

Local and Other Matters.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, JUNE 15.

Furious Riding.—Three boys, who live in the lower part of the City, were before Justice Pyper this morning, on a charge of riding furiously through the streets yesterday. Two of them were fined \$5 and the other \$10.

Special Notice.—The Executive Committee and Committee on Decoration of last year, the Superintendents of Sunday Schools, leaders of choirs and all interested in making immediate preparations for a Grand Jubilee on the 24th of July, are requested to meet at the City Hall on Wednesday evening, June 16th, at half-past seven o'clock.

J. B. MAIBEN, Secretary.

Assault and Battery.—A very serious affray occurred just south of this city last evening, in which one party received an ugly gash on his head, and another man was severely stabbed in the neck with a pocket knife. One of the parties has been arrested and has given bonds for his appearance when needed; the other is wounded too badly to be disturbed at present.—*Ogden Junction, June 14.*

A Very Cheap Excursion.—The prices for the Thirteenth Ward Sunday School railway excursion to Provo next Friday are unusually low—namely, half a dollar head on flat cars, and for an entire seat in the usual cars two dollars. This is very cheap and affords an excellent chance to families, for an entire seat in a car will accommodate two adults, or at least three children.

English Opera Next Week.—This week we have English comic opera, and next week English opera proper. Surely the theater-goers of Salt Lake will rejoice and account themselves highly favored. Mr. Maguire, the San Francisco manager, announces the appearance at the Theatre in this city of an array of talent from New York, numbering 70 artists, in the following standard operas—"Il Trovatore," "Martha," "Bohemian Girl," and "Fra Diavolo." A great treat is thus in store for the lovers of music and the drama.

Timely Advice.—We have been requested by one of the oldest and most experienced farmers in this part of the country to offer a seasonable word of advice to all whom it may concern regarding irrigating the crops. We understand that some farmers are neglecting this most important matter on account of expectations of more rain. We agree, however, with the gentleman to whom we have alluded, in the opinion that good crops cannot be secured even this season without irrigation, and farmers should not be misled into neglecting this matter by an occasional shower.

The Twenty-Fourth.—The next anniversary of that ever memorable event of the entrance into the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, in 1847, of the Pioneers, is to be celebrated by a children's grand jubilee. We think that such an occasion can hardly be more fittingly honored than for the generation now rising to convene and show the progress Utah has made in the last twenty-eight years.

It is to be hoped that the response made to the call for a meeting of those who took an active part in and so ably carried to a successful consummation the great Jubilee of last year will be readily and promptly responded to.

A Fine Nursery.—On Saturday afternoon we paid a visit to and enjoyed a ramble through the nursery of Mr. Thomas Fenton, in the Sixth Ward. It is in splendid condition, and is really delightful to the eye of the lover of the beautiful, while the sense of smell is greeted with delightful perfume emitted by the lovely flowers with which the garden abounds. The collection of roses is especially notable for abundance, extensiveness of variety, and beauty and delicacy of color, being from the delicate white to the deepest shade of crimson, and among them stands out prominently, in rich conspicuity, that most magnificent of that class of flowers, "The Giant of Battles."

The collection of young trees is excellent, the two year-old cherry trees being particularly large, healthy and thrifty. Mr. Fenton's extensive nursery gives everywhere the indication that that gentleman is a well in formed and practical horticulturist.

An Interesting Time.—A certain

bookkeeper of this city had an interesting time on East Temple Street, a short distance south of this office, yesterday. His fine bay horse had recently arrived from the range, where it had been a sufficient length of time to learn those disagreeable eccentricities which so conspicuously distinguish the ordinary broncho. The gentleman made several ineffectual attempts to mount, opposite Day & Co.'s store, but the rapid elevation and lowering alternately of each end of the lively quadruped made it a difficult task. Grasping the horn of the saddle desperately he finally succeeded in getting his leg over the irascible brute, and then the interest of the scene heightened instead of diminished; the operation of what is called, in Western parlance, "bucking" was indulged in by the animal furiously, shaking up the unfortunate book-keeper until he probably felt ready to cast up his accounts, and finally causing him to perform an act of lofty tumbling that might have been taken as an installment of Montgomery Queen's circus performances, and landing him upon the dusty street. As he arose and shook himself he had the satisfaction of seeing his horse running rapidly away. The book keeper himself appeared to be the only witness of the scene who did not betray strong symptoms of having been greatly amused.

Cache Valley.—Bro. James A. Leishman, of Logan, just in from that part of the Territory, reports the prospects for a grain crop flattering, grass upon the benches and range excellent, owing to the frequent rains which have fallen of late.

An organization of the United Order has been effected, called the "United Order of Cache County," under the auspices of which the county propose to build and furnish with machinery a woollen factory, which will work up the wool of the north and east of that part of the Territory.

Much damage has been done to the bridges over Bear River, the present summer, through high water, rendering travel and traffic rare and difficult from the localities west of Bear River. The Cache county bridge over Bear River will be put in repair so soon as the high water sufficiently abates to admit of workmen doing so.

The County Court recently ordered that all the county roads, which had been laid off, be surveyed and properly plotted, which order has been put into effect under the supervision of Road Commissioner C. O. Card, and J. H. Martineau, County Surveyor.

A good spirit prevailed during the two days' meeting recently held at Logan by President B. Young and those accompanying him. Much good instruction was imparted and an excellent spirit was infused among the people.

The U. N. R. R. traffic, in consequence of the shipment of ties and other business matters connected therewith, is increasing, much to the satisfaction of those interested in that road.

Sericultural Meeting.—The second meeting of parties interested in the cultivation of silk took place at the City Hall, at five o'clock last evening, A. M. Musser, Esq., presiding.

Miss E. R. Snow, in behalf of committee, reported the sum of \$133 subscribed for the purpose of procuring necessary machinery, of which \$69 had been paid. She stated that the disposition manifested on the part of the majority was to inquire whether the enterprise would pay.

Mrs. Barney expressed her willingness for the \$50 previously offered by her as a premium to be diverted to the general fund, which was endorsed by the meeting.

Robert Campbell, in behalf of Alex. C. Pyper, who was detained by his official duties, said it was his wish that, before sending for machinery with the exception of reels, silk should be produced in an extensive manner, and the society be properly organized.

Some conversation ensued upon the subject, when it was resolved: That a preliminary organization be immediately formed, under the name of the "Deseret Silk Association," and that E. R. Snow, M. J. Horne, and Robt. Campbell act as a committee to nominate the necessary officers.

During the absence of the committee some excellent remarks were made by Messrs. Whitehead

and Groves, Mrs. Gardner and Mrs. Barney, indicating the practicability and utility of the silk enterprise in Utah, and the necessity of prompt and united action to realize its benefits at the earliest possible period.

On the return of the committee the following names were presented and unanimously elected officers of the "Deseret Silk Association:"

President, Zinah D. Young.
First Vice President, Anson Call.
Second Vice President, Mary J. Horne.
Secretary, Lelia Tuckett.
Corresponding Secretary, Mary Carter.
Treasurer, Paul A. Schettler.
Superintendent, Alexander C. Pyper.

Mrs. Z. D. Young made some appropriate remarks.
Meeting adjourned to Monday, June 21st, at 5 o'clock p. m.

Most Shocking Accident.—A terrible accident occurred on the Utah Western railroad this morning. The gravel train was travelling westward, the engine being on the near end of the train, pushing the cars, when cattle were observed upon the track. John Burns, an employe of the company, was on the forward car, and a cow went up to the track and fell in front of the train, throwing the two front cars off the line. The young man burns either jumped or slipped from the car on which he was riding, and when he was reached by the other men who were on the train he was lying under the second car, which had to be lifted from him before he could be released from his horrible situation.

As a matter of course the unfortunate young man was fearfully crushed and his injuries were necessarily fatal. Dr. Anderson happened to be upon the passenger train, which was a short distance behind the other, and did all that was possible under the circumstances for the relief of the sufferer. He breathed his last two hours and a half after the accident occurred, and he was conscious a considerable portion of that time, and talked a good deal about his uncle, Brother Hamilton G. Park, of this City; also about a brother of his and a friend on the train with him, Thomas Lewis.

At the time the accident occurred the train was only traveling at the rate of about four or five miles an hour.

John Burns was aged about twenty-four years, and was a quiet, unassuming, and respectable young man, of exemplary conduct. He came to Salt Lake City last Fall, and since his arrival here until his death, resided with his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton G. Park. He was a native of Scotland, being lately from Glasgow. His relatives are stricken with sorrow at the deplorable incident by which this promising young man has been suddenly deprived of life, and they have the sympathy of a large circle of friends.

The remains were taken to the residence of Brother Park to-day, where they now lie.

Correspondence.

Talking in Meeting.

Mr. Editor:

SALT LAKE CITY, June 14, 1875.

Myself and other worshippers at the Tabernacle yesterday were much annoyed by the conduct of Mr. Peirce, the Methodist preacher in this City. Not content to confine to himself his manifestations of disrespect towards the speaker, he had to engage in conversation with others near him, evidently exciting them by his comments to laughter and ridicule. I have witnessed the worship of many denominations in many lands; but I never saw more unmannerly conduct on the part of a visitor to any place of worship than he was guilty of yesterday afternoon. I expressed the wish to one of the ushers that he would check such indecorous behavior if he could; but Mr. P. was in the middle of the seat, and to reach him many persons would have to be disturbed, therefore, I suppose, he was not reminded that he was in a place of worship. The usher, however, remarked that laughing and talking were not unusual on the part of this person when he attended the Tabernacle, for he was always guilty of such breaches of decorum when he was there.

Mr. Editor, you doubtless recall the fact that this preacher had meetings at one time under a big tent in this city. The Latter-day Saints, at the request of the President of their church, President Brigham Young, attended by thousands; but though at least one of the speakers at those meetings made a brutal attack upon them, not one of them ever forgot that it was a religious meeting. They maintained good order, and not even a whisper was indulged in. They kept the fact in mind, that if they did not like what was said they were not compelled to stay; they had the right to withdraw, but not the right to disturb others by rude conduct. Mr. Peirce might have learned a lesson in good manners from them.

There was a large company of Indians present at the meeting yesterday. Though uncivilized heathen, they behaved with admirable propriety; they never forgot what was due to the occasion and to their own dignity. Mr. P. might have copied, with advantage to himself, the example they set him in deportment; for I do not suppose that it is entirely inconsistent with the character of a Methodist preacher to behave, even in a "demonstration" meeting, with

COMMON DECENCY.

THE CODLING MOTH.

(Carpocapsa Pomonella—Linnaeus)

[From the next report of the Michigan State Board of Agriculture.]

All will concede that this insect holds first rank among our insect pests.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The little grey moths come forth in May and June, are wholly nocturnal, and therefore seldom seen. As soon as the fruit forms, a single egg is laid on the blossom end of the fruit; and as soon as the egg hatches, the larva enters the apple. All know the subsequent history of the larva in the fruit, for who has not seen the tiny white caterpillar, with its black head mining away at the rich pulp, which it replaces with filth? In three weeks the larva matures, leaves the apple, and in some concealed space spins a silken cocoon and assumes the chrysalis state. In from nine to fifteen days, varying with the temperature, the moth issues. The apples are again stocked with eggs as before, after which comes a recurrence of all the disgusting work narrated above, except that the larvae, upon leaving the apple, simply spin cocoons, in which they remain till Spring, when they pupate; and in about two weeks the first moths appear.

The time when the first moths come forth varies from May 1 till July 1; so that moths will be issuing from May 1 till August 1, and the "worms" will be leaving the apples from the last of June till the fruit is gathered. My own experience seems to show that no pupae are formed after the first week of August, as, so far as I have examined, all larvae that leave the apples after that time simply spin a cocoon in which they remain as larvae till the next spring. Some of the observing fruit-men of our State think that during the past season many of these insects pupated after that time. Such cases came not within my observation.

Of those larvae which leave the apple while it still hangs in the tree, about one-half crawl down, till beneath some bark or in some crevice they find seclusion in which to spin unobserved. Those which fall to the ground with the fruit crawl out; and if the ground is free from all rubbish, stumps, etc., they crawl up the tree and hide as before.

REMEDIES.

Place around the trunk of every bearing tree, midway between the ground and branches, a woollen cloth about five inches wide, and sufficiently long to pass around and lap enough to tuck. This may be fastened with one or two tacks. I have usually found one placed in the middle to be quite sufficient. The tack should not be driven quite up to the head. Before the cloth band is adjusted the loose bark should be scraped off. This may be done earlier in the season, when time will best permit. The bands should be adjusted by June 20. Under these bands the worms will secrete themselves. By July 7 the bands around the earliest apple trees should be unwound and examined, and the larvae destroyed.

This can be done by passing the bands through a wringer or by unwinding and crushing with the thumb. I have found this last method the best. Every ten days after the first round—every nine days if the weather is dry and warm—this work should be repeated, till the last week of August, and again at the close of the season after the fruit is gathered. A common carpet-tack hammer, with a good claw, suspended around the neck by a cord, will be found an advantage.

Many apples will be carried to the cellar with the larvae still in them. These, unless destroyed, will go through their changes. Hence all barrels, bins, and boxes in the cellar should be examined. In knocking a box to pieces a few days ago (March 13), procured from a neighbor's cellar, I found over 100 larvae concealed between where the boards were nailed together. These were placed in a box and all

but two again spun cocoons. As we cannot hope to find nearly all of these, it would be well if the apple cellar were so arranged as to preclude the moths from issuing forth. It would be excellent policy to have our cellars so close that not a moth could escape in May and June.

Were all cellars so fixed this Spring, it would be a great benefit, for I can find no live larvae out in the orchards. In examining an orchard last week (April 27) I found over 100 cocoons. From more than one-third of these the insects had been taken by the sap-suckers (*Picus villosus*), while all the others, either from cold or some other cause, were dead. I never saw such codling moth mortality before this Spring. Fires and jars of sweetened water, will have no effect in destroying these moths, as I have proved that neither attract them. Hogs turned into the orchard are but a partial remedy, as at least half of the larvae never go to the ground at all.

A. J. COOK.

Professor in Agri'l College.

LANSING, Michigan, May, 1875.

—*Prairie Farmer.*

NEWS NOTES.

The desertions from the United States army for the ten months of the present fiscal year, ending April 30, were 1,721, against 4,503 for the year ending June 30, 1874, and the re-enlistments 1,779, against 699 for the year ending June 30, 1874.

The New York Herald says—

"It is true that of the two countries, England and America, England naturally holds precedence in the eyes of the world. We concede its antiquity, its greater accumulation of treasures of art and literature and science, its wealth, its vast and spreading Empire. In a hundred things we have much to learn from England and other countries."

The question of the day—Why these long-continued and oppressive hard times? This is the question which everybody is asking, and we hope the great American statesmen will not regard it as a conundrum and give it up, but set themselves to work to answer it. An anxious public waits, like the missing gentleman in our Personal column, to hear of something to its advantage.

—N. Y. Herald.

A Southern paper states that the manufacture of alligator leather has now become an important branch of industry. The skins come chiefly from Florida and Louisiana, and the hunting and skinning of the animals for their hides is extensively pursued. About 20,000 skins are tanned every year. They are manufactured in various parts of the United States, and a number are exported to England and France. The French, owing to their superior method of tanning, are formidable competitors.

Alderman Reilly is willing to give twenty per cent. of his salary to the laborers whose scanty wages have been cut down by the heads of departments. But Mayor Wickham, to whom the city pays \$32.87 a day; Gen. Fitz John Porter, whose salary is \$27.30 a day; President Matsell, who receives \$21.91 a day; President Stebbins and Wales each of whom draws \$17.80 a day; and Commissioner Disbecker, who is paid \$16.43 a day, think that the laborers on the public works should not grumble because their wages have been reduced from \$2 to \$1.60 a day.

—N. Y. Sun.