

the market, many, who a year or two ago sold or killed off their hogs, have commenced to breed them again with a view to supply the demand, especially as through the opening up of the mines there is a greater call than ever for bacon and hams. In this connection the following recipe for making good hams, which is highly recommended, may be useful:

After hams have been smoked, take them down and thoroughly rub the flesh part with molasses, then immediately apply ground and powdered pepper, by sprinkling on as much as will stick to the molasses, when they must be hung up again to dry. Care should be taken to spread the pepper upon every part of the fleshy side. Hams treated in this manner will keep perfectly sweet for two or three years. This must be done before the fly deposits its eggs, for after that is done nothing will stop their ravages. No soaking is necessary. Try this plan if you want good sweet hams.

Since the introduction of coal as a fuel in our midst, there is a large yearly accumulation of soot in our chimneys. Many persons may not know that this is a most valuable manure. It is said, by those who have tested guano and it, to be worth nearly as much as the former. On the grass plot, or in the flower or fruit garden, its effects when properly applied are very marked. When mixed with water and sprinkled over vines it seems to have the effect of keeping off insects of various kinds. On flowers it has the effect to intensify their colors. It is not to be found in any great abundance to be sure, but more or less of it collects in the chimneys and stove pipes of almost every dwelling, and small as the quantity is, it is worth saving and applying to plants. Instead of burning out foul chimneys, let them be swept out, and all the soot found in them be saved. If an abundance should be saved, an excellent plan is to spread it on the ground in the spring and dig it under.

The testimony of the most experienced farmers in the country is united in regard to the value of clover as a manure. One agricultural journal recommends to farmers whose farms are so impoverished that they will not grow clover, to mortgage their farms and buy clover seed and land plaster. It argues that a man who is too poor to sow clover is too poor to own a farm, and enthusiastically adds, that clover unlocks the wealth of our soils, turns barrenness into fertility and poverty into wealth and affluence. For exhausted wheat lands it is said to be excellent. Clover collects nitrogen from the atmosphere, and when plowed under supplies the ground with that valuable organic element of which it has been exhausted by the growth of wheat. Of course to be a benefit to the land, as a manure, it must be plowed under. Where clover cannot be cultivated, the pea might be substituted and plowed under green.

A writer to an agricultural paper gives his forty years' experience in the raising of calves. He gives the carrot the preference over every other kind of root for calves. A quart apiece, fed twice a day, of finely chopped carrots, is the ration of this root which he deals to them. These he feeds with regularity, for, he says, regularity is more important with a calf than older animals, though it pays on all. Calves should have a place by themselves, where they enjoy their food undisturbed by older animals. He prefers a good yard and shed, with a place where they cannot get on the food with their feet, to a stable. Good early cut hay and free access to good water are essentials.

A man who had done his own milking, employed a boy to do it; he shrunk the milk one-third in two weeks. The owner resumed the milking, and in two weeks got the same as before. Afterwards he set a hired man to milk, and he shrunk the milk ten per cent. in two weeks, and in two weeks more the owner milking again, as much as before. This man does the work quickly and milks very clean. He closes the forefinger and thumb around the teat high up, and makes a downward motion, tightening the grip and forcing out the milk; then lets go his hold, keeping the finger and thumb in circle, carries up the hand and presses it smartly against the udder and closes and pulls down as before, and so repeats until done. The philosophy, if any, is to give, as near as may be, the same motion that the calf does in suckling.

The curtain has fallen on, probably, the last act of the most terrible and bloody tragedy of modern times. Paris has fallen, and the conquering German has put the capstone on the humiliation of the French, and has deprived them forever of their prestige as the first military nation of the world.

The dispatches, to-day, while conclusive as to the capitulation, are somewhat conflicting as to its immediate effects, one statement being that the result of the terms acceded to by Favre would be the disbanding of the mobiles, and the close of the war. Another is that the garrison of Paris has surrendered, that the Prussians are to have possession of all the forts, but shall remain out of the city; the various armies now in the field to retain their several positions; the city of Paris to be re-occupied, and an armistice to continue until the 20th of February. The National Assembly is to convene in the meantime, the inference being that their action shall ratify or reject the terms concluded between Bismarck and Favre, or declare for a renewal of the contest.

The terms of capitulation, are all that Germany could desire, and more than France would have given if those who hold the reins of power just now could have seen a vestige of hope; but seemingly conscious that theirs was a lost cause, they have complied on Prussia's own terms.

The dismemberment of the Prussian territory was without doubt the real object of the ex-Emperor Napoleon in declaring war, but the dismemberment of *la belle France* was held by Count Bismarck as a *sine qua non* for the cessation of hostilities and a return of peace, and France loses Alsace and German Lorraine. This is not all, a large money indemnity to the conquerors is to be guaranteed by the various municipalities of France, and in addition to this a part of her formidable navy,—forty ships of war, is to be ceded to the Prussians. A portion of French territory is to be retained possession of by German troops until these conditions are fulfilled. Such are the conditions which the fortunes of war have enabled young Prussia to impose upon her ancient, and once mighty, neighbor and enemy. But it is doubtful whether the National Assembly will ratify them.

What a wonderful change in the relative position of the two nations in the course of about six months! France from the very pinnacle of greatness is now the lowest in the scale of the five Great Powers of Europe; while Prussia from being the fourth, now occupies the first place.

The return of peace will be hailed with delight by millions in both countries; but, owing to the terribly humiliating terms to which she has submitted, there is great danger, if ratified, of more bloodshed and revolution in France from the machinations of the turbulent portion of her population. She has had a bitter lesson, but if it divest her of her pride and vainglory, and convince her of the shallowness of her pretensions to greatness, it may not be an unmixed evil.

As for Prussia, or rather Germany, she, by the gallant deeds of her people, has asserted her supremacy and vindicated her right to occupy the front rank among the nations of the world. She has humbled to the very dust her ancient and traditional foe; and now, if success render her not arrogant and proud, with all apprehension of future French aggression removed, the unification of her people and the consolidation of the various petty States into one grand Confederation, her path to national greatness and glory, eclipsing any of the nations of Europe, is plain and clear.

The reign of his present Majesty, King William of Prussia, now Emperor of Germany, must be regarded as one of the most remarkable in German history; and if posterity does not award him the title of "Great," he will, we think, receive less justice at its hands than some who have effected less. The policy pursued by him and his counselors has resurrected the German Empire from a number of insignificant States, proving that they are the possessors of great qualities as rulers and legislators. While, for subjugating France, in the 19th century, few will dispute that his title to the appellation of "William the Conqueror" is ahead of that of the Norman William in his triumph over the English Saxons in the 11th century.

It will be seen by to-day's dispatches, that the bill for the repeal of the income tax has passed the Senate by a close vote. It will now go to the House, and, judging from the wide spread pop-

ular feeling against its continuance, it will, in all probability, pass there also, which will terminate the imposition of the most obnoxious tax, if we judge by the expressions made public through the press concerning it, ever levied and collected since the formation of the government.

THERE has been a very severe storm lately at Chicago and vicinity. The damage to the telegraph wires in that neighborhood has been enormous. On some of the lines, for the space of 100 miles or more, all telegraph facilities have been utterly prostrated, and the lines entirely destroyed, so that it will be necessary to rebuild them, just the same as though they had never been constructed. In the immediate vicinity of Chicago, the full force of the storm was not felt, and very little damage was sustained; but commencing from Englewood and thereabouts, and extending from fifty to one hundred miles east, and from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles in a southwesterly course, such a disastrous storm was never known before since the electric wires traversed that country. It was not the great depth of snow, nor the wind, nor the extreme cold which produced such an enormous loss. The sleet, which preceded the fall of snow, and which froze as it fell upon the wires, was the direct cause, and the wind which succeeded and accompanied the snow storm added much to the extent of the loss. The heavy weight of ice, which on an average was three inches in diameter about each wire, and in some instances more than that, bore them to the ground; the wind storm broke and uprooted the poles, tore off the supporting arms, crushed the insulators, severed the wires in thousands of places, and played havoc generally. Hundreds of men are now engaged in making temporary repairs, but the lines cannot be permanently established before warm weather. Two wires have been "strung along" on fences and trees, and they are now in working order to New York, and others, of the same temporary nature, will shortly be ready for business.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON.—In the Senate, to-day, Buckingham spoke of the practical defects in the income tax law and its imperfect enforcement, and said he would vote for its repeal. Cole opposed the tax on incomes. Johnson argued against the entire internal revenue system as being unequal and unjust in its operation, contrasting, severely, Virginia, for four years the theatre of the war, with the wealth of Massachusetts, at the same time enjoying Government contracts, and, yet, according to the estimated receipts of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the current fiscal year, Virginia will pay into the United States Treasury \$525,000 more than Massachusetts. After further discussion and an unsuccessful motion from Harlan, to go into executive session, the Senate passed the bill by a vote of yeas, 26, nays, 25, as follows: Yeas, Anthony, Bazard, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Casserly, Cole, Conkling, Corbetta, Fenton, Flanagan, Fowler, Hamilton, (Md.), Hamilton, (Texas), McDonald, Osborn, Pomeroy, Rice, Scott, Stewart, Stockton, Sumner, Thurman, Trumbull, Vickers and Yates. Nays: Abbott, Blair, Boerman, Brownlow, Cragin, Hamling, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Howell, Johnston, Morrill, (Vermont), Patterson, Pratt, Ramsey, Sawyer, Sherman, Spencer, Sprague, Stearns, Tipton, Warner, Willey, Williams and Wilson. Adjourned.

GENERAL.

NEW YORK, 26.—A very heavy snow-storm set in at an early hour this morning. Travel is greatly impeded. The street cars have almost entirely stopped. The river is filled with ice.

The so-called Dr. M. A. Wolff, one of the most notorious professional abortionists in this city, was to-day convicted of manslaughter in the second degree, and sentenced by Judge Bedford to seven years in Sing Sing. A second indictment for a similar offence is pending against Wolff. Judge Bedford said he would do all he could to drive abortionists from the city.

ST. LOUIS, 27th.—Governor Brown sent a special message to the Legislature yesterday, in which he discussed the divorce laws. He recommends the establishment of a State House for juve-

nile criminals; a thorough geological survey of the State, and a complete revenue and insurance law. The Governor seems to think adultery only the sufficient cause for absolute divorce, and suggests that this act be made penal, and when the evidence of adultery is sufficient to justify a legal separation, the guilty party shall be punished by the same judgment that grants divorce.

NEW YORK.—A Washington special to the *Evening Post* says: "Your correspondent is now enabled, not only to re-affirm the truth of his dispatch of Tuesday, that the question is settled that the *Alabama* claims had been reopened and that negotiations are in progress between this country and Great Britain, but to say, without violating any confidence, that the matter in question was the subject of careful consideration at a recent Cabinet meeting."

WASHINGTON.—Secretary Fish has received the following telegram from Moran, Charge d' Affairs at London, dated Sunday morning, January 29th:

The German ambassador here has been officially informed that the capitulation of all the forts of Paris and an armistice of three weeks, by land and sea, was signed about ten o'clock last evening, at Versailles, by Count Bismarck and Jules Favre. The army of Paris will remain prisoners of war in the city, but it is not known whether they will be disarmed or not. The details have not yet been received.

NEW YORK.—A correspondent in the *Herald*, writing from Versailles on the 25th, says the terms of peace offered by Bismarck to the French nation are as follows: First, the cession of Alsace and that part of Lorraine known as German Lorraine. Second, a money indemnity of one thousand million francs. Third, forty war ships from the French fleet. Fifth, one of the colonies now held by France the name of which I cannot learn. The money indemnity must be guaranteed by the municipalities. If this guarantee is refused the property of rich individuals will be held possession of until acquiescence is obtained.

WASHINGTON.—Our relations with Mexico at the present time are considered very critical, caused by the course the people of Mexico are taking in relation to Zona Libre. The opinion is entertained here, by those familiar with all the facts, that Mexico will have to abandon the position she has assumed on the question, or the United States will be compelled to use force to protect her own border from the wholesale smuggling which is now carried on in open defiance of officers and laws.

NEW YORK, 28.—A Paris correspondent gives the following further details of the bloody outbreak of the Republican mob and the attack made on the Hotel de Ville: "About noon of Jan. 2nd, about two hundred of the most repulsive and villainous-looking Reds in the city, including a large number of soldiers and the 101st Battalion of the national guard, marched in a body to the place in front of the Hotel de Ville, uttering revolutionary cries and calling upon the citizens to arm. Never, during the present troubles, has a crowd been seen bringing so vividly to mind the horrors of the old French revolution. They occupied the Place over an hour, without any opposition, singing, shouting and yelling. In the meantime a small guard of Mobiles and Bretons were drawn up in front of the Hotel de Ville, who stood their ground, avoiding any collision with the mob by all the means in their power. After one o'clock, the adjutant in command advanced in front of the men on account of a somewhat more threatening demonstration by the crowd, and was fired upon and he fell severely wounded in the head and arms. Immediately on seeing their officer fall, the Mobiles fired on the crowd, creating a terrible panic. Unfortunately a number of persons who had gathered as lookers-on, encouraged by the length of time which had elapsed without violence, were drawn up in front of the Hotel de Ville and received the shots of the Mobiles. The crowd fled, shrieking. Fifty of their number were left on the ground. It was afterwards ascertained that five were killed, including one woman and two children, and eighteen wounded, more or less severely, besides several others slightly hurt. At the same moment that the Mobiles fired, a number of muskets were discharged from the windows of the houses on the east side of the Place occupied by the rioters. Three or four mobiles fell from the fire, which was badly directed. The old casements above the statue of Henri Quatre were completely riddled with bullets. After several rounds were