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the world, and the Bible, when it is understood, is one of the simplest books in the world, for, as far as it is translated correctly, it is nothing but truth, and in truth there is no mystery save to the ignorant. The revelations of the Lord to His creatures are adapted to the lowest capacity, and they bring life and salvation to all who are willing to receive them. They are so simple that the high-minded and those lifted up in their own estimation will say, "I cannot get down so low as that." If they pray, they dare not ask for the things they want. I have known a great many individuals who dare not ask God the Father in the name of Jesus Christ if the doctrine we preach is true. They have a conviction within them that it is true, and they say "If we ask we shall receive the witness we ask for, and then we shall have no excuse whatever for not obeying it." I have had it said to me: "I am sorry I have learned so much, sorry I have had so much revealed. I wish I was as ignorant as I was a few years ago." What will be the condition of such individuals? Ignorance will be their portion. Let him that is ignorant remain ignorant still. The gospel will do them no good; but they who are honest before the Lord, and ask in the name of Jesus, will receive a testimony, and know that Jesus is the Christ. Flesh and blood will not reveal this to them, neither will the sciences of the day: it can only be known by the spirit of revelation. The kingdom of God and its mysteries are and can be known only to him to whom God reveals them, and I hope and pray that we are or may be among that number.

It is very customary to pray to the Lord, but in my petitions I pray a great deal to the Latter-day Saints, or those who profess to be. When traveling and preaching I frequently pray the people, in Christ's stead, to be reconciled to God. I pray you, my hearers, to ask the Father in the name of Jesus, whether these things be true or not. I cannot pray to the Father that he will compel you to know; it would be no use for the Father to compel you to know the truth. All must be willing to ask for and receive it. The fountain is open, truth is ready, its streams are waiting and desirous to come and testify to every individual on the earth who is willing to be taught that Jesus is the Christ, the gospel is true, God is true, life and salvation are true. We are here upon this earth—upon this little dark, opaque body; if we were in some of the celestial kingdoms and were to look at this earth it would not appear larger, probably, than just a little speck, a black marble! Who can notice such an insignificant affair! God notices this world. He organized it, and brought forth the inhabitants upon it. We are His children, literally spiritually, naturally, and in every respect. We are the children of our Father; Jesus is our elder brother, ready to save all who will come to Him. By and by the Lord will purify the earth, and it will become pure and holy, like a sea of glass; then it will take its place in the rank of the celestial ones, and be recognized as celestial; but at the present time it is a dark, little speck in space.

I pray the people and all who hear me, to be reconciled to God, and ask for the things that you want. If you want life and salvation, ask for it in faith, humility and meekness. Be willing to receive the truth let it come from whom it may; no difference, not a particle. Just as soon receive the gospel from Joseph Smith as from Peter, who lived in the days of Jesus. Receive it from one man as soon as another. If God has called an individual and sent him to preach the gospel that is enough for me to know; it is no matter who it is, all I want is to know the truth. This should be the feelings and the heartbeatings of every individual that lives on the earth. If we are endowed with intelligence we can know and understand things for ourselves.

You have received the truth, Latter-day Saints; live it. You know it perfectly well. When a Latter-day Saint says, I have sinned, will you forgive me? Did you sin knowingly? Tell the truth and say "yes," you sinned with your eyes wide open. When you commit a wrong, after having been enlightened, you violate your own judgment, and the convictions of the spirit that is within you. Why not live as we should? We should be the best people on the earth; we have more knowledge of the things of God and of His purposes than the rest of the inhabitants of the earth that we have any knowledge of. Then what manner of persons should we be? I do pray you to live your religion, and pray God to bless you, Amen.

AGRICULTURAL.

LAST week we described a method of preserving butter, which has been proved to answer admirably. On Friday last Bro. Elmer Taylor, of Levan, Juab Co., submitted some butter to our inspection which he had brought to the city from his home. It was put up in two-pound rolls, and was very sweet and fresh, and, though a hot day, quite hard. His method of preserving butter is to make a strong brine, in which the butter, enclosed in a sack or cloth, to prevent the particles of salt from adhering to it, is immersed, care being taken to keep it covered with the fluid. Butter, he informed us, can be kept for any length of time and carried any distance by this method, and it will, when taken out, be sweet and palatable, and in the hottest weather be hard. The method which we described last week, we are satisfied, is an excellent one, and by adopting it butter can be carried to market or kept any length of time in good condition. And we have reason to believe that the process of preserving it, given by Bro. Taylor, will also accomplish the same end.

PRESIDENT GEO. A. SMITH informs us that his plum trees are troubled with lice, and we have examined some other trees and find they are assailed by the same pests. Owners of trees of this kind should examine them, and take prompt measures to extirpate these insects, or the trees and fruit will suffer. Can any of our horticulturists suggest a speedy and effectual plan of checking their ravages and removing them?

For caterpillars, which have been numerous on fruit trees this Spring, a friend suggests as a remedy, the discharge of a gun loaded with powder only, close to the limbs upon which they may be fastened; or if this is not convenient or desirable, the rubbing of the affected limbs with a swab wet with kerosene oil is a cure for them.

THE following suggestions respecting the manufacture of butter we clip from an exchange:

To prepare butter for keeping without danger of rancidity and loss of its agreeable flavor, great pains is needful to remove the butter-milk as completely as possible. This is very imperfectly accomplished by simply working or kneading. Salting removes but little besides water and small quantities of sugar. Casein, which appears to spoil the butter from keeping, is scarcely diminished by these means. Washing with water is indispensable for its removal.

In Holland and parts of Holstein, it is the custom to mix the cream with a considerable amount of water in churning. The butter is thus washed as it "comes." In Holland it is usual to wash the butter copiously with water besides. The finished article is more remarkable for its keeping qualities than for its fineness of flavor when new.

The Holstein butter, which is made without washing, has at first a more delicious aroma, but appears not to keep so well as washed butter.

Swedish butter, made by Gussander's method, in which the cream rises completely in twenty-four hours, the milk being maintained at a temperature of 60 deg. to 75 deg. F. is, when prepared without water, the sweetest of all. If, however, it is to be kept a length of time, it must be thoroughly washed before salting.

Immediately after churning the mass consists of a mixture of butter with more or less cream. In case very rich cream (from milk kept warm) is employed, as much as one-third of the mass may be cream. The process of working completes the union of the still unadhering fat globules, and has, besides, the object of removing the buttermilk as much as possible. The buttermilk, the presence of which is objectionable in new butter by impairing the taste, and which speedily occasions rancidity in butter that is kept, cannot be properly removed by working alone. Washing, as already described, aids materially in disposing of the buttermilk, but there is a limit to its use, since if applied too copiously, the fine flavor is impaired. After working and washing, there remains in the butter a quantity of buttermilk or water which must be removed if the butter is to admit of preservation for any considerable time. To accomplish this as far as possible, salting is employed. The best butter-makers, after kneading out the buttermilk as far as practicable, avoiding too much working so as not to injure the consistence or "grain" of the butter,

mix with it about three per cent. of salt, which is worked in layers, and then leave the whole twelve or twenty-four hours. At the expiration of that time, the butter is again worked, and still another interval of standing, with a subsequent working, is allowed in case the butter is intended for long keeping. The action of salt is osmotic. It attracts water from the buttermilk that comes in contact with, and also takes up the milk-sugar. It effects thus a partial separation of the constituents of the buttermilk. At the same time it penetrates the latter and converts it into a strong brine which renders decomposition and rancidity difficult or impossible. Independently of its effect as a condiment, salt has two distinct offices to serve in butter-making, viz: 1st, to remove the buttermilk as far as possible from the pores of the butter; and 2nd, to render innocuous what can not be thus extracted.

From the *Alta California* we learn that one of the most profitable classes of land in that State is that irrigated by artesian wells in Santa Clara valley. This is the main district for strawberry culture which probably now occupies 300 acres or more. This is the most productive year for strawberries in the experience of California. The vines bear more abundantly than ever before, and there are also more of them. So many in fact, that the business is overdone, and the prices have fallen so low that little chance is left for profit. The best fields for vines in their third and fourth years will yield from 4,000 to 6,000 pounds per acre, and the wholesale price in San Francisco last week was five cents per pound, making a gross yield of \$200 or \$300 per acre, though some were sold as low as 2½ cents. The amount received at San Francisco is from 60,000 to 70,000 pounds daily, indicating a lively consumption for a city of 150,000 inhabitants.

The strawberries are mostly grown on the shares by Chinamen, who give half the crop for the land. As the vines produce nothing the first year, and the Chinamen are poor, the land-owner usually loans his credit for provisions. The renters will make little profit this season, but many of the land-owners will clear \$100 per acre. Six Chinamen do the work on ten acres of strawberries, except in the picking season, when extra help is required, and just now three extra men are employed to the acre. Strawberry fields have fallen into the possession of the Chinese within the last two or three years, and the profits to the landlords are greater than under the old system of paying wages. The *Alta* says it would be impossible to grow the berries profitably without Celestial help.

A SURE remedy for weevil in peas is said to be late sowing. The Hon. Timothy Pickens advocated this as an effectual remedy for this destructive insect; and Col. Worthington, Rensselaer county, N. Y., confirmed it. He sowed his peas on the 10th of June six years in succession, and a bug has never been seen among them; whereas his neighbors, who have not adopted his practices, have scarcely a pea without a bug in it.

AN experiment was made upon the bots found in the stomach of a horse which had been killed by them. First some spirits of turpentine was put in the half of a clam shell, and one of the bots was put in. The immersion made him very lively for a little while, but he soon gained his usual composure and accommodated himself to the new element. Next, a medium-sized potatoe was cut in two, and one of the bots was put on it, and before it could wriggle off it was dead. The result of this experiment was written to the *Country Gentleman* in reply to an inquiry for a cure for bots. Potatoes are easily procured and worth trying.

A REMEDY for sprain being asked for by a subscriber to the same journal, a correspondent replies that

"For the sprain of the limb of a person, apply no cold application, but foment and soak well with water as hot as can be borne—for a bad sprain, for several hours; then rub with lard before a fire or hot stove, or hold the limb in an oven as warm as it can conveniently be borne, for half an hour—after which bandage with several thicknesses of flannel, thus keeping the part warm. The application of heat will effect a cure much sooner than cold.

For a horse: Foment the part well with hot water, and apply freely; rub in well a strong solution of unrefined saltpetre, dissolved in pure cider vinegar; bandage with several thicknesses of flannel, and give the limb as perfect rest as possible until a cure is effected.

SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

NEW YORK, 25.—A special dispatch gives the details of the fearful scenes enacted in Paris yesterday.

The *Tribune's* correspondent says the fighting in the Boulevards, Hassmaun and the Faubourg St. Honore was very severe. Many houses are filled with the dead and wounded of both sides. The hotel of the minister of finance is burning fiercely. The Tribunes and the north side of the Louvre are completely gutted and the four walls only of Palais Royale are standing. The fighting is very severe around the Hotel de Ville, which is blazing with petroleum. The British Embassy building is much damaged. The office of the archives is burnt. The Place de la Concorde is terribly injured. No quarter is given. The Versaillesists behave well to the inhabitants. Fire is raging in nearly every street. The northern railway station is in the hands of the Versaillesists. There is a heavy bombardment of Paris from the barricade on the top of the Rue Fayette.

The *Tribune's* special correspondent at Versailles on Wednesday night says General Vinoy telegraphs that he has possession of the Hotel de Ville. Calleville and the temple quarter resist vigorously. It is reported that Delecluse has been arrested. Six great fires are visible.

The *Tribune's* correspondent at Versailles telegraphs that the insurgents were beaten everywhere except at Belleville and Montrouge, and all their chiefs are skedaddling. Delecluse is a prisoner. Dombrowski is a prisoner of the Prussians. Thiers announces that all the nationals will be disarmed immediately.

A letter from Paris says the Versaillesists are masters and the city is in ashes. BOULOGNE, 24, midnight.—It is rumored that the Communists' prisoners are coming to the same prison that Louis Napoleon occupied.

The jury in the Foster case, this morning, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree, recommending mercy. The prisoner was remanded until to-morrow to receive his sentence.

Special correspondents state that the following is understood to be the vote on the ratification of the treaty:

yes—Ames, Anthony, Bayard, Boreman, Buckingham, Caldwell, Cameron, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Cole Conking, Cragin, Edmunds, Fenton, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamilton, (Md.) Hamlin, Harlan, Hill, Hitchcock, Howe, Kellogg, Lewis, Logan, Morton, Nye, Osborne, Patterson, Pomerooy, Pool, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Stewart, Stockton, Sumner, Tipton, Trumbull, Wilson, Winthrop, Wright; 50.

Nays—Blair, Casserly, Corbett, Davis (Ky.), Davis (W. Va.), Hamilton (Texas), Kelly, Sprague, Saulsbury, Stevenson, Thurman, Vickers, West; 13.

The *Tribune's* special dispatch says there is excellent authority for the statement that Secretary Fish will shortly retire from the Cabinet and be appointed a member of the tribunal of arbitration which is to meet at Geneva, for the settlement of the Alabama claims.

The *Tribune's* special correspondent at Paris says, the Place Vendome was definitely occupied at four o'clock on Wednesday morning. The insurgents made a strong stand at the Rue St. Honore. The Palais Royal was set on fire by the retiring insurgents. The capture of the Place Vendome made the Tuilleries untenable, and the insurgents saturated it with petroleum and set it on fire. The insurgents are fighting like fiends. In the eastern Faubourg the population seem mad with joy and the tri-color waves everywhere. The streets are quiet and the Versailles troops are orderly. A hunt for the Commune leaders has begun and the police are searching houses, rooms and cellars. Paris is enveloped in a dense smoke and is terribly damaged. The streets are smeared with blood and are almost filled with debris.

Another Paris correspondent describes the burning of the Tuilleries; another that of the Hotel de Ville and the awful scenes accompanying. The Austrian embassy and the property of the Empress Eugenie was burned. The Caisse des Consignation is reported destroyed, likewise the Spanish embassy.

Departure from Paris is impossible, and travel through the city difficult and dangerous.