

GEORGE C. CANNON,  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Monday, March 20, 1871.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE *Poultry Chronicle* recommends to breeders to lose no time now in placing eggs under hens which manifest a disposition to set. It says:

The early hatched chicken has many advantages over those of later birth. It should be borne in mind that it is in early chickhood the frame is made that will hereafter place it in the rank of the large birds of its breed. Although feeding has much to do in the production of size and maturity, other things being equal, the early chicken is sure to be the best. It becomes breeder, then, who wish to excel in this respect, to produce early chickens, although at the cost of considerably more care and attention than is necessary in the raising of those at a later period in the season.

A WRITER in an eastern paper says he heard that fence posts would last longer if set with and down. About twenty-three or four years since he had some saved from good sized, first growth, red chestnut, and set them promiscuously, a portion of them the way they grew, and some vice versa, and to this day there has been no distinguishable difference in their lasting quality.

A COTTAGE lamb was dropped at Peabody, Mass., on the 21st of February, 1870. It was killed within three months and seventeen days old, and weighed 108 pounds. It sold for \$21.00, or twenty cents a pound. If our farmers would raise sheep like this, there would not be any necessity to send to Chicago for mutton to supply our markets.

A DECISION should be reached soon, if it have not already been, by farmers as to what roots they will raise. Some root crop is almost indispensable in good farm economy, though they have never received the attention here which they deserve. For milk cows they are excellent, and for mules and horses the carrot is a splendid root. An occasional feeding of roots is healthful for all kinds of stock. Carrots require considerable labor to raise, especially if the land be given to weeds. But when raised, they are superior, pound for pound, to other roots. Mangolds and rutabagas are easily produced, and for the labor bestowed upon them, they yield heavily. As the more general use of oaten for feeding purposes is now being urged upon our people, the cultivation of roots will be found necessary to furnish a cheap, healthful food for winter in addition to hay. If we should encourage the grasshopper scourge this season, which we all hope will be the case, carrots and other roots should be raised in plentiful abundance. It is far more profitable to keep a few well-fed cows than to have a large number half-starved and poorly-cared for, though the milk from the latter may amount, in the aggregate, to as much as that of the former.

SPEAKING of oaten for feeding purposes, it is surprising to see so few of them used in these days. Probably the old settlers drove them so long in coming to this country that they became tired of them, and had an ambition to obtain quicker animals to drive. What ever be the cause oaten have almost fallen into disuse; and yet there is no cheaper or more serviceable team for a poor man, and even rich farmers can make them very profitable. We were glad to hear President Young call the attention of the people in a public meeting, recently held, to the value of oaten for working. His remarks were well-timed. Our boys have grown to almost despise driving oaten—they are too slow for them. They should be taught their value, and the practice of working them should become so common that it will be popular. Oaten, for feeding purposes, possess many advantages, where speed is not required, over horses or mules. Their original cost is low; they are more easily kept; are less liable to disease; will perform nearly as much, if not quite as much work in a year as most spans of horses and mules; do not require expensive harness; do not rack and wear out a wagon as much as do quickly as horses or mules; not liable to run away and endanger life and limb; can be driven by boys with whom it would scarcely be safe to entrust horse or mule teams; and after having performed service in the team, they can be fattened and made into beef. There are solid advantages which they possess, and against all these there is but one disadvantage, which we think of, that can be urged—they are slow. This, however, depends greatly upon training. We have seen oaten which we would much rather drive and work than some mules and horses. The difficulty now in the way of working oaten in the greater portion of the Territory is, we do not also them in sufficient number to supply the demand. With the establishment of co-operative herds, however, we hope to see this difficulty remedied.

THE *Kansas City Bulletin*, of the 9th instant contains an account of a narrow escape from death by suffocation, of a woman and two children, named Hendershott, and as its publication may prove a warning, we reproduce it in brief.

The head of the family was a coal heaver and had left his home early in the evening to go to work at the coal yards, with the understanding that he would return at midnight. Their cabin consisted of only one room, and after the departure of her husband, Mrs. Hendershott closed the door, replenished the coal fire, and sat down to work, while her children were playing on the hearth.

The room being very warm and its ventilation poor, its inmates soon began to feel inclined for sleep, and preparations were made for bed. Before going, the woman closed the damper of the stove and hung a quilt over the window, with an eye to having the place warm and comfortable for her husband on his return at midnight. This so completely destroyed the ventilation of the cabin that it nearly proved a tomb for the whole family; and would certainly have done so had it not happened that the husband returned much sooner than he expected; for by a strange overruling of Providence, he did not go to work at the coal yards. When he reached home he knocked repeatedly, but failed in gaining admission, and, at last, weary and somewhat alarmed, he burst open the door. He spoke to his wife, but received no answer, and the children shook her, but she and the children were insensible from the poisonous gases generated by the coal fire in the unventilated room. Mr. Hendershott speedily obtained assistance, and in a short time had his fears removed by seeing them all restored to consciousness.

This circumstance forcibly illustrates the necessity of good ventilation, a thing of paramount importance to health and life, especially in sleeping apartments; and all who possess the above should take warning, and avoid the fearful danger so easily incurred by Mrs. Hendershott and her children.

ACCIDENT.—This morning, about 10 o'clock, a number of teams, from Camp Douglas, were rounding the corner two blocks east of the Theatre, and when they approached the residence of Mr. Bolivar Roberts, one of the mules fell on Frank Norton, of Company L, of the Infantry now at Camp and broke one of his legs. Norton was riding the animal at the time. One of his comrades went to Dr. Anderson, who unfortunately is away, and then he was unable to respond to the call for his aid. A valuable mule was then procured, and the injured man was taken to Camp Douglas.

bar-yard mud on half a dozen substantial virtues. The economy that was honestly while you owed money has changed into wrinkling and pinching parsimony, now that you are rich. You buy no books because they will not pay you for them. You pay out no money—"no money in them," you say with a sneer. Take a lesson from the clouds that you turn; don't they give you ten bushels of wheat for one of seed? Are your apple trees big? Do your cows refuse to give down when you press their udders? Can you not afford to be as generous as the mule and the dumb beasts that have given you all that you hold with such a clutch?

A STRANGE scene took place recently, in a Methodist Episcopal church, at Chillicothe, Ohio. A revival had been in progress for several evenings, and during one of the services, while the minister, Rev. Mr. Milward, was preaching, he alluded to parties being seemingly pious while in church, but irreverent and worldly when out; and said there was one such person in the congregation. The cap hit and instantly called forth a demand for an explanation from one of the church trustees, a Mr. Peter De Camp, who exclaimed in an excited manner, "Name the man; who is it?" The minister, not heeding the interruption, continued his discourse, but the irascible De Camp again interrupted, saying, "Who is it that you mean me?" The minister replied that his remarks were of a general character, but if the cap fitted Mr. De Camp he was welcome to wear it.

This aroused the ire of the combative Peter, who sprang to his feet, and heaped upon the minister a torrent of invective, of anything but a complimentary character. He then took away the lamp with the intention seemingly to stop the preacher, but he continued his discourse. At this stage of the proceedings De Camp's daughter, seeing that her paternal progenitor was baffled in his efforts, cried out "shut off the gas father," which suggestion "father" promptly carried out, leaving minister and congregation in the dark to make their way out of church as best they could.

There was a talk of a suit being instituted against the brawler for interrupting divine service; but by the intercession of friends, the affair was settled without having recourse to such an unchristian method of arbitration.

THE wreck of the French transport, *Le Cerf*, an account of which appeared in the London Globe, of the 21st ult., is one of the most deplorable disasters of the kind on record. The vessel left Calais, on the 5th ult., her destination being Brest, Cherbourg and Bordeaux. At the time of her departure she had on board a crew of 150 men, and 1,080 poor fellows who had been wounded at Metz, and on various battle-fields; and their privations and sufferings, before embarking, had been of the most frightful description. When they arrived in Calais their clothes were rags, and they had not a cent of money. They were billeted at the huts of the poorest fishermen, where they slept; but during the day had to go to the casernes for food, which consisted of dry bread and a little greasy water, called soup, once a day, and not above half enough of that. They were mostly the sons of gentlemen, and no doubt, their hearts were gladdened, after embarking on *Le Cerf*, at the prospect of speedily reaching their homes again. But, alas, death, amid horrors transcending those of the battle-field, was in store for them. The vessel sailed on Sunday, the 5th inst., and on the night of the 6th she was wrecked on the rocks off Cape de la Hague, and eleven hundred of the twelve hundred and thirty on board perished.

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By Telegraph.

For WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES

Civil War Commenced in France!

A "Melee" at Montmartre—Soldiers Deserting to the Rebels!

A Double Murder!

Two French Generals Assassinated by Insurgents!

VIRGINIA.

FORTRESS MONROE, 18.—A 200 pound rifle projectile, for the coast defense, invented by Horatio S. Demme, of St. Louis, was successfully tested here to-day.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, 19.—Gov. Stearns will, tomorrow, give certificates of election, to Hibbard, Bell and Parker, the new Democratic Congressmen, and they will start for Washington at once.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, 19.—The book store of the late William V. Spencer, and Walker's circulating library, in Hamilton place, were nearly burned out, this morning. The loss is several thousand dollars, covered by insurance.

MICHIGAN.

Horrible Murder.

DETROIT.—A horrible double murder was committed in the village of Rawsonville, Michigan, Saturday morning. Daniel Ellis and wife were chopped to pieces, with an ax. The murderer is supposed to be Franklin Ellis, son of the deceased, who, for some time, has exhibited signs of insanity. He was arrested at Ypsilanti, last night, where he appeared to be waiting for a train to escape.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Montmartre uncompromising—Rebels' crowds in Paris.

LONDON, 19, 2:30 a.m.—President Thiers has issued a proclamation, appealing to the reason and patriotism of the citizens of Paris to preserve order. He says he is informed that the malcontents of Montmartre have planned their game so as to demolish the dwellings of their fellow-citizens. He declares that by such acts as these, the Republic is fatally compromised; because a republic accompanied by disorders will be lost. He insists that the present government is really republican, and no friend of the Republic should strike at it. The government will take the case into its own hands, and will not be deceived by politicians, seeking to inaugurate a civil war. He draws a picture of the deplorable results of their doings, showing how the city is being depopulated, how the commerce is paralyzed, how the city is stopped and shops deserted. He continues: The government, hoping the malcontents will return to their duty as good citizens, and obey the laws, will not resort to extreme measures to free the country from the new enemy; but is determined to act when necessary, and deliver the principles of justice. The government will not permit the co-operation of all good citizens. The proclamation concludes: "After this morning, we shall proceed to enforce the laws, if necessary, with all the force of the Republic."

LONDON, 19, 3 a.m.—Events of the most unfortunate character have taken place in Paris, and the situation is hourly becoming graver. The government, following up the proclamation of the 18th, sent a detachment of troops and guns d'armes to occupy the positions of the insurgents in Montmartre. A considerable number of cannon was removed, and the guns d'armes took four hundred prisoners. In the morning the national guards of Belleville and Montmartre, with their arms, and a line of the line, arrived on the scene and released the prisoners. General Vinoy, who was in command of the government force, arrested and sent to prison, still in their possession, the fresh troops arrived on the ground, the people shouted to them, "Reverse arms," and the order was obeyed. At ten o'clock, the national guards held the ground against all armed persons from going up the hill. At the same hour a serious conflict occurred in the Place Pigalle, at the end of the street leading from the heights. Some artillerymen accompanied them with shouts of "Go and fight the Prussians." A Lieutenant of chasseurs, while endeavoring to disengage his horse from the crowd, was killed, and was instantly dragged from his horse and killed. A melee followed in which an artilleryman and two national guards were wounded, but fighting went on, the soldiers abandoned their posts and mingled with the crowd, discharging their cartridges, and relinquishing to them their chasseurs. The artillerymen, however, refused to remove two mitrailleuses, making no further show of resistance. The guns d'armes alone proved faithful to the government, and were too few in number to be effective. Many battalions of national guards, fully organized, gathered to Montmartre, shouting the *Marseillaise*. The district was then wholly in the possession of the national guards, the soldiers having deserted. Not a single regular was visible. All the national guards were simply supplied with arms and cartridges, and were determined to remain on their own and hold their position on the heights. The purpose of the insurgents are still indefinite. Their main object, however, is to resist the government forces. In Montmartre and Belleville, however, are unanimous in their claims against the Assembly at Bordeaux. They demand the election of a new body, which shall sit in Paris at six o'clock on Saturday evening. Agitation and uncertainty continue. The troops have been withdrawn from the heights, and the people appear excited and hostile. General Favier was surrounded, for several hours, by a mob, in Montmartre. His troops proved faithful. They charged the mob, using the bayonet and finally cut their way out and escaped. General Leconte and others were not so fortunate; abandoned by their men, they were taken prisoner, and are now detained in the Chateau Rouge. General Favier was wounded.

In the morning the troops succeeded in capturing forty cannon, in Montmartre; of these the people took five without fighting. The remainder were removed to a place of safety. The killed, and the rest of the forces of the staff officers who were surrounded and were made prisoners. The rebels are now building additional fortifications in Montmartre, Belleville and the Faubourg St. Antoine. The Government has issued another proclamation, repudiating any intention of a coup-d'etat, and warning the Communists to quit France, and appealing to the national guards to put an end to the condition of anarchy into which they have plunged the capital. At 9 o'clock, p. m., it was reported that General Favier and Clement Thomas, the latter formerly Commander-in-chief of the national guards, were captured in the morning, had been shot by the insurgents, after a summary trial. The news caused a consternation through the city. General Vinoy's force of guns d'armes have retired to the left bank of the Seine, leaving the national guards to restore order. At night the national guards assembled at various points in the Boulevard, which were crowded, but there has been no further conflict. The shops are closed and the omnibuses have stopped running.

FRANCE.

Two Generals assassinated.

PARIS, Sunday 19.—The journals, this morning, confirm the report of the execution of Generals Leconte and Clement Thomas. After their capture, they were taken to the Faubourg St. Antoine, Montmartre, where the general revolutionary committee held their sitting. After a brief trial, they were condemned to death and taken out to be shot. The execution was bravely. Details says yesterday will be considered as one of the gloomiest hours in the history of France. Revolution, under the banner of pillage, and the Parisians will continue these horrible assassinations and this odious insurrection, which is without pretext or purpose. Will the provinces come to the aid of the Germans, re-enter the capital? This terrible day has wrought more damage to the Republic than all the Bonapartes.

Correspondence.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 18, 1871.

Editor *Deseret News*.—Fact, Salt Lake City is out of Coal! Cause assigned, seven miles of MUD between the mines and Echo.

Remedy: Lay the Coalville and Echo Railroad with WOODEN RAILS.

Those who are not interested in the Coal Question need not read this communication. Some of you are, will say, "How absurd!" "Why not get Iron Rails?" Yes, why not? If you can get Iron Rails get them, put them down and go ahead and prosper!

But the thought of the case now before us is not "Iron Rails versus Wooden Rails," but "Wooden Rails versus Mud."

C. & E. R. is nearly all graded, the ties mostly delivered, ready for laying. I propose then, that they be laid, and on these ties put Red or Fifth Pine Rails six, planned to them, which will be as good as iron.

I am satisfied that the inclination is sufficient to carry the loaded cars by their own gravity, if not the incline distance, from the mines to the depot at Echo, and all that would be needed extra, would be a cattle car attached on which the necessary ties could be carried down to haul the empty cars up again.

I presume, although I do not pretend to any judgment in stock matters, that the price of Red, yellow, and white empty cars back, after riding down, then after walking through the mud or over even a good road.

I expect the insufficient could be got from the canyons around without extra difficulty, and if the saw mill facilities are not sufficient, get a twenty horse engine add mill, and cut what lumber is required, and the cost would not ship by the car load, surely, as cheap as fetching it from Truckee; and I have used lumber from that quarter as clear of knot, and good working, as the best that has yet been brought in from the West.

Then, an Aveling and Porter Traction Engine can be procured for about one-third the price of a steam locomotive, which would take the cars back to the mines in about one-half to three-quarters of an hour; but the arrangement would be best for the country.

For the present it would be probably as well to use the U. P. box cars; but as the road gets into running order it would be well to have a few locomotives, with drop bottoms, on account of the much greater facility in loading and unloading. These could be made at home, and the furnish employment to many of our own men; and they do not think it at all impossible to build our own small locomotives, with the tools and facilities now here.

I have faith in the above project to put all that I own into it and five years labor on a business basis if enough means could be raised to make it a success.

W. J. S.

DEVELOPMENT OF UTAH RESOURCES.

The *Omaha Herald* of the 15th inst., contains a very sensible article under the heading of "The Utah Silver Mines." The article alludes to the effects produced commercially, agriculturally and otherwise, upon the world in general, by the gold discoveries in Australia and California, showing that it was not the product of precious metals from the gold fields of those places, but the discovery of silver stimulus to trade, which made itself felt all over the world, and caused agricultural development to progress. The *Herald* argues that what the gold discoveries have done for Australia and California the silver discoveries here will do for Utah and for all the region of country that has been discovered. The article alludes to the fact that the silver discoveries here will do for Utah and for all the region of country that has been discovered. The article alludes to the fact that the silver discoveries here will do for Utah and for all the region of country that has been discovered.

THE LAMP AND THE LIGHT

For the People's Light.

Purest Illuminating Fluid ever Used.

NO MORE "INFERNAL MACHINES!"

A METALLIC LAMP.

That will last a lifetime, generating its own gas from a safe, healthy as

CHEAP AS WATER.

This is the true Illuminating Fluid, and

PATENT PORTABLE GAS LAMP.

The latest form in which can be burned any

SOLD IN ANY QUANTITIES!

CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER

T. & W. TAYLOR'S

At the residence of A. O. Snow, in this city,

At St. George, March 20, 1871, GEORGE

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Special Notices.

LAST, near the Tabernacle, a Black FUR

SEEDS: NEEDS: SEEDS!—A large In-

Five doors South of Z. C. M. I. Grocery Dept.

Any number of Locust Trees, from six

SALT LAKE

THEATRE.

CHANGES OF TIME:

LAST NIGHTS

KITTY BLANCHARD,

Mr. McKEE RANKIN

Mr. W. H. POWER.

MONDAY EVENING,

MARCH 20th, 1871.

Will be presented, the Celebrated Domestic

RIP VAN

WINKLE!

THE LEGEND OF THE SLEEPY HOLLOW.

ACT I.

Rip Van Winkle, (a money lender)

ACT II.

Rip Van Winkle, (a money lender)

ACT III.

Rip Van Winkle, (a money lender)

LOOK FOR SALE!

I HAVE a Menzies Hand Loom, which

ESTRAY NOTICE!

CAME to my possession, in Washp, Dec 1st,

GAS LAMPS!

THE NEW PATENT

PORTABLE GAS LIGHT!

TAYLOR & CO.,

HAVING received from the East their Large

PORTABLE

GAS LAMPS!

Will be enabled to sell them

CHEAPER THAN EVER!!

Gas Factory.

CHEAPEST, BEST and

SAFEST LIGHT KNOWN.

Costs No More than the Chimneys of other Lamps.

We do not claim a non-explosive fluid,

THE LAMP AND THE LIGHT

For the People's Light.

Purest Illuminating Fluid ever Used.

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The Celebrated Elgin Watches, Finest

Goods, Jewellery, Silver-Plated Goods, Opti-

GRADING TO LET!

OFFICE OF SUPERVISOR OF STREETS,

NOTICE

TO GERRARD POLK and all whom it may

ATTORNEY-at-Law,

CAUTION TO THE PEOPLE.

The Danforth Fluid!

As the Danforth Patent Non-Explosive Petrol-

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