

## Correspondence.

ST. GEORGE, June 10, 1872.

Editor Deseret News:

Our fields of "waving grain" are now becoming golden in hue, and soon

"The brawny reapers hot and brown,  
Will cut the waving treasures down,"

Which will be a relief to many who I may say have suffered for bread, and I think the history of the past year will serve as a warning to many of our citizens who sold their grain to Pioche—much of the money went to satisfy the cravings for the flummeries of fashion, leaving themselves, families and friends to suffer for bread and pay \$8 per 100lbs for the scanty supply obtained.

Our crops of grain and fruit are unusually good and promising, which is cheering to the heart of the industrious farmer, so often disappointed in his hopes of abundant reward.

Our summer heat is attained, or nearly so, the mercury often going over 100, and yet an airy mountain breeze relieves the sultriness of so great heat, and makes laborers in the open air cheerful and not uncomfortable. Ten days ago we were blessed with a genuine and timely shower, and again indications of falling weather are common.

Apples, apricots, and other early fruits give signs of ripening.

Health is generally good.

Our flower gardens have been a delight for the last month, and bees have revelled in their sweets to the gain of the apiarian, one of which we notice has this year increased his stock from 20 to nearly 60 colonies. CACTI.

## A LACK OF HONEST MEN.

On the 9th of June H. W. Beecher, in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., preached from the text—"Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth; for the faithful fail from among the children of men." Psalms XII, 1. The following are reported as some of Mr. B's remarks—

If manly character diminishes into selfish purposes, what is gained by the exchange? It is quite possible for men to be religious—and wicked. It is quite possible to make religion subservient to ethical rulings. Men are becoming more and more untrustworthy with every allowance. I still feel that we are losing ground in that respect. Looking at the tendencies, I cannot but fear that the growing feeling in our time is the laxity of men in fidelity. In the matter of truth, there is a certain digression from that path. I am not speaking of this invention of his. I mean simply heedless statements—things caught up, the want of sense and sensibility in the matter. I do not mean exaggeration, though that does a great deal of mischief, I mean giving your personal statement of things that you know nothing about. There is a want of judicial honesty in speaking of things. Carelessness of truth indicates a want of conscience. Truth is the back-bone of life itself. I apprehend, too, that besides this carelessness, there is a tendency to misrepresent the truth, and it is the more dangerous because it is done dexterously. A bungler at it is a vulgar fellow, but if he can do it neatly he is a fine fellow. More and more men allow themselves to use truth as an instrument. They degrade it till it becomes a mere matter of currency.

Promises are not kept, and that is a portion of truth. The number of men whose word is as good as their bond is not great. Men make more promises and keep fewer every ten years. They swear to their own heart and don't keep when they can get away from it. Trustworthiness under assumed obligations seems to be relaxing. We have an army of clerks to whom we are obliged to give a certain part of our business. In these times it is the habit of a man to do what is for his advantage to do, and nothing else. So soon as selfishness interprets itself to the young and controls them, so soon the decay takes place which utterly destroys them. The superior and inferior are knitted together, and should look out for each other's interests. But it is the general complaint that there is a scarcity of young men who are faithful to their obligations to their employers. I hear the same complaint in respect to men who fail to perform promised work. It is true, I hope the tendencies are temporary, that work is not performed as faithfully as it should be. I say the employers are selfish and grasping, and so they have a right to

be. However that may be, eye service is getting to be too common. The price demanded is higher, and the work not so good. I am very sensitive upon this point, for I sprang from workmen, and I am proud to own that I could get a living by my hands if I fail to get it by my head. It is a thing to be mourned over when workmen have lost the soul of fidelity and are eye-servants. I am afraid that their fault finder cannot always throw the first stone with propriety.

Is the grocer always honest? Is the druggist, the marketman, the store-keeper, always honest? Is there not a current of deceit running through society and honey-combing it? Men know it and talk about it, but say, "Well, it's the way of the world." So when we drink milk we don't drink it, and when we take medicine we don't take it. Men say, "Well, we can't live unless we do those things." Well, then, it is time for you to die. How is it with officers of trust? I will say that within the last twenty years all manner of official dishonesty has largely increased, and relatively more people fallen under the temptation than formerly. We have had terrible examples in this respect, but I don't believe that they alone are guilty, and no one should think that his duty is done by damning these culprits. We have need to have a reformation in the courts. They have fallen below concert pitch. Our Legislature, our eminent positions, all over betray the infidelity to honesty. If this be so, how shall we meet this growing tendency to infidelity. I remark first that law alone is inoperative. The moment that you make a law to stop dishonesty the dishonesty runs across it. You cannot correct any public evil in any other way than by teaching the public its duty. It has got to be the result of application of ethical principles. It is not enough for a man to teach his children that to amass wealth is the only object in life. He must teach them truth for the truth—nobleness because it inspires nobleness. It must be done when you are kneading the batch. There are many things that when you are cooking you can't season after it is done, but while it is cooking. And so it is in the family. The truth must be kneaded into them. Then, too, this is a point where the Bible can be taught in the common schools without any objection. You can introduce truth, purity, honesty and benevolence. These elements are not sectarian; they are universal.

## AGRICULTURAL.

**PACKING AND SELLING BUTTER.**—Butter makers in the vicinity of large towns should seek out regular customers for their product, in which case it may be put up in balls, or any other form adapted to the demand. "Philadelphia prints," which have acquired a world wide reputation, are pound balls, with a figure pressed upon the top. They are usually enclosed in a white linen napkin, and packed in a cedar, zinc lined chest, with apartments at each end for ice, to keep it hard while being transported to market and being retailed. Other peculiar forms are adopted in other parts of the country to suit the demands or whims of purchasers.

For the great mass of butter makers the wooden tub, holding from thirty to one hundred pounds, must always be the most economical form of package. In the vicinity of New York city, heavy return pails, of the best white oak, with thick covers, having the owners' name branded upon them, are used and re-used, year after year. In some parts of the West miserable poor oaken tubs are employed, which affect the butter very injuriously; in other localities ash tubs are the favorites; while in northern Vermont the most improved tubs are of spruce. Spruce is, unquestionably, least liable of all timber to affect the flavor of the butter injuriously, while it is generally believed that for long keeping and much exposure, good white oak is preferable. Stone and earthen jars and crocks are sometimes used, but we do not recommend them.

We do not sympathize with the sentiment which prevails to some extent in nearly every farmers' community, in relation to the undesirability of "middlemen" or commission merchants. But, while we would not in any degree detract from their importance or their influence, we would urge upon all those dairymen who are favorably situated, to establish a direct communication with some consumer or line of consumers. It will even pay an intelligent and active dairyman to devote a week or a month to making the acquaintance of such a

number of consumers as he can regularly supply with a uniformly excellent article. — *Blanchards' Sons' Butter Manual.*

**CARBOLIC ACID VERSUS MOULD.**—We find it stated in a contemporary that the decomposition of paste may be prevented by adding to it a small quantity of carbolic acid. In the same way, the disagreeable smell which glue often has may be prevented. If a few drops of the solution be added to ink or mucilage, it will not mould. For whitewash, especially when used in cellars and such places, the addition of one ounce of carbolic acid to each gallon will prevent mould and disagreeable odors. If such be its effect, it might probably be used with advantage in vineries, peach houses, etc., when being prepared for the season's work. — *Irish Farmers' Gazette.*

**IMPROVEMENT OF LAND.**—There are two ways in which land may be ameliorated and brought into good tilth and condition for grain crops, and then seeded down to grass. The first is by growing roots with the help of manure, to restore fertility and get rid of weeds, which can be done to most advantage on fields already well worked and smoothed down by the action of the plough. The other is by summer fallowing. The latter is often objected to as entailing a loss of one year's crop, but this is more in theory than in practice, for there are fields on many farms that have remained in a state of rough pasturage, yielding but little grass for years, full of old stump roots, cradle holes, wild grasses and weeds of every description, that can be got rid of and the land brought into a proper system of rotation, by first giving them a thorough summer fallowing, followed by fall wheat or barley, as the crop on which to seed down with clover or grass. — *Canada Farmer.*

**KEEPING CREAM.**—Next in importance to having milk perfectly pure and sweet, and free from all animal odors, comes the matter of keeping the cream after it is taken off the milk. In the first place, the less milk there is with the cream at the time it is set in the cream-jar, the better. A great deal of carelessness is shown in this matter, for be it known that milk makes cheese, while the cream only makes butter, and the more milk there is in the cream at churning time, the more cheesy-flavored will be the butter, and therefore the more likely to spoil afterward, unless excessively salted. Really pure, good butter requires very little salt, while butter as ordinarily made will soon spoil unless well salted, or kept covered in brine.

Secondly, the cream-jar must be of the very best quality of stone-ware; thick glass would be still better; and it must have a cover that will exclude all dust and insects.

Thirdly, the cream-jar should be kept in a place where no noxious odors or gases can be absorbed when the jar is open to add more cream, and also where the temperature can be kept cool and equable, say at about 60 deg., and lastly, the cream is to be made into butter as soon as it just begins to sour, and when the jar is emptied it is to be thoroughly cleaned and scalded in boiling water before being again used. — *Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

**CURRENT WINE.**—We are asked for a reliable recipe for making current wine; not that it will take rank with the wine from grapes, but that our correspondent has somewhere tasted excellent current wine, and would now like to convert a part of a large crop into a delicious beverage, called current wine. We can comply with the request, and offer a recipe that will give the fullest satisfaction to the experimenter. Pick the currants with the stems, but allow not a leaf large or small to mix with them. Mash the currants in any way that can be done without mashing the seeds; strain through a cloth, which is best done in a common wine or cider press. To each gallon of juice add two gallons of water; and to each gallon of the mixed juice and water add three pounds of clean white sugar. To get all there is of juice from the mashed currants, after the pressing soak the pomace in water for a few moments, press again and use this acidulated water as so much clean water to be added to the first juice, two gallons to one, but with no further addition of sugar. Give the admixture a cool place in a keg or barrel filled nearly to the top, but not to overflowing. Bung tight but allow it vent for two or three weeks. When fermentation ceases, stop the vent, but not so tightly as to endanger the cask in case of a continued or renewed fer-

mentation, and in six months it will be in prime condition. We would remark that a good wine can be made, using only two and a half pounds of sugar instead of three to each gallon of mixture, but it will not be so strong in alcohol, and its long-keeping is somewhat endangered. The same rule is applicable to the juice of all other acid fruits, for the making of the so-called wines. — *Ex.*

## Political Events Passing and to Come.

The following political events are announced in eastern papers for the ensuing three weeks, commencing with yesterday—

June 19—California Democratic State Convention, at San Francisco.

June 19—Minnesota Democratic State Convention, at St. Paul.

June 19—Alabama Democratic State Convention at Montgomery.

June 19—Louisiana Republican (Custom House faction) State Convention, at Baton Rouge.

June 19—North Carolina (Third Congressional District) Republican Convention, at Clinton.

June 19—Maryland Colored Republican State Convention, at Baltimore.

June 19—Arkansas Democratic State Convention, in Little Rock.

June 20—Nebraska Democratic State Convention, at Lincoln.

June 20—Kentucky Democratic State Convention at Frankfort.

June 26—Illinois Liberal Republican State Convention at Springfield.

June 26—Mississippi Democratic State Convention, at Jackson.

June 26—Georgia Democratic State Convention, at Atlanta.

June 26—Vermont Republican State Convention, at Montpelier.

June 26—New Jersey Democratic State Convention at Trenton.

June 26—Illinois Democratic State Convention, at Springfield.

June 27—Virginia Conservative State Convention, at Richmond.

June 27—Ohio Democratic State Convention at Cleveland.

July 1—Montana Democratic State Convention, at Deer Lodge.

July 8—National Reunion and Reform Convention, in Baltimore (not in sympathy with the Cincinnati nominations).

July 9—Democratic National Convention, in Baltimore, for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. — *Cincinnati Times.*

In this city, June 18th, from injuries received by accident on the same day, HENRY M. LAR, born July 14th, 1806, Scipio, Oyoa County, New York.

Deceased was the son of John and Leah Miller, and was baptized in Orleans, Allegany County, New York, in 1812, by Elder William Hyde. He was ordained a member of the High Priests' Quorum in Ogden City. He lived and died a faithful Latter-day Saint. [om]

Of intermittent fever on the 13th inst, at Bates Kanene, Tonsile Co., after an illness of four days, VICTORIA ADELAIDE, wife of Erin L. Ester, aged 30 years, 2 months and 13 days. She was the daughter of A. C. and Margaret Brower and leaves a husband and six children.

At Beaver, after an illness of three months, ELIZA, wife of John Reynolds, aged 23 years. Deceased was a native of Utah.

In the 3rd Ward of this city, on Sunday morning, 23rd inst, of cancer, LUCY JANE, daughter of Samuel and Jane Slingfellow, aged 4 months and 6 days.

Mill Star, please copy.

At the residence of his son Homer, Cedar City, Iron County, March 20th, JOHN DUNCAN, at the age of 92 years and 20 days. He was a member of Zion's Camp.

At Dunton Bassett, near Lutterworth, Leicestershire, England, of old age, DAVID ELLIOT, aged 84 years. — *Mill Star.*

## NOTICE.

**TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.** That whereas I will appear on Monday the 24th day of July, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the U. S. Land Office, in Salt Lake City, U. T., to make cash entry for the Townsite of Spanish Fork City, Utah Co., Utah Territory, embracing the following described lands, to wit: E 1/4 of S W 1/4 and Lots 3 and 4 and W 1/2 of S E 1/4 Section 15 W 1/4 of N E 1/4 and E 1/2 of N W 1/4 and Lots 1 and 2, N E of S W and Lot 3, S E of S W 1/4 and W 1/2 of S E 1/4 Section 19, Township 8 South of Range 3 East and E 1/2 of N E 1/4 and N E 1/4 of S E 1/4 Section 21 and S E 1/4 of S E 1/4 Section 13 Township 8 South, Range 2 East containing 84 1/2 101 acres. To make the proof required by law and show that I am entitled to have the entries made under an Act of Congress for the relief of the inhabitants of Cities and Towns upon the public lands, approved March 2, 1867, and also an act amendatory thereof, approved June 8, 1868, for the use and benefit of the inhabitants thereof, at which time and place any person or persons can appear and show cause, if any there be, why such entry should not be made.

ALBERT K. THURBER Mayor.  
Spanish Fork City, June 19, 1872. w21 lm

## NOTICE

I hereby given that I will not be responsible for any bills contracted by my wife.  
S. N. ENSTROM,  
Eureka City, Utah. d183 s w 1e