

GEORGE O. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Monday, Feb. 22, 1899.

IMPROVED MACHINERY.

We had the pleasure of examining a seed drill on Saturday which was imported by Henry W. Naisbitt Esq., of the firm of Naisbitt & Hindley, for Br. Orrwell Simonds, of Payson. It is the first grain drill that has been brought to the Territory, and it is successful in its operations, as we think it will be. The machine of that kind will enter into general use. This one makes eight furrows; there is a space of eight inches between the furrows, and they can be made shallow or deep, and the grain is drilled thickly or otherwise, to suit the taste of the farmer. A man, with a span of horses, can sow an acre in an hour. These machines have been found to answer an excellent purpose in the East, and there is scarcely room to doubt their success here, as having the grain in drills will be more favorable for irrigation than having it broadcast. During the first year or two of our settlement here, when grain was scarce, and it was an object to obtain as heavy a yield as possible from a given amount of seed, there were some persons who drilled their wheat. The method used was rather primitive, and they had only small patches; but the yield was remarkably large, and so far as we knew at the time, the experiment was successful, the only drawback being that it was too slow a process to admit of large fields being sowed in that manner. But this machine makes the work of drilling very easy.

By the completion of the railroad we are going to be brought into competition with our neighbors east and west in all branches of production and manufacture. In view of this our mechanics must arrange matters in such a manner that they can command the trade of the Territory. If their methods of labor and manufacturing are slow and expensive, they must avail themselves of machinery, and the various aids which men in their branches of business use in the east and west; for if they do not produce as good an article, at as low a price, as it can be brought here from other places, they will be likely to find the market stocked from abroad and their wares will go a begging. We have men among us, though they are not numerous, who, if they can make twenty-five cents by bringing an article from abroad, do not hesitate to send for it in preference to purchasing a home-manufactured article of the same quality. To control this market, therefore, those who manufacture and produce, must do so at rates so favorable that nothing in their line produced or manufactured elsewhere can find sale here except at a loss. The tariff on freight brought from the east or west answers as good a purpose as a protective duty, and we will be highly culpable if we do not take the necessary steps to supply ourselves from our own productions and manufactures to the extent of our power.

Not only must the mechanic and manufacturer do this, but the farmer also. It was only this morning that a farmer friend, whose extensive proportions were encased in a fine suit of clothes, asked us to guess how many oats he had paid for the suit. We tried, but guessed several tons too many. He had only paid six bushels for the clothes, and then had nearly a dollar over, and the merchant with whom he traded told him that oats were not so high by six bits a bushel as they had been! These high prices do well for the present, and we are glad to see the farmers sell their products so advantageously; but every thinking man among them is convinced that if good crops are raised East and West, these prices can not continue, for grain can be brought by the railroad and laid down here at lower figures. Our farming must be done more systematically than it has been, and every improved machine that will facilitate the cultivation of the soil, and lessen the cost of producing grain, must be brought into use. We can, with the blessing of the Lord, compete with other sections in the production of fruits, vegetables and grain. Our soil yields well to the careful husbandman. In this Territory mother earth has been a benevolent parent to us. She has yielded of her strength without stint, and we have not failed to draw heavily upon her. But now greater pains should be taken to restore to her those elements of which in many places she begins to feel the lack. Our farmers must take greater care in manuring and summer fallowing than they have been in the habit of doing, and thus preserve the fecundity of our soil.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.
The credentials of Eugene Chesserly were presented.
The bill regulating certain private land claims in New Mexico, was passed. A discussion arose, which lasted till the expiration of the morning hour, upon the propriety of leaving American legislators to vote on resolutions which put themselves under foreign protection during the war. No conclusion was reached.

The Tenure of Office act was then taken up.

The evening session on Tuesday, is set apart for the consideration of business from the committee of commerce; Wednesday evening is appointed to consider business from the military committee.

Congress said the Tenure of Office law was enacted to meet attempts made in the interest of slavery and treason, to traffic in officers and to employ the purse of the nation to enrich the nation's foes. These exigencies had now passed, however, and he desired to dispense with such a portion of the law as was needless.

A discussion ensued between Conkling and Morton, after which Conkling addressed the Senate in favor of the repeal of the law. Dixon also advocated its repeal. He agreed with the Democrats of Connecticut in an idea expressed in a resolution of the recent convention, declaring that they would not wage indiscriminate war against the administration of General Grant.

Howe opposed the repeal, his argument being, that the law should be repealed, not because Grant could be trusted, but because he regarded it as an opportune time to remedy a great mistake of the first Congress. Sawyer also spoke against repeal. He thought a repeal law on the eve of a new administration would be like falling before the rising sun. Morton was to address the Senate, but gave way to the motion to adjourn.

Sheen reported a joint resolution to postpone the time for the first meeting of the forty-first Congress from noon to three o'clock on March fourth, passed. A motion from Boutwell, under the suspension of the rules of the Senate, amendment to the joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution, was taken up. Woodward desired to offer an amendment requiring the amendment to be submitted to the Legislatures elected hereafter.

Boutwell declined to allow the amendment to be offered.
Bingham desired to offer an amendment heretofore agreed to by the Senate as follows: The right of citizens of the United States to vote and hold office, shall not be denied or abridged by any State on account of race or color, nativity, property, creed or previous condition of servitude.

Boutwell at first refused to allow any amendments to be offered, but finally consented to permit the above. Shellabarger offered an amendment, giving all male citizens the right to vote, except those engaged in insurrection or rebellion. Logan offered an amendment to strike out of the Senate resolution the words "or hold office." Several members debated the question briefly. Boutwell moved that the evening session be dispensed with, and the House proceeded immediately to vote on the pending amendment.

Knott moved to adjourn; lost.
Logan's amendment rejected 71 to 94. Bingham's amendment agreed to, 83 to 70. Shellabarger's amendment withdrawn.
Senate resolutions as amended by Bingham, passed, 140 to 24.
Adjourned.

GENERAL.

Washington 21.—A patent was issued yesterday to James E. Joy, for 113,478 acres of the Cherokee neutral lands, being the largest land patent ever issued except to Railroads.

Nashville.—The body of detective Baunne, who was taken from a railroad train about a month ago by masked men, was found in a creek near Columbia yesterday. It had a rope around the neck, the hands were tied behind; and a valuable diamond ring remained on the finger.

Governor Brownlow has issued a proclamation declaring martial law in the counties of Overton, Jackson, Maury, Giles, Lawrence, Gibson, Madison and Haywood, and ordering General Cooper to send the militia to those counties. The proceeding causes much uneasiness.

New York.—A joint mass meeting of the German Republicans and Democrats was held this afternoon; they adopted a memorial protesting against the passage of the proposition before Congress, giving the United States Courts exclusive power to grant naturalization certificates.

Washington's birthday will be celebrated by a public procession, and will be observed generally as a holiday. The track of the Central Pacific is again clear through the deepest snow of the Sierra.

Since there is no probability of the defeat of the bill before Congress, granting a trading monopoly in Alaska, several trading and hunting expeditions are fitting out in this city.

Advices from Arizona, to the 30th ult., report favorably of the mines, and mention no fresh Indian troubles. The Senate of Nevada has rescinded and killed the resolution asking the annexation of the Snake River country. Political reasons are said to be at the bottom of this action.

Legal tender, 75¢.
New York, 20.—Washington's birthday will be observed as a holiday; no Associated Press dispatches will be sent on Monday.

Harrisburg.—The Governor has resigned General Eaton, who was sentenced to be hung on the twenty-fifth. Washington.—The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the Solicitor that the Department will take the necessary steps to secure the enforcement of the twelfth section of the act of 1838, against pilots of steamers of the United States of America, by whose commission, on this river, many lives have been lost. The law provides the penalty of manslaughter against officers of steamers where life is destroyed through their negligence.

The President sent a message to the House to-day, informing them of the release of Warren and Costello. The bill, removing from office persons in Virginia, Texas, and Mississippi, was arrested here yesterday and taken to New York. Sixty thousand dollars of the stolen bonds were recovered.

Washington.—A special says that the Senate finance committee has postponed the bank bill for the present. In the House, twenty absentees from last night's session were brought before the bar of the House.
New York.—One of the Oriental Powder Company's mills, at Goshen, Me., exploded this morning.

Philadelphia.—It is reported that the

cashier of the fourth national bank, who is a defaulter in over one hundred thousand, has made his escape.

Chicago.—The Illinois House of Representatives has passed a bill to restore capital punishment, which was virtually abolished last legislature.

New York.—The President has pardoned John H. Egan and Nicholas Henry connected with defrauding the Government with false bounty money.

The sensation story that young Jeffers was murdered by Dr. Bardell is completely disproved by his counsel. New Orleans.—A prominent Cuban refugee has addressed a protest to the Government against the charges of the Spanish Consul, and say that political opinions would not be infringed upon in any manner.

FOREIGN.

Havana 21.—Governor Dulce has issued another proclamation, offering forgiveness to all those leaving the cause of the insurgents excepting the leaders.

The steamer *Mississippi* from Rio Janeiro the 28th, has arrived. The war was considered ended. It was believed that Lopez had gone to Bolivia, or on board an American man-of-war. Asuncion was occupied by the allies.

The *Herald's* Cuba special says the steamer *Louisiana* is expected from Mexico with four millions of dollars. Senator Henderson left for the United States to-day. An American, named Dudley, who attempted to leave without a passport was detained by the authorities.

The *Diario* says the insurgent chiefs in the jurisdiction of Colon have surrendered. Advices from Trinidad report several encounters in that vicinity, in which Col. Schmidt, leading the insurgent forces, was wounded; and six Mexicans and three others were killed. The forces defending Puerto Principe number three thousand. The *Freusa* says the insurgents have been totally defeated near Villa Clara, and it considers the insurrection ended in that part of the island.

Paris.—A frigate has been ordered to Cuba to protect the interests of French citizens.

Madrid.—The ironclad *Victoria* is under orders to sail to Havana.

By a recent decree of the Colonial Minister all restrictions have been removed from the office of Commercial broker in Cuba and Porto Rico.

Trieste.—A terrible disaster occurred yesterday on the frigate *Radecky*, cruising in the Adriatic, being an explosion of the magazine, completely wrecking the ship and causing great loss of life; most of the officers and crew were instantly killed or blown into the water and drowned.

Paris.—The recent order of Cade, Minister of the Interior, against the abuse of the right by the people of peaceable assembling, was put in force yesterday. A public meeting contemplated at Mt. Parnasse was dispersed by the authorities. All public meetings on Wednesday next, the twenty-first anniversary, and the second inauguration of republican government, are positively prohibited.

Dix publishes a card denying that he recently made a speech sympathizing with Greece on the matters at issue with Turkey, and affirms that his policy has been that of America non-interference in politics.

New York.—City of Mexico advices to the 13th, say that Negrete captured Pueblo on the 3rd, but evacuated the city on the 6th, on the approach of the government troops.

The revolutionists, under San Marden, have forced a loan of one hundred thousand dollars from the merchants.

A revolution is expected in Guadalajara; the Governor has resigned and the courts have declared their inability to administer justice.

A revolution has broken out in Hascala and Neuva under Don Quintana, with 1,200 armed men, who has pronounced in favor of Santa Anna.

It is reported that Corona will be appointed Minister to Washington. Mont. Paris.—The *Gazette* says that Mont. poster has been permitted to return to Spain as a private citizen.

Havana.—The Government has received information of the surrender of one hundred revolutionists near Colon, and of the death of the leader of the guerrillas, formerly a district attorney. The revolution at Colon and Jiguaní Grande is considered ended.

Information that the rebels were surrounded in the Cavojo mountains is fully confirmed.

The authorities seized an insurrectionary proclamation, calling upon the negroes to rise in rebellion, and have arrested the author thereof.

They have also taken steps to watch the Peruvian monitors at Key West. Some Cubans think that the monitors were intended to attack Havana.

Mexican advices report that Doctor Skelton, of the New York *Herald*, had an award granted him which is thought to be worth a million dollars.

Porfirio Diaz has been appointed Governor of the new State of Morelos.

KCHO, February 19, 1899.

Geo. O. CANNON, Esq.,
Dix's State and Session and Statement of freight, shipped by Megenth & Co., February 19, 1899.

NO. PK'GS.	H. B. Beighley's Train.	WEIGHT.
2	For Liddell & Co.	691
4	" A. C. Pyper & Co.	280
1	" L. E. Lee & Co.	190
5	" B. E. & C. Watson	631
1	" T. & W. Taylor	65
6	" J. Mc Nasser & Co.	875
1	" Bassett & Roberts	257
56	" Woodmansee & Bro.	5,670
2	" Geo. Goddard	160
1	" N. W. Star	190
11	" Walker Bro's	704

7	O. F. Herron's Train.	WEIGHT.
12	" Ross & Barratt	349
12	" Woodmansee & Bro.	1,215
2	" Geo. Goddard	160
3	" Walker Bro's	228
1	" H. Lee	42
1	" Reddick & Jackson	97
1	" Bassett & Roberts	150

1	Wm. Stewart's Train.	WEIGHT.
1	" W. Jennings & Co.	335
1	" Bassett & Roberts	243
1	" Naisbitt & Hindley	1,278

2	David Kest's Train.	WEIGHT.
2	" Liddell & Co.	614
3	" Woodmansee & Bro.	227
1	" Walker Bro's	180
35	" Eldredge & Clawson	36
3	" W. Jennings & Co.	939
1	" Bassett & Roberts	238

		Wm. Howard's Team.	
48	"	R. C. Sharkey.....	2,977
		John Wright's Team.	
19	"	R. C. Sharkey.....	2,016
		Amos Fairbank's Train.	
04	"	R. C. Sharkey.....	1,530

65	Amos Fairbank's Train.	WEIGHT.
1	" R. C. Sharkey	1,330
1	" Alfred Bassett	219
122	" Naisbitt & Hindley	4,213
590	Total	20,788

Very respectfully yours,
MEGENTH & CO.

NATURAL ANTI-MIASMATIC.

A recent number of the *Pratt Farmer*, containing a very readable editorial upon the influence of vegetation, at least of certain kinds of vegetation, in preventing such miasmatic diseases as fever and ague, etc. It calls attention to the well-known fact that in many of the most miasmatic portions of the Southern States the negroes guard their cabins with sunflowers, "to keep off the fevers," which their white owners consider an idle superstition, and not a sanitary precaution. Investigations seem to prove that the negroes are right. Within the last few years miasmatic fevers have become so prevalent in certain portions of Belgium that the Government was compelled to take the matter in hand, and appoint Medical Boards to try and devise a remedy. There has been one complete success. A remarkably unhealthy estate was selected, and a large quantity of sunflower seed planted around the cottages and buildings. As the plants grew the fevers disappeared, and in a short time there was not a vestige of that class of disease left. Here was an effect, but what was the cause? Analysis and other experiments followed, and the facts were disclosed, first, that the sunflower draws almost all its sustenance from the air, making a very slight demand on the soil; second, that its main food, at least the main component of its leaves and pith of its stalk was nitrogen. The mystery was explained, and "the superstition of the American negroes" was found to be no superstition at all, but a plain, practical, easy and cheap method of keeping the fever miasma from their cabins, the affinity of the sunflower for nitrogen drawing it to itself and keeping the air pure.—*Ex.*

Special Notices.

Having lately received from the east a first-class ruling machine, we beg to inform the Co-operative Societies throughout the Territory that we are fully prepared to furnish them with all kinds of blanks according to the approved forms necessary for the various branches of their business, including Treasurers' Receipt, Receipt, Order and Stock books.

JUST RECEIVED by F. A. Mitchell a nice lot of Dress Goods—shawls, skirts, trimmings.—*d78-90-9*

PAID HAY, for sale at Faust & Houli. *d78-90-9*

SANDS' CHICAGO STOCK ALE on draught at the Salt Lake Billiard Room. *d18-3m*

THEATRE.

Lewis & Mangum—H. B. Claxton & J. T. Claxton.

Washington's Birthday!

Engagement of the Favorite Artists.

MISS ANNIE

LOCKHART

Who will appear, for the LAST TIME, in her charming personation of

PARTHENIA

Supported by

Mr. J. M. Hardie as Ingomar!

and

The Full Strength of the Company in the Cast.

This Evening,

MONDAY, FEB. 22nd.

The performance will consist of the beautiful Romantic Play, in 5 Acts, entitled

INGOMAR

THE

BARBARIAN.

PARTHENIA—MISS ANNIE LOCKHART

CHANGE OF TIME:

REDOORS OPEN at 7 o'clock. Performance commences punctually at 7:30.

TUESDAY EVEN'G, FEB. 23rd,

BENEFIT OF

Mr. J. C. GRHAM.

Spring of 1869

L. S. HEMENWAY

Begs to announce that he has commenced selling his Large and Choice Assortment of

NURSERY STOCK

Comprising

Apple,

Pear,

Plum,

Peaches,

Apricots,

Etc., Etc.,

From 1 year to 5 years from the bud.

The large number of our trees in this city and the settlements are a sufficient guarantee, and the best recommendation we offer that our stock is of the very best class.

ALL OUR STOCK IS WARRANTED

TRUE TO NAME!

And we will sell at rates to suit our former and future customers.

Our selection of

CHOICE FLOWERS

Is unequalled in this Territory.

4th WARD.

d78-1m

SALT LAKE CITY.

A. BOOTH,

Oyster and Fish Packer

124 DEARBORN STREET,

CHICAGO.

d78-1m

CHICAGO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAPES.

Chasselas de Fontainebleau, Dutch Sweetwater, Buckland Sweetwater, Child's Superb, Royal Muscadine, Black Hamburg, Chasselas Musque, Pitsanton White Cluster, White Frontignan, best for dry land.

I recommend the above as the finest European Table Grapes. They ripen in August and September, and are especially adapted to our bench lands. Should be lightly covered with soil in winter.

Strong, well-rooted Vines, \$1.00 each. 610 00 per Dozen.

HARDY GRAPE VINES!

DELAWARE

Hardest of all; very sweet and early.

Wine Color, 50 Cents each.

ALSO,

Isabella, Concord, Catawba, Union Village.

CHERRY TREES

OF THE VERY BEST VARIETIES GROWN.

Very Fine Trees.

DOUBLE RED ROSES!

50 Cents Each.

English Black, Red and White Currants; and Largest Gooseberries, \$1.50 per Dozen.

Large Red Giant Raspberries, \$2.00 per Dozen.

For Sale by,

T. W. ELLERBECK,

Near Union Square, 17th Ward, S. L. City.

d78-30c

Johnson, Holbrook & Rice,

Wholesale Dealers in

FISH AND OYSTERS,

ALSO A FULL STOCK OF SMOKED FISH.

47, State Street, Chicago.

Boston—Commercial Wharf.

Syracuse—4 James St.; 65 & 67 Genesee St.

Chicago—177 Woodward Avenue. *d78-3m*

CHASE, HANFORD & CO.

Headquarters for

Oils, Paints, Window Glass

White Lead and Axle Grease,

179 South Water Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

d78-1f

D. O. CALDER & Co.,

FORWARDING

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Salt Lake City and Ogden,

Beg to inform their FRIENDS and the PUBLIC that they will be prepared to

Receive and Forward

Goods!

Addressed to care of CALDER & Co., Ogden, to all parts of the TERRITORY, immediately on the opening of the

U.P.R.R. FOR TRAFFIC TO OGDEN.

Our Mr. Calder, having had fourteen years' experience in all departments of the business, including that of Manager, of the largest carrying company in Scotland, who owned railroad, canal, steamboats and sailing vessels, and being determined to give the utmost satisfaction to his patrons, he hopes to receive the full support of the Merchants and Manufacturers of Utah.

BUCK'S PATENT