

dairying. He anticipates a heavy emigration to that region, not only from Europe, but from the Eastern States, and from the unpacified South, where between the people and the rulers, he says, there is the same implacability that has existed between the Russian and the Pole, and between the Celt and the English. The enquiry in every mouth will be, "Where shall we go?" He recommends, in the strongest language, dairying as a most profitable pursuit. On a rented farm, with a few cows, with skilled willing labor as capital, a family is on the way to fortune. He gives statistics to show to what colossal proportions dairying has attained in the last twenty years in the Eastern and middle States. In reference to the trans-Missouri country he says:

"From the sweet and nutritious character of our grasses, and from the cool, equable character of our climate, there is no reason to doubt that a first-class milch cow would produce as much butter and cheese as is produced by the same cow in the best pastures of New York, Vermont and Ohio. The two Platte rivers drain a country which furnishes more acres of pasturage than all New York State. Twelve hundred cheese factories in the great Platte basin, with 500,000 milch cows, yielding \$66.59 each, as they do in New York, would return to their owners, clear of all cost of manufacture, \$33,295,000. The city that could be the entrepot of such a trade and traffic need not sit in sackcloth and ashes, sighing for the days when the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad disbursed two or three millions annually. Hutton & Alsop had 4,000 cows that were kept alone to raise calves. Hundreds of people saw them in one herd last summer. Four thousand cows would have yielded them, at New York averages, clear of all labor, \$266,360. I. W. Iliff grazed, last summer, on Crow Creek, 3,500 milch cows, which would have yielded, clear, \$233,065. A cheese factory can manufacture the milk of 600 cows. In the States they would net for the summer \$39,954; cost of wintering, at \$20 per head, \$12,000, leaving as the actual net profits \$27,954. In this great winter grazing region the cost of wintering would not exceed one dollar per head, or \$600, leaving as the actual net profits \$39,354, or a difference in favor of the plains of \$11,400 on 600 cows. Here, then, is the widest field of industry to the emigrant of small means. Here are untold millions of acres of grazing the year around, where all the cows in America can graze. Here are a thousand mountain streams, affording cool water for tens of thousands of dairies. Here is the land, both grazing and timber, at government price, and the great continental railways to carry the dairy products, either east or west, to market."

There is no danger, he argues, of the market being over-stocked. It is admitted that next year China and Japan would buy of us, if we had it, 50,000 tons of butter and cheese; and as population increases, there is an increasing demand at home for these products.

THE *Prairie Farmer* very justly commends the spirit that has seized the farmers of Illinois to plant forest trees. It is clearly a providential instinct, for it has swept the country like an epidemic. Every one asks: "How many trees have you planted this year?" Not one in a hundred answers "None." At every agricultural meeting members vie with each other in reporting the largest number and the greatest variety set out. They are mostly from seed and usually eight feet apart, to be thinned out as they expand in dimensions.

Among the beneficial effects of the young forest may be mentioned many permanently flowing springs, which had long ceased to run, and new ones not previously observed.

This is a business to which our people can now afford to turn their attention. Forest-tree planting, though not bringing a very speedy return, will in the lapse of years, prove a very profitable culture.

A RURALIST, whose load of hay was found to develop several boulders, remembered that he "druv pretty close to a stun wall" on his way to market.

A FARMER never rightly understands his calling till he considers manure of first, not of secondary, importance.

THE *American Farmer* and *School Visitor*, Rochester, N. Y., says: "Red clover is the most effectual renovator of impoverished land among all the plants in the vegetable kingdom."

SOME interesting experiments have recently been made upon the comparative fecundity of ducks and hens so as to determine from which of the two the larger number of eggs can be obtained in the same time. For this purpose three hens and three ducks were selected, all hatched in February, and nourished with suitable food. In the following autumn the ducks laid 225 eggs, while the hens laid none. In the next February the laying season began again with the ducks and continued uninterrupted till August. They showed no inclination to set, but became very thin, although they afterward fattened up somewhat. The total number of eggs laid by the hens amounted to 257, or 86 eggs each; and 392, or 131 each for the ducks. Although the eggs of the ducks were rather smaller than those of the hens, yet they proved to be decidedly superior in nutritive material, so that the superiority in productiveness appears to be decidedly with the ducks.

THE *Country Gentleman* in an article upon English pastures and the wealth to be derived from them quotes from some advance sheets of a book now in press to prove that the cause of their excellence is to be found in the fact of their being kept exclusively as pastures—not subjected to tillage. In proof of the correctness of this, it quotes the practice of Mr. Buckalew, of New Jersey, who raised himself from a poor boy, to large wealth by his own shrewdness and industry.

"Mr. Buckalew brought into successful cultivation more barren lands than any other farmer in that State, and many years ago had some thousands of acres under profitable cultivation, and his treatment of all these was simply manuring on the surface. He first thoroughly rotted his manure in the yard where dropped, of which he had three or four acres in his home farm, and as he generally had nearly four hundred mules, besides horses, cattle and sheep, and these being fed largely on corn-stalks, his manure heaps were of course of very large dimensions. These, when large enough, were forked over and over till reduced almost to powder, when they were spread on the soil to achieve immediately their beneficial work, and to a wonderful extent. I have repeatedly been over hundreds of acres thus treated, which, he told me, he had bought but a few years before for six or eight dollars per acre, with enough scrub pines on them to pay the cost of the land, and which in the eyes of their former owners, constituted their sole value, (as they never thought of cultivating them,) and all were bearing crops of rye, or corn, or clover, which would not discredit the best of our western prairies. I think the above an example sufficient to prove the great advantage of surface manuring with thoroughly decomposed manures—a further proof of the beneficial effects of this practice being found in every old pasture of moderate fertility. So thoroughly convinced am I of the correctness of this view, that I would never turn up a rod of newly cleared land which I desired for permanent pastures, as the mould accumulated by ages of the decaying leaves affords one of the best dressings for the soil; and this, I think, should not be burned over, as is generally done, but all preserved, as the most appropriate food of the grasses to be grown upon it."

THE Light Brahmas have many strong points in their favor. They are quiet, easily kept and thrifty growers. They are more easily dressed than many dark colored fowls, the pin feathers not so clearly showing to their disadvantage, even if they are not so carefully picked, so that they appear better, with less labor, in the market. They fatten easily, and attain to great weights.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

## By Telegraph.

### SENATE.

Sumner contested that resolutions of the Senate, under the ruling of the vice President yesterday, were not excluded from consideration, and therefore he asked leave to present a resolution, which he forwarded to the secretary. Conkling objected on the ground that all resolutions were inhibited under the rules. A general discussion ensued upon the points, during which Sumner proceeded to read the resolution he had offered.

Sumner was interrupted in the reading of his resolution by Conkling, who raised a point of order. The discussion occupied the remainder of the morning

hour, when the regular order of business, being Sherman's resolution instructing the judiciary committee to report a bill to suppress ku-klux outrages, came up.

Scott proceeded to deliver a three hours' speech, in support of the resolution, and in favor of protective legislation for the Southern loyalists; upon the conclusion of his remarks the message of the President in reference to the condition of the South was received and ordered printed, when the Senate adjourned.

At the expiration of the morning hour, Sherman moved to lay Conkling's point of order on the table, which the Vice-President, in reply to a question, said would carry with it the resolutions. Sherman's motion was then agreed to, 29 to 25, so the resolutions were not received. Sumner then moved to have them printed, which was agreed to by a unanimous vote. Sumner was then granted leave to make a statement, which was to the effect that he had been prevented from delivering a prepared speech on San Domingo at the last session by indisposition; he had since regained his strength, slowly but most completely; but the importance of the subject impelled him to address the Senate upon it, and he hoped he might make that appeal now. He asked that, by unanimous consent, the resolutions be placed on the calendar for consideration.

Morton, "I hope they will be received by unanimous vote, and be placed on the calendar." (Laughter on the floor, and applause in the galleries.)

The following is the additional resolution submitted by Sumner, in connection with those he offered yesterday:

Resolved, that every sentiment of justice is disturbed by the employment of a foreign force in the maintenance of a ruler engaged in selling his country, and this moral repugnance is increased when it is known that the attempted sale is in violation of the Constitution of the country to be sold; that therefore the employment of our navy to maintain Baez' usurped power, while attempting to sell his country to the U. S., in open violation of the Dominican Constitution, is morally wrong, and the transaction founded upon it must be null and void.

By the President of the United States of America, a proclamation:

Whereas, it is provided in the Constitution of the United States, that the United States shall protect every State in this Union, on the application of the legislature, and of the executive when the legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence; and whereas it is provided, in the laws of the United States, that in all cases of insurrection in any State, or of obstruction to the laws thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the legislature of such State, or of the executive when the legislature cannot be convened, to call forth the militia of any State or States, or to employ such part of the land and naval forces of the United States as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or causing law to be duly executed; whereas I have received information that combinations of armed men, unauthorized by law, are now disturbing the peace and safety of the citizens of the State of South Carolina, and committing acts of violence in said State, of a character, and to an extent which render the power of the State and its officers unequal to the task of protecting life and property and securing public order therein; and whereas the legislature of said State is not now in session, and cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency, and the Executive of said State has therefore made application to me for such part of the military force of the United States as may be necessary and adequate to protect said State and the citizens thereof against the domestic violence hereinbefore mentioned, and enforce the due execution of the laws; and whereas the laws of the United States require that whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, to use military force for the purpose aforesaid, he shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within a limited time. Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby command all persons composing the unlawful combinations aforesaid, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, the twenty-

fourth of March, in the year of our Lord 1871, and of the Independence of the United States, the Ninety-fifth.

Signed, U. S. Grant, President, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State.

The San Domingo speech which Sumner intends to deliver next Monday will occupy about three hours.

The *World's* cable special, dated Paris 24, says the reaction in favor of the Empire gains strength hourly, and unless Thiers speedily restores order, the French may endeavour to find the way to Chiselhurst.

## GENERAL.

The Senate, in executive session, yesterday, confirmed the naturalization treaty made by Motly with the British Government. By this treaty Great Britain acknowledges the right of her subjects to renounce their allegiance and to become citizens of the U. S., and the reciprocal provisions made for conferring naturalization on Americans who may wish to become subjects of England.

The President sent the following message to Congress this afternoon: "To the Senate and House of Representatives:—A condition of affairs now exists in some of the States of the Union, rendering life and property insecure, and the carrying of the mails and the collection of revenue dangerous. The proof that such a State of affairs exists in some localities is now before the Senate. That the power to correct these evils is beyond the control of the State authorities I do not doubt. That the power of the Executive of the United States, lying within the limits of existing laws, is sufficient for the present emergencies, is not clear; therefore I urgently recommend such legislation as in the judgment of Congress shall effectually secure life, liberty and property in all parts of the United States. It may be expedient to provide that such law, as shall be passed in pursuance of this recommendation, shall expire at the end of the next session of Congress. There is no other subject on which I would recommend legislation during the present session."

(signed) U. S. GRANT,  
President U. S.,

Washington, March 23, 1871.

The Senate, this afternoon, confirmed John W. Forney, collector of the port of Philadelphia. Richard Crawly was also confirmed attorney for the northern district of New York. Senator Fenton entered his protest against the nomination, saying that he deemed it unfortunate to the party, and had so stated to the President before it was made.

The preamble attempted to be introduced in the Senate by Sumner, to-day, was as follows: Whereas, any negotiations by one nation with a people inferior in population and power, having in view the acquisition of territory, should be above all suspicion of influence from the superior force, and in testimony of this principle, Spain boasted that the re-incorporation of Dominica with her monarchy in 1861, was accomplished without a single Spanish ship on the coast or a Spanish soldier on the land, all of which appears in official documents; and whereas the United States, being a Republic, founded on the rights of man, cannot depart from such principle and precedent without weakening the obligations of justice between nations, and inflicting a blow upon republican institutions. After reading the preamble, Sumner was about to read the accompanying resolutions entire, but had only finished reading the first, declaring that the naval forces should be withdrawn from the Dominican coast, when Conkling interrupted and raised a point of order against the conclusion of the reading, which was overruled by the Chair; but the interruptions were continued by various members, among them Morton, who denied the right of Sumner or any other member of the Senate, to make a speech on the San Domingo question in the shape of a Senate resolution, to which there could be no reply. Finally the morning hour expired, and Sumner gave way to the regular order. The remainder of the resolutions recite that since the equality of all nations, without regard to population, size, or power, is an international law, as the equality of all men is an axiom of our Declaration of Independence, nothing could be done to a small, weak nation that would not be done to a large or powerful nation, or that we would not allow to be done to ourselves, and therefore any treatment of the Haytian Republic by our navy, inconsistent with this principle, is an infraction of international law, and should be disavowed by the Government of the United States. The employment of the navy of the United States under the instructions of the President for the