

St. Louis.—The entire Democratic city ticket was elected yesterday. The Democrats have eight out of ten Councilmen.

Richmond, 9.—The Convention defeated the resolution prohibiting the Legislature establishing separate schools for the two races, by 67 to 21.

The Republican State executive committee has decided to call a convention on the first Monday in May to nominate State officers.

Hartford, Conn., 8.—The corrected returns fix English's majority at 1735; the total vote was 99,323.

Ottawa.—Two men named Whelan and Doyle have been arrested on suspicion of complicity in the murder of McGee; suspicion against them is very strong. This morning a night watchman in the Parliament buildings, named Dent, shot himself dead.

The funeral services in honor of McGee was performed in the Catholic Cathedral this morning. The remains were then forwarded to Montreal by special train, attended by a number of Parliament and other distinguished men. Dispatches from the Provinces express the deepest indignation at the murder, which is generally attributed to the Fenians. McGee's family will be amply provided for by Government.

London, 8.—The grand jury brought bills of indictment against all the prisoners except O'Neil, charged by the coroner's jury with complicity in the Clerkenwell outrage. Their trials will commence next week.

All doubts of the safety of Dr. Livingstone are dispelled, as Sir Roderick Murchison, to-day, received a letter from a distinguished traveler, which came via Zanzibar. Dr. Livingstone writes that he is in good health, and that his journey and explorations have been successful and he will soon return to England.

Havana.—Advices from Guadalupe to March 10th, say the sea suddenly overflowed at Porte Maule; three French and one English vessels were driven ashore, breaking them to pieces; several other vessels were greatly damaged.

FRUITS OF UTAH AND THEIR CULTURE.

ARTICLE II.

After having selected our land and properly enclosed it, we must now proceed to put it in proper condition for the reception of trees. If it is not sufficiently level to irrigate nicely, it should be made so before any other work is undertaken upon it. This once well done suffices for a life-time, and should be done before any trees are set out; if put off till afterwards some trees will be left out and exposed, and others will be covered too deep, either of which is fatal to the prosperity and future usefulness of trees.

Now we must look at the quality and fertility of the soil. As we said before, if it is not rich enough it can easily be made so. As a rule, all land strong enough to bring a fair crop of corn is rich enough for an orchard. Our soil is not exhausted as is much of that of older sections, and the poverty of land need be no drawback to any one wishing an orchard, as manure can be put on and worked in at any time after the other work is done.

Having all in readiness, now select the trees. These should be young; two and three year old are the best, moderately thrifty and perfectly healthy, either grafted or budded, it is but little consequence which. The difference is pretty much the same as between "Tweedle dee" and "Tweedle dum," although much paper and time are often wasted upon the great superiority of one system over the other, which is simply bosh. Trees should have at least one year's growth from the bud or graft, before they are taken from the nursery. Much loss has been experienced by unsuspecting buyers, in having ungrafted buds imposed upon them either by ignorant or dishonest growers, it matters not which they are, as the results are the same. Buyers should be careful on these points, and deal only with men well known and of tried integrity. Trees produced either by layers or suckers should be avoided, as they are not of any value. No well informed nurseryman deals in such.

There is another species of imposition practiced by some with the pear, which needs careful watching; this is the working of them on thorns and apples. This at one time was a necessity, but it is no longer the case, and should not be submitted to. The pear stock, or a proper quince, are the only things suitable to work the pear on. Let buy-

ers look to this; it will save them much loss and disappointment.

I have been thus particular in entering a protest against these impositions, from the fact that there are men that care nothing about the subsequent results, if they can palm off an inferior article and get the pay in their pockets.

At one time the impression was quite general, that trees would not attain to any great size here, and, as a consequence, many of our fruit orchards were ruined by close setting. Trees were set ten and twelve feet apart. But this theory has long since exploded among observing men, for as much wood is made here and made as rapidly as in any of the Eastern or Middle States. I would say for peaches sixteen or eighteen feet apart; apricots and plums eighteen or twenty feet; Duke and Marello cherries the same; apples and the Large Heart and Bigerue cherries should not be less than twenty-five feet apart. For a permanent apple orchard, we should not have less than thirty feet between the trees.

A great difference of opinion exists among planters, or rather, more truthfully speaking, among those not in the habit of planting, as to the proper season. Some favor Spring planting, others are equally certain that Fall planting is the best. As for myself I plant whenever I have time and opportunity. It does not matter so much about the time as the manner of planting; but as a rule I would advise planting in the Spring, as there is less danger of the inexperienced meeting with loss at this season. Trees can be planted with perfect safety in the Fall, if they are so packed as to keep them from the air and drying winds. Those that buy trees in the Fall should heel them in at once,—that is, cover them at least half their length in the ground. Cared for in this way there is no danger of losing them, and you have them on hand at a moment's notice to set out.

The style or form of setting, whether plain or quinceux, I shall not discuss. Please yourselves in this. I will now give my mode of setting out. Order is the first law of the Kingdom of Heaven, and one that we delight in, hence I would have trees and all other things nicely arranged; but should want of practice cause a few inches deviation, I do not know that it would prevent the trees from growing. Dig holes large enough to take in the roots without bending or cramping, and deep enough to place the tree as deep as it was before removed. Cut off smoothly all injured roots, up to where they are sound. Place the tree in the hole; pour in a pail of water; fill up with well pulverized soil; do not stamp it down, as the water settles it will cause the earth to embrace every root and fibre, and the tree will be as firm in the ground, as though it had not been removed. Cut off at least one third of the top of the trees. This is absolutely necessary, as more or less of the root gets destroyed in removing, consequently sap enough is not produced to supply the whole amount of wood, and the tree is feeble and puny.

There are two very common errors in connection with transplanting, which we wish to caution new beginners against. One is deep setting; the other is putting manure on the roots of trees in setting out. Tens of thousands of trees are lost through these two errors. Set the tree no deeper than it was in the nursery; and if the ground is not rich enough according to the rule laid down heretofore, put a good coat of manure on the surface around the tree, and fork it in. A spade or plow should never come in contact with trees.

C. H. O.

ITEMS.

NEWS FROM THE MUDDY.—We were pleased to see the countenance of Bro. Jacob Hamblin, in our office to-day. He left St. Thomas, on the Muddy, on the 9th ult. The people there are in good spirits. There are good prospects for a fine crop of wheat, which was about a foot high when he left; it will be harvested about the last of May. The cotton crop of last year was so much beyond what was anticipated that no doubt exists about it being a good cotton-growing country, and much more will be planted the coming season than heretofore. The season is long, commencing for wheat, in February, and for cotton, the last of March or first of April. There has been more rain the last two seasons throughout that section of country than has ever been known before by the oldest inhabitant, and in fact it has been so plentiful that Bro. Hamblin is satisfied that if wheat or any kind of small grain had been put in last October it would have matured on the benches without irrigation.

The Indians throughout Dixie are very peaceable, and in some districts make themselves very useful in clearing the land, irrigating and other farming operations.

In St. George and Washington breadstuffs are rather scarce, but on the Rio Virgen and the Santa Clara, there is a pretty good supply of corn. The prospects for water the coming season for irrigation are so good that much more land will probably be cultivated than ever before.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY.

Brother Geo. D. Keaton, of this city, writing under date of April 4th, says:

"Thomas Edwards, of Ogden City, was born in Wales in the month of January, 1793, and is, therefore, in his seventy-sixth year, and has lately had a new set of double teeth grow in his head, (not having lost the front ones). He cut the new teeth about the same as children generally cut theirs; his gums swelling and being very painful at times during the period of dentition. His hair still retains its natural color—jet-black.

Brother Edwards came to America about fourteen years ago, and has been in Utah nearly seven years. He is a man of regular habits of life, works regularly on his farm, has general good health and is the father of ten children. He walked from Ogden to this City last Fall, a distance of forty miles, to attend the October Conference. He is a praying man and tries to live the life of a Saint."

A FOOLHARDY ENTERPRISE.—We learn that some men belonging to this city purpose starting eastward, in a few days, on foot, packing their provisions with them, to travel to the nearest point where work is being prosecuted on the railway, in order to find employment. It is not because they can not find work here, but because of a certain dread that work may be scarce during the summer, and that the kind of pay now received by them does not suit them.

To speak of such a step as a foolish one, under such circumstances, would be to use very mild language. If the whole experience of the people of this Territory has not proved to such individuals, that they who wander away to the mines, or out on the road, or to some distant place, to make money rapidly, fail to do so, and return poorer than if they had remained here, then their lessons have not been properly understood. The time spent in going and returning alone, from one season, even supposing wages were a great deal higher, would more than counterbalance all the difference. But if they do not return at the end of the season, the cost of wintering, and the peculiar circumstances under which men so situated would have to labor, would alone show cause for their being and returning—if they ever return—poorer than they would be had they remained here. But, there is no Latter-day Saint, who realizes the object he had in view in coming to these valleys, who would seriously contemplate the placing himself in such a position, where he would be subjected or exposed to contaminating influences, where wickedness and iniquity would hold high carnival around him, and obscene, profane and blasphemous language would salute his ears morning, noon and night. Money could not tempt him to place himself in such a situation and thus imperil all his prospects for salvation.

Yet apart from this view of the matter, there is another that speaks more immediately, and in some cases more directly, to those who might be found contemplating such an attempt. At this season of the year travel, even for stages, is exceedingly difficult. Melting snows, high waters, sudden storms in the mountains, all tend to impede travel, and make journeying on foot almost if not altogether impossible in places. The district of country, too, lying between here and the end of the track, is more or less infested with Indians. And for a small party of three or four men to start on such a journey, in such a manner, if they could make the trip over horrible roads and across swollen and angry waters, would be offering an invitation to the Indians to come and take their scalps. We would fain hope that none can be found so unwise as to venture on such a desperate and poor-paying enterprise.

INDIAN OUTRAGES—FURTHER PARTICULARS.—We yesterday published a telegram concerning Indian outrages in Sanpete; the following dispatch was received about noon to-day:—

Gunnison, April 7.

PREST. B. YOUNG:

Some of our men returned last night from the Rocky Ford. They report one man more killed. His name is Charles Wilson, from Scipio; another man named Ardoff Thomasson, from Fountain Green, is wounded, all done near the Rocky Ford. The Indians took a span of horses, a yoke of oxen and a cow. The whole company are on the return back. H. H. KEARNES.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—About 7 o'clock this morning, as Bro. William Caswell, of the 20th Ward, was descending his well for the purpose of removing therefrom some lumber, he fell to the bottom, a distance of 68 feet, breaking his left ankle in three places, one rib and otherwise badly bruising his body. Dr. Anderson waited upon the unfortunate man immediately, but his services were unavailing, as the injuries received resulted in death about 12 o'clock to-day. Deceased was from Shropshire, England, and leaves a wife to mourn his loss.

TELEGRAPHIC.—The *Cheyenne Leader* has the following, under the head of "Personal":

"A. C. Bassett, Esq., Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, Salt Lake City, gave us a call yesterday. Mr. B. has been at Denver on business and calls here to see the Magic City. He says he thinks Sweetwater will be put in telegraphic communication with the world as soon as it is possible to get teams in there to build the line."

HIGH WATER.—The Sweetwater Mines of April 1st has the following:

"Streams big and little in this mountainous

section of country have got their dander (water) up, and are on the biggest kind of a bender. Water courses that are as dry as a bone, for eight months in the year, are now raging torrents, dangerous to ford. From last Monday until yesterday no coach or mail came through from Salt Lake and none from the east from same date up to our going to press. Col. Gilmer, Division Agent, who piloted the western coach in and immediately started east to look for the other, looked, on arrival, as though he'd just made the voyage of the Mississippi on a log. "Jack" says he will take his "affidavit" that some of the creeks between here and Weber are not more than 17 miles deep. "We believe you," Colonel."

BRAR LAKE.—Elder Edwin N. Austin, writing from Liberty, Rich Co., April 2d, says:

"The health of the people in the valley is good and plowing will commence in a few days. Our stock has done well this winter, managing to find their own living most of the winter. A good bridge is erected over Bear river, west of Montpelier, and another across the outlet of the lake between Montpelier and Ovid. Breadstuff is scarce, and the people of this valley will experience harder times in this respect than any season heretofore. The Indians are already returning from their winter's buffalo expedition and as usual perfectly friendly."

BACHELORS.—If there is anything that could strike terror to the heart of a bachelor it would be to saunter out on the side-walks such evenings as we are having now, and view the happy pairs of the rising generation as they leisurely wend their way under the conscious guidance of that fabulous young scamp—Cupid.

Oh! you snarly, grunting bachelors; bye ways of humanity; you should change your names, if for nothing else, out of respect for your parents and shame for yourselves. Bachelor! The very word itself seems to imply a crime, and is suggestive to our minds of almost anything contemptuous. The three syllables are more than a mouthful for a healthy person. Whenever we look at the word it appears to be surrounded with a deep margin of mourning. In order to bring the mind to the contemplation of any insignificant subject, just imagine a bachelor and the way is immediately prepared for the degrading task. They are innovations on well regulated communities, and only endurable on the principle that nothing was made in vain, although we confess our blindness in perceiving where their usefulness can be applied. When society becomes perfected, as it will, some day, all old bachelors will undoubtedly be abated, the same as corporations now abate nuisances. Now, bachelors, change your ways, and regain your respectability—by marriage, otherwise your future is not worth living for and your names will be sunk so far in oblivion that no one will ever try to fish them up.

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