

**IMPROVEMENT IN DAIRY PRO-
DUCE.**

Those of our readers who reside in this city, and have to depend on the market for their butter, have doubtless often had reason to wonder that in a country like ours, possessing the facilities it does, the butter should be so scarce and so inferior in quality. We have excellent land for grazing, stock are easily sustained, and the dairy business might, with proper management, be made one of the most profitable branches of industry in the country. Butter and cheese nearly always command good prices; and the demand for these articles is constantly increasing; in fact, in some seasons good butter can scarcely be obtained in this city. There is certainly great neglect on the part of our people who have facilities for keeping dairies, or these necessary articles would be more plentiful. The time was when almost every family in the city kept cows, and made their own butter, and there was but little, if any, market for it; but this is not the case now. The population of the city has greatly increased; grazing land for cows can not be obtained convenient to the city, and the keeping of them is thought by many to be so annoying and unprofitable that they prefer to dispense with them and to purchase the milk and butter they need.

As the city becomes more thickly settled and its limits more widely extended, many citizens who now keep cows would dispose of them, if there was a reliable market here on which they could depend for the butter and milk they would need. It would be cheaper for them to buy these articles, if they could get them with certainty and at reasonable rates, than to keep cows and supply themselves. Already very many persons who have to depend upon herdsmen to drive their cows on to the range for feed, are almost discouraged with trying to keep them. But though inconvenient, unsatisfactory and by no means profitable, they must keep their own cows or go short of milk and butter.

Where citizens have pastures of their own in the immediate neighborhood of the city, or have land on which they can raise lucerne or other feed, they can keep cows with satisfactory results. But there are very many people who have not the necessary facilities to do this, and they must, perforce, send their animals out in the herds. Keeping cows up and feeding them carefully and regularly is the only proper plan, even now, for people who own them in the city. A good cow, well fed in this manner, will repay her owner for the care and feed she receives; but the best cow in the world, if put into many of our herds, would be comparatively valueless so far as milk is concerned.

Our dairy-men and farmers should try and accommodate themselves to the altered circumstances of the people. Our community is not stationary. Constant changes are taking place. We are not situated now as we were for the first few years after we came here. Our circumstances a few years hence will not be as they are to-day. Men must exercise forecast and prepare themselves for the future, and not be content to live in the same humdrum style that they did when they were boys; but manifest enterprise and energy and a disposition to keep up with the times.

In many of our neighborhoods cheese factories might be profitably introduced. Cheese-making by the old-

fashioned process is a very heavy labor; but carried on as it is now in the East in cheese factories, a better and more uniform article is produced at less cost and, of course, with comparatively little labor. The people of this Territory have so much to do that everything that will save labor ought to be gladly welcomed by them, and a cheese-factory is certainly a great labor-saving machine. The people of a neighborhood possessing good grazing facilities, with one of these factories, could have an excellent marketable article of cheese manufactured that could either be exported or readily disposed of for home consumption.

The course which is being taken at the present time by President Young, in calling the people's attention to dietetics, and urging upon their attention a reformation in their mode of living, will in a short time bring many articles of food into greater demand than they have been. One of these is butter. If pork be dropped as an article of food, butter will be much more extensively used than at present. Those who are in positions to furnish this article, as well as chickens, eggs, fish, &c., should manifest their willingness to carry into effect the counsel which has been given, by doing all in their power to produce the articles needed. They can materially assist in bringing about this reformation by producing such food as is recommended in such quantities that it will be within easy reach of all classes. This would be one of the most effective ways of building up Zion.

[Special to the Deseret Evening News.]

By Telegraph.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN TREATY:

CONGRESSIONAL

TRIAL OF JEFF DAVIS AGAIN POSTPONED

STANBERRY RESIGNS TO ACT AS THE PRESIDENT'S COUNSEL

STANLEY ON THE ALABAMA CLAIMS:

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL COMMENCED:

Chicago, 12.—The new text of the treaty with the North German Confederation is published. According to article one the North German Bund covenants to accord to Germans who become naturalized citizens of the United States, and reside in that country five years, the same rights and privileges as native born citizens of the republic. By the second clause of the same article the United States reciprocally agrees to the same provisions. It is provided that whoever, having thus alienated himself from his own country, becomes a citizen of the other country, and returns to his native country and there acquires a domicile, shall by the acquisition of such domicile be considered to have renounced his adopted citizenship.

Article two says a naturalized citizen, upon return to his native country, remains liable to trial and punishment for an action punishable by the laws of his original country, committed before his emigration.

Article three extends the extradition treaty of 1852 between the United States and Prussia to the North German Bund.

Article four declares the acquisition of a domicile which works the loss of citizenship, shall be presumable from a two years' residence in their original country. A mere declaration of intention to become a citizen is to be of no international effect.

Articles five and six relate to the ratification of the treaty, and stipulate that this is to be effected within six months, and the treaty shall take effect immediately after the exchange of ratification and remain in force ten years.

House.—The report of the committee on retrenchment relative to the alleged fictitious destruction of bonds came up and a long debate followed, mainly affecting the character of Clarke, the Superintendent of the Printing Bureau, and the method of printing treasury notes. Randall offered a resolution that the report and testimony be recommended with instructions to report whether any changes are required in the present mode of printing government bonds or notes. Kelly stated that bonds with duplicate numbers are frequently received for cancellation at the Treasury, and the clerks having charge

of the matter became alarmed and insisted that the redeemed bonds should not be destroyed, but be cancelled and preserved; and now when a bond is received with a duplicate number, some gentleman connected with the department is called and suggests the number which the bond ought to bear, and the number is changed accordingly. He suggested that the committee should turn its attention to that particular point.

Stevens gave notice that at half past four he would move the previous question on the Alabama bill.

The morning hour expired.

The Freedmen's Bureau bill came up, and after some consideration it went over till Tuesday next.

The Senate amendments to the diplomatic appropriation bill were concurred in, with the exception of that fixing the salary of the consul at Guaymas at a thousand dollars, and that reducing the appropriation for the contingent expenses of missions abroad. A committee of conference was ordered.

Chicago, 12.—The Republican special says the Senate Committee on Territories have decided not to press the bill for the admission of Colorado, until impeachment is disposed of. The bill granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812 was taken up and Sherman and Fessenden strongly opposed the bill as an unjustifiable expenditure in the present condition of the finances. The bill went over.

Worcester, Massachusetts.—The Republican state convention to-day appointed delegates to the national convention, sustained the House in impeaching the President, and declared in favor of Grant for President, and Henry Wilson for Vice President.

Richmond.—The trial of Jeff. Davis is postponed by Judge Underwood to the fourteenth of April next.

Washington, 12.—House.—The Speaker presented a communication from Governor West of Virginia, transmitting resolutions of the Legislature condemnatory of the President.

A joint resolution, for the erection of a store house at Fort Monroe, passed.

Senate.—Grimes offered a resolution, instructing the finance committee to inquire into the expediency of reducing the tariff on foreign merchandise imported into the United States in the same proportion as the reduction of the tax on manufactures.

San Francisco.—Henry H. Hartley, a prominent California lawyer and politician, died at Sacramento to-day.

The Supreme Court has decided that the State stamp tax on passenger tickets violates the National Constitution and is void.

The Governor has signed the bill changing the time for the election of Congressmen.

General Morgan Smith, United States Consul at Honolulu, has arrived by steamer *Idaho*, en route for New York. Colonel Spaulding is in charge of the affairs of the United States, pending the return of General McCook, the resident Minister.

Washington.—Attorney General Stanberry has sent in his resignation, which is accepted. He does this in order to act as the President's counsel in the impeachment trial.

The Judiciary Committee of the House have had under consideration a proposition, which meets with some favor, looking to the establishment of a number of insurance companies of the United States.

It is understood that the Committee of Ways and Means have arrived at the conclusion that the full amount of revenue required for carrying on the Government can be raised by the following: distilled spirits fifty millions, incomes thirty millions; tobacco twenty-five millions, stamp duties twenty-five millions. This is about five millions in excess of the amount required.

Don Mariana Faultreilla to-day presented his credentials, as charge d'affaires from Chili.

New York.—The *World's* Atlanta special says the Constitution adopted by Georgia provides for the removal of the capital to Atlanta. The instrument never shall be amended so as to deprive any person of political and civil rights conferred. It repudiates all private debts incurred prior to June, 1865, allows the homestead exemption; and 30,000 of an organization of a militia force, which shall be subject to the authority of Congress. All persons may vote except those disfranchised.

Chicago, 13.—The bill for the admission of Alabama was not reached in the House yesterday.

The ocean cable furnishes a full report of Stanley's speech in the House of Commons last Friday, on the Alabama claims. Stanley declares that his wish

is to arrange the matter. He does not think any difficulty arises from the popular feeling in England, and says the principle of arbitration has been accepted so far as England is concerned. The truth is, we have conceded everything asked when this dispute began, and the United States now demand that we include as a point for reference, whether you were right or wrong in recognizing the Confederation when you did. Stanley could not see what bearing this has on the question of damages. The might as well include the question whether we were right or wrong in the war of 1812. This is a point to be decided by considerations of state policy, not of legal obligation.

Stanley proceeds to show that Seward himself had practically recognized the Confederates. Stanley concludes thus: "I have never concealed my opinion that American claimants, or some of them, at least, under the reference proposed by the United States were very likely to make out their case and get their money. To the United States, the money part of the matter is small, especially as we have on our side claims which, if only a small portion of them hold water, will form by no means an unimportant set off to the claims preferred against us. But I think if matters were fairly adjusted against us, we should not be disposed to grudge the payment; and the expense would be quite worth incurring, if only in order to obtain an authoritative decision as to the position of neutrals in future wars. If the Alabama claimants are kept out of what may be due them, they ought to understand, and I think will understand, that it is not by the act of this Government; and though party politics may run high in the United States, I will not believe that any party can be so reckless or insensible to the interests of their own country as to engage in a quarrel, or possibly engage in a great and costly war, for the sake of enforcing, in one particular way, a claim which was in their power to settle and probably to settle in their own sense, without any recourse to violence. Speaking as an isolated individual, and without prejudice as to what may be done in the future, I should have thought that international questions were better settled one by one; but I am not disposed to reject any reasonable mode of settlement. If we can agree upon the substance, I do not think either the Government, the House, or the country, would be disposed to stand out on a matter of form."

New Orleans.—Hancock has fixed the 17th and 18th of April for the election for the ratification of the Constitution. The order which prescribes the regulations for the election, forbids any candidate for office from acting as an officer of the election, and provides that should Congress hereafter enact that a vote shall also be cast at the same election for State and other officers, the same registrars and commissioner will act under this order for such election.

New York.—The *Tribune's* special says, Hancock's new Board of Registration omits all the Republicans appointed by Sheridan. Some of the new members cannot take the oath.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says the prospects for the passage of the Alaska appropriation are favorable.

London, 12, midnight.—In the Commons the Attorney General in reply to a question, said the government do not propose to interfere with the decision of the judges with regard to mixed juries in the trial of foreigners in English courts.

The House of Commons in committee of the whole, resumed the debate on the grievances of Ireland. Harriman, member from Stroud, said the Ministers had promised reform, but it proved to be only a commission of inquiry, and a new university. More than this is needed to conciliate Ireland, which should no longer be ruled by English laws, customs and prejudices, but according to the wishes of the Irish people. One tenth of all property in Ireland is public, but used for the benefit of one in twelve of the inhabitants. This was the great evil, and is a scandalous one.

Thomas Hughes urged a general reform for Ireland. The debate was quite lengthy.

Paris.—A law enlarging the right of public meetings has been introduced into the Corps Legislatif. Figaro has been prosecuted for a violation of the new press law.

Mexico, 4.—The *Herald's* special says the newspapers are occupied with the question of the reorganization of the cabinet. Grave contests are going on in some of the States. Congress is prorogued until May. The authorities of Matamoros and also those of the State of Tamaulipas, have received an order for the immediate expulsion of all such