the Crystal Palace, London, on the first of May and continuing till the middle of October, 1851. The total number of visitors was 6,170,000, an average of 43,500 each day.

International exhibitions at London are fixed for each year from 1874 to 1880. An international exhibition of female industry, to be held at Florence, is in contemplation. The celebration of the centennial or hundredth year of American independence by an international exhibition of the arts, manufactures, and natural resources of this and other countries, to be held in Philadelphia, from April 19th to Oct. 19th, 1876, it is anticipated, will be one of the crowning events of the century.

The progress in horticulture made in the United States during the past twenty years—which is truly astonishing—is primarily due to the influence of the various horticultural societies. The public taste, no less than the interest of the horticulturist, demands that there should be a yearly exhibition of the progress made in this most delightful art. Neglect of the exhibition, from whatever cause, is usually marked by decline in progress; and this may be traced to either lack of public spirit on the part of cultivators, or culpable supineness or mismanagement on the part of the officers of societies.

Horticulture, it may be truly said, is the acme of agriculture; and those only familiar with ordinary farm tillage have no real conception of the productiveness of land under a high state of cultivation. It is not an unusual occurrence that a single acre in or near a city yields a greater profit than many entire farms.

Although in this country there are comparatively but few magnificent gardens, yet, in the diffusion among the people of a knowledge and love of horticulture there has been a most gratifying advance; and even a literature specially pertaining to the science and practice of horticulture has sprung up.

At the coming exhibition of the Deseret Horticultural Society it is desirable that each article or class exhibited should, so far as possible, be in itself an epitome of some valuable facts for cultivators, and accompanied with such written notes that the whole story could be readily gathered by the observers.

To work up show specimens is comparatively easy. Plant a few hills of pumpkins or squash on ground expressly prepared for the occasion. Select the most vigorous vine; leave only the most promising sample of fruit; pinch the rampant growth; dose with

liquid manure; and a monster may be the result. But who thinks this would pay in ordinary practice? So of other agricultural productions. It may not be so attractive, but it is far more worthy attention, to carefully conduct an experiment, which if successful, may be profitably repeated, and exhibits results and the details by which they were reached. It is pleasant and harmless amusement now and then to produce and exhibit articles of unusual proportions; but it is beneath the dignity of cultivators to allow such displays to be the chief attractions at their exhibitions.

To impart direction to the efforts of competitors, we append names of some leading varieties desirable for exhibition:

| VEGETABLES. | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Cauliflower, | Celery, |
| Egg Plant, | Lettuce, |
| Cabbage, | Tomato, |
| Squash, | Pumpkin. |
| FRUITS. | |
| Apple, | Pear, |
| Peach, | Plum, |
| Quince, | Nectarine, |
| Grape, | Fig. |
| Orange, | |
| FLOWERS. | |
| Achimenes, | China Asters, |
| Begonias, foliage, | Crotons, |
| Carnations, | Exotic Plants, in |
| Coleus, | bloom, |
| Dracenas, | Flower Stand, |
| Ferns, | Geraniums, double, |
| Fuchsias, | " single, |
| Gloxinias, | " varie- |
| Hanging Baskets, | gated, |
| Lycopodiums, | Marantas, |
| Miscellaneous Plants, | Orange Tree, in fruit, |
| orchids, | Lemon Tree, in fruit, |
| Roses, | Hare Plants, |
| Wardian Cists, | Specimen Plant, in |
| Begonias, in bloom, | bloom, |
| Caladiums, | Do., in foliage. |
| Anchor of Flowers, | Collection, Herbaceous |
| Bridal Bouquet, | ous |
| Cross of Flowers, | Collection, Indigenous |
| Crown | Gladolias, |
| Dahlias, | Hollyhocks, |
| Hand Bouquets, | Table Designs, Flow- |
| Petunias, Double, | ers, |
| Verbenas, | Table Designs, Fruits |
| Basket of Flowers, | and Flowers, |
| Collection | Wreath of Flowers. |

The semi-tropical productions of Southern Utah—"our Dixie"—would contribute to our exhibition a deeply interesting and suggestive feature. Samples from that locality of such varieties as the season will admit of are therefore especially desirable.

Penetrated with the conviction of the expediency and truth of what we have set forth, we again respectfully and earnestly ask that your active personal efforts be combined with ours to ensure the success desired at the approaching horticultural exhibition.

JOHN READING,
JAMES MCKNIGHT,
J. L. MAXWELL,
Committee.

By Telegraph.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 22.—It is believed that Secretary Bristow will be appointed Attorney General in place of Williams.

Secretary Delano returned here this morning, and in response to numerous inquiries as to the truth of the reports that the President had requested his resignation states that they are not true. Last Fall Secretary Delano told the President that he desired to resign for the purpose of attending to his private affairs in Ohio, but the President requested him to withhold his resignation as long as possible, the Secretary therefore relinquished his purpose of resigning at that time, but intended doing so on the first of this month, and shortly after the close of the extra session of the Senate he went to Ohio for the purpose of arranging his private affairs, preliminary to retiring from the department. He did not return here until last Wednesday, and since then has had no opportunity of conferring with the President upon the matter, though he had hoped to find one during their recent trip to Massachusetts. The Secretary made no definite statement as to his present intentions in regard to resigning.

Francis W. Rice, formerly U. S. Consul at Aspinwall and Acapulco, has addressed a letter to Secretary Robeson in relation to the report that commander Lull seems to favor from Nicaragua to Panama as the route for a canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Rice says that after a residence of eighteen years on the Isthmus, eight of which were passed as U. S. consul, he can speak of Panama as more

healthy than Nicaragua, and adds that with as favorable conditions for living either country is as healthy as Vermont or New Hampshire. He concludes by saying that the Panama route would be six hundred to seven hundred miles nearer than the proposed Nicaragua route, and to the great cities and rich trade of the South Pacific.

OMAHA, 22.—A large train of delayed passengers and mails from the west arrived here this morning, and a through train will probably leave here for the west to-morrow.

NEW ORLEANS, 22.—The senate has passed a joint resolution suspending Auditor Clinton from office during his trial; the senate has resolved itself into a court of impeachment on the case.

BALTIMORE, Md., 22.—In the U. S. district court to-day, in the case of the U. S. against the steamer *Edgar Stewart*, Judge Giles rendered a decision condemning the vessel, and decreeing her forfeited to the U. S., on the ground that while enrolled in the coastwise trade she had left New London fully equipped and destined for a foreign port, which rendered her clearly liable to forfeiture.

NEW YORK, 22.—John Harper, the senior member of Harper Bros. died this evening, after a prolonged illness, in the 79th year of his age.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., 22.—At a large meeting of delegates of the miners' and laborers' association, here to-day, there was an almost unanimous vote to continue the strike.

WHEELING, W. Va., 22.—About all the nail feeders in the mills here have struck, but the nailers so far, feed their own machines, and so keep the mills running; the helpers' strike is still extending and the boilers are like the nailers, doing double duty.

NEW YORK, 23.—Chas. C. Lewis, of the firm of Lewis, Webster & Co., which recently failed, committed suicide at his hotel yesterday.

In the Hudson county court, New Jersey, Frederick Klennen, convicted of stealing funds of the Hoboken savings bank while cashier, was brought up for sentence; he was arraigned on eleven indictments for forgery, to which he plead non vult. Judge Hoffman then sentenced him to various terms of imprisonment, making in all 84 years.

CHICAGO, 23.—The *Tribune* says of the report of Attorney-General Williams' resignation, that "It is possibly true, and if so, well, and if not true, then it is the country's loss," and adds that in filling the vacancy it is to be hoped the President will select a lawyer. Washington specials say that the most prominent names mentioned in connection with the office are Matt. Carpenter, Edwards Pierpoint, and E. W. Houghton. The same dispatch says that Williams will at once return to Oregon to conduct the senatorial canvass in his own behalf.

Julius Duncan, the newspaper reporter, who it is supposed committed suicide, in his letter to his employers advising them of his intention, said, "I am wearied with the blasphemy and perjury of the Beecher trial, and poison myself to get out of it." A body supposed to be that of Duncan was found at Greenpoint, L. I., last evening.

Henry M. Cleveland's condition is such, a correspondent states, that his physicians are apprehensive that he will not long survive his cross examination by Morris yesterday, which is said to have been terribly severe and very trying to the witness' nervous system.

WASHINGTON, 23.—A cabinet meeting was held to-day, at which all the members were present. All bureau officers of the Interior Department, headed by Assistant Secretary Cowan, called on the President previous to the meeting of the Cabinet, for the purpose of refuting the statement that Secretary Delano had been in the habit of interfering with them in the decision of cases. The President assured them that their contradiction of the report was entirely unnecessary, as he had always had the utmost confidence in the secretary, and this confidence remained unimpaired.

NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession, one Light Red BULL, one year old, white spot in the face, white on the flank, branded W on left thigh, square crop off right ear, and underbit out of same, and underbit out of left ear. One roan BULL, one year old, red head, and neck, some white in forehead, no brands visible.

If not claimed and taken away, will be sold according to law, at the Estray Pound, in Coalville, May the 1st, at 2 o'clock p.m.
JOSEPH FISHER,
Poundkeeper.