

DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - June 2, 1875.

RURALISTIC.

Planting and Hoeing.—March, April, and May are the great months for sowing and planting. May, June, and July are the great months for hoeing or cultivating. The hoe or cultivator should be kept going during these three months, particularly during the latter part of May and throughout June, both for the destruction of weeds and the aerating, loosening, and lightening of the soil.

Weeds.—Irrigation brings weed seeds, and that and other things cause this to be a great country for weeds. Generally speaking, a weed is a plant out of place. The popular idea of a weed is a worthless plant, but in fact there are few if any worthless plants, though there are many whose worth we do not know. The milkweed is very troublesome, but it has its uses—the children are confident of this, judging by their eagerness to express and utilize the "milk" for chewing purposes. It is evidently as good to them as tobacco is to their elders. Sweet clover, some think it should be called sour clover, is a nuisance, yet not so difficult to destroy as some weeds, not having anything near so vigorous vitality as lucern. Scarcely anything will eat sweet clover. However, it is said to be very useful for bee food. The wild ground cherry can be exterminated, but not very easily. It is a troublesome weed, and the fruit is poor. Some kinds of grass are difficult to keep down towards the Fall. Sunflowers are not so much trouble as some other weeds.

Death to all weeds is very good doctrine, though, as with much other good doctrine, it is very difficult to live up to, requiring vigorous, incessant, uncompromising, no quarter warfare. "It requires a constant labor." No lazy man can keep a garden clear of weeds in these valleys.

One thing you can do with some of the weeds—devour them. Red root, mustard, and pig weed, when young and tender, make excellent "greens" for boiling for the table, being better than cabbage.

Asparagus.—Why do not more people grow asparagus? It is a delicacy, a luxury, and is healthful and early. It is one of the easiest things to grow. It is no trouble. When once planted properly, it is there for a generation. The soil ought to be dug two spades deep and made rich with manure. Afterwards it should be manured annually, in the Fall is best, and forked over lightly in the Spring. Then you can cut and come again every year as long as you wish, and very acceptable a plate of asparagus is in the Spring, when potatoes are losing their relish.

Kohl Rabi.—Why do not more people grow kohl rabi, or turnip-cabbage? It is a prize vegetable for the table. The bulb combines the flavor of both the cabbage and the turnip, though more delicate than either. It can be sown and cultivated like turnips. It requires rich ground, and, when used for the table, it must be taken when the bulbs are tender, for, when they are ill grown or old, they become very woody.

Fruit.—The little codling moth makes the apples uncertain, but there are apricots, peaches, plums, pears and cherries, and the small fruits generally. Formerly peaches were almost our only fruit bearing trees, and the prevailing early spring color of the city orchards was pink. The city was clothed in pink. But of late years many people have cut down or thinned out their peach trees. Yet peaches, fresh or dried, are among our best and most valuable and surest fruits, producing enormously and regularly.

It seems to us to be a good plan

in planting trees, to have the rows two or three rods apart, not less than two rods, so that you can more easily plow and cultivate between. The distance apart in the rows is not so material, as, if planted too thickly, the trees can be thinned out, when they have grown larger, and begun to interfere with each other.

Clover and grass may be sown between the rows of trees, and are better than lucern for the same purpose, because clover and grass are easy to kill, and lucern is not—when once in, it is in for a lifetime, unless you make very vigorous and determined attempts to destroy it.

After land has been in clover for two or three years, the land becomes very hard and needs digging or plowing up, when it will be found that the clover has enriched it. In fact, clover, common red clover, is one of our most valuable plants, perhaps not yielding quite so heavily as lucern, but being far more tractable and useful in cultivating on the course system.

A good way in an orchard is to sow alternate spaces between the rows with red clover and grass, the intervening alternate spaces being plowed or dug or cultivated, and planted with hoed crops, such as corn, potatoes, carrots, parsnips, beets, beans, peas, cabbage, etc., the clover spaces to be plowed up every two or three years, and cultivated, and the cultivated spaces to be seeded to clover and grass. The clover and the cultivated spaces thus alternate with each other every two or three years, and the soil of the whole orchard is kept in good heart and prevented from getting very hard or hide-bound.

Some horticulturists strongly recommend fruit trees to be grown low-branched, but in this part of the country, where irrigation is a necessity, any person who grows low-branched fruit trees will often wish they were otherwise. You cannot get under low-branched trees, either to dig, plow, hoe, or irrigate, or gather the fruit, and weeds will grow close to the trees, where you cannot get. Consequently your orchard of low-branched trees soon becomes a dense, weedy, tangled, noisome wilderness, and by and by you resolve to saw off the lower limbs, let in the daylight, and give yourself room to cultivate, destroy weeds, and gather the fruit, without having to crawl about and twist around on the ground like a snake. It is far better, therefore, to grow your fruit trees as standards, with the branches starting reasonably high, at first.

Health, a Handbook for Households and Schools. By Edward Smith, M. D., F. R. S., L. L. B., etc. This is a work of 200 pages, and is one of a series of ably written and useful works, published as "The Popular Science Library" branch of the "International Series." "Health" is divided into the following chapters: 1, Solid Foods; 2, Liquid Foods; 3, General Questions Relating to Foods; 4, Clothing; 5, Movements of the Body; 6, Rest and Sleep; 7, Cleanliness and Bathing; 8, Dwellings; 9, Sketch of Physiology; 10, Atmospheric Conditions; 11, The Mind and Mental Work; 12, The Special Senses; 13, Personal Conduct and Health; 14, The Sick Room.

There are also forty-eight illustrations of the various divisions of the important subject treated upon.

The work is written in a style adapted to the capacity of elder scholars and the public generally, and is designed as a handbook for schools and for general use.

It is a very valuable work, treating upon everyday subjects concerning which everybody ought to be well informed.

On sale at Dwyer's Book Store.

Kanab.—Lawrence Mariger writes from Kanab, Kane county, Utah, May 20—

"The health of the people in this locality is generally good, as we have a most excellent climate. Crops probably were never better in this part of the country. Bishop Stewart is going ahead with the United Order, as fast as wisdom directs. The Order, of late, has purchased a steam saw mill, which is intended to be placed at Buckskin Mountains, which will be a great benefit to this city and adjacent settlements, in supplying them with lumber.

Local and Other Matters.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY, MAY 26.

Miss Rosa Goldsmith.—If Miss Rosa Goldsmith will call at this office she will learn something to her advantage.

Fined.—In the Police Court this morning Fred. Breeks was tried, before Justice Pyper, on a charge of breaking into the house of Mr. Ludwig, 7th Ward, and was fined \$100.

Stormy.—This morning it tried to storm. There were some thunder, some lightning, rather black clouds, and a very few droppings of rain. All of the same quite pleasant.

Threatening to Shoot.—Last night a man named Rafferty was arrested for drawing his pistol and threatening to shoot Al. Smith. His trial was to come off this afternoon.

A Pestilent Fellow.—Yesterday afternoon a brother of Vaughan, who committed the outrage in the 10th Ward the night before last, went to the house of old Mrs. Heath and Mrs. Rance and grossly insulted and abused both of them.

Bitten By a Spider.—Last Thursday Mrs. Avery, a young married woman, residing in the 6th Ward, was bitten in one of her arms by a black spider, which has caused the limb to swell to a great size, and necessitated its being bound near the shoulder to prevent the poison impregnating the entire system.

We are informed that a child in this city died last winter from the effects of being bitten by a similar insect.

City Council.—The regular weekly meeting of the City Council was held last evening, Mayor Wells presiding.

The "Rattler" B. B. Club was granted the privilege of playing base ball on Washington Square.

Petition of Walker Brothers, for the privilege of excavating under the sidewalk, in front of their store on Second South Street, referred.

The street supervisor was instructed to turnpike Second North Street, between Sixth and Seventh West Street.

Adjourned till next Tuesday evening.

The Oratorio of the Messiah.—Tickets for the performance of the Messiah, Thursday evening, June 3rd, may be obtained at Calder & Careless; Dwyer's; Jennings, Sons, and Sadler's; Walker Bros.; Moore, Clement, & Co's; Charles Smith's, Godbe's corner; Broughton's, and Auer & Murphy's. The box office at the Theatre will not be opened till next Tuesday, and the hours will then be announced. Arrangements have been made with the Utah Central and Southern Railroads to give purchasers of tickets at Ogden, American Fork, Provo, and Springville, trip tickets at half the usual price. Tickets will be for sale at each of the towns mentioned. An unprecedented demand for these tickets is for many reasons anticipated, and those who would be sure of a seat will doubtless have to secure tickets at once.

Thieves.—While the people of the City are somewhat exercised over recent burglaries and outrages, the people of the country and stockowners in the City also are troubled over the immense horse and cattle stealing operations which are going on all over the Territory.

Besides numerous comparatively petty general horse and cattle robberies, there are strong reasons for believing that there are at least two distinctive large organized bands of cattle thieves who carry on a regular systematized business of stealing animals in this Territory and taking them to and selling them in other States and Territories. A well known legal gentleman made a remark, in our hearing the other day, to the effect that there never was at any time so much cattle and horse stealing in Utah as now, and that it was being carried on to a greater extent here than in any other part of the continent of America, in proportion to the extent of Utah.

Investigation Concluded.—The preliminary examination of Ben Tasker, on a charge of stealing Dr. Williams's valuable horse, was concluded yesterday, resulting in Tasker being held in \$1,200 bonds to await the action of the grand jury. The bail being extremely light, in our view, considering the value of the property involved, the accused found sureties, and is again at large.

A few days ago Ben admitted frankly that, within a given time, he had put his brand upon the vicinity of 300 colts, which he had found on the range without brands on them, and further admitted it to be a fixed doctrine with him that whenever he found an unbranded animal on the range he considered it public property and belonged to the first who might be fortunate enough to get his brand upon it, and he made it a point to get his on whenever he could. However successful he may be in eluding the law, by his immense cunning, his idea of *meum* and *tuum* are by his own admission exceedingly loose, and it is a notorious fact that owners of stock on the range do not feel that their property is safe while he and his associates are around loose.

The Prowlers Around Yet.—It appears the burglars still keep making attempts to ply their nefarious vocation.

Night before last, while Mr. Ralph Snowball, 20th Ward, was away from home, two men went to the house and tried the doors and windows, which were all fastened but one window, which, however, Mrs. Snowball secured also, having got out of bed on hearing the noise. She saw the two scoundrels from one of the windows, but they finally left without effecting an entrance.

The same night a man tried to get into the house of Mr. George D. Keaton, 6th Ward. A son of Mr. Keaton's heard the fellow and saw him from the window. He got ready to treat the intruder to a dose of lead, but the fellow left on finding the premises secure.

Last night a couple of prowlers tried a window at the house of Mr. W. Turner, 20th Ward. Mr. Turner got up and went out, pistol in hand, and while he stood there he heard the thieves shaking the back door, but they left without doing anything more.

Last night also Mrs. Shreeve, 10th Ward, heard some one upon the porch of the house and stumble. All was still for a few minutes after, when she heard some one try to open the window, when she called loudly for help. Her son, Thomas Shreeve, awoke and rushed into the room, and then back again to his room, where he got his pistol and returned in time to see the fellow spring from the porch and dart away in the darkness. Messrs. Chandler and Busby, who were on guard, rushed up and made search for the intruder, but without success, as he escaped through a neighboring lot.

The lower Wards have guards patrolling every night and the 20th Ward has been strengthened, and will be kept up so long as it may appear necessary.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, MAY 27.

Art Studio.—Messrs. Fred. Lambourne, R. Kirkham, and — Mitchell have opened an artists' studio, on East Temple Street, in the Bowring and Crow Building.

Frost.—The cold north wind yesterday and last night, that threatened rain, brought frost. This morning much of the vegetation was glazed over with frost. Possibly some of the tenderer vegetation has been damaged.

A Genuine Holiday.—We understand that Mr. S. P. Teasdel was one of the first movers in the matter of turning next Monday into a holiday, besides which he gives his employees free tickets for the western excursion that day.

The Health of President Geo. A. Smith.—For several weeks past the health of President Geo. A. Smith has been rather precarious, but, although his condition to-day has been somewhat unfavorable, we, in connection with his many thousands of friends, hope for his speedy recovery.

Montana.—The *New North-West*, Montana, May 21, says that Dr. A. H. Mitchell, May 17, made an incision in the body of H. S. Arthur, and drew 104 (?) ounces of matter from an abscess in his liver, and that the patient endured the operation manfully and has fair chances of recovery.

California.—Sacramento is afflicted with scarlet fever in the most virulent form, and excellently executed counterfeit five dollar notes on the Traders' National Bank of Chicago.

The well known old stager, Hill Beachy, died at San Francisco,

May 23, of paralysis, aged about 53, leaving one daughter.

Among the Strawberries.—A resident of the 11th Ward informs us that a kind of grub has appeared on the strawberry patch, and devours the leaves of the plants, as well as the fruit as it appears. These grubs form a kind of mucous, which causes the leaves to adhere together, and in which the little pests secrete themselves.

Severe Accident.—Brother Ralph Harrison, an employe at the Utah Central Railroad depot, met with a severe accident this morning. He was upon a scaffold, with but one plank to stand upon, and while in the act of removing an engine belt from a pulley, in the boiler shop, he lost his balance, falling with his head upon an iron bar, which inflicted a large, ugly scalp wound and bad cut on the back of his head. His system received a severe shock by the fall. He was conveyed to his home by Superintendent Sharp, and his injuries were attended to by Dr. H. J. Richards.

Valuable Discovery of Slate.—The Ogden Junction of the 26th says—

"Seeing is believing. We have seen and are satisfied. That is, we are satisfied of one thing, namely, that within three and a half miles of Main Street there is a deposit of slate of vast proportions, easy of access, which ought to be worked for the good of the public and the financial benefit of the workers. A wagon can be driven to within a quarter of a mile of the place now, and with a little labor a dugway can be made right to the foot of the slope, at the summit of which the slate rises up in a huge body ready for the tools of the quarrymen.

On the surface it is rotten and crumbling. Exposure to frost and storm for—well, we don't know how many—years has produced this effect. Great blocks of it detached from the mountain lie around, and, with a hammer and chisel, can be split into layers of almost any thickness—or thinness. Samples of it can be seen at the Junction office, and further particulars can be obtained of Mr. Geo. Seagers, the discoverer. It's a big thing for somebody.

Mica, Iron and Anthracite.—From Prof. Barfoot we have received the following—

"MUSEUM, May 25, 1875.

"Editor Deseret News:

"I send you a specimen of mica from North Mill Creek canyon. Specimens of the mica schist and mica were brought into the Museum by Brother Ridges in 1872 from that locality. This mineral may become marketable for stove purposes if found large and compact. This is from a second claim in that canyon. I have also received a specimen of fine iron, one from the north of this City, and of anthracite from the north of our Territory.

"Yours very truly,
"JOSEPH L. BARFOOT,
"Manager."

With the above came specimens of the mica, also a specimen each of the iron and the anthracite. The mica is as transparent as glass, but the specimens produced will not successfully endure the fire, becoming scaly and friable when subjected to heat. It is hoped that, as the bed is worked, more satisfactory specimens in this respect will be found.

The iron ore (magnetic) specimen is very heavy, having a large percentage of iron, and is of very fine grain.

The anthracite, Prof. Barfoot says, is pure and very good. If found in quantity, it will prove a most valuable discovery.

Handel's "Messiah."—Several months ago something over a hundred ladies and gentlemen, including and comprising the very best musical talent, vocal and instrumental, of this City, organized themselves into a society for promoting musical culture and raising the standard of musical taste in this community. This was a most praiseworthy object, for the excellence which a community attains in musical science and art is not a mean criterion by which to judge of its social status.

The members of this society, under the leadership and tuition of Mr. George Careless, who is known throughout the Territory as a man of rare musical ability, have for the