DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

Vol. 1. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 28, 1868. No. 57.

DESERET EVENING NEWS:

Great Salt Lake City,

GEORGE Q. CANNON, EDITOR,

Published Every Evening, Sundays Excepted,

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OFFICE,

CORNER OF SOUTH & EAST TEMPLE STREETS.

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WESTWARD!

TRY the WEST END of the MEAT MARKET where at No. 9 you will be well served by
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Between Walker Bro's. and Wells Fargo & Co.,

Furnished with the Finest and Best Wines, Liquors, Beer, and Cigars, in Salt Lake. Also the Latest Newspapers. Open at all lawful hours. Call and See us. d1-3m

E. STEVENSON,

TIN SMITH,

East Temple Street, opposite Magnetic Telegraph Office,

STOVES, TIN, COPPER, BRASS and SHEET IRON WARE, Constantly on hand.
d1tf

THE CHOICEST MEATS.

BEEF, Mutton, Pork, Dried Tongues, Hams, etc., can be had from LITTLE & GARRETT, at their stand, No. 1, Meat Market.
d-28-tf

R. GILL,

PHRENOLOGICAL HAIR-CUTTER,

[*Groesbeck's Buildings.*]

Will be glad to wait on the public on reasonable terms to suit the times.
d27tf

EDWARD MARTIN,

Sign of the "BEE HIVE,"

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Every one knows the place. d2-tf

TAILORING—CHEAP & GOOD!

G. E. GROVE TAYLOR,

Is carrying on the above business, on Emigration street, 5 blocks east of Main street, where his friends and patrons may rely on his giving them satisfaction. Cutting, Cleaning and Repairing. Give him a call.

☞ All kinds of pay taken. d1:3m

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A NEW STONE STORE, recently built by C. L. Hawkins, in Coalville, Summit County, Utah.

For Terms inquire of C. L. Hawkins, at Coalville, or to the undersigned, at Great Salt Lake City.

d33&w47-1m Z. SNOW.

SILVER & DUNBAR,

WHEAT SHEAF GRAIN AND PROVISION STORE, opposite Walker Bro.'s, where they buy and sell all kinds of Home Produce,

FOR SALE, 300 Gallons Pure CIDER VINEGAR, PRESIDENT YOUNG'S COTTON YARN, and F. PHISTER'S WHEEL HEADS,
d13&w87-tf

WOODMANSEE & BRO.

HAVING added to their Extensive Stock of MERCHANDISE by the arrival of their Train of

GROCERIES AND STAPLES,

Offer the same as heretofore, for

CASH, CATTLE

Grain and Flour.

d&w3m

THE TOWNSEND HOUSE

One Block West of the Meat Market, G.S.L. City,

JAMES TOWNSEND, PROPRIETOR,

Offers first class accommodations to Travelers and permanent Boarders.

☞ An Excellent Dancing Hall, with all the requisite conveniences, for rent on very reasonable terms. d21&w46-tf

FAUST & HOUTZ,

Fire Proof Sale and Feed Stables,

Second South St., G. S. L. City.

WE are prepared to accommodate the Public with Livery and Feed, in all its branches. Stock Sales promptly attended to.

H. J. FAUST. d-1-s81-1y J. S. HOUTZ

A CARD.

To the Inhabitants and purchasing Community of this Territory:—

Owing to the great decline in the prices of goods in the Eastern Markets (being determined to keep IN RATIO with them,) I have made a further reduction in the prices of goods, which upon examination will speak for themselves I have also on hand a great many articles that have laid over for one and two years—which I will sell, REGARDLESS OF COST, even lower than the present rates in the Eastern Markets will permit of; viz: Table and Pocket Cutlery, Spades, Shovels, Scythes and Snaths, Bake Skillets, Locks and Latches, Tea and Table Spoons, Carriage Bolts, Cast, Blister and Plough Steel, Soap, Lye, Tobacco, and an immense variety of other goods, which are necessities for every day use. Farmers and Country Merchants would do well to call and examine the stock and prices, and as Greenbacks are scarce in the country, I will take for pay, Cattle, Wheat, Flour Barley, Oats, Pork, &c., for which I will give a price that will guarantee satisfaction.

EAGLE EMPORIUM

WM. JENNINGS,

PROPRIETOR.

d34-w47tf

500 HIDES WANTED!

FOR which I will pay BOOTS, SHOES and STORE PAY.

A FOREMAN is also wanted to carry on a First Class Boot and Shoe Shop,

J. T. PACKER,

d54:tf Brigham City.

E. D. Hoge. E. P. Johnson.

HOGE & JOHNSON,

Attorneys at Law & General Collecting Agents.

OFFICE at the Occidental Hotel,

Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.
dltf

DR. W. H. TAIT,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

Office at Bauman & Co's Drug Store. Can be consulted daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

d28-tf

TO THE MUSICALLY INCLINED,

And to those desirous of Learning Music!

Mrs. WHITE, of Rochester,

TEACHES Robbins' American Method for the Pianoforte, which is so far superior to the old method of teaching the Pianoforte, Melodeon or Organ that its full importance can scarcely be estimated. It is a century ahead of all other methods for the Piano—Pupils acquiring a knowledge of Music in an almost incredibly short time.

References to and letters of recommendations from the most eminent Professors of Music in the East.

Mrs. WHITE is stopping at the TOWNSEND HOUSE for a limited time, where she can be found, and full particulars learned. Private tuition given. d35-tf

THEATRE.

Lessees & Managers.....H. B. Clawson & J. T. Caine

TUESDAY January 28, 1868

Grand Fairy Spectacle

AND

BEAUTIFUL DRAMA!

Will be presented, first time in 2 years,

THE GRAND MELO-DRAMATIC SPECTACULAR FAIRY ROMANCE, in 2 Acts, THE

FORTY THIEVES!

Ali Baba, Mr W C Dunbar; Ganem, Mr D J Mackintosh; Cassim Baba, Mr H Maiben; Mustapha, Mr H E Bowring; Abdallah, Mr J C Graham; Hassarac, Mr J S Lindsay; First Robber, Mr J A Thompson; Second Robber, Mr J B Kelly; Selim, Mr A Merrill; Azib, Mr R Matthews; Orchobrand, Mr J M Hardie; War, Mr C Wilkinson; Famine, Mr W Gray; Rapine, Mr N Gray; Fraud, Mr J Binder.

Cogia Baba, (with song,) Miss Nellie Colebrook; Morgiana, (with dance,) Miss Alexander; Zadia, Mrs M G Clawson; Zelie, Miss Lizzie Nunn; Fairy of the Lake, Miss Platt; Gossamer, Miss Louisa; Sylph, Miss Clive.

Fairies, Thieves, Guards, Attendants, Slaves, etc., by Corps de Ballet, Chorus and numerous Auxiliaries.

—:o:—

The performance will commence with the beautiful Drama, in 2 Acts, entitled,

TIME TRIES ALL.

With fine Cast of the Company.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30.

BENEFIT of Mr. P. MARGETTS

For the Deseret Evening News.

PHILOSOFHY OF PRUNING.

Pruning is one of the most important operations to be applied to plants, especially to woody plants. It has to be performed at all periods of their existence and growth; and upon all, from the lordly forest tree, or the fruit bearing orchard, of whatever kind, to the trailing vine that adorns our arbors, and covers our trellises with its rich clusters of luscious grapes. When we travel about the country and see the orchards, fruit gardens, and grape vines, we are struck with the lack of knowledge or neglect manifested, with regard to pruning, almost everywhere; and we are more surprised when we hear men who have had opportunities for extended observation, advocate the idea that trees should not be pruned at all. An apology may be found for them in the many instances of bad pruning that are frequently met with; they may say that no pruning is better than such mutilation.

We prune our plants for the most opposite purposes. We prune them to assume desired form; to produce symmetry; to grow vigorously, at one time, and, at another time to dwarf them and make them as diminutive as possible. The experienced orchardist will tell you to prune the barren but thrifty in order to make it productive of fruits; and he may also tell you to prune one still more severely, which has expended all its energies in fruit bearing.

If we are asked why we must prune, it may be answered, in general terms, that in the orchard our objects in performing this operation are two-fold: First; we prune for shape and comliness, and for the removal of dead and dying branches. Second; we prune for the sake of inducing fruitfulness. The first object, that of producing the desired shape of the future tree, should be done upon the young subject even in the nursery row. The wise nurseryman carefully avoids disturbing the leaves on the lateral branches, well knowing their importance in forming the woody trunk. This is a point ignorantly overlooked in many instances. Trees when young should be headed back to their proper height, and carefully watched so as to form a proper and well balanced head; and all superfluous branches should be removed as soon as they make their appearance. The proper season for performing this kind of pruning is in early spring, after the severe frosts of winter have been passed. The second object of pruning being to promote fruitfulness in the trees, it should be done chiefly in the summer, or during the period of growth. At the same time, or during the growing season, much may be done in thinning out and shortening in such parts of the tree as may need these plans of treatment. The period of growth and unfruitfulness may continue for a longer or shorter period in different kinds of fruit, and the curtailing of this period is the great object of the leading operations of summer pruning, and of the other methods of producing fruitfulness that may be classed with it under the second head of the objects of pruning.

The season for pruning has been made the subject of much discussion, and different periods have been advised with great confidence by different authorities. From the diversity of views it may be inferred that all are somewhat right, or may be supported by good reasons. Always avoid the cutting away of large limbs, and endeavor to provide against the necessity for their removal as much as possible before their production, by proper thinning out of the branches in the young tree, taking them away when they are yet small. If it is necessary to remove a large limb the operation should be performed late in the autumn when the tree is at rest and the circulation almost null. The wound will dry in and resist the action of the elements better than if the section had been made when the wood was full of sap. Mild, winter weather, or the early spring time, is a favorite time for pruning, because it is comparatively a period of leisure. So soon as the buds begin to swell and the leaves to expand, pruning should be arrested, unless in small trees, because the sap is in active motion, and the material called *cambium*, is not yet developed; hence, the wounds will bleed and not so readily heal over. Then comes a time when pruning had better be suspended, until the trees have completed their growth by extension; and formed their terminal buds at the end of the shoots. The precise date cannot be given, but it is indicated with sufficient accuracy by this mark in *natures calender*, the formation and full development of the terminal buds, and by the copious deposit of woody matter throughout the tree. The annual layer of fibres is then being produced, and the tissues are in the formation stage; the tree now possesses, in its own organism, the best of all plasters to cure and cover the wounds made by the saw and knife.

A few intelligent nurserymen have learned this very important lesson, and have applied it in the preparation of their trees for the exposure incident to their removal from the nursery to the orchard. Side branches should be preserved, though subordinated by shortening, when necessary, in order to give stocky stems to the trees, and afterwards removed during the summer in order to have good smooth stems, with the wounds all healed over with new bark. For the removal of small limbs from young trees hardly any time can come amiss. It would be better to do it out of season than to neglect it; and it should always be done with a sharp knife. There is but one time when pruning should be absolutely interdicted, and that is all the time the wood is frozen; trees on no account whatever should be cut in that state.

Much will depend upon which of the two leading objects the pruner may have in view, vigor of growth and symmetry of form, or simply fruit-fulness, as the result of his labors in pruning his trees. Hence the value of this postulate, which is pithy and easily remembered. Prune in winter for wood—in summer for fruit.

Not wishing to encroach on you too much, I will leave the subject for the present. While it contains nothing new, it embraces, perhaps, the enunciation of some principles to guide our practice that do not appear to be generally understood, appreciated, nor even recognized, by a large number of our fellow laborers in the orchard. J. R.

Colfax has yet some idea of obtaining the second place on the Great ticket. There is an objection that both are western men, and some of the journals of that section are so modest as to suggest the impropriety of monopolizing the ticket. But Colfax is willing to be called a New Yorker, of which State he is a native, provided he can thus get on behind Grant.