

shocked—he might say electrified—at these remarks. It was evident to him that the Serpent must get himself into a coil. As for his being a 'slippery character,' he thanked Neptune he didn't belong to such a scaly set as the Serpent.

'The Whale called the Eel to order, and the Eel called the Whale an 'old swell-head,' and was then summarily put out of the Convention.

'The Turtle said he was suffering from a slight indisposition. He was walking on shore, he said, a short time since, when he met a party of jolly young sailors. The result was, that he was laid flat on his back, and was unable to move for some time, and since then he had not felt so lively as usual. There was one thing to which he would call the attention of the Convention; he prided himself upon the purity of his political principles. He was the Alderman's best friend. The Shark had lately insulted him by calling him a 'regular old Hard Shell.'

'Here the Shark interrupted him by asking, 'Is not that your case?'

'The Turtle replied, that he 'should say nothing more at present, but should have something to lay before the next meeting.'

'Yes,' replied the Shark, contemptuously; 'a few eggs probably.'

'The Porpoise undertook to speak, but was speedily silenced. The expression of the Convention was, that he was 'a blower.'

'The 'Small Fry' were next called upon—Oysters, Lobsters, and others. The Oyster opened his case, which was a hard one. He was always in trouble—a perpetual stew or broil. His half-brother, Clam, was a disgrace to the family; always in liquor, and generally considered a 'squirt.' Some of his family were indolent, and spent most of their time in 'beds.' There had been some rakes among them, who had created great disturbance.

'There was one of his neighbors, he said—He would not call any names, for he scorned scandal—who was very surly and crabbed. He was a one-sided individual, and nobody approved of his notions.

'The Crab protested against this abuse, and said that the rest took advantage of him because he was 'soft.' He respectfully retired backward.

'The Codfish, who had been visiting a 'school,' the Shad, much net-tled at what he had heard; the aristocratic Salmon, who got into a row with a York State Trout, who called him a Northern Fish with Southern principles; and the Flying-Fish, who flew into a tremendous passion—all took part in the proceedings of the Convention.

'But so it was, at last, as the erudite Dogberry has it, that 'the whole dissembly disappeared' in good order, notwithstanding an attempt at disturbance made by a 'jolly old Sole' and 'a lot of Suckers.'

LOBSTER FISHING.—Lobsters are taken in a sort of baskets called lobster pots. These are about three feet long and two feet wide, of semi-cylindrical form, that is, the bottom is flat and the sides and top are in the form of an arch. At each end is an opening for the ingress of the lobster; around this opening are placed short flexible pieces of wood, projecting into the basket, so arranged that they will easily separate and allow the lobster to enter, but their points close together after him and prevent his egress. They have a door upon the top, through which the lobster is taken out.

A long line is attached to these pots; a heavy stone, sufficient to sink them, is placed in them, and they are baited with the heads or offal of fresh fish, and sunk to the bottom at about low water mark; the other end of the line is made fast to a block of light wood, called a buoy.—The fishermen go out with their wherries, freighted with these pots, and drop them at short intervals along the shore. During the season of lobster fishing, which lasts from March to July, hundreds of these buoys may be seen bobbing up and down like so many seals' heads.

The fishermen visit them every morning, draw them up alongside their boats, take out the lobsters, replenish the bait, and drop them again into the water. The lobsters, when first taken, are very fierce, and seize with their strong pincers upon whatever may be within their reach. When thrown together into the boat, they will grapple with each other and tear off each other's feelers and legs. Without much care in handling them, the fingers of the fishermen get many a hard bite.

To prevent them from injuring each other, the fishermen provide sharp pointed wooden pegs, which they insert into the joint or hinge of their pincers, which prevents them from closing. When they have visited all their pots, they row to their landing-place. If they now wish to preserve them for several days, they put them into a long box or kennel, made of plank and bored full of holes, which is moored in the water at a little distance from the shore. If they wish to prepare them immediately for market, they are taken ashore in hand-barrows and carried to a sort of shed, in which is fixed a large cauldron.

This is filled with water. A brisk fire is kindled under the kettle, and when the water boils, the living, crawling, squirming lobsters are thrown into it and covered with a heavy plank cover. Here they are kept boiling until their color, which when taken out of the water was a dark green, becomes a bright scarlet.—They are now ready for the market. In this state we see them for sale on the stalls in our cities and hawked about the streets.—[Peter Gott, the Cape Fisherman.]

EVEN HANDED JUSTICE.—Judge Crawford, of Washington City, who fined Mr. Brooks three hundred dollars for an assault which, in its personal consequences, is not unlikely to prove more deplorable than the instant death of the victim, has just sentenced a poor man to one year's imprisonment for an assault.

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH & LIBERTY.



ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29.

Stock Raising.

In a new and an isolated market like ours it more particularly happens that a temporary trade advantage is attained by certain leading articles, among which are cash, wheat and stock.

In 1847 and 1848, wheat was the ruling commodity, and it was difficult to exchange cash for food, stock, or labor; in fact cash was almost a useless article. Soon provisions began to be more plentiful and animals increased, but clothing required replenishing and other imported goods were in demand; then money began to find its use and importance as a medium of exchange.

In 1852 and 1854 wheat was plentiful and lightly esteemed, and but few were willing to pay cash for it. Then wheat was down, and cash was up; but the latter being still somewhat plentiful was not in excessive demand.

While stock was high in California it met a ready sale at fair prices at home, to supply the constant drain for imported goods. But prices fell in California and stock increased here, until it could be purchased at very low rates. The severity of the past winter severely thinned off the surplus, and has enhanced the price, but it is difficult to effect cash sales, owing to the scarcity of money and the condition of the outside stock market.

In the circling change of these leading articles each has had its times of ruling the market, but now cash, the other articles being plenty and it scarce, has an inconvenient control. The more so since we cannot as yet progress as rapidly as desirable without importing to some extent, aside from the immense drain of specie for gathering the poor and speeding the work of salvation.

Well, what is to be done? We have rushed into wheat raising, until it became so plentiful as to be sneered at and wasted, and until, through withdrawing attention, and through drouth and the devourer, it became too scarce and valuable to exchange for aught that would not sustain life, and have come to a period when it is again plentiful. We have raised stock so extensively that it almost glutted the market, but now it has been severely diminished by cold and starvation.

We have seen the time when gold owners had to go supperless to bed, so far as their gold was concerned; and now see a time when it is difficult to procure enough to lubricate the wheels of the business machinery.

This experience would seem to teach all that, inasmuch as we cannot export wheat and kindred articles, nor even profitably transport them for home trade, and inasmuch as money flows out more than in, until it is nearly all gone, and inasmuch as stock can be exported, at times, and can always be cheaply driven throughout our home markets, more care and attention should be bestowed upon the kind, rearing and proper care of horses, mules, oxen, cows and sheep.

This course, aside from supplying our looms and factories with wool, our population with meat and animal labor and our tanners with hides, will enable the residents in Iron county, and other distant settlements, to purchase those few store articles they cannot as yet well do without nor produce, and furnish them means for paying taxes, 'Deseret News' subscriptions, &c. Fine animals will always find profitable use and market, and the cost of delivery at a given point, however distant, is merely the expense of driving.

PROMPT AND LIBERAL ASSISTANCE.—In addition to the large number of men and teams and the liberal amount of flour and clothing already forwarded to aid the immigration yet on the plains, in obedience to the call of the First Presidency, on the 26th, many more are waiving their previous arrangements for the winter, and starting at the word with their teams, for grain, and more clothing for the destitute.

Would not the world like to know upon what principle men forsake, at a moment's warning, the pursuit of their individual plans and freely and cheerfully go forth to aid their brethren, incurring much hardship, inconvenience, expense and pecuniary loss? It is simply because they are influenced by the Spirit of the Almighty, which causes them to listen to the counsels of his servants and 'live their religion,' whereby they are

enabled to rightly esteem and use the blessings of this time, in view of 'the recompense of reward.'

We do not often institute comparisons, but among what other people can a person find so much actual practical benevolence and charity, and so much planning and expenditure for the comfort of the afflicted and needy?—especially when the difference in facilities and means is taken into the account.

KA-NOSH AND TIN-TIC.—Br. D. B. Huntington informs us that Ka-nosh, the Corn creek Chief, has a good house and household furniture, out-buildings, horses, cattle, wagons, 70 bushels of wheat thrashed and stored, and a plenty of vegetables with the exception of potatoes, which the worms destroyed.

Ka-nosh's rapid advancement in the scale of civilization is due, in addition to his own inherent energy, intelligence and anxiety to improve, to the pacific policy so wisely advocated by the Hon. G. W. Manypenny Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and so ably counseled and carried out by his Excellency Brigham Young, Governor, and Ex-officio Superintendent. And it proves the efficacy of the patience and good example exercised by the whites, accompanied with timely encouragement, good usage and reasonable assistance.

Tintic is poor and alone, but still disaffected and threatening, and has gone to Uinta valley. Kind treatment seems to be wasted upon his savage disposition, and he is probably too old and hardened to be induced to lay aside his blood-thirsty feelings.

ELDER SILAS S. SMITH, late from a mission to the Sandwich Islands, arrived on the 15th inst. Illness, much to Elder Smith's regret, caused so early a return; but we are happy in being able to state that his health is now much improved.

ELDER ANGUS M. CANNON writes from Philadelphia, Aug. 20, to Elder James McKnight, that 'the work' was rolling on steadily in the East, and many were believing the testimony of the servants of God.' He had lately made a tour through the Branches of the Philadelphia Conference, (comprising those in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware) and baptized quite a number of persons. A spirit of reformation was stirring up old members, and they were renewing their covenants, with a determination to prove more faithful.

MR. C. R. VAN EMMAN, Agent of the American Bible Society, arrived on the 25th inst.—He is furnished with a large number of Bibles of various sizes and styles of binding, and in several languages, designed for distribution, both by gift and sale, in this Territory. In the lot are several large family Bibles which will doubtless be in special demand, not being so plenty among the people as the smaller sizes.

A **HARVEST FEAST** came off in Fort Herriman on the 25th ult., at which songs, instructions, thanksgiving, toasts, supper and a dance afforded the participants a time of much enjoyment. Messrs. A. Harris, C. Whittle and W. Freeman were the Committee of Arrangements.

If the brethren wish more lengthy notices and more timely insertions, they must furnish the matter more promptly, for current items accumulate too fast to leave room for communications a month old; especially from a place so near as Fort Herriman.

SNOW, after falling rapidly for 24 hours, was one foot deep at Tooele, and 16 inches deep at E. T. City, on the morning of the 21st inst. This is unprecedented, in our time, in that warm valley, and is due to some casual storm streak, for little or no snow has as yet fallen on the west side of that valley, and only enough in this to slightly whiten the ground for a short time.

As the weather is again mild and pleasant, and the snow melted from the first range of hills back of this city, it is not likely that Tooele will long retain its snowy mantle.

TO PREVENT SMUT IN WHEAT.—Before sowing seed wheat, let it be put in a tub full of water, and stir it round until all the light wheat shall rise to the top, which skim off, sow the heavy good grain which falls to the bottom, as it is the light wheat which turns to smut, while the heavy full grain produces good wheat.—This has been proven by actual experiment for three years in succession by Br. Stocking of Fort Herriman, who sowed his light wheat in a drill in the middle of his field which was nearly all smut, while the adjoining drill of heavy wheat contained no smut. Try it, farmers.—[Communicated.]

WHEAT.—A large number of experiments on wheat point to about ten days before full maturity as the best time for cutting. One of the best set of experiments we have seen re-

corded was made by an English farmer, Mr. Hannam, of Yorkshire. He made five successive cuttings from the same field, with the following results:

Cuttings.	Days before Maturity.	Products of 100 lbs of Grain.		
		Fine Flour.	Seconds.	Bran.
1	30 days.	75 lbs.	7 lbs.	17 lbs.
2	21 days.	76 lbs.	7 lbs.	16 lbs.
3	14 days.	80 lbs.	5 lbs.	13 lbs.
4	2 days.	77 lbs.	7 lbs.	14 lbs.
5	0 days.	72 lbs.	11 lbs.	15 lbs.

We have not at hand the relative weight of grain gathered at each cutting, but other experiments give also the largest yield for cuttings corresponding with No. 3. In the above example the flour from No. 3 was superior to the others. A practical rule for gathering wheat, corn, and other grains is to commence the cutting just when the kernels will yield to a moderate pressure between the thumb nails.—[Daily Times.]

INFORMATION wanted of Henry Mark Barnes, who left Atchinson, K. T., June 6, 1855, for Salt Lake City, Utah, and has not since been heard from by his friends. If he will communicate with his uncle, James Hopkins, Benton, Crawford Co., Wisconsin, or his brother George, 108 Hudson street, New York, he will hear of something to his advantage.—[From the Mormon.]

Minutes

OF A MEETING HELD IN UNION, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1856.

The congregation was addressed by Bishop Silas Richards and his counselors, John Cox, sen., and Henry H. Wilson, upon the importance of discharging present duties, of renewing our covenants, of preparing ourselves for baptism and strictly living our religion.

Congregation was dismissed to meet in one hour at the water for baptism, where about one hundred and twenty-five persons renewed their covenants, and were confirmed in the evening. The Bishop then called for 5 span of horses, 5 good wagons, 5 good teamsters, and sufficient feed for the teams, and requested the sisters to furnish all the clothing possible by to-morrow morning at sun-rise, in readiness for the teams that would then start back to meet the hand-cart companies.

The call of the Bishop was strictly responded to, the donations by the sisters far surpassing expectation.

W. W. MEGUIRE, Clerk pro tem.

WOMAN'S LOVE.—Mrs. Swisshelm thinks all the talk about woman's love is gammon, and thus pitches into a sentimental story, in which the article alluded to is made to appear quite prominent:—

All that stuff about woman's love has been said over again, a hundred thousand times, to the great detriment of the best interests of humanity—There is no kind of necessity for using the press to persuade silly girls that it is very romantic to love a scoundrel, to leave here affections unguarded by reason or experience, and drift hopelessly into sin, shame and despair, as an evidence of her unsuspecting womanhood.

It is not true that woman's affections are any stronger or more durable than man's. We think the opposite is the case, and that two-thirds of all the women who pine away, or die for love, do so for want of something better to do.

Everything calculated to make love sickness a feminine acquirement is a great injury; but to strew the path of the suicide with the flowers of poetry and romance is in a great degree reprehensible.

The best motto to guide young girls through the mazes of love is to 'do right and trust in God.' A girl who has done right has little cause to mourn over the fickleness of a pretended lover. Better that he should change his mind before than after marriage.

AN INDIAN SODOM.—An interesting pamphlet has been published by Mr. Bellasis, collector of Hyderabad, in Scinde, containing an account of his examinations and discoveries on the site of the ancient city of Brahminabad, on a branch of the old bed of the Indus. Tradition affirms that the city—the capital of a Hindoo kingdom to which the tide of Mohammedan invasion had scarcely penetrated—was destroyed by fire from heaven and by earthquake, on account of the wickedness of its ruler. The investigations of Mr. Bellasis seem to prove that the place really was destroyed by some terrible convulsion of nature, which probably at the same time completely changed the course of the Indus. On no other supposition can a ruin be accounted for that was at once so sudden and so complete. Skeletons were found in every house that was opened and in the streets, some crouched together and there buried; others crushed flat by a falling weight, the pieces of stone or brick still in the fractured skull.

Numerous coins and other valuables have already been discovered, carved figures in ivory, engravings on cornelian and agate, a set of ivory chessmen, and the like. The figures carved on objects connected with religious worship are Buddhist. From the fact of their being unutilized, Bellasis considers it clear that the iconoclastic Mussulman invaders had not reached, or at least had not permanently annexed, Brahminabad at the time of its destruction, which he conceives to have taken place about A. D. 1020.—[Ex.]

ABOVE ALL THINGS my son, avoid litigation, especially in small matters. If a man meets you in the street, and claims the coat you have upon your back, threatening to commence a suit of law for its recovery, strip it off and give it to him, lest, in defending the coat, you may lose your hat and breeches also.—[Chief Justice Coyle's Advice to his son.]