

# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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## HORSE-FLESH AS FOOD.

HIPPOPHAGY, or the practice of eating horse-flesh, is a fashion that has, for some little time, prevailed in France, and considerable enthusiasm has been indulged in upon the subject by many leading Parisians. The opposition to the use of horse-flesh, as an article of food was very strong at first, and the authorities delayed the giving of the necessary license to open a place in Paris for its sale, notwithstanding the Council of Health had expressed a favorable opinion of it. Since that time, however, a great change has taken place. There are now twenty-three butchers' shops in that city, at which nothing but horse-flesh is sold. Millions of pounds of this meat have been sold for public consumption, and it has been disposed of at a price much below that of beef—a result, which the advocates of hippophagy think is a great boon to the poorer classes.

There are many leading minds in England which have been imbued with the ideas prevailing in France upon this subject, and they have taken steps to introduce horse-flesh into use as an article of diet. It is not long since we read of a horse-flesh banquet gotten up in London, at which many prominent men, some one hundred and sixty in number, attended. The price to each guest was a guinea and a half. These persons deemed it necessary to take this plan to show that they were not mere theorists, enthusiasts or epicurean desirous only to create a new sensation. Statisticians declare that in Great Britain there are 75,000 horses, free from disease and available for human food, slaughtered annually. According to the view of the partakers of the banquet this was food, palatable, nutritious and cheap, too good to be thrown to dogs, when animal food was so dear as to be partially beyond the reach of their poor countrymen. They thought it a practical question of the highest importance, so they got up a dinner, not to gratify the palates of a few, or to introduce a new dish into the rich man's house, but to popularize a new article of food for the poor. Horse-flesh, it is said, can be sold for five cents per pound, while beef and mutton sell at from sixteen to twenty-four cents per pound, and they who advocate its use say that it is not less succulent and appetizing than other animal food. They have also succeeded in obtaining the declaration of a high medical authority to the effect that horse meat is more nourishing than beef tea. They are desirous of making a favorable impression on the public mind, and wish to convince the poorer classes that they have much to gain by the cheapening of animal food and the adoption of horse-flesh as an article to be eaten. Whether the example which these gentlemen have set will be followed by their poor countrymen remains to be seen. An Englishman is proverbially attached to his "roast beef," but, in view of the reduced price, he may be induced to accept "roast horse" instead. Whatever the flavor of the latter may be it certainly does not sound as well as the former, yet a horse-eater would attribute this entirely to prejudice.

If we had to choose between the horse and the hog, we believe that if prejudice could be overcome, the decision would be given in favor of the former animal as the most healthy and probably palatable of the two. A horse is a clean animal; a hog is not to be compared to it in this respect. But if we had our choice, we would much prefer dispensing with both. If the cheapness of horse-flesh be the recommendation urged for its adoption as an article of food, why stop with it? Why not abandon all prejudice respecting animals and include the dog as an animal to be eaten? It can be raised at little expense, and its flesh can be sold very low. It is also a much cleaner animal than a hog. And then, if the arguments used by the advocates of hippophagy respecting the millions of pounds of animal food which are lost through not eating horses, be entitled to any weight, they will apply with equal force to dogs. The flesh of dogs is said by the Pacific Islanders, who are fond of it, to be wholesome and nourishing; they prefer it to that of every other animal. The number of dogs which are yearly killed in Great Britain must be very great. If animal food, at five cents per pound, be the highest consideration and the great desideratum, they might as well be economized, and a dog banquet be provided for the nobility and gentry of Great Britain to popularize the food among the poorer classes!

The reasons advanced for eating horse-flesh can be extended much farther and to many more animals than their authors would probably desire. But we are decidedly of the opinion that this movement will be attended with bad effects to the people who adopt horse-flesh as a food. Moses was a very wise legislator. At least Christendom by its acts have acknowledged him as such. He was doubtless an equally good physiologist. We have never yet seen any reason to doubt the excellence of the rule or law which he gave to Israel; and

we firmly believe that the people who are governed by it in the selection of the animals they eat will enjoy much greater physical health and durability and possess a higher moral tone than those who violate it. His law was: "Whatsoever parteth the hoof, and is clovenfooted, and cheweth the cud, among the beasts, that shall ye eat."

## MINISTER BURLINGAME AND CHINA.

The arrival of Hon. Anson Burlingame and the Chinese embassy, by steamer at San Francisco, was telegraphed a few days ago, and steps are now being taken in that city to give the distinguished arrivals a public reception befitting their rank and the mission with which they are entrusted. Of all the ambassadors of all the courts of the world, Mr. Burlingame has undoubtedly the greatest and most momentous interests committed to his keeping. He has been sent forth as the representative and Minister plenipotentiary of 400,000,000 human beings, or at least one-third the inhabitants of the whole globe. He is accredited to the treaty powers, and the main object of his mission is to establish Chinese embassies, a thing heretofore unknown, at the seats of Government of the several countries, and to make such arrangements as may lead to permanent and advantageous commercial relations between Europe and America, and China—the country he represents. The exodus of such an embassy may well be counted one of the most important events of the age.

The appointment of Mr. Burlingame by the Chinese Government to this important position has been most heartily endorsed by the representative of every foreign power resident in China. His course as United States Minister to China has been such as to gain not only the respect and confidence of the foreign embassies there, but also of the highest officials of the Chinese Court and Empire. He has evinced the possession of statesmanlike qualities of a high order, and has effected more in his short career in that country than the representatives of all foreign governments put together before his time.

In entering upon his official career as United States Minister to China he repudiated the aggressive, self-aggrandizing policy that had been adopted by other ministers. He felt that the force policy was all wrong and that the wisest, and the only policy promising success, was that having for its basis justice to China and equal rights to the treaty powers. In carrying out these comprehensive and statesmanlike views he was ably seconded by the late Sir Frederick Bruce, then British Minister at the Court of Peking.

Actuated by these views Mr. Burlingame commenced the duties of his mission as United States Minister, and he has effected much towards breaking down Chinese exclusiveness and bigotry, and promoting commerce and friendly relations between the Celestials and "Western-barbarians."

At the commencement of his official career he found Prince Kung—the Chinese Premier, embittered against foreigners generally, and not inclined to show favor to any of them, on account of wrongs done to China by certain of the great Powers. He removed the prejudice of this great personage and used the influence thus acquired equally for the interest of America, Europe and China. He also obtained the enlargement of a treaty which gave to America certain commercial privileges, for which the Ambassadors of the European courts had striven in vain for years. As soon as this was effected he invited them to come and share the benefits of his labors and strove to remove every obstacle in the way of their doing so.

In response to a note from him to Prince Kung, China, was the first of all foreign governments to refuse aid or harbor to the Confederate cruisers.

Prior to the commencement of his official duties in the Celestial Empire, none of the envoys of foreign powers were permitted to dwell in Peking, but were compelled to reside far from Court. Burlingame's influence procured the revocation of this decree, and the privilege of dwelling in the "Sacred City" was granted them. Not satisfied with this he also induced the Chinese government to set apart land, amply sufficient in area, for the erection of Embassy buildings for all the foreign envoys, thus securing them from many annoyances to which they were formerly subjected.

Through his labors also the Chinese government has furnished lands, and, in connection with the American government, has established several colleges at Peking for the education of Chinese and American youth in the commercial customs and languages of the two countries, which they may be prepared as trained interpreters for the Legations, etc.

He has also effected the regeneration of the American Consulates in China, transforming them from shops for bartering and trafficking for private benefit into useful auxiliaries of our government.

These are some of the good results which have followed the exertions of this American statesman in China. A short time ago he resigned his post as United States Minister, and was immediately selected to fill the mission he is now engaged in. His sphere of usefulness is vastly enlarged, and judging by

the results of his past labors, great and weighty as are the interests now at stake, we may reasonably expect that lasting benefits will result from his present labors, not only to China, but to the world.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

## By Telegraph.

### CONGRESSIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, 13.—Gen. Sherman was called to the Senate by the President, after the resolution of Stanton, formed a good opinion of the service required of another secretary of war, and expressed such an opinion to the President. Butler objected. After a lengthy discussion a vote was taken on the question when it was not admitted, yeas, 15, nays 35.

(Question by Senator Johnson) Did you at any time advise the President to appoint another person as Secretary of War in place of Stanton. An objection was made to the question and it was not admitted, yeas 18, nays 32. A consultation then took place among the President's counsel the result of which was that they gave up Gen. Sherman as a witness. Butler declined to cross examine. A recess of fifteen minutes was then taken.

### EXAMINATION OF R. J. MEIGS.

Upon reassembling R. J. Meigs, Clerk of the Supreme Court for the district was called and testified that he affixed the seal to the warrant for the arrest of Gen. Thomas, about two o'clock in the morning upon the affidavit of Secretary Stanton. Stanberry offered these papers as evidence, but Butler objected on the ground that it did not bear upon the case. The Chief Justice decided that the papers were competent evidence. Congress appealed from the decision but the Senate sustained the Chief Justice, 34 to 17.

### GEN. SHERMAN RECALLED.

Gen. Sherman was called to answer the question put by Senator Johnson—whether, when the President tendered him the office of Secretary of War *ad interim*, he told him for what purpose he was doing this. An objection was made to the question, but it was decided to be admissible. While Sherman was answering, Butler stopped him and objected to him proceeding further. Johnson then offered an additional question—"What did the President tell you his purpose was?" This was objected to, but the Senate sustained the question by 25 yeas to 23 nays. Sherman said the President told him the relations between Stanton and himself and other members of the Cabinet were such that he must fill Stanton's place with another *ad interim*, and that the appointment must be in the interests of the country at large and of the army. He did not say his purpose was to take the matter into court, though he said he was satisfied that, if it went into court, it would not stand half an hour.

Stanberry asked the witness to relate what the President said at other interviews. The managers objected on the ground that the court had dismissed the witness, who was recalled, simply to answer one question and the counsel had no right to examine him further. The question was finally admitted, when the witness said that nothing definite was said by either himself or the President at their first interview. At the second the President expressed a desire to have the constitutionalality of the tenure of office law tested; he also said if the witness accepted the position of secretary *ad interim*, Stanton would make no resistance, he was too cowardly. Witness gave no positive answer at the time.

Henderson asked if the witness gave the President any advice on the subject. The Senate refused to admit the question, when Gen. Sherman retired, the managers informing him that they would recall him to-morrow. The court then adjourned.

On the court assembling Summer offered an order that such other of the managers and counsel as chose may print and file their remarks on the closing argument. Counsel objected. The Chief Justice directed that the order should lie over.

### STANBERRY ILL.

Evarts stated that Stanberry is ill, but would possibly be able to resume his duties to-morrow.

### HOUSE.

Washburne offered the following preamble and resolution, reciting: That whereas it is reported that efforts are being made to induce the government to transfer to a private company, without consideration with Congress, the island of St. Paul, being a portion of the territory embraced in the treaty with Russia; and whereas the said island is believed to be very valuable, being the only home of the fur seal in the world; and that the committee on foreign affairs be directed to inquire into the subject and report to the House; agreed to. There being no quorum present no business of importance was transacted.

### GENERAL.

TRENTON ELECTION.—Trenton, 13.—The city election, today, resulted in the choice of the whole democratic ticket, with about two hundred majority and with a majority of the Common Council.

GENERAL THOMAS'S SECRETARY.—HARRISBURG, 13.—The city election, today, resulted in the choice of the whole democratic ticket, with about two hundred majority and with a majority of the Common Council.

WASHINGTON.—A Griddle has been entered for the appearance of the defendant in the case of Lorenzo Thomas against Stanton for damages, for alleged unlawful arrest. Merrick and Cox say the plaintiff's case will possibly be placed on the May docket of the Circuit Court.

### GEORGIA ELECTION.

Gen. Meade has issued orders requiring the registrars to receive the votes of those whose names have been stricken from the lists without proper cause; he says he will not permit frauds by the registrars.

### PETITION FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG.—A communication signed by Gov. Geary and all the Republican members of both houses has been addressed to Senator Cameron, asking him, in the event of the succession of Wade to the Presidency, and the reorganization of the Cabinet, to recommend

the transfer of Stanton from the War office to the Treasury Department. The communication expresses gratitude to Stanton in highly flattering terms.

### FOREIGN.

#### FUNERAL OF M'GEE.

Ottawa.—The funeral of McGee, today, was one of the most imposing ceremonies ever witnessed in Canada. Eighty thousand persons were in the streets, thirty thousand in the procession.

#### NEWS FROM ABYSSINIA.

London.—Official dispatches from Gen. Napier have been received. The health of the troops is good, and the army is still advancing.

#### CHOLERA CRASHED. PLENTY OF EARTHQUAKES.

The American Consul at Porto Rico reports that the cholera has ceased at St. Thomas. Earthquakes are of daily occurrence at Porto Rico.

## FRUITS OF UTAH AND THEIR CULTURE.

### ARTICLE III.

Imagine not that now your trees are out no more care is necessary. In reality labor with them has hardly commenced. A very common error is the planting of small grain among trees. Many ignore the existence of their orchards altogether. Entire failure of all hopes of fruit is the result of this course. Patrons who persist in sowing grain among trees, and expect them to thrive, must remove by hand all that grows near them; the ground around for several feet should be kept clean and mellow. No vegetation should grow near enough a tree to rob it of its food, or smother it.

The writer has often seen the ground between trees well cared for, while in their immediate vicinity all was weeds, giving evidence of great ignorance or thoughtlessness. Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well. Cultivators of fruit should bear this in mind, and if they are not going to be kind to what should be the especial objects of care, better let them alone and save money and time.

Large numbers of fine trees are annually killed by over-watering. For the last three or four years, rains and moisture have increased very much. Observing men have noticed this, and governed themselves accordingly, while many have overlooked this entirely, and kept on flooding their trees the same as in time of drought. Thousands of trees have been ruined by this injudicious treatment. When the leaves of trees turn a whitish yellow, dropping off, and the tree assumes a sickly appearance, it is certain there is one of two things the matter—it is either being over-watered, or is set too deep, perhaps both. The remedy for the first is to stop watering till the leaves assume their proper color. The second evil is not so easily overcome. The best treatment in this case is to dig up the diseased tree, and put a healthy one in its place, in a proper manner, as heretofore directed.

A zealous horticultural friend was asked why it was that his trees grew so well and looked so much better than his neighbors. His reply was that he often moistened the earth around them with a few drops of sweat. The inference is easily drawn as to how this was effected. Many trees of good size have been killed by letting the water come in contact with them, while irrigating. The water course should be kept a short distance away, and so arranged as to let the water penetrate to the roots without coming in contact with the trunk of the tree.

Good crops can be placed among trees, if kept a short distance away, without injuring them. A gentleman of San Pete County set out a nice orchard, then sowed wheat in it, the result was, according to his calculations, that he lost more in the growth of his trees than the crop was worth after being thrashed.

A very prevalent error is trimming off the side limbs too high up before allowing a top to form. The top should be started low, if a hardy, strong, early bearing tree is wanted. A great variety of views are entertained as to the best time and manner of pruning. Limbs that need removing should never be allowed to attain a size sufficient to require a saw for their removal. The thumb and finger is all that is needed in a young orchard. With these pinch off all shoots as they start, where not necessary; no cross limbs must be suffered to remain, as it makes access unpleasant in gathering fruit, as well as being injurious otherwise. The best time for pruning that I know of, is when the tree needs it, and the time can be ascertained to do it. The best time and manner I have found for applying manure where poverty requires, is in the Fall: spread on the surface and leave till Spring, then with a fork work it in.

The questions are often asked, How early in the Fall can trees be taken up without injury; and how late in the Spring can they be set out with safety? Trees should not be handled in the Fall till they have finished their season's work, ripened their wood and shed their foliage. Then care should be taken to keep them from frost and drying winds. Sawdust is the best thing to pack in, if going any distance. In the Spring, trees can be set out much later than is generally supposed. However, I would not advise setting out after the leaf is open, yet, with careful management, they can be handled much later than this. Last year I moved trees 350 miles, and set them out as late as the 12th of June, with no unusual loss.

The remarks thus far have been in connection with the apple more especially, but applies as well to all other kinds of fruit raised in this latitude. The same labor bestowed upon a tree as upon a hill of corn gives the most gratifying results. Very many think that when a little hole is dug, the tree thrust in, and the earth stamped down, that their duty is performed; and when failure follows such a course, the fault is laid everywhere but where it belongs. If the simple directions laid down in these articles be followed, there will be no difficulty for the most inexperienced to succeed in raising fruit.

Respectfully,

CHARLES H. OLIPHANT.

A very good wine may be made by adding a pound and a half of sugar to a gallon of fresh apple juice, or in that proportion to a barrel, fermenting in the usual way, and bottling when twelve months old. When bright and clear it is a very good wine.

SEVERE STORM IN COLORADO.—The most severe storm of the season, and one of the deepest snows remembered by the oldest inhabitants of Colorado, commenced at Denver on the morning of the 24th ult. The weather for a week preceding had been mild and beautiful, but on the morning of the above date predictions of a coming storm were given by a shower of rain, which soon turned to snow. The storm continued, increasing in violence, until about 7 o'clock the following morning, when from two-and-a-half to three feet of snow had fallen. The roofs of several stores and other buildings were crushed in by the weight of snow, and property to a considerable amount more or less injured. A German, named Jager, was severely injured by the falling in of the roof of a log building. The stages were unable to travel, and communication by telegraph, as well as all business, was suspended through the violence of the storm.

"THE law in Utah Territory requires young men who are Mormons to marry at the age of nineteen, or pay a forfeit of \$200 to Brigham Young."—EX.

There is a "kink" which the "limbs of the law" in Utah are unacquainted. Our Legislature has been composed of very Solons when it passed such a law; and Congress has been in the most amiable mood of its extraordinary amiability when it was approved. Really our young men of nineteen "who are Mormons," much as they have been inclined to bend to moral suasion, had better look sharp, seeing there is a veritable law enforcing marriage; for it must be so—it is in a newspaper! Why is this law not to be found in the published Laws of Utah?

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### BACON, FLOUR,

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## FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

ARE now ready to receive orders, and will deliver them in this city at COST and Freight, with no charge for commission.

Inquiry may be made of the following well known citizens, who are using these

### BEST OF ALL SEWING MACHINES.

A. Carrington, H. W. Lawrence,

Walker Brothers, Jno. B. Kimball,

Albert Niede, Geo. B. Hills,

Geo. Clouson, John Clark,

Jonas Erickson, John Chisler,

Mrs. S. A. Cooke, Mrs. Mary E. Bassett.

Now is the chance! Bring on your orders.

### Bassett & Roberts.

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### APRICOT

and

### PLUM

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Of the Best Improved Varieties.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.

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As they must clear off the ground on the

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## POUL A DHOIL;

OR,

## THE FAIRY MAN!

Col. Lavenby..... Mr. G. Teasdale

Capt. Singlestone..... Mr. J. O. Graham

Leut. Moser..... Mr. A. Merrill

Cornelius Brophy..... Mr. J. M. Hardie

Brian O'Clancy..... Miss Alexander

Only..... Mr. J. S. Lindsay

Musha Merry..... Mr. E. D. Crowther

Morris Murphy..... Mr. J. E. Kelly

Larry Lynch..... Mr. J. E. Kelly

Andy Burt..... Mr. N. Gray

Sergeant Bruff..... Miss Adams

Dora McMany..... Mrs. M. G. Clawson

Mrs. Brophy..... Mrs. M. G. Clawson

Soldiers, Peasants, Barrymount Boys, etc., etc.

DOORS OPEN AT 7½ o'clock. Performance commences punctually at 8.

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