



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR.

Wednesday,.....April 26, 1865.

OBSEQUIES.

Wednesday,—the 19th inst., the day set apart at Washington for the funeral solemnities commemorative of the death of President Lincoln, was duly observed in this city.

Public buildings were closed and business suspended from 10 o'clock a. m. till 4 p. m.; and at an early hour people began wending their way to the Tabernacle.

At 12 the building was filled to its utmost capacity, Gov. Doty, Mayor Smoot and numerous other prominent citizens occupying the Stand, when Col. Little—City Marshal—by request of the Mayor, called the attention of the vast congregation and, from time to time, the order of the ceremonies.

The Choir sang hymns suited to the occasion, and the opening prayer by Elder Franklin D. Richards was followed by a feeling and appropriate address by Elder Amasa Lyman and an eulogy by the Rev. Norman McLeod.

The funeral rites closed with a benediction by Elder Wilford Woodruff.

APPLES.

Justice to the apple list published in No. 27 required a few reasons for some of the selections, but space did not permit, and this the first opportunity is taken to give them.

Readers will please bear in mind that both in the former article and this the preferences are, in each variety recommended and discarded, exclusively based upon our own experience in this valley—not upon reading or hearsay.

The Early Harvest, though a poor bearer and in the main of poor quality, is placed on the list on account of its earliness, and because its peculiar acid is very palatable and beneficial, especially to children, in the hot days of July.

The Sweet Bough thus far proves to be rather a shy bearer, and is not so decidedly sweet as it is reported to be in Massachusetts; but many, especially children, are very fond of it.

The Limber Twig is properly ranked, in fruit books, among apples of second rate flavor, but it is an early and profuse bearer, and is valuable for its long-keeping quality.

The Grey Seedling—a small, grey apple imported from Kentucky by Br. Laney—is an early and good bearer, juicy, crisp, with a brisk spicy flavor, but does not ripen here; the half bushel we raised last season were all shriveled in January, and the seeds scarcely turned.

We have been told that the Baldwin will keep longer than December; yes, we have kept it all winter, but after December it begins to lose its peculiar excellencies, as do all apples, after their MATURITY or most fitting time for eating, some failing more and faster than others, which is the reason why we specified the best eating times of each winter apple named in the list.

Others have asked why the Red June and Northern Spy were omitted; simply, like numerous other varieties, because as yet we only know them through fruit books and report.

The Winesap is a red, showy apple, size medium and above, but has not yet come up to its eastern reputation for bearing, and at its maturity is far inferior to the White Winter Pearmain,

Esopus Spitzenburg and Green Winter. We have two large Winesap trees which we shall leave in bearing a while longer, but all the younger ones will be changed this season, by budding with the better varieties named in the list.

When scions are cut and properly saved until the bark peels freely, Spring budding is as successful and the junction as firm as that of any other period, and there is a gain of so much time. Where scions are not saved, and the next largest growth is wanted this season, budding can be begun as soon as the buds are readily discernable on this year's growth; but, when the scion is taken so young, more wood must be cut with the bud, in other words, the cut under the center of the bud must be made deeper.

LITTLE PIGS, on subscription or for "greenbacks," have been advertised for in several numbers, but as yet they fail in coming to hand. No doubt they are unusually scarce, but the New employees laudably wish to fatten what pork they need, now who will bring the pigs as speedily as practicable?

BUILDING AND ARCHITECTURE.

An extended walk through the city, just now, shows, that while the fork, the hoe and rake are being busily plied in the culture of the city lots, the spade and pick are rapidly excavating the foundations of new tenements and extensions of houses already built and occupied. On this latter subject we would wish to offer a few remarks, that may be as applicable to the settlements in other parts of the Territory as to this city.

There are certain things that should never be lost sight of in building; the principal of which are, convenience, comfort, health and neatness of structure. The first can be secured by a proper arrangement of the apartments in the design decided upon; the second depends partly upon the first and partly upon the manner in which the work is done; the third is to a great extent obtained by careful attention to ventilation; and the last by the various parts of the building harmonizing in size, appearance and finish. Those who are limited in means should recognize the importance of economizing space, consistent with the above principles, while people of ample means can indulge in elegance of style and ornamentation.

We have, or should have, grown beyond dug-outs, and, except in very new settlements, log-buildings ought to be looked upon as belonging to the past. The more elegant adobie houses, or durable rock-buildings, with their neat shingle roofs, now command our attention, and a more general adaptation of style in architecture will greatly add to the beauty of our city. We have often thought and believed that if the original design in laying out this city had been carefully carried into execution, it would have been one of the most beautiful cities, if not the most beautiful city in the world, notwithstanding the difficulties to be encountered and the forbidding nature of the elements around us. As it is, we are proud of it, and thank God continually for its location and the beauty we see around us.

There is no particular beauty in long lines of streets presenting the same monotonous architectural appearance, which when you pass through you but enter upon other long lines of streets with the style of architecture a little varied, as is the case in so many cities in the world. No wonder Hood sung that he was tired,

"Of this endless meal of brick."

The inhabitants of such places are glad when they can have an "out," reach the country, see trees, flowers, shrubs, green meadows, growing grain,—nature arrayed in her habiliments of beauty, and breathe the pure air of heaven. We

have these sources of pleasure, enjoyment and health within our city limits; and if we will bring into more general use the graceful and effective style of architecture, which now can be seen in various parts of the city, we will combine all the comforts of convenient city residences with the pleasures of country life.

It is too often the case that builders, if they are not instructed to the contrary, will run up thin shells of houses which are not durable and do not afford sufficient warmth in extreme cold weather. This is done to such an extent in cities where streets and blocks of buildings are run up simply to let, that we do not wonder the traditional practice should be carried wherever builders, who have been accustomed to work in such schools, may happen to go. Buildings should be made substantial to withstand the shock of heavy storms and tempests, and to secure comfort in the most inclement season; and where they are built of adobies, the rock foundation ought to be securely laid, and raised high enough above the level of the ground, to keep the lowest course of adobies from the melting snow in early spring. If this is not done, in a very few years the snow will soften the bottom 'dobbies, and they will yield under the pressure of the walls which, consequently, will tumble down and the house become a ruin.

A very few courses make all the difference between low, squatty rooms, where breathing is difficult, and where a tall man can scarcely stand upright, and rooms with high ceilings where there is space for abundance of air. The lumber required for flooring, for ceiling and roofing is precisely the same. Only a few extra 'dobbies and lime, and a little more of the 'dobie-layer's time is required to do it. But the difference in the general appearance of the interior and its conduciveness to health is very great; especially is the latter so in bed-rooms.

In this Territory the bulk of the people have been compelled to govern the size of their buildings according to the amount of their available means, each man, nearly, building for himself and not for renting purposes. As his means increased, to meet increasing demands for house-accomodation, he increased the dimensions of the original building. This will continue to be the case to a considerable extent for years to come, and hence the necessity, if the enlarged building is to present a neat and pleasing appearance, of having a fixed design at the first, that can be added to without presenting an unsightly structure when it is completed. There are some very neat, even elegant-looking, little cottages, in various parts of this city, not made so, either, by exterior ornament, but simply by taste in finishing, proving that it does not require a house to be large and erected at heavy cost here, any more than elsewhere, to manifest taste in the design and execution of it. Yet many of these little buildings, when added to, are totally spoiled in appearance. This might be avoided by the design for the house at first preparing for such a contingency.

Our public buildings, and the residences of some of our prominent citizens, are commanding the admiration of travelers and persons passing through our city; and we hope to see our citizens continuing their advances in this as in everything that tends to make our home-steads and habitations places of beauty, of comfort and happiness. It is by continued improvement in architecture that we can learn to build up cities that will be fit for resurrected beings to reside in, and where the Lord Himself will be pleased to take up His abode,—cities beautiful beyond anything that our limited capacities can now conceive.

HOME ITEMS.

SABBATH MEETINGS.—In the forenoon the audience was addressed by four brethren who are called to go on foreign missions, viz: Elias Morris, Frederick C. Anderson, Wm. A. McMaster and Aurelius Miner.

Elder Morris related some interesting incidents connected with his experience in this Church, extending over a period of 17 years, 13 of which he had spent in the society of the Saints in Zion, and had been happy and contented all the time.

Elder Anderson had been in Utah since 1859, was not accustomed to public speaking, and therefore felt somewhat diffident, but hoped to overcome that weakness. He could think of much that pertained to the gospel, but only say very little; still he had faith to believe that by the time he should return to his home in the midst of the Saints of God he would be able to express more perfectly his feelings and desires.

Elder McMaster gave a spirited account of his experience in the Church for the past 25 years, alluding to his services in the ministry before he left the British Isles, how he had been in the gospel harness ever since he was baptized, laboring always for the building up and permanent establishment of the kingdom of God. He felt truly thankful for the privilege of addressing the brethren and sisters before leaving home to perform the duties now devolved upon him, and also rejoiced in the enjoyment of the spirit of his mission. Br. McMaster's admonitions to all the brethren called to go abroad, in reference to the course of life necessary to be pursued as ministers of Jesus Christ, were given with much unction and brotherly kindness.

Elder Miner, who occupied the remainder of the time allotted for the morning's meeting, stated that this call to him was no new thing, it being the fourth time that he had been called to go on a mission. He was called to go to Carson in the spring of 1853, was ready to go, but on the day before he had arranged to start the call was countermanded. In 1857 he was called to go on a mission to the States, and the first day of September was set for the time of starting, but the circumstances of the people here became so suddenly changed by the inauguration of an unprovoked war that that call was likewise countermanded. The Uintah mission to which he was called and made preparations to go, terminated in a manner that was too well understood by the Saints to require any explanation as to why he did not go upon that. In relation to his present appointment, when the day set for his departure came he expected to start, and on arriving at his field of labor, to do the best he could to perform the duties assigned him. In regard to trials, they would only come one at a time, probably, and he would endeavor to look upon the bright side of the world's picture, in order that his enjoyment might be the greater.

Afternoon.

The Sacrament was administered, as usual, by the presiding Bishop and associates, after which one of the missionaries appointed to go to Scandinavia, viz. Elder Gustave Olsen, expressed his joy in the privilege of bearing testimony to the truth he had received, and the pleasure he felt in the opportunity of going forth to proclaim the gospel to those who dwell in darkness in his native land.

At the conclusion of his discourse and by the request of President Spencer, he addressed the congregation in his native language, for the benefit of the many Scandinavians present.

Elder John Taylor stated that he had been highly interested while listening to the remarks and testimonies of the brethren who were about to go abroad. He realized the kind of feelings experienced by the brethren, from the fact that he had been several times called to go abroad, and could say that he had never spent his time more pleasantly than when traveling to preach the gospel of peace. To the missionaries, he would say there was something very pleasant in the contemplation that they were going forth with a message of life, as Saviors to the nations. Reviewed the preaching of the gospel to the nations; its effects upon the hearts of the people, and concluded by saying that God will, in this generation, establish his kingdom by the power of truth and the influence of His Holy Spirit, and that it was the duty of every Saint to be preparing for advancement.

Sabbath meetings in the Tabernacle now commence at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., and all wishing to attend are requested to be in their seats by the hours appointed.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—In a number of *Humphrey's Journal*, which has recently reached us, we notice that that authority, perhaps the highest on photography in this country, speaks in very complimentary terms of some specimens of card pictures, forwarded to the conductor of that journal by Messrs. Savage & Ottinger, from portraits taken by them. S. R. Wells, Esq., editor of the *Phrenological Journal*, likewise expresses his appreciation of a *carte de visite* of President B. Young, sent from the same establishment. Speaking of the portrait he says,— "To get the unbiassed sense of persons, I have concealed the name and requested the opinion of observers; and, so far, one and all pronounce it that of a good man. Those who are prejudiced, revise their opinions—others maintain the correctness of first impressions." We are pleased to note that the photographic art in this city is entitled to eulogistic recognition, and hope it and kindred arts may continue to progress and flourish.