

AMERICA THE HOME OF THE FREE.

make it triumphant. He is spreading it abroad, and giving it deep root in the earth, that its branches may grow and spread, and its fruit be seen through-out the length and breadth of the land.

judge between us and our enemies, and award them according to their deeds. We will not harm them. On the con-trary, we will protect them. Though they seek to defile us and ridicule our religion, though they lie about us and say all manner of evil against us faise-ly, we will not hurt them. We will ac-them good, if they will let us. We will protect them, as we would protect good men in their rights. We far greater than it has been in the past. These slanders and falsehoods that are circulated abroad with the view of bringing the ire of the nation upon us will by and by be swept away, and be-cause of these misrepresentations the truth will be brought out clearer and plainer to the world. Thus the word of the Lord will be verified, that they can-not do anything against but for the kingdom of God. This is the Lord's work; it it not man's; and He will make it triumphant. He is spreading God to help us to be true to our mission, and I pray God to help us to be true to our misas these poor creatures who lie about us are true to theirs. HONORABLE MEN OUR FRIENDS. Now, when I speak as I have done about the lying riff-raft that infests cur land, I do not wish it understood for a moment that I refer to honorable men. We have honorable men amongst us, and in this nation. God bless and sustain all honorable men. We will sustain, not only the rights and liber-ties of the honorable, but we will also defend and help to maintain to the ut-

This great American nation the Al-mighty raised up by the power of His omnipotent hand, that it might be possiof the latter days for the kingdom God to be established in the earth. If the Lord had not prepared the way by laying the foundations of this glorious nation, it would have been im-possible (under the stringent laws and possible (under the stringent laws and bigotry of the monarchical govern-ments of the world) to have laid the foundations for the coming of His great kingdom. The Lord has done this. His hand has been over this nation, and it is His purpose and design to enlarge it. make it glorious above all others, and to elve it dominion and rower, over the

PRUNING PEACH TREES.

As the long life and productiveness of

peach trees depend so much upon proper

pruning, Utah peach growers will be in-

for by the intelligent pruner, viz; a more

## EVILS NOT JUSTIFIED.

By their fruits ye shall know them. Men do not gather grapes of thorns, nor figs of thistles; neither does a bitter fountain send forth sweet water. We, as a people, deplore as much as any-body can the existence of evil amongst us. But when our brethren get up here and talk as some have done, "We earth, to the end that those who are kept in bondage and serfdom may be brought to the enjoyment of the fullest freedom and liberty of conscience possi-

ten goese, as the cuse may be or in like proportion. If one keeps quite a large lock, it is undoubtedly best to sow forage and dats for the geese t t there is a large range of ossibly it would not be ner grass; yet there are time f year when more succulent pastur vill be helpful for the geese. The bro

expect to raise the geese mainly on pas-

ture, would depend upon the number of

geese kept. For beginners in geese grow-

ng it would seem best to procure not

more than one or two ganders and five or

will be helpful for the geese. The bree ers should necessarily be carried or from year to year. There should be stream or pond of water at hand in t apring at least. During the summer t geese would need to be fed little of than the pasturage. In the absence abundant pasturage. In the absence abundant pasturage some grain my given. High prices of course for ge-depend upon the markets. The usual w of handing Rhede Island geese is some buyer to purchase them and h them for feeding for three or four wee and then market them in prime conditi. Feeding consists of keeping them aw from grass, giving them cornneal a scrups, using 20 per cent of the latt and contining them in rather small pe

and contining them in rather small containing about 20 each. We have goaling hatching here by incubato has not succeeded this year, and no ing to verbal reports has not in any to any extent. Probably the best su is obtained with the hea. After the lings are hatched, however, they easy to raise, for a goaling hatch more than half raised. We have them altowards of our chickness has in in rather small 200 each. We have them alongside of our chickens, that we must allow them a litt water to wash down their food t chickens have, and his makes slop partments. the same fo I mention this to sind we feed chickens the same food we feed chickens in early days also raises the goose. It soon needs, however, more range and grass. Depend-ing on the age of the goose there may be two pickings, one in spring and one in full. Some people, however, do not thick that there should be a fall picking, or if there were, it should not be so thorough as in the spring. The picking in apring comes just before the birds would be likely to love their heavy winter pirmage.



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## OSTEOPATHY.

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uilding. J. J. Goodrich, Logan, Utah. Hibbs & McCoy, Eccles Bidg., Ogden,

There are two principal objects striven for by the intelligent pruner, viz: a more vigorous growth, and better fruit. The first is obtained by giving each branch the second is obfained by removing part of the fruit buds and such weak wood as cannot produce the fruit. The second is obtained by removing part of the fruit buds and such weak wood as cannot produce the fruit. The removing the fruit. The removing the tree the must try to make each of his trees conform to this ideal as nearly as circumstances will per-mit, but he should constantly keep in mind the two objects for which he is pruning. The ideal tree should be headed low, not above 12 or 18 inches. This low head enables the tree to withstand the wind and to support its crop far better than it could with a long trunk. The statering of the fruit from a low headed tree. The ideal tree should not have sharp or acute forks. When a fork is prove who has observed how a tree grows when it is forked. When the fork is sharp, the bark is caught between the two growing Dranches, thus the two thicknesses of bark are pressed together and prevent the branches from uniting as they should. This weakens the fork is sharp, the bark is caught between the two growing Dranches, thus the two thicknesses of bark are pressed together and prevent the branches from uniting as they should. This weakens the fork and makes it more enaily split by the wind or a heavy load of fruit. On the other hand, the wide spreading fork al-lows the growing tissue (Cambina layer) between the branches to make a strong unite. between the branches to make a strong union. In the ideal tree, there should be no branches that interfere with each other. Each branch should have the greatest amount of light possible, but there should be no vacant spaces when the tree is in full leaf. The trunk of the tree should be well shaded and the top should be bal-anced; that is, the trunk should be in the center with the limbs of equal length on the des shorten hack the branches and main stem. This allows the tree to head where it did in the nursery, which often too high. The following season the tree will make a good growth and generally a good head. The sprouts that start from the root should be removed it soon as found. The second pruning should be given the following spring, say in March, when the most undesirable branch of all sharp forks should be cut off. All weak or dead that interfere must be cut off or headed back to correct their growth. The other branches should be shortened to at least one-half their growth, and if weak or should be removed. This heading back has the effect of making the limbs strong and stocky, and it should be recented back are wood then the spring; but as the trees may been a light crop of truit that season, at-ter the bloom has faller. All weak wood the the back has she first the should be removed be-cause it cannot produge fine fruit. The branches should be headed back as usual, and care must be exercised to leave only It must be kept in mind that, to enable the tree to support its load of fruit, the

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branches must be short and stocky. Long, slim branches are oo weak to sustain the crop and they bend down or break. This condition can be seen in any old unpruned peach orchard. Strong, stocky limbs, therefore, are one requisite of the ideal tree.
Every fruit grower who wishes to prune should know a few botanical features of the peach tree. It is easy to distinguish the least year's growth from the two-year-old wood. The division can be seen by the color of the bark and by the leaf scars.
It is very necessary to be able to distinguish the leaf buds are larger than the fruit buds from the leaf buds. The fruit buds when exposed to gevere freezing in winter may be "winter killed" that is, the pistil or crater of the bud may die from the effect.
The original distores freezing in winter may be "winter killed" that is, the pistil or crater of the bud may die from the effect. The is alive.
One other fact about the growth of a peach tree should be kept in mind; that is, that a bud when developing into a peach tree should be kept in mind; that is, that a bud when developing into a peach tree should be kept in mind; that is, that a bud when developing into a peach tree should be kept in mind; that is, that a bud when developing into a peach tree should be kept in mind; that is, that a bud when developing into a peach tree should be kept in mind; that is, that a bud when developing into a peach tree should be kept in mind; that is, that a bud when developing into a peach tree should be kept in mind; that is, that a bud when developing into a peach tree should be kept in mind; that is, that a bud when developing into a peach tree should be kept in mind; that is, the pistil or concerving into a peach tree should be kept in mind; that is, the pistil or concerving the winter will be concerving the tree tree peach tree terested in the following article issued by the Missouri fruit experiment station at Mountain Grave, Mo., for the purpose of calling attention to the importance of careful work, when pruning peach trees. Many fruit growers, who are just beginning to grow peaches, do not realize the importance of careful pruning. There are two principal objects striven

point. The ideal buds are slim and sharp point. The ideal buds are slim and sharp in the full and leaves. The fruit buds when exposed to severe freezing in winter may be "winter killed." that is, the pistil or center of the bud may dle from the effects of the cold. To determine if the buds are killed, they must be examined carefully. If the center is black or brown, the bud is dead, but if green, it is alive. One other fact about the growth of a peach tree should be kept in mind: that is, that a bud when developing into a branch, grows in the direction in which it points. This must be carefully watched, while pruning, in order to give the branches the proper spread. When cut-ting back a branch, the topmost bud must point away from the creater of the tree, in order to make the resulting branch grow in that direction. The best time to prune young trees, that are not expected to bear, is at the end of February or in March. Old trees whose fruit buds have been killed by the severe winter may also be pruned in these months. If the fruit buds have safely passed the winter, it is best to wait until the trees have shed the bloom and tho young fruit has been set. This will give a better chance to thin the fruit by prun-ing than could have been done before the trees bloom. Often part of the buds are killed and part unhurt, in which case the pruning must be deferred until the fruit are on the ends of the limbs, and if these are cut off in March the crop is gone. With the ideal tree in view, let the pruning begin when the trees are set. Trees of one season's growth from the oud are set out. The young trees will have many branches and be from the pruning begin when the trees are set. Trees of one season's growth from the oud are set out. The young trees will have many branches and be from three to ive feet high. Cut off all the branches do to its inches. This will make a straight stick of the tree above the ground, and it will also make it bead low, which it should do. Some prefer only to shorten back the branches and mai

ticultural journals: See to it that the best unslacked lime is used in preparing Bordeaux mixture; always use Bordeaux mixture as soon as made, be sure to get in sufficient lime water, and prove it by the ferro-wands test

Use "potash sonps" always. Soak tonne-co stems at least 21 hours before using in cold water. Before using any preparation, try ft on a small scale and permit a few hours sunshine to see that no injury is done, and that the ingredients are strong enough to "kill and thus cure." Poisons should be used every time the Borieaux mixture is, as they can be ap-piled safely at one cost of labor. The formulas issued by the department of agriculture and the experiment stations are reliable; but I wish to insist on the importance of what I have noted above, and also to call special attention to the application of insecticides and fungicides. Many large manufacturing firms have provided excellent outfits. In buying a pump be sure toget one of sufficient power to produce a fine spray. Good work can only be done when the ilquids are applied in the form of a mist. A tollet atomizer would be, if large chough, an idea spray-ing apparatus.

By apparatus. Spraying should be done on a mild day, and never against a wind. Hold the nozzles so as to moisten both the upper

Rhode Island Experi-

Together on the

Flour Question-but

then, there's only one

Flour-that's

HUSLER'S

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-Cooper Cur nent Station Come: comes necessary in addition to the chears. In conclusion it may be said that prun-Let us Get

ing, although a simple operation, requires yearly care and attention; and it is one of the essential factors leading to the pre-servation and longevity of peach trees. Total neglect or careless work can result only in degeneration or disease.

SUGGESTIONS ON SPRAYING.

The importance of spraying rests upon ts efficiency, and this upon the time the spraying is done and how it is done. Spraying is worthless, if not done at the proper time to polson the insects and in a way that will be effective. The following rules have been published in the hor-

lime water, and prove it by the ferro-cyanide test. Paris green is often adulterated by using material not poisonous; see that it is composed of  $\vec{n}$  per cent urscale by dis-solving a sample in amononia dis degreea-test). Ammonia will dissolve the arsenic; the residue is useless for poison. The best kerosene oil is safest. Use rainwater in preparation of emulsions, Use "potash sonps" always. Soak tobac-cold water.



