

DESERET NEWS

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - Nov. 22, 1876.

PURCHASING TREES OF PEDDLERS FROM THE STATES.

BEFORE us is a letter from the country, stating that in that and adjacent counties thousands of dollars' worth of trees are being distributed from the States, which were canvassed for some months ago, by tree peddlers from those parts of the Union, and ordered by various of the people in those counties. All these trees have to be paid for in cash, or something that can be turned into cash, and we understand that some of those who ordered them find themselves unable to pay for them, and consequently have to give their notes for the amounts at two percent. per month interest.

This is a very serious business, as many of these people will find out before they get through. In the first place those persons who have been in the habit of reading good agricultural papers published in the States will have learned that tree peddlers, as a rule, are a class of people who should be let severely alone, so far as having any business with them in the way of ordering trees is concerned, as so many people have learned to their cost on various accounts. This we say not to the prejudice of any particular tree peddler, but on general principles. That there may be honest tree peddlers we do not deny, but it is very well known that there are many who are not honest, but are very far from it.

There is no great difficulty in producing beautiful pictures and glowing descriptions of trees, and pictures also of various luscious fruits and splendid flowers. These can be obtained at any time and in any quantity. But there is great difficulty in producing the fruit and flowers themselves equal to the pictures, and there is great difficulty also in raising fruit and flowers, from the stock furnished by tree peddlers, equal to the pictures.

We have had considerable experience, in years gone by, in purchasing and planting trees, not only from our home nurserymen, but also by importation from the States, and we have learned a few things thereby, some of which we will mention for the benefit of others.

1. If we wanted to obtain any special varieties of fruit or flowering trees or shrubs from the States, we should not give an order for one of them to any tree peddler, nor purchase one tree or shrub of him. We would send direct to some well known nurseryman, of established reputation, who might be relied upon to send us the very things we ordered, errors excepted, and charge us the regular selling price for them. In ordering, we should endeavor not to be led astray by exaggerated descriptions by interested persons, but should try to learn beforehand the real characteristics of the trees or shrubs we ordered and their probable suitability to the climate and location where we wished to plant them.

2. We should not import any trees or shrubs from the States, provided we could get the varieties we wanted, true to name, of our home nurserymen. For a tree or shrub that has been grown here and in a degree acclimated is much more likely to grow and do well, when transplanted here, than one imported from a locality thousands of miles distant. This is a general rule, which we should take advantage of when we could.

3. Trees brought from a distance of thousands of miles have to be out of the ground for weeks, and unless carefully handled, they will be dried and injured, many of them will fail to grow, or to be as thrifty as they should be. On the other hand, if trees or shrubs are procured of a nurseryman at home, they need not be out of the soil more than from a few minutes to a few hours, and invariably the shorter time the better. When trees or shrubs are out of the soil the roots ought to be well and carefully protected from drying. They should be kept damp, and covered from the effect of the

dry wind or air. As a rule, it is better for experienced nurserymen to import trees or shrubs, as some of them at first require special skill and care in order to preserve them and cause them to grow and prosper.

4. When a tree or shrub has been grown and flowered or fruited here, you can see or learn whether it answers the descriptions given of it elsewhere. For some trees and shrubs do much better in some localities and climates than others, and the actual knowledge of how they will succeed in any special locality or climate, generally speaking, can only be obtained by experience. If you purchase of your home nurseryman, it will be likely that he or some other neighbor will have the trees or shrubs growing and fruiting or flowering that you may wish to get, and you may thus have some idea as to their actual character in or near your own locality, and be saved much time, means, anxiety and disappointment in experimenting to discover the same facts. Thousands of dollars, much labor, and many years of time may be thus saved in the aggregate in any community. What is the use of a hundred men in a town spending money, labor, and time to find out the identical things that several of their neighbors have already found out? That is certainly dear bought experience.

5. If you purchase of home nurserymen you can frequently make arrangements to pay them when you cannot conveniently or consistently raise the money to pay tree peddlers from the States. Besides, your home nurserymen are not in the habit of taking your note, for trees or shrubs, at two percent. a month interest.

6. If you purchase of your home nurserymen you are helping to support your own people, and to make your own community prosperous, in which prosperity you will be certain to participate in some degree. If you patronize your home nurseryman, he in return patronizes you, sometimes directly and at others indirectly. Whereas, if you patronize tree peddlers, the money you pay them, much of it, of necessity goes right out of the community never to return. If you patronize your home nurseryman, you patronize one who has an interest with you in the welfare of the community, and whose labors tend more or less to that end. Whereas, if you patronize a tree peddler from the States, you patronize a person who has no interest in the welfare of your own community, only so far as he can make money in it to pay or carry away out of the community. If this is wise, or in any way commendable, then our judgment is seriously at fault.

REPUBLICANS, DEMOCRATS, AND THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

THE Republicans have had much to say during the campaign concerning the national finances in case the Democrats should step into power next March, averring that the credit of the Union would consequently be very seriously impaired. Some people, however, think very differently, and the New York Journal of Commerce publishes a letter from Mr. Stewart Brown, who, "for more than the lifetime of a generation," "has been the active head of the house of Brown Brothers & Co., representing the highest American credit, not only in this city [New York], but in every part of the civilized world."

The following extracts from the letter, dated Nov. 2, are of general interest, the last paragraph alluding to the Rothschilds and their American partner, Mr. Belmont—

"It seems to me folly to deny that our financial troubles have been brought upon us by the unsound views and doings of the Republicans, and I cannot see how past experience of the relative practical action of the two parties could lead to any other result than this, viz.: that our 'honor and credit' would be safer in the keeping of democratic statesmen."

"I have been much amused with the opinions expressed in the papers of the effect of the election on our credit abroad. It is passing strange that gentlemen of the press should assume to know more on the subject than one who is a large

negotiator himself, and represents the largest in the world."

PAYING FOR THE WHISTLE.

THERE is one thing to be considered in connection with these election matters and these excited election times, and that is, their expense. The New York Herald estimates the average cost of a presidential election at a million and a half for each of the great opposing parties, or three millions in all, which would be fifteen times more than the four years' salary of the successful candidate.

Higher estimates than the above are made, and probably with approximate correctness, if we consider the time lost and the business stopped or hindered, as well as the actual outlay throughout the whole country.

Under these circumstances it might be well to ask whether the game is worth the powder, whether the elections are worth to the country the enormous amount spent on them, or at least whether it would not be a good thing to try to economize very materially the time, the means, and the attention devoted to elections, and divert them towards something more advantageously productive. It is certainly better to put means into a rising fund than into a sinking one, and it cannot be denied that a great deal of means, time, and energy is sunk in elections.

THE CLOUDS IN THE EAST.

THE clouds in the East seem to be thickening again, and the apprehensions of imminent war over the troublesome Eastern Question are being entertained once more. It is curious that all the nations immediately affected profess to be anxious for peace, and yet they appear to be advancing surely towards war, a war likely to be of immense proportions and pregnant with the destinies of many powerful nations and thickly populated countries. It may be that the nations affected really wish for peace. Certainly some of them do, and such are apparently willing to make concessions and exert themselves considerably for that end. Others may wish for peace, but perhaps not so strongly, at least not so strongly unless upon their own conditions.

There are the national traditions and ambitions of nations, and the national traditions and ambitions of one nation conflict with those of its neighbor, and it is so that, the triumph of diplomacy in one nation is to secure its ends, which can seldom be, except at the expense of another nation. The Christian rule of action to do unto others as you would that they should do unto you, unfortunately, is not more common in practice among nations than among individuals. The policy most prevalent is to take what you can, and keep what you get. So long as this policy prevails among the nations, war will not be abolished, but ever and anon will be imminent and will actually prevail. In critical times, it will require all the sagacity of the most far-seeing and shrewd statesmen to prevent the crash of war, and even then it may come notwithstanding. So in this Eastern Question, which ever and anon looms up more or less threateningly, the elements are there for a tremendous conflict. If they do not so come into collision, it may be credited to the kindly interposition of an overruling Providence. For, otherwise, it does seem that the nations can hardly help drifting or being impelled into war, in consequence of their ambitious desires and the lack of proper control over the destructive passions.

THE ELECTIONS.

TO-DAY the result of the elections seems to be enveloped in doubt and uncertainty as much as ever, and indeed more so than on the day of election. New and old elements of uncertainty combine to make the situation exceedingly perplexing, and to cause those who are anxiously waiting for definite news to remain on the rack day after day, with little immediate prospect of getting off it for sometime.

The persistent representations of

the dispatches to the effect that the Democrats monopolize the political rascality in the Union and that they are continually striving by sheer rascality to have the returns manipulated so as to ensure the election of Tilden, must be taken with several grains of allowance, particularly when the Republicans are also represented as so very honest in their ways and doings over election matters. It will not do. Everybody of an impartial turn of mind is well enough satisfied that there are grand rascals not a few in both parties, and that professions of honesty and charges of dishonesty must be subjected to the test of hard stubborn facts.

Local and Other Matters.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, NOV. 17.

Beautiful.—The weather could scarcely be more beautiful or healthful than it has been to-day.

Rain.—The clouds dropped their fatness last night in the shape of warm dust-laying showers.

Good Pictures.—Mr. C. R. Savage has obtained a couple of very fine photographic views of the interior and exterior of the Temple.

Arrested.—A couple of cattle thieves were arrested last night, one of them named Whitehead. They are the parties alleged to have stolen the mare alluded to and described in yesterday's NEWS.

Packing of the West.—We have received, per favor of Judge Haydon, the "Annual Report of the Packing of the West," compiled for the Pork Packers' Association, of Chicago, by Frank B. Howard, Secretary. A pamphlet of 70 pages, well printed on good tinted paper.

How?—What's the matter with the DESERET NEWS? Ogden received no parcel with Tuesday's issue.—Ogden Junction, Nov. 14.

We do not know the reason why Ogden received no parcel of the NEWS for that day. The parcel was duly mailed as usual.

Anonymous.—We are in receipt of a communication from a correspondent who signs himself "Scotchman." With all respect to the writer of the paper, we have two reasons for not publishing it—it is of a somewhat personal character, and our rule that all correspondence must be accompanied by the real name of the writer has not, in this instance, been complied with.

Indian Shot.—The day before yesterday, Indian Interpreter D. B. Huntington, of this city, received a dispatch, from Tooele, that the night previous some of Tabby's men, from Uintah Valley, shot an Indian named Mike, in his tent. Mike has the character of being a good, peaceable Indian, and was among the first to leave his roaming habits and take to farming in the western part of the Territory. He is shot in the back of the head. At last accounts he was still living, but his recovery is not probable.

Another Paper in Prescott.—The Wallapai Enterprise, for want of mail facilities, has found it impracticable to publish at Mineral Park, and has concluded to come to Prescott. The material has already arrived and is being set up in the building on Cortez street formerly occupied by Armstrong, as a paintshop. We, of course, doubt the necessity for two papers in Prescott just at present, but the population is so rapidly increasing that they will have to come sooner or later, and perhaps it is just as well to start in now.—Arizona Miner, Nov. 3.

District Court.—Friday, Nov. 17, morning.

Alexander Tarbet vs. Moses Hirschman. The jury returned the following verdict—

"We, the jury, find for the defendant." "A. C. BROWER."

Motion by the plaintiff for thirty days to file a motion for a new trial; granted.

The jury trial of the suit of Warren Hussey vs. Mason M. Hill was commenced.

Wm. Wilson vs. F. C. Chase; settled and dismissed, at defendant's cost.

THE Winnamucca (Nev.) Silver State ventures the following—

"An election was held in Brigham's dominions last Tuesday, for a Delegate to Congress. Two of the Prophet's Danites were sent to Corinne to see that the godless Gentiles of that city did not poll

votes enough to defeat the Mormon candidate, George Q. Cannon. The Corinnians spotted the Mormons the moment they arrived, and in a short time filled them with 'valley tan,' and laid them away. About the time they had successfully accomplished this feat, the emigrant train from the East came along, and every one of them voted the straight Gentile ticket. The Mormons give their women the privilege of voting, and the Gentiles concluded to be fully as liberal, and allow every woman on the train to vote. Their efforts were useless, however, for the Mormons were too numerous for them, and elected their Delegate, Cannon, by a large majority."

Coal Hauling.—The vexed coal question still remains in statu quo, the supply of the Weber article being vastly inadequate to the demand, the cause of the scarcity being too plain to admit of mistake—the Union Pacific Railroad appear determined to create and maintain a monopoly in favor of the coal beds in which they are interested, by failing to supply the necessary cars for the transportation of the product of the Weber mines. This inflicts a wrong upon the community, and it is anything but magnanimous to take advantage of a people who did so much towards the construction of the most difficult portion of the great railroad line. However, we do not think that it operates to the ultimate advantage of a railroad company to work against the interests of a people through whose territory it passes, and who are under the present necessity of giving it large patronage. This course causes the company to lose prestige and influence and we have some pride in knowing that the influence and good feelings of the people of Utah are not without considerable intrinsic value.

Seeing that things are as they are, and there is but little present appearance of a permanent alteration in the situation the people will have to make the "best of a bad job." We would advise the people in the vicinity of the Weber coal beds to help in building up their own locality as well as benefitting themselves individually by using their teams and wagons as much as they possibly can in hauling coal to this City, where they can find a ready market for it. Those engaging in this business may not be able to make a great deal of money at it, but they can certainly realize something over their expenses, which is a great deal better than themselves and teams being unemployed any portion of the time.

Our advice is the same to the owners of teams and wagons in this city and vicinity. It would be a good thing for the teams that can be spared for this labor of each ward, or two or more wards combined, to get together and go to the coal beds in force and bring the coal in to this market. We are convinced that in this manner many hundreds of tons of coal could be brought to this city, which would be a great advantage.

Similar views to the foregoing, on the hauling of coal by team, have been expressed by Bishop Hunter and his Councilors, and we think them worthy of consideration.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, NOV. 18

A Large Yield.—Brother Joseph Workman, of the 5th Ward, informs us that, the present season, on his lot, he raised 5,400 pounds of good red carrots from thirteen and a half rods of ground. A rather remarkable yield.

Naturalization, Elections, etc.—We have published a pamphlet containing laws concerning naturalization, citizenship, elections, supervisors of elections, and United States marshals and deputy marshals at elections, which can be had at this office for fifteen cents.

Broke His Leg.—Yesterday afternoon a man named Peterson, a drunken fellow, jumped upon a car of the train conveying rock to the Temple Block, fell and broke his leg below the knee. He was conveyed to the City Jail and the limb set by Dr. Young. Besides the injury he thus received he is in a very bad condition from the effects of strong drink, and is so restless as to make his situation very precarious, his attendants being unable to keep him still in bed.

Turbulent Soldiers.—Last night