



EARLY POTATOES.

There is a large class of persons who value good, well-ripened early potatoes, more than any other vegetable. The potatoe is a universal favorite. We have never met more than half a dozen people who did not like it. It is easily raised, cheap, and has just about the proper proportions of bulk and nutritious properties to make it one of the most wholesome articles of diet that comes upon the table. In cases of sickness, where the patient is convalescent, a roasted potatoe that is mealy, and eaten as soon as cooked, is highly relished, and is as harmless, perhaps, as any food that can be taken.

As a common, every-day food of the table, the potato stands next to bread. When well-cooked, most children will take half their entire food of the potatoe, especially if they can have a little milk or cream with the mash, and will become vigorous and free from humors after a year's use of them, cooked in various forms.

Every family—in the country at least—should have them plentifully by the first of August, and by taking some pains may begin to use them by the fourth of July. The first thing to be considered is the soil. It should be a comparatively dry and sandy soil, rather than a wet, black loam. A fresh or new soil is greatly preferable—one recently covered with grass, or what is still better, scrub oaks, sweet fern, blackberry and huckleberry bushes. Such a soil, when well plowed and harrowed, will be light, and will abound with the alkalies and alkaline earths that the potatoe requires. The situation selected should be an open, but a warm one—along the side of an old fence or wall, where bushes have been growing for half a century, or less, and exposed to the morning sun. On such a soil, and in such a situation, the plants will start early and come to maturity rapidly; and if the variety planted be a good one, the tubers grown will have a sweet and agreeable flavor. Some of the varieties used for early planting are the Jackson White, White Chenango, which come quite early, the Early Blue, and others. Burr says the Ash-Leaved Kidney is one of the earliest of the garden potatoes, of fine quality, and one of the best for forcing early crops. If the ground was not prepared last fall, it should be made ready as soon as the frost is out, so that it can be plowed six inches deep, and the potatoes planted.

In order to facilitate the crop, some persons set a barrel of seed by the kitchen stove about the middle of March, where they remain until sprouts have started half an inch in length. In this case the top of the potatoes must be covered with loam or a cloth to keep out the light. Others lay a bushel or two of seed upon grass ground, in some warm spot, and cover them with horse manure sufficient deep to keep them warm. They will sprout readily in this condition if they are kept moist and warm, and can be got at to plant more easily than from a barrel. Others, still, who only require a few, start them in hot beds.

Planting should take place just as soon as the soil is dry enough to admit of working it. Plant, if there is a dry surface sufficient to cover with, even if the frost is a foot deep below. Before planting, prepare liberal holes and fill them with a shovelful of horse stable manure. Cover this with a sprinkling of fresh damp mold, and place the "set" or seed on this and cover three inches deep. Mr. J. Knight says that if the "sets" are placed with their leading buds upward, a few and very strong early stems will be produced; but if the position be reversed, many weak and later shoots will arise, and not only the earliness, but the quality of the produce be depreciated. By putting the above suggestions in practice, every person may expect a fine dish of nearly ripened potatoes for his Fourth of July dinner, with his roasted lamb and green peas, and an abundant supply after the 20th of the same month. How can the farmer add to the comfort and health of his family in a better way? —[N. E. Farmer.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW YORK "CENTRAL PARK."—More than 79,000 trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants were planted in New York Central Park last year. The carriage-drive now completed is about eight miles in length; bridle-road five miles, and walks twenty miles. Over 4,000,000 persons visited the park in 1863, and in one day over 8,000 carriages entered the drives.

ARTESIAN WELLS IN THE DESERT.—Modern science is literally making "the desert to blossom as the rose." In the great desert of Sahara in 1860, five artesian wells had been opened, around which vegetation thrives luxuriantly. Thirty thousand palm trees and one thousand fruit trees were planted; and two thriving villages established. At the depth of a little over five hundred feet, an underground river or lake was struck, and from two wells live fish have been thrown up, showing that there is a large body of water underneath.

THE HUMAN VOICE.—The range of the human voice is quite astounding, there being about nine perfect tones, but 17,592,186,044,515

different sounds. Thus 14 direct muscles produce 16,383 sounds; 30 indirect muscles produce 173,741,823; while all in co-operation tell the number already named, and these independently of different degrees of intensity. A man's voice ranges from bass to tenor, the medium being what is called baritone. The female voice ranges from contralto to soprano, the medium being termed mezzo-soprano; and a boy's voice, naturally is alto, or between a treble and a tenor.

A MAMMOTH HOTEL.—The Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, is the largest Hotel in the United States. It is seven stories high, exclusive of basement. Its height from sidewalk to cornice is 112 feet. Beside marble flooring and other flagging, 300,000 feet of flooring boards have been laid, requiring 300,000 feet of carpet to cover them. Thirty-two miles of bell-wire are used, and three water-tanks or reservoirs, into which 30,000 gallons of water are taken up and distributed to all parts of the house, rest upon the roof. The whole property will cost nearly a million and a half of dollars.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES.—An official announcement is made of the receipts and expenditures of the United States, exclusive of trust funds, from October 1st to December 31st, by which it appears the receipts were: From customs, nearly twenty-three millions and a third; public lands, one hundred and seventy thousand five hundred dollars; from Internal Revenue, over twenty-seven millions of dollars; from incidental and miscellaneous sources, two and a half millions; and the remainder from bonds, certificates of indebtedness, and interest-bearing Treasury notes. The expenditures were three hundred and fifty-seven millions two hundred and sixty thousand dollars, including for the War Department, one hundred and sixty-three millions and a third; for the Navy Department, twenty-four millions; for the redemption of certificates of indebtedness, fifty-seven millions; and for the reimbursement of temporary loans, eighty-two and a half millions of dollars.

VALUE OF GYMNASTICS.—The French are showing the world how to mount into a fort by an entire regiment. It is effected by climbing over a living ladder of six men, one standing on the shoulders of the other, against the wall. The English are taking warning, and the idea of training their soldiers to gymnastic exercises has been seriously taken into consideration; and there will, at the commencement of next year, be a gymnastic school attached to every British regiment.

SNUFF-DIPPING IN THE SOUTH.—B. F. Taylor writes from Rosecrans' army: "The men are with the Rebel armies, and the women are starving. All through this valley, the miserable inhabitants have no prospect of food for the coming winter but the bounty of the Government. These people are free to talk and to 'allow' that the 'Yanks' are not the terrible Huns they had fancied them, if any thing so light-footed as fancy can be predicated upon anything so lifeless as those poor creatures. They all indulge, when they can, in the practice of which so many disgusting pictures have been made—the practice called 'dipping.' Take a little stem of Althea, chew it into a bit of a broom at one end, dip it in snuff, sweep your mouth out with it, and leave the handle sticking out of one corner, like a broom in a mop pail, and remember all the while that it is a woman's mouth, and you have as much of the fashion as I propose to describe. Just here, and now, tobacco, and not cotton, is king. Negroes will sing, dance, and cry for it, and the siftings of a soldier's pocket are eagerly scraped up by the natives, and the little brooms speedily 'raise a dust' in it."

GOOD NIGHT.—How commonplace is this expression, and yet what volumes it may speak for all future time! We never listen to it in passing, that this thought does not force itself upon us, be the tones in which it is uttered ever so gay. The lapse of a few fatal hours or minutes may so surround and hedge it in with horror, that of all the millions of words which a lifetime has recorded those two little words alone will seem to be remembered. Good night! The little child has lisped it, as it passed, smiling, to a brighter morn than ours! The lover, with his gay dreams of the nuptial morrow; the wife and mother, with all the tangled threads of household care still in her fingers; the father, with the appealing eye of childhood all unanswered. Good night! That seal upon days past, and days to come—what hand so rash as to rend aside the veil that covers its morrow?

—The slowest advances to greatness are the most secure. Swift rises are often attended with precipitate falls; and what is soon got is generally short in the possession.

—He that is truly polite knows how to contradict with respect, and to please without adulation; and is equally remote from an insipid complaisance, and low familiarity.

—A country girl, coming from the field, was told by her cousin that she looked as fresh as a daisy kissed with dew. "Well, it wasn't any feller by that name, but it was Steve Jones that kissed me. I told him that every one in town would find it out."

—Because a man who goes into the grocery business is a grocer, it doesn't follow that a man who goes into the horse business is a hawser.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post, March 1st.]
THE STORY OF A GREAT FAILURE.

The unfortunate stockholders who were for three or four years on the anxious seat about the building of their monster steamship, the Great Eastern, and who for several years afterwards suffered still greater anxieties in the effort to make her pay her way, are now at their wits' end to get rid of her. When she was built she stuck on the ways; and now that they want to sell her, she sticks to their hands. Even a raffling scheme will not carry her off. There never was so conspicuous an instance of vaulting ambition overleaping itself as this of our cousin John Bull's great ship.

About ten years ago a joint stock company applied to the British Government for a subsidy to carry the British mails to the East Indies. This was refused; but their engineer, the celebrated Brunel, offered to avoid the objection by means of a monster ship. He sketched a plan for a vessel which should carry 10,000 passengers and coal enough to make the whole voyage while she should have speed enough to make the passage almost as quick as one can go by the overland route—and of course at less expense, and with infinitely less trouble.

Granted that 10,000, or even 5,000 passengers could be regularly obtained for the outward and homeward trips, the experiment promised to be successful. When the day for launching came, the monster ship stuck fast upon the ways. It cost the company as much to get her down to the water as a common steamship cost to build; on her trial trip one of her boilers burst and killed half a dozen of the crew; soon after she was nearly wrecked in Holyhead harbor; on her first voyage she broke her rudder, and had to spend some months on a gridiron to be repaired; on her next she knocked a hole in her bottom, on Montauk Point, and had to be expensively repaired in Flushing Bay; next she ran down a vessel in the Irish Channel; and then her owners, who had borrowed money till they were tired, determined to sell her. All this time she has lost money.

In her three voyages, out and back, to the port, she carried 3,695 passengers, and earned in all, \$185,540. But to run her cost all this and \$100,000 more. Her failure appears, from all accounts given, to have been more the result of thoroughly bad management than anything else. She is acknowledged to be the strongest vessel ever built; she is as comfortable in the seaway as other vessels; she is doubtless as safe, if not safer, than any other passenger steamer afloat. Had she been carefully managed she would have become popular with passengers. But from the beginning there have been serious faults of neglect in those who had the care of her. The accommodations on board were not as good, according to the reports of passengers, as on other steamships; the food was plentiful, but poorly cooked; the cabins were large but not comfortable, sometimes not clean. Through some neglect of the officers, it happened twice at least, that the luggage of the passengers—or a considerable part of it was ground to pieces in the trunk room, which was badly stowed. Accordingly, persons who had made one passage in her did not care to repeat the experiment; nor did they strongly advise their friends to go in her.

In other particulars her affairs were even more poorly conducted. She was insured for so large a sum that the premium cost above twenty-nine thousand dollars; yet when she ran upon the rocks off Montauk, she had no regular coast pilot on board, and the insurance companies refused to be held responsible for the cost of repairs.

She is now to be sold in some way. At a recent auction two hundred and fifty thousand dollars were bid for her, but there was a reserve bid by the company of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars, so that no sale took place. She is valued at twelve hundred thousand dollars.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THIS day we admitted in our business Mr. Conrad Prag and Abraham Ganz as partners, and the name of the firm hereafter will be N. S. RANSOHOFF & CO. N. S. RANSOHOFF BRO., CONRAD PRAG, ABRAHAM GANZ.

Great Salt Lake City, April 4, 1864. 29-1m

WAGONS FOR SALE CHEAP.

JACKSON and AURORA Thimble Skein Wagons will be sold Cheap. Apply to R. A. KEYES, Salt Lake House. Great Salt Lake City, April 12, 1864. 29-2*

EXCELSIOR GARDENS!

ROSES! ROSES! ROSES!!!

A CHOICE COLLECTION of Import & ROSE and Flowering Plants; also, fifty varieties of Choice Flower Seeds on hand, for Sale by

FRANK F. FOX,

27-1m 12th Ward, next door east of School House.

BRING ON YOUR MONEY AND SAVE PROFITS!!

The undersigned will continue to receive Orders for the purchase of

Merchandise, Machinery, Wagons, etc., etc.

In the Eastern Cities until April 20th.

Call at the Office of Wm. S. GODBE, Druggist, East Temple Street, G.S.L. City.

28 3 GODBE & MITCHELL.

B. M. DU RELL, WM. B. HUGHES,
Boise City, Idaho. San Francisco, Cal.

B. M. DU RELL & CO.,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Liquors,
Boots,
Shoes,
Clothing,
Provisions, and

MINER'S OUTFITS Generally,
BOISE CITY,
IDAHO TERRITORY.

In addition to their general business, B. M. D. & Co. will pay particular attention to Sales of Consignments of the products of Utah, if required on

COMMISSION.

In such cases, LIBERAL ADVANCEMENT will be made on Consignments, and we solicit persons bringing such articles to this Market to give us a call

Persons from Utah, desiring BACK Freight, such as will pay a profit, such as

TEA, COFFEE, SUGARS, &c.,

Will do well to examine our Stock previous to making purchases, as owing to the fact that one member of our firm resides at San Francisco, we are able to buy on better terms, and therefore can give better bargains than any House in these mountains or Valleys.

Boise City, Idaho, March 10, 1864.

27 6m

GREAT SALT LAKE

AND

EAST BANNACK EXPRESS LINE

WILL Commerce running regular trips, with good thorough braced Wagons, May 1st, 1861.

THROUGH IN SEVEN DAYS.

Leave G.S.L. City every WEDNESDAY via Bannack, Nevada, and arrive at Virginia City every TUESDAY.

Leave Virginia City every TUESDAY via Nevada and Bannack City, and arrive at G.S.L. City every MONDAY.

Passengers and Express matter Conveyed.

A. J. OLIVER & Co., Proprietors.

THOS. D. BROWN, Agent, G.S.L. City.

27-4

HEMENWAY'S NURSERY.

For Sale a Large and Splendid Lot of FRUIT TREES.

A FIRST CLASS assortment of Eastern varieties of Apple Trees, suitable for this climate, a great portion of them are of extra large size, and worked for early bearing.

A few hundred Pear Trees, one and two years from the graft on the pear stock. Also a lot of Pear worked on the Thorn, for a damp ground.

A good supply of Plum and Apricot Trees of the most approved varieties.

A fine assortment of Flower Seeds for sale.

Prices low for the times.

Purchasers are solicited to call and see the fine form and thrifty condition of the trees, and may rely on the correctness of the names, as all the leading varieties have been fruited by the proprietor.

A Discount made on sales for Gold or Silver coin.

Terms:—Prompt payment, as no credit can be given.

L. S. HEMENWAY, 4th Ward.

G.S.L. City, Feb. 23, 1864. 23-1f

NOTICE.

ALL persons owning transient STOCK now running on the range in Morgan county, are requested to remove them beyond the limits of the Summer and Winter range of the Stock belonging to the settlers of the above county before the 1st day of May, 1864; or they will be removed at the expense of the owners thereof.

By order of the County Court of Morgan county.

C. S. PETERSON, Probate Judge.

Weber City, Morgan co., March 23, 1864. 28 3

WEAVING IN THE 20th WARD

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

I HAVE Removed my business operations to that New House, one block East and two North of the Lime-Kiln, where I am prepared to Weave all kinds of Cloth that can be made in the Territory. I will work Wool and Flax on Shares, into

JEANS, LINSEYS, KERSEYS, SHEETS, BLANKETS, FLUSHED STRIPES, BALMORAL SKIRTS, RAISED SPOTS, DIAPERS, ETC., ETC.,

guaranteeing to produce a superior article of Cloth.

Holders of large quantities of Wool and Flax would do well to apply early.

The people who would be independent must be self-sustaining. If we would be self-sustaining we must encourage the development of Home-Manufactures.

24 1f JAMES MCGHIE.

FINE DISPLAY
OF
NEW GOODS!
Splendid Assortment, & Cheap,
AT
WALKER BROS.