

one hundred and fifty miles. About July the first the cars will run to the Big Bend of the Truckee River, Nevada, one hundred and eighty-seven miles east of Sacramento. The grading is rapidly progressing across the desert from the Big Bend to Humboldt Lake, and the whole force of laborers will be at once moved on the line to Salt Lake. This portion of the road can be built as rapidly as that east of the Rocky Mountains, and the Company is putting forth every exertion to reach Salt Lake before the Union Pacific, and they expect to be there by July 4th, 1869.

FOREIGN.

Toronto.—The volunteers and regulars are actively preparing for an emergency consequent upon the Fenian rumors. A brigade will be stationed in each of the cities, Toronto, Hamilton and London. A force will be stationed at Collingwood and other exposed points and reserves will be organized to take the field if necessary.

Correspondence.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 15, 1868.

Editor Deseret News:—Dear Sir,—I take the liberty of furnishing you with an extract on the best mode of transporting the eggs of fish, from the pen of M. Caste, Member of the French Institute, and Professor of the College of France.

After discussing other modes of transport, he says very fine wet sand employed alone is far preferable. It should be thus used: Take a circular or oblong box, made of very thin white wood, such for example, as are used for packing dried fruits. Then, on the bottom of this box spread a bed of wet sand, on this sand spread as many eggs as can lie together without touching one another. In fact, leave space between them that the second layer of sand will fill; to prevent the possibility of their pressing against one another. Then spread a second bed of wet sand, and on this, in like manner, a second bed of eggs, and so on, till the box is filled entirely, so that the lid will press upon the sand and prevent the movement of the contents of the box. A suitable box to carry eggs in this manner, should not be more than four inches deep, by eight or ten inches long, for if the dimensions exceed this, the weight of the sand will be too great for the eggs to bear." * * * Salmon and trout eggs, fecundated artificially, were put by Messrs. Berthet & Detzen, at the end of December, 1851, in a fir box filled with wet sand. The box was then for nearly two months kept in a cold room, but in which the temperature was never so low as freezing point. After the lapse of that time, the eggs were sent to me from Mulhouse. Before taking them out I dipped the box in water, so that the sand it contained might be gradually moistened throughout; for had I neglected this precaution they would have perished as did others not thus treated.

The box being then opened, I found them a little withered or wrinkled; but, placed in the hatching apparatus, they soon retook their spherical form and a large number of them gave birth to young.

I have given you this brief extract to the point. Should any of your readers wish to investigate the whole subject of fish culture, the most from which I have extracted, can be found in our Territorial Library.

Respectfully,

H. FINDLAY.

ST. THOMAS, Piute Co,
Arizona, May 14, 1868.

Editor Deseret News:—On noticing in one of your recent issues the question "Whether grapes could be successfully grown on the benches around your city or not?" I thought that a few hints on the subject by one who has traveled through the grape regions of Europe, and has made grape culture his speciality in this country, might interest and benefit some of your numerous readers. The subject being one of great range and complexity, nothing complete can be attempted to be written about it, until one or two more seasons give the numerous experiments now in progress a chance to develop the respective merits of the various varieties, modes of training and manipulation of product in this country. Grape culture has always engaged the best intellect of the nations among which the "noble vine" has flourished; and this being the case also

in our day, there is no doubt but that some one of the many men of ability who labor at present in Southern Utah in making numerous experiments, will, in due time, produce a complete work on this important industry.

As to the question in the NEWS, the practical way of proving the admissibility of the lands mentioned for successful grape culture, is one that may in my opinion be safely tried on a larger scale than the one suggested, with varieties of vigorous habit of growth, such as the Concord, Catawba, Clinton and Hartford Prolific of American grapes, and the Fihér Zagos of Hungary, and the several varieties of the Chasselas and Frontignacs of Europe. A grape vine is naturally at home in an arid atmosphere, flourishing under ardent skies, and bearing its rich loads of fruit to greatest perfection in an unclouded atmosphere. In all countries where the rainfall of the summer or growing season exceeds seven inches, the vineyards can only be of second class quality and the years of failure outnumber those of success. All along the northern shores of the Mediterranean, in Portugal, Spain, Italy and Greece, the rainfall of the growing season is no more than in the valleys of these mountains, and the annual crops have to be watered artificially, and it is in those countries where the best vines and raisins of the world are made. If the winter moisture on your benches saturates the soil to the depth of five or six feet, vines of one season's growth of vigorous kinds may be planted with undoubted success.

As to the mode of training, the South European system of training one stem to the height of one foot, and there letting it form its spurs like the crown of a low standard tree, will be in every respect the best. The land should not have too steep a grade of descent, on account of the rapid draining off of the moisture, though a sunny exposure by a slight southern slope would be very desirable. There is no reason why Salt Lake City and the surroundings of Lake Utah should not raise as good a grape as the regions of the upper Rhine or the plains of central France, and as to the profits of this culture there can be no doubt, as there is not good grape country enough on the globe to ever spoil the market, and the coming railroad will open the wide field of all the Atlantic States to be supplied with the products of the vineyard from the west side of the Rocky Mountains. The American varieties of grape should be discarded as soon as the European can be had; or, at any rate, none but those above mentioned be retained. Of the European kinds there have none as yet done better with us here than the Fihér Zagos (Hungarian Raisin) and the Black Hamburg. They are hardy, vigorous and excellent, and the first would probably endure your winters without protection, as also very likely some of the Chasselas, which, however, have not been long enough in bearing to determine their merits.

Yours respectfully,

DANIEL BONELLI.

319, N. Third St., St. Louis, Mo.
June 4th, 1868.

To the Editor of the Deseret News:—Sir:—On the 20th ult., a Sociable was given by the Saints of the city, presided over by Elder D. M. Stuart, of Ogden, Utah; Elder Brown, President of the U. S. Mission, was also present on the occasion. The evening's entertainment was opened with prayer by Elder D. M. Stuart; after which a number of songs, comic, serio-comic and sentimental, also recitations and dialogues, were given by the company. No pains were spared by the committee to make the evening an agreeable one. A stage was erected, with footlights and curtains, and dresses for the different characters were amply supplied; a piano and violin was also engaged for the evening. Great credit is due to the Saints for representing their religion respectably. The ladies and children were nearly all attired in white, adorned with ribbons and flowers in great profusion. At an early hour in the morning after being dismissed with prayer by Elder Brown, the party broke up, all evidently being well satisfied. There were from 200 to 300 people present.

I am, Sir,

Yours Faithfully,

W. COPE.

The programme furnished is a very lengthy one, made up of some forty pieces, consisting of songs, recitations, dialogues, duets, anthems and songs, comic and sentimental; and a foot note at the bottom says: "several other songs and recitations will be given." The choice variety and fine selection of

pieces comprising the evening's entertainment, we have no doubt were sufficient to "make the evening an agreeable one."—ED.

MEETING

RELATIVE TO STOCK DRIVES IN WEBER AND DAVIS COUNTIES.

On Monday, the 8th inst., Bishop C. Layton, Bishop Wm. R. Smith, P. G. Sessions and T. S. Smith, committee representing Davis county, and Bishop C. W. West, A. F. Farr, L. J. Herrick and W. Thompson, committee from Weber county, met as per previous appointment at Bishop Layton's, Kaysville, to enter into measures in relation to general stock drives on the range of Davis and Weber counties.

On motion of T. S. Smith, Bishop Layton was chosen Chairman of the meeting; and on motion of Bishop C. W. West, W. Thompson was appointed Clerk.

The subject of general stock drives was then considered, with the advantages and disadvantages thereof.

It was moved by L. J. Herrick, seconded by P. G. Sessions and unanimously carried, that a committee of five from each county be appointed to act as a joint committee in relation to general stock drives, to order, make proper arrangements and conduct the same, whenever said joint committee may at any time consider that the public interest requires them.

On motion of P. G. Sessions, Bishop C. Layton, Wm. R. Smith, W. Stoker, J. Hess and T. S. Smith, were appointed committee for Davis county; and on motion of Bishop C. W. West, Bros. L. J. Herrick, John Thompson, W. W. Raymond, A. McFarland and R. McQuarrie, were appointed for Weber county.

On motion of L. J. Herrick, it was agreed that the propriety of building a public corral on the range, for general drives, be left for said joint committee to decide.

On motion of Bishop West, it was also agreed that the said joint committee act in relation to the castration of colts on the range, make arrangements annually, and conduct the same according to law.

On motion of Bishop West, it was ordered that the minutes of this meeting be sent to the Editor of the DESERET NEWS for publication.

CHRISTOPHER LAYTON, Chairman.
WALTER THOMPSON, Clerk.

AMENDED ACT.

THE following Act, amending a previous Act, has passed through both branches of the Federal Legislature, and as it is a law which concerns the people of this Territory, we give it publicity. In the previous Act, of which this is amendatory, the County Judges, where a town was not incorporated, and the municipal authorities where cities were chartered, were the only parties who could enter the town site. By the reading of this Act the people themselves can avail themselves of the provisions of the "Town Site" Law, if the town authorities elect so to do.

AN ACT

To amend an act entitled "An act for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns upon the public lands," approved March two, eighteen hundred and sixty seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the inhabitants of any town located on the public land of the United States may avail themselves, if the town authorities elect so to do, of the provisions of the act of March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns upon the public lands:" *Provided*, This act shall not prevent the issuance of patents to persons who have made, or may make, entries and elect to proceed under existing laws: *And provided further*, That no title under said act of March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, shall be acquired to any valid mining claim or possession held under the existing laws of Congress: *Provided also*, That in addition to the minimum price of the lands included in any town site entered under the provisions of this act and "An Act for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns upon the public lands," approved March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, there shall be paid by the parties availing themselves of the provisions of said acts all costs of surveying and platting any such town site, and expenses incident thereto, incurred by the United States, before any patent shall issue therefor.

Passed the Senate January 9, 1868.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

Times of political excitement are too often characterized by scenes of violence and unwarrantable disorder. Partyism runs very high during such times, and besides violence and disorder, every artifice and stratagem is had recourse to by the adherents of the several candidates in order to elect their man. In this country displays of feeling of this kind have probably risen to a greater pitch than in any other. As a nation we pride ourselves on our go-ahead-ative character, and in politics, we go to as great extremes as in other matters. Elections of all grades, from the Chief Magistrate of the nation down to the public crier of the smallest town, almost invariably give rise to scenes of excitement and disorder.

Since the emancipation of the negroes, and the great to-do that has been made about conferring the suffrage upon them, this feeling has become more intense than before, from the fact that they begin to feel they are as good or better than white men, while the great majority of the white voters are determinedly opposed to negro suffrage.

During the recent elections in the Southern States animosity between the two races has been very marked and bitter; but little actual hostility or bloodshed has been reported, though it is very probable that had it not been for the prompt and determined measures of the various District Commanders, the results in many places would have been more serious. In the city of Washington, however, this animosity and party feeling during the recent election for municipal officers ran so high as to result in violence, bloodshed and death. In these cases the negroes, according to the Washington Star seem to have been the aggressors instead of the victims. On the evening of the 2nd instant Mr. John Henry Faulkner, was killed by an unknown negro while passing along Pennsylvania avenue. The killing was witnessed by Mr. W. E. Dun, a watchman, who was on duty at the time. He deposed that he saw deceased in company with Mr. A. Johnson passing down the avenue and when just east of the Metropolitan Hotel a negro passed them, to whom Johnson made some remark. The colored man stopped and approached him, but turned again and went his way. Faulkner and Johnson separated directly after and the former, taking a billy out of his pocket followed the negro and upon overtaking him the latter turned suddenly and made a pass or blow at Faulkner and then ran. The watchman set off in pursuit of the negro, but finally lost sight of him, and returning he found Faulkner lying faint with loss of blood, his death occurring a few minutes subsequently. The cause of death was the severance, apparently with a razor, of two arteries at the junction of the middle and upper third of the right forearm.

Other outrages of a less serious character committed by colored people upon the whites are reported and party feeling ran so high that the most stringent measures on the part of the authorities were deemed necessary to suppress further demonstrations of a like nature.

Such occurrences are deplorable, and must be suppressed; and all persons really worthy of exercising the electoral suffrage, no matter to what political party they may belong, will unite in their efforts for the preservation of law and order.

The Germantown Telegraph, speaking about the corn crop, says it has many formidable enemies, among which is what is commonly called the white grub, which seriously damages the crop. As a sure remedy the Telegraph recommends that a tablespoonful of a mixture composed of one part common salt and three parts plaster gypsum be applied round each hill as soon as the plants make their appearance above the ground. The mixture must not touch the young plants.

As corn is likely to be pretty extensively grown in the Southern part of our Territory, the above recipe, given says the Telegraph, on the best authority, may prove beneficial.

"Which of these roads leads to the village of H?" asked a traveler of a ragged little urchin sitting by the roadside. "Any of 'em, sir," answered the boy. "Which is the best?" "Ain't nary one of 'em best." "Which is the shortest?" "Ain't no difference." "Which would be the best for me to take?" "You may take any of 'em, and afore you get there you'll wish you'd a took the t'other ones."