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ALBERT GARRINGTON, EDITOR

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CORNER OF SOUTH & EAST TEMPLE STREETS.

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SHADE TREES.

To plant shade trees was the advice of the leaders of this people when they entered these valleys in 1847. This advice was followed to some extent as soon as the city plot of G. S. L. City was surveyed, and city lots began to be fenced and cultivated. Young cottonwoods from the canyons were planted on some of our side-walks, which are now large trees. Cottonwoods grow well on the wet bottom lands, but on our dry bench lands they are very apt to be sickly, and become a prey to borers and numerous insects. Some varieties of the cottonwood are objectionable as shade trees, on account of a downy substance which, like particles of cotton, floats upon the air, sticking upon the clothing of the pedestrian, and even entering into bed rooms, parlors and kitchens, making it difficult sometimes for cooks to keep it out of the food they are preparing.

The cottonwood is also a favorite harbor to small, greenish, semi-transparent lice which cover the underside of the leaves, and exude from their bodies a sweet substance in great abundance. This is supposed by some to be a dew in the atmosphere which falls, but in that case it would fall upon all trees alike. Whether this sweet substance would be fed upon by bees, and make wholesome honey, I cannot say. These lice, at a certain stage of their existence, get wings, and when the south and other high winds blow, they are carried off the cottonwood by millions, to lodge on our plum trees and current bushes, upon our cabbage and other plants which favor their instincts. These, I think, are objections to cottonwoods for shade trees. When the cottonwood has attained a large size it is then good for little; if it is well dried it will burn, and then it is not a first rate fire wood.

There is now no need to plant cottonwood trees for shade, as several of our enterprising citizens have introduced trees which are valuable in other ways as well as to give shade, and are much handsomer to look upon. The locust seems to be a general favorite. Pres. Brigham Young, some years ago, paid attention to this matter, and has now an extensive nursery of young locusts ready for planting out. The locust, in addition to being a very thrifty grower, forms, under proper training, a dense top, and produces a hard, tough and useful timber.

Other excellent kinds of shade trees, which have been introduced into our country, have not been propagated to any great extent. Varieties of trees on our side-walks would look well, and would contribute more to the beauty of our city than to plant trees of only one variety. The mulberry forms a handsome top, and is in many ways very useful and profitable. A mixture of mulberry and locust would present a beautiful contrast to the eye.

To be successful in planting and growing the locust or any other forest tree for shade on our bench lands, large deep holes should be dug, and the trees should be planted with kanyon earth. The locust will grow among gravel, but its growth is slow and unsatisfactory to the planter. If your shade trees are small, and you cannot get larger ones, plant them in a nursery in your garden, six feet apart every way, and cultivate and prune them to the right shape, until they are large enough to protect themselves against the attacks of four legged animals and high winds, then move them to their places on the side-walk and plant them as above directed, placing a stout stake in each hole with the tree, to which firmly tie the tree with a piece of twine, interposing a piece of gunny sack between the tree and the stake, to prevent rubbing. The commencement of the tops of shade trees should be beyond the reach of the tallest ox. If you plant out your shade trees when they are small, I know of no better way to protect them from being eaten down with cattle than to fence them in with a fence of three poles, until they are large enough to resist the attacks of animals.

Shade trees of every kind are exposed to another and worse enemy than horned cattle, I refer to men who have that destructive tendency to whittle while spinning yarns. In the absence of a good and wholesome law to reach and punish this practice, I know of no cure more effective than a good horse whip, soundly and suddenly applied. There may be some danger, however, in making this application, but as to the safety of doing so the owners of trees must be their own judges.

STRAY STOCK.—Br. B. Sringham will have the stray stock in the General Estray pound for exhibition on Thursday and Friday, 17th and 18th May. Come and get away your animals, you who have let them loose through the winter, and pay their bills of damage, or you will lose them.

DUE BILL for \$575 50 worth of grain wanted by the loser, G. Israel.

E. B. TRIPP advertises custom made boots and shoes for cash cheaper than the imported articles. He sells leather and tar.

BRIDGE BUILDERS read Territorial Road Commissioner McKean's notice.

PLASTERERS see notice of proposals wanted for plastering the Court House.

FRUIT TREES.—As stated in his advertisement, br. L. S. Hemenway, 4th Ward, has a "choice collection" of the leading kinds of fruit trees, and there is yet some time for buying and setting out, though the sooner the better. Give him a call, his stock can be relied on.

[Special to the DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

New York, 31.

The report of the revenue Commission, on the subject of excessive importations, is published. It shows that five times as many packages of goods were imported to New York during the first six weeks of 1866, as during the corresponding period of 1865. The imports of January and February were over \$32,500,000.

Philadelphia, 31.

Wm. S. Price, for 20 years the commercial editor of the *Daily North American*, died this morning, aged 63. The Corn Exchange passed resolutions of respect to his memory.

Baltimore, 31.

Archbishop Spalding, under authority from Rome, has issued letters addressed to all the Archbishops and Bishops of the Catholic Church in the United States, convening them to meet at Baltimore on the first Sunday in next October, to inaugurate the second Plenary Council.

Washington, 31.

The President has proclaimed a treaty of peace with the Blackfeet and Dacotah Indians, similar to the treaties recently made with other Sioux bands, by which they pledge to withdraw from the overland routes, in consideration of receiving \$9,000 yearly, for 20 years.

Miscellaneous.

QUARTERLY RETURNS OF MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN ENGLAND.

The registers of the United Kingdom show that 113,972 persons married in the quarter that ended in September last; that the births of 239,439 children, and the deaths of 159,524 persons of both sexes, were registered in the three months ending on December 31. The recorded natural increase of population in 92 days was 79,975, or 868 daily. Exclusive of 8,101 foreigners, 36,256 emigrants sailed from these islands in the same period. So about 394 emigrants left daily; and allowing for defects in registration, which has only recently been established in Ireland, the increase at home has been about 520 daily. The estimated population in 1865 of England, Scotland, and Ireland, is 29,772,294. The corrected death-rate of the quarter is 2.220 per cent. The marriage returns are for the quarter ending in September, 1865. The rate was much above the average. Weddings were more rife than they were in the previous summer, or in the summer of any year since registration began. This implies that the great body of the people were prosperous. 91,726 persons married in the quarter that ended on September 30, 1865. The rate of marriage was 1.732 or 0.127 above the average. The increase of marriage was general, but it was striking in Yorkshire, where the woolen trade flourished in an extraordinary degree; Lancashire was also recovering from its depression. In London the marriages exceeded by nearly 1,000 the marriages in the summer quarter of 1863. 179,020 births were registered in the last quarter of the year 1865. The birth-rate was 3.373 or .073 above the average. The daily births were 1,946 or 81 per hour. The number has varied little in the last three summers in any of the divisions. As the births were 179,020, the deaths 121,304, the natural increase of population was 57,716 in

92 days, or upon an average 627 daily. About 15,365 emigrants of English origin sailed in 92 days from the ports of the United Kingdom at which there are emigration officers; 7,833 sailed to the United States, 823 to the American colonies, 5,518 to Australia, and 1,193 to other places; on an average 167 English emigrants left the country daily. 121,304 deaths were registered in the quarter, and the mortality was at the rate of 2.284 per cent. annually. The mortality was lowest in the south-western countries (19), highest in the north-western (29); thus the annual rate was 10 per thousand higher in Lancashire and Cheshire round the Mersey than it was in the countries between the Bristol Channel and the Channel which divides England from France. It is gratifying to find that the mortality rate of London (24) is lower by 2 in 1,000 than it was (26) in the autumn quarter of the previous year. The mortality has been excessively high through the year in prosperous Yorkshire; it is still 2 above the country average (23), but it is somewhat lower than it was in the autumn of the previous year. As a general rule the mortality has been higher than their average in the countries north of the Dee and of the Humber, and lower than the average in the countries of Wales and of the Midland and Southern regions of England, around the basin of the Severn, Trent, and Thames. The great towns of the United Kingdom may be arranged thus in the order of the autumnal mortality rate per 1,000.—Bristol 24, London 24, Dublin 26, Birmingham 26, Edinburgh 29, Hull 29, Leeds 33, Salford 34, Manchester 36, Glasgow 40, Liverpool 41. The mortality in 63 of the country districts was 18 during the same season.—[*News of the World*.]

THE GREAT BRIDGE AT ALBANY.

The bridge across the Hudson at Albany is now near enough completed to allow the passage of trains over it. It is a structure which for size is equalled by few in this country. It was begun in June 1864, and the labor continued vigorously until February 18, when the first locomotive, the "Augustus Schell," John Dykeman, engineer, passed over it in perfect safety. On the 21st of February, another engine, drawing two loaded cars, also passed over it. On the 22d the informal opening took place. The extreme length of the bridge from where it leaves the track of the Hudson River railroad on the east side of the river to where it touches the track of the New York Central railroad on the west side, is 4,800 feet, or nearly a mile. Its height from high-water mark is 30 feet. The height of the tower over the draw from high-water marks is 90 feet. The draw consists of two spans one hundred and ten feet each, and when quarter open two vessels of the largest size can pass through at the same time. The entire bridge rests upon twenty abutments. The abutments or piers are firmly located, and are capable of withstanding any shock that the heaviest spring freshet can bring to bear against them. They are constructed of limestone, one stone being anchored securely to the other by means of iron bolts. The north side of them are in a form of a V being made so in order to break the force of the heavy blows of fields of ice floating southward on the breaking up of the Hudson every spring. Four of the spans, supported by abutments, are 172 feet each, fourteen of them 72 feet each, and the other two composing the draw 110 feet each. There are one or two items connected with the structure which will not prove uninteresting to the curious. These consist of over 2,000,000 feet of timber used in the work, 1,000 ties, and 100 tons of cast iron. The time consumed in its construction was about twenty months, and its estimated cost is about twelve hundred thousand dollars.—[*St Louis Dispatch*.]

THE County Clerk and Tax Collector had to loan, out of their private funds, \$170,000 to save Shelby Co., Tenn., from bankruptcy.

EARTHQUAKES IN CENTRAL AMERICA.—The mail received at Realajo, Feb. 9th, brings the startling intelligence that the towns of Granada and Masaya had been visited by frequent and successive shocks of earthquake, twenty-one having been experienced in twenty-four hours, eight of which were of alarming severity. The inhabitants of Granada were said to be in the greatest possible dismay, abandoning their houses and sleeping in the open streets and plaza. No less anxiety was felt in Costa Rica, although the cause of alarm there, seems to proceed from another convulsion of nature in a different direction. The volcano Turrialba, some seven leagues from Cartago, was in a very active state, emitting volumes of smoke and dust. The thunder from these eruptions caused many a sleepless night to the unfortunate inhabitants within the surroundings of the mountain. Several severe shocks of earthquakes were experienced in San Jose, Costa Rica, during which time the wells drying up caused great anxiety and inconvenience. Falls of volcanic dust prevailed to a great extent throughout that region of Costa Rica, and even within a few miles of Punta Arenas.

CRAMPS.—This most terrible of pains arise from the veins being so full of blood that they swell out, press against the large nerves, and thus impede the circulation of the vital fluid. In small nerves this detention produces neuralgia, which is literally "nerve ache." The cause of this unusual fullness of the veins is, that the blood is so impure, so thick, so full of disease that it cannot flow by nature's ordinary agencies. In proportion as it is thick it is cold, and this abnormal state is indicated by feebleness of the pulse. In cholera patients it is very marked, and exists days and weeks before the attack. The following is a simple method of treatment: When a person is attacked with cramp, get some hot water quietly and expeditiously (for noise and exclamations of grief and alarm still further disturb the nervous equilibrium) put the sufferer in the water as completely as possible, and thus heat is imparted to the blood, which sends it coursing along the veins, and the pain is gone. While the water is in preparation, rub the cramped part very briskly with the hand or with a woolen flannel, with your mouth shut. But why keep your mouth shut? You can rub harder, faster and more efficiently; besides it saves the sufferer from meaningless and agonizing inquiries. A man in pain does not want to be talked to—he wants relief, not words. If all could know, as physicians do, the inestimable value of quiet composure and a confident air on the part of one who attempts to aid a sufferer, it would be practiced with ceaseless assiduity by the considerate and the humane.

PARIS IMPROVEMENTS.—The expenditure of the city of Paris, apart from that of the State, for works of public utility, during the year 1865, is given officially as two hundred millions of francs, or eight millions sterling. The application of this sum is as follows: Public promenades and plantations, £1,280,000; water supply and sewers, £1,320,000; religious edifices, hospitals, municipal buildings and public schools, £2,400,000; road work, £3,000,000. Total, £8,000,000, or \$40,000,000.

CONCERNING EMERY.—The world's supply of emery has within a short time been (prospectively) doubled. Hitherto two places—(Cape Esmeri, in the island of Naxos, and the neighborhood of Smyrna)—have furnished nearly all the emery used. A few years ago a mine was discovered in North Wales, and another, perhaps the most important deposit of the kind in the world, has just been found near Chester, Mass. This latter yields emery of the finest kind, and which does not rust upon exposure to the air. It is also reported to be capable of doing one-third more work than any other emery in the world. Its non-liability to oxidation also gives it great superiority. This mine is now worked or preparing for work, and instead of "Turkish" emery being the favorite brand, "American" is likely to take its place.