

A Chapter on Pronunciation.

There are so many different ways of sounding the same letter, or combination of letters, in English, that it is not easy to indicate foreign pronunciation by our types, so that all will read it alike. Nevertheless, the names of persons and places at the Seat of War are of such common occurrence that it is worth while to at least try to give an idea of their sound.

Azof, then, is pronounced as if written Ah-zov', (accent on the last syllable.) Balaklava, as if written Bah-lah-clah'-vah, (accent on the third syllable.) Crimea, which, by the way, is an English, not a Russian word, Krim-ee'-ah, (accent on second syllable.) Erzeroum sounds not unlike Arz-room', (accent on last syllable.) Inkerman like Ink'-er-mon'. Kars is pronounced as if written Car-se. Kamiesch like Kah-mee'-esh, or more correctly Kam-ish'. Kertch sounds like Kerrch, (ch as in church.) Kherson is nearly Ker-sawn', but English letters can only approximate to it, (the Kh sounding like the Scotch or German ch.) Kinburn is pronounced Kin-boorn'. Koutais sounds like Kootice. Nicolaieff is pronounced Ne-kolli-ov'. Peretop is sounded Pav-ray-top', (pronounced quickly, not long.) Salghir is like Sahlgheerrr. Soutir is pronounced Skoot'-tah-re. Sebastopol is Sev-as-to'-pl. Simpheropol is Sim-fer-o-pl. The Sivash is pronounced See-vash'. Varna like Varr'-nah. Yenikale like Yen-ee-kah' lay, (last syllable very short.) Trebizond and Tiflis sound as English tongues would naturally pronounce them; and Yekaterinoslar, (named after the Empress Catherine, as Nicolaieff was after Nicholas), outlandish as it looks, is pronounced exactly as it is spelled.

Codrington and Gortshakoff are plain enough. So perhaps is Omar Pasha. Pellissier sounds in the mouth of a Frenchman not unlike Pelliss-ee-a', (a as in hay.) Todleben sounds as if written Tot-lay-b'n. Schamyl is not far from Shah-meel.—[T.x.

FRUIT TREES.—This is the month for pruning fruit trees. In passing about the country we see many persons have been at this business as early as March and April, which are undoubtedly the two worst months in the whole year for this operation. In all such cases the wound will turn black before the year comes round, and in all human probability, the bark for some distance below the wound will die and come off within two years, and the trees become sickly; and if large limbs have been cut off, the tree will begin to die a limb at a time till the whole tree will perish.

The proper pruning of fruit trees is a very nice operation. It should always be done with a saw, and the wound made as smooth as possible, and then covered with gam-shellac dissolved in alcohol, and applied with a painter's brush. Cutting off large limbs should be avoided as much as possible. With every large limb goes a large root and a section through the entire body of the tree, and often disease is introduced into the tree that ultimately proves fatal. If trees have been neglected while young, it is best to avoid too much trimming—take off only what is absolutely necessary to protect the tree from injury, or remove dead limbs.

The time to do pruning as it should be, and with the least injury to trees, is when they are young. Then they can be given any form we please, without endangering the health of the tree. Do not trim them up too high, so as to give them long, naked trunks. Encourage the limbs to grow as low as possible and not be in the way. Get wide-spreading tops, and as large as possible. There is no danger of having too large a top on trees, if healthy, for the roots are always in proportion to the top, and the larger the top the more fruit it will be able to produce.

Look well to grafts. Those which have been set two years should be carefully thinned out, and all cross limbs taken off. It will give the trees a better form, and hasten their coming into bearing. After the second year, keep off all suckers, unless the top is too small. In this case encourage suckers to grow out in the right place to be grafted.—[Oxford (Me) Democrat, June 22.

TO SAVE FRUIT TREES.—For preventing forked fruit trees from splitting under their weight of fruit, Mr. Isaac Lewis, of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, has given us his plan, which may be performed by any one. "My plan," writes Mr. L., "which I have followed for 30 years, is this:—When I find a forked tree that is likely to split, I look for a small limb on each fork, and clean them of leaves and lateral branches for most of their length. I then carefully bring them together, and wind them around each other from one main branch to the other. In twelve months they will have united, and in two years the ends can be cut off. This brace will grow as fast as any other part of the tree, and is a perfect security from splitting. I have now of all sizes, and I scarcely ever knew one to fail to grow."—[Louisville Journal.

EMERSON'S MAXIMS OF EDUCATION.—Let it be your grand object to prepare your pupils for the greatest usefulness and enjoyment.

Teach for eternity. Teach nothing, but what appears conducive to the usefulness of your pupils, if improved according to its natural tendency and influence.

Let every branch receive attention, in proportion to its probable utility.

As far as possible, make your pupils perceive and feel the importance of every branch they pursue.

Proceed systematically; and, as far as possible, teach those things first which are first in the order of nature, and which may be understood without an acquaintance with other things to be subsequently acquired.

As far as possible teach those things first which are easiest in themselves. In giving instruction, proceed very gradually and by the shortest steps, from the more easy to the more difficult.

As far as may be, see that your pupils understand each step before proceeding on to the next.

Never teach them directly what they can conveniently learn without such assistance.

Never do for your pupils what they can do for themselves, except so far as may be necessary to set an example.

Never indulge your pupils in saying "can't," or expressing inability to perform any exercise required.

Freely indulge and encourage your pupils in asking questions; and, if possible, lead them to answer by questioning them.

Teach your pupils to teach themselves.

Teach as much as possible by example; and let your example in everything be such as may be safely imitated.

Endeavor to render your instructions interesting.

As far as possible instruct by exhibiting the real objects, or the most perfect natural signs of the objects, to which your instructions relate.

Endeavor to discover and correct the bad habits of your pupils.

As far as possible excite your pupils to vigorous and laudable efforts by inculcating upon them their obligations to God, to themselves, to their parents, to their ancestors, to future generations, and to the world.

In exciting in your pupils a sense of honor, shame and emulation, endeavor to guard their minds against criminal ambition, to which these feelings, or the causes of these feelings, are in danger.

By no means suffer your faithfulness to be overcome by a fear of wounding the feelings of your pupils.

Fervently supplicate the divine blessings upon your pupils and upon your efforts for their improvement from day to day.—[N. Y. Teacher.

EMBROIDERY—DIRECTIONS FOR WORKING.—There is no work which allows of more care, judgment and taste than embroidery; and no more pleasing, either to the fair worker or to the favored one for whom it is worked. It is adapted to all kinds of articles, whether for wear or ornament; and there is no work where better materials are required, neither is there any where greater care and judgment in the choice of materials and colors can be shown. If the work is on white muslin, always choose soft embroidery cotton, coarse or fine, according to the boldness or delicacy of the work. Dick's embroidery cotton is the best, in our opinion, amongst all the makers.

Let all your work be very regular and even; and never, or in very few instances, draw it tight, but let it spread out to fill up between the threads, so that the muslin may not be seen between the stitches. If on satin, velvet, or leather, the same directions must be followed; but in the latter the greatest care must be taken that the work does not get soiled, for it cannot be washed. For satin, velvet, or leather, silk is invariably used, and in most instances it is a very soft silk; if the hard-twisted silk is used, it tears the material, especially leather, which must always be avoided, besides which it never fills the hole made by the needle.

To draw the pattern upon muslin, first have your pattern drawn very strongly upon paper; then lay your muslin upon it, and go over the lines with a little indigo from a collar-box, in either a reed pen or a camel-hair pencil; the indigo will not stain, and will wash out; or you may get paper the same as the drapers use in their bill-books, and lay that under your design, and trace through with a hard pencil or point. For satin, silk, velvet, or leather, puncture your pattern with a pin or needle, and rub either a little powdered flake-white, blue, or any color which you can cover up with your work, for in these materials you cannot wash the mark out again. In all fastenings of the ends let it be done at the under side, for there is nothing looks so untidy as loose ends and dirty places.—[Ex.

MRS. CHILD ON WOMEN AND MEN.—It would seem that men are willing to give women the exclusive benefit of gospel-teaching.

"Women should be gentle," say the advocates of subordination; but when Christ said: "Blessed are the meek," did he preach to women only? "Girls should be modest," is the language of common teaching, continually uttered in words, and customs. Would it not be an improvement, for men also to be scrupulously pure in manners, and conversation and life? Books, addressed to young married people, abounds with advice to the wife: to control her temper, and never utter wear some complaints, or vexatious words, when the husband comes home fretful or unreasonable, from the out-door conflict with the world. Would not the advice be as excellent and appropriate, if the husband were advised to conquer his fretfulness, and forbear his complaints, in consideration of his wife's ill-health, fatiguing cares, and the thousand disheartening influences of domestic routine? In short, whatever can be named as loveliest, best, and most graceful in woman, would likewise be good and graceful in man.

You will perhaps remind me of courage. If you use the word in its highest signification, I answer that woman, above all others, has abundant need of it in her pilgrimage; and the true woman wears it with a quiet grace. If you mean mere animal courage, that is not mentioned in the sermon on the mount, among those qualities which enable us to inherit the earth, or become the children of God.

That the feminine ideal approaches much nearer to the gospel standard, than the prevalent idea of manhood is shown by the universal tendency to represent the Savior and his most beloved disciple with mild, meek expressions and feminine beauty. None speak of the acuteness, or material force of Jesus, but the devil is always imagined as a being of intense cunning, and the fiercest brute courage. These universal and instinctive tendencies of the human mind reveal much.

WHERE MUSKETOES COME FROM.—A writer on entomology, discussing about these summer pests, thus handles the subject:

"The musketo proceeds from the animalcule commonly termed the 'wiggly tail.' I took a bowl of clean water and set it in the sun. In a few days some half-dozen wiggly-tails were visible. These continued to increase in size till they were about 3-16ths of an inch in length. As they approached their maturity they remained longer at the surface, seeming to live in two mediums—air and water; finally, they assumed a chrysalis form,

and by an increased specific gravity, sank to the bottom of the bowl. Here, in a few hours, I perceived short black furze, or hair, growing on every side of each, until it assumed the form of a minute caterpillar. And thus its specific gravity being counteracted, or lightened, it really floated to the surface, and the slightest breath of air wafted it against the side of the bowl. In a very brief space of time afterwards, the warm atmosphere hatched out a fly, and it escaped, leaving its small tiny house upon the water. How beautiful, yet how simple!

"After the water had gone through this process, I found it perfectly free from the animalcule. I therefore came to the conclusion that this wiggly-tail is a species of the shark, who, having devoured whole tribes of animalcule, takes to himself wings and escapes into a different medium to torture mankind, and deposit eggs upon the water to produce other wiggly-tails, who in turn produce other musketoes."

A VALUABLE PAINT.—For the information of all those who are wishing to obtain a cheap and valuable paint for building, we would say, take common clay, (the same that our common bricks are made of) dry, pulverize and run it through a sieve, and mix with linseed oil. You then have a first rate fire-proof paint, of a delicate drab color. Put it on as thick as practicable.

If any one has doubts with regard to the above, just try it on a small scale—paint a shingle, for instance, and let it dry. Recollect that it must be mixed thicker than common paints.

The clay, when first dug, will be wet or damp, but will soon dry, spread in the air under a shelter, or, if wanted immediately, it may be dried in a kettle over a fire. When dry it will be in lumps, &c., and can be pulverized by placing an iron kettle a few inches in the ground, containing the clay, and pounding it with the end of a billet of hard wood, three inches in diameter, three feet long, the lower end to a little rounded, &c. Then sift it. Any clay will make paint, but the colors may differ, which can easily be ascertained by trying them on a small scale as above indicated. By burning the clay slightly, you will get a light red, and the greater the heat you subject it to, the brighter or deeper the red.—[Country Gentleman.

THE MUSCLES.—According to Mr. Cabanis, a French physiologist, the muscles of the legs and arms lose their power before those that support the head; and these last sooner than the muscles which sustain the back; and he illustrates this by the case of persons who sleep on horseback, or while they are standing or walking. He conceives that the sense of sight sleeps first; then the sense of taste; next the sense of smell; next that of hearing; and last that of touch. He maintains also, that the viscera fall asleep, one after another, and sleep with different degrees of soundness.

Lumber and Shingles
WANTED in exchange for Fur Hats, at my manufactory, 17th ward.
1-3m. JOSEPH L. HEYWOOD.

Wool wanted
IN exchange for men's women's and youth's Fur Hats of the best quality.
1-3m. JOSEPH L. HEYWOOD, 17th ward.

CHARLES SMITH,
WATCH MAKER, East Temple street, 1st door north of Goddard's Refreshment Saloon.
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry repaired. A good selection of materials and crystals on hand. 34-ly

Administrator's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of John Perry, late of Davis county, deceased, are required to present the same with the vouchers therefor, to the undersigned, at his dwelling in North Canyon ward, Davis county, on or before the first day of June next.
WM. BROWN, Administrator.
8-3t

JOHN B. MAIBEN.
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, HOUSE and Land Agent, Commission and Exchange Merchant. J. B. Maiben has purchased the remaining stock of Messrs. Blair, Greer, & Bassett, and will open north of, and adjoining Blair's store, on Saturday next. Cattle, Produce, &c., taken in exchange. Several farms, lots, and other desirable property for sale low. For particulars see advertising board. 6-4t

A Good Chance for Lumber Men.
AS the Winter is now gone, and the snow in the mountains rapidly disappearing, we wish to inform all Loggers, that at our Mill, 14 miles east of this city, there is abundance of Logs, and excellent feed for animals, and from thirty to forty Teams can work to good advantage in hauling Logs. We saw for one third.
W. L. JOLLY,
JOHN GOASLIND.

N.B.—Come on, boys; we'll have a Jolly time in the mountains this season, and a profitable one too, if you'll work well. 7-4t

To Traders, Emigrants, and Freighters.

MESSRS WARD & GUERRIER,
at Sandy Point, 7-miles west of Fort Laramie, on the main emigration road, would inform travelers to and from the States, and the public generally, that they will constantly keep on hand at their station, a good supply of fresh animals, groceries, provisions, and general assorted merchandise, which they will furnish on reasonable terms. They will also trade for cattle, mules, and horses.
1tf WARD & GUERRIER.

NOTICE.
WHEREAS W. I. APPLEBY Clerk of the Supreme and 1st District Court of the U. S. for Utah Territory, has gone to the eastern states, leaving me as his deputy, I hereby notify all persons interested, that all business connected with his office will be promptly and legally attended to by me; and all business apart from judicial matters, requiring the seal of said courts will be executed in a correct, neat and legal form, such as claims against the U. S. Government, for losses by Indians, powers of attorney, naturalization papers, declaration for land warrants, deeds, bonds, &c., &c. For drawing up declarations for land warrants, including clerk's certificate and seal, my price is \$3 cash. Other papers in proportion.
Office—at Hon. Secretary Babbitt's house in the 16th ward, G. S. L. City. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.
CURTIS E. BOLTON, Deputy Clerk &c. 7-3m

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DESERET DRUG STORE.

WM. S. GODBE—Keeps constantly on hand, a complete stock of Botanical and other Drugs and Medicines. A full assortment of the celebrated Graefenberg Family Remedies, the wonderful efficacy of which is daily becoming more fully established.
An extensive variety of soaps, oils, perumeries and fancy goods and notions of every description.
The celebrated SODA FOUNTAIN, (the only one in the Territory) in full operation! Also delicious ice drinks for the warm weather.
An abundance of ice for sale.

HEALTH TO THE SICK!

READ! AND CALL AT THE "DRUG STORE."
The following Graefenberg Medicines are, with the greatest confidence recommended to the infirm and the distressed:
Dr. Libby's Pile Ointment Consumptive's Balm
Vegetable Pills Health Bitters
Fever and Ague remedy Eye Lotion
Green Mountain Ointment Children's Panacea
Sarsaparilla compound Graefenberg's Manual of Health.
8-3m

HOOPER & WILLIAMS

ARE OPENING their spring and summer stock of goods, consisting in part of the following:—
Prints a large assortment
Lawn a from 20 to 40 cents
White dress goods choice stock
Coatings, drillings, cottonades, Irish linens
Blay linens, domestic and stripe, in short as good an assortment as at any time can be furnished

BONNETS.
Lawn, florence, braid, padal &c unusually low
BOOTS & SHOES.
A large and general assortment
HATS.
A large stock, and cheap

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.
Knives and forks, pocket knives, building materials and house-furnishing articles generally

STATIONERY.
A full assortment

OILS & PAINTS.
White lead, linseed oil, varnish &c., &c.

GROCERIES.
Sugar, coffee, tea, tobacco, soap, spices &c.

INDIAN GOODS.
Everything in the line
Together with such general goods as are to be found in a large and well selected stock of merchandise. Wholesale buyers will favor us with a call and examine stock and prices. 4-2m

MANUFACTURERS.

WEAVING.
JEANS, Satinett, Linsey, Flannel,
Cloth, Carpeting, &c., on short notice and reasonable terms, 4 1-2 blocks south of Council House, 7th Ward.
JOHN GREER.
Cloth always on hand and for sale. 1tf

CARDING.
SPINNING, Weaving, Dyeing and fulling, &c., done at Jordan Woolen Factory. Wool taken to make up on shares or otherwise. Cloth, blankets, yarn, and linsey given in exchange for wool, grease and soap, by
MATTHEW GAUNT. 7-6m

TANNERY.
GOLDING & RALEIGH wish to give notice to the public, that they have moved their Tannery, Boot and Shoe manufactory to their new location, on Bath-house street, one and a half blocks north of Union Square, where they will be happy to wait on their old customers and the public generally, to anything in their line of business.
We are paying a liberal price for hides and skins, fish oil, horse or wolf's oil. Will those indebted please give us a call, as well as those who are not? We wish in payment, all kinds of produce, butter, cheese, eggs; in short any kind of valley production. 8-3t

HAT MANUFACTORY.
THE subscriber has established the above business on his premises in the 17th ward one block north of Temple block, G. S. L. City, where he is prepared to execute orders for such qualities and styles as may be desired.
J. L. HEYWOOD.

WANTED
In exchange for HATS—Otter, Beaver, Wolf, Musket, Fox and Mink Pelts.
ALSO—Firewood, Butter, Eggs, Pork, Lard, Wheat, Lumber, etc.
J. L. H. 1tf

LOST, STRAYED, &c.

NOTICE.
I HAVE in my possession a red and white 2 year old heifer, calved this spring, crop off the left ear, no brand visible. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.
HENRY WOOLLEY, Kay's ward. 8-2t

TAKEN UP.
A BRINDLE COW, 4 years old, small white spot on the back and in the forehead, white on the belly; no marks or brands. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.
R. H. PORTER, South Weber. 8-2t

NOTICE
IS hereby given to those who have lost stock during the late Indian difficulties, that I have in my possession a dark sorrel mare colt, obtained from an Indian, April 18th, supposed to be two years old last fall, hind feet white. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.
SAMUEL MCCLELAN, Payson. 8-2t

NOTICE.
STRAYED from the subscriber on the 20th inst., out of the fifteenth ward pasture, a yoke of light red CATTLE, middle size, six years old this spring, branded F. Oakley on the high horn. Whoever will return them to the subscriber, or give information where they can be found shall be liberally rewarded.
CRAWFORD MOORE, 15th ward. 8-2t

\$5 REWARD.
STRAYED from G. S. L. City, about the 1st of April, a dark roan horse, 4 years old, with white legs and face, glass eyes, branded C K on the left hip. Any person on returning said horse to H. W. Lawrence, corner of Emigration street and State road, shall receive the above reward. 7-4t