

Correspondence.

Experiments in Potato Culture.

PINE CANYON, Tooele Co.,
January 13th, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

Sir—It is a demonstrated fact that the agriculturist as well as all as all other mechanical improvers must be progressive. Hence, seeds of all sorts designed to be planted in the soil for reproduction should be of the most improved kinds, that the best results may be obtained, and remunerate the cultivator of the soil for his toil and ingenuity. The elements of life must be produced from the soil; therefore, in order to determine the best methods of producing, experiments and comparisons must be instituted in order to settle all doubt and controversy in relation to the best kinds of seeds.

Colleges of agriculture make experiments to determine which of all the various seeds are the best. Since experiments are indispensable, why not the agriculturist experiment for himself, and be self-relying in this particular as well as in many others.

We experimented during last summer with the following kinds of potatoes—Neshannocs, Early Rose, Extra Early Vermont, Goodrich, and Late Rose.

The Early Rose and the Extra Early Vermont we tried side by side, planted in every respect alike, to ascertain which of the two kinds is the earliest.

The Extra Early Vermont was recommended to us as being ten days earlier than the Early Rose, therefore we had to experiment to satisfy ourselves.

We planted a number of sets of the two kinds last named on the first day of June, 1874, and as soon as the vines showed any sign of tubers we took much pains to grub the hills often, to compare the progress of both kinds, and invariably found the Extra Early Vermont in advance of the Early Rose; therefore concluded the same as the editor of the *American Agriculturist*, that the former potato is easily ten days in advance of the latter.

On the first of September the Extra Early Vermont was tolerably well ripened, the skins adhering firmly to the tuber, and only having been planted exactly three calendar months.

We have tried the quality of the Extra Early Vermont by cooking a number, and say that the flavor is very rich and pleasant to the taste, being a very fine, floury, white potato, and fully as good as either the Early Rose or the Neshannoc. The Early Rose is about fifteen days earlier than the Neshannoc, and the Extra Early Vermont is about twenty-five days.

We will give the two kinds another fair trial next summer, all being well, and if the results prove as satisfactory as they have done this, the Early Rose will not be cultivated by us as the earliest potato any more.

The Extra Early Vermont is one of the prize potatoes sent out by B. K. Bliss & Sons, of the State of New York. A premium was offered to those who raised the most in weight from one pound—\$100 for the first prize, \$75 for the second, \$50 for the third, and \$25 for the fourth. J. S. Salter, of St. Cloud, Stearns county, Minn., raised 609 pounds from one pound of Extra Early Vermont, and obtained the first premium, \$100. I intended last summer to compete for a prize, but was afflicted with lung and brain fever during the summer, and my Extra Early Vermonts were much neglected, and much injured by gophers, but I intend to give them a good test this coming season and will report the success I may have.

The Late Rose is a potato very much like the Early Rose, not quite as rich in flavor as the latter, but is a very good potato, and its yield is very abundant. We planted the Early Rose, Late Rose, Early Goodrich, and Neshannoc, all in close proximity to each other, the number of eyes in all the hills being the same, planting done at the same time, and in every respect attended to similarly. The design of the planting was to ascertain which of the four kinds was the earliest, and how many days. We tried them often by examining their progress, and report that the Early Rose, Late Rose and Early Goodrich were as near alike for size as we could judge, when about half matured, but the Neshannoc was about fifteen days later than either of the three kinds.

The yield of the Late Rose, compared with the Neshannoc, is as follows—We ploughed four rows, two of Neshannocs and two of the Late Rose, and Late Rose yielded thirty up heaping peck buckets, the Neshannoc only eleven, thus twenty buckets being in favor of the Late Rose. The object of the experiment was not intended to ascertain the difference in the yield, but which was the earliest of the two kinds. Observing many more of the Late Rose when turned up by the plow than Neshannocs, curiosity induced to measure them. Comparison teaches the relative value of one potato to another.

From two to four hundred bushels of Neshannocs can be raised to the acre, but the Late Rose yields exceedingly more. We design, all being well, to compare the Late Rose and Neshannoc next Summer, to more fully satisfy us, and if the results prove as satisfactory as the past experiments, we shall conclude the benefits will be of immense value to all who may cultivate the Late Rose in future.

We got the Late Rose from Long Island in the spring of 1872; what it originated from we have yet to learn. As the agriculturist has to earn his bread and potatoes by cultivating mother earth, we think it a subject of much enterprise to be in possession of the best seeds obtainable.

Ordinary cultivation is a term that every agriculturist defines according to his own notion. I have been informed that some plow from three to six inches and define it ordinary plowing, while others plow from eight to twelve inches and define it ordinary. Good sense teaches that the deeper the plowing for all root crops, the more satisfactory will the results be.

JAMES I. STEEL.

Stampage—How to Make Money.

TOOELE CITY,
January 13, 1875.

Editor Deseret News.

The stampage question is just now the subject that receives most attention by the people of this vicinity, and the general opinion is that the unusual ripple which has lately been made in the federal official duck pond in the way of putting in force the bill of pains and penalties for cutting timber on United States land in this Territory is uncalled for and unjust in the extreme. In other sections of the United States the timber on government land is easy of access, of a superior quality, can be obtained at a cheap rate in large quantities, and commands a ready sale for cash. Here the

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is different—the timber is very scarce, of an inferior quality, situated in the almost inaccessible recesses of the mountains, and only obtained by incredible hardship and labor. The mill men, after all their labor and pains, seldom receive money for the product of their industry, the farmers and other purchasers in almost every instance paying for the lumber in kind. It becomes a very great hardship, and looks to the poor mill-owner like extortion, to be forced to pay the same rate per stump for his hard earned lumber that is exacted off the lumberman in Puget Sound or on Truckee river, where lumber is so easily obtained and of such superior quality. With the

FARMER AND MECHANIC,

for they are the ones who in the end have to pay for the whistle. It is doubly a hardship and imposition to be compelled to pay the increased price for lumber. You can imagine the feelings of the poor man, who, as is often the case, is compelled by stern necessity to build himself a log house, and has reason to believe that some noble-minded but lynx-eyed deputy United States marshal is taking note of his proceedings and will presently arrest him and cause him to appear in the august presence of the Judge of the District Court, where he may be mulcted in a fine the amount of which, with attendant costs and expenses, would come very near building the poor victim of misplaced confidence a comfortable adobe.

RUDIO.

A railroad ticket agent at Savannah has been presented with a watch for his civil answers to the public.

By Telegraph.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 18.—Luttrell introduced a bill relative to wagon roads, which he said he would not endorse, though it was accompanied by petitions praying for its adoption. It is Caleb T. Fay's wagon road bill. The petitions favoring it have one thousand signatures of residents of Butte and Plumas counties.

The cases of the U. P. railway vs. McShane, and vice versa, were argued to-day in the Supreme Court. These appeals are from the circuit court for the district of Kansas. In this case the court held that the United States retain the legal title to the lands of the company as security for the payment of the cost of surveying, etc., and that the States cannot be permitted to defeat this right by the sale of lands for taxes, but when the original grant has been perfected by the issue of a patent, the right of the State to tax is perfected also, and may be exercised. This judgment was affirmed.

In the Supreme Court, to-day, Justice Bradley delivered the opinion of the court in a revenue case involving the value of the franc in invoices of foreign goods. The decision is to the effect that the statute of March 3rd, 1873, governs the case. It provides that "the value of foreign coin, as expressed in money of account of the U. S., shall be that of pure metal of such coin of a standard value." According to this rule the French franc compared with U. S. coin is worth 19 cents three mills, as ascertained by the superintendent of the mint, and published by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Whitelaw Reid was arrested to-night on a warrant issued by the police court, at the instance of ex-Governor Shepperd, for libel, in charging in the *Tribune* that Shepperd had brought bankruptcy on the District of Columbia for the purpose of extricating himself from financial difficulty, and through awarding fraudulent and unjust contracts; Reid gave satisfactory assurances for his appearance to-morrow before the police court. The process was served on him while dining with Speaker Blaine, on a civil suit for libel, also at the instance of Shepperd, damages being laid at a hundred thousand; Reid acknowledged the service and was not further molested.

It is now understood that Marshall, the democratic member of the special committee on southern affairs, has re-considered his determination not to accompany Hear, Wheeler and Frye, the republican members, to New Orleans, and will leave this evening for that city.

The House appropriation committee, to-day, agreed to insert in the sundry civil appropriation bill \$375,000 for the signal service weather reports and \$250,000 for the improvement of the capitol grounds.

Reid said that the members of the committee to whom he referred in the *Tribune*, as being unfit to sit in the case were Dawes and Wood. His knowledge of the latter was entirely devoid of Wall Street rumors; he did not profess to believe the reports. Reid then gave the committee the names of witnesses to prove that Irwin had stated that Chaffee received \$28,000 of the subsidy money.

Ordway (sergeant-at-arms) testified that the private accounts of the members, so far as he kept them, would show no such payments as Reid indicated.

NEW YORK, 18.—The ways and means committee have summoned C. A. Wetmore, a correspondent of a San Francisco paper, to state the grounds for the dispatch sent by him, reflecting on the integrity of several members of the committee in connection with the Pacific Mail subsidy matter.

WM. H. ASPINWALL died to-day. BOSTON, 18.—The Methodist preachers in Boston and vicinity, to-day, passed resolutions endorsing and thanking the President and Sheridan for their action in the Louisiana troubles.

ST. LOUIS, 18.—General Sherman and staff made a formal call on Kalakaua to-day. The King visited the Merchants' Exchange, and was welcomed by its president in an appropriate speech. He was introduced to a number of merchants, and many persons were present in the galleries. His Majesty held a public levee at the Southern Hotel this p.m., which was largely attended by ladies and gentlemen.

This evening he visited the Theatre.

At Jefferson City, last Friday, three hundred prisoners in the Penitentiary shoeshop quit work, armed themselves with knives and hammers, and at last accounts they were masters of the situation.

The revolt at the Penitentiary was quelled without bloodshed.

VICKSBURG, 18.—Major George E. Head, with a squad of federal troops acting, it is stated, under the orders of General Emory, to-day, ejected A. J. Flanagan, who was holding possession of the office of sheriff by virtue of the recent election, about the validity of which there is a constitutional question. Chancellor Hill, who was holding court in an adjacent room, upheld the action of the military, refused to protect Flanagan, and appointed McGhee sheriff *pro tem*. McGhee is a white republican, and was deputy sheriff under Crosby.

WASHINGTON, 19.—Whitelaw Reid appeared at the police court this morning in company of W. W. Corcoran, H. S. Kaufman and others, and gave bail for his appearance to answer the criminal charge of libel.

NEW YORK, 19.—The *Times* says that the name of the broker whose failure was reported yesterday is A. A. Selover, a former partner of Rufus Hatch, and one of the heaviest speculators on the street. His estimated liabilities are \$750,000; he offers a compromise of 25 per cent., which has been refused.

The Union League Club held a meeting last night, to take action in regard to the Louisiana question, but after a spirited discussion they laid the whole matter on the table.

A. A. Selover's failure, last night, was expected, by Jay Gould's bear party, to break the Western Union badly to-day, but it is strong at improving prices, while the Atlantic & Pacific broke to below twenty, against nearly thirty on Saturday. Selover was not a member of the Stock Exchange, but speculated heavily in puts and calls.

Moulton's cross-examination in the Beecher case sensibly damages him on the direct examination. His answers then were prompt, clear, unconditional and emphatic, now he hesitates, repeats nearly every inquiry, as if to gain time, and prevaricates when not sure as to the counsel's purpose and end. It was masterly skill with which Porter led him to an unforeseen climax by numerous apparently harmless inquiries, whereby Moulton answered affirmatively, the following: "The inception of your friendship for the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was on that stormy night when you heard that he had debauched your friend's wife, and its termination was at the time when you refused him access to the letters by which he wished to defend himself against the foul charge?" The effect of this answer arouses in full vigor all the doubts of his trustworthiness excited at the time of the newspaper controversy.

Again, the counsel, referring to August last, asked—"Were you the mutual friend of both these men at this time?" "As friendly to one as to the other," he rejoined. "Had he ever wronged you?" "Except when he asked me to lie for him," Moulton replied. "You did lie for him?" "Yes." "We have your word for it," said ex-judge Forter, with freezing sarcasm.

The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph stock speculation received a badly blackened eye to-day, from the published statements that, while its capital is \$10,000,000, its gross income last year was only four hundred thousand, while the Western Union, with an outstanding capital of thirty-four million, shows a gross income of nine and a half millions; also that while the Western Union capital and debt, at seventy-two per cent. represents only one hundred and eighty dollars per mile of the wire, the Atlantic and Pacific, at twenty-eight, represents three hundred and fifty per mile.

TRENTON, N. J., 19.—Governor Bedle was inaugurated to-day. In his inaugural, he says there has been too much interference by the U. S. military and federal marshals in the work of restoration, and too little moral support of the south by the national government.

MILWAUKEE, 19.—Senator Carpenter and ex-Governor Washburn have been invited to address the members of the legislature on the condition of affairs in the south, on Wednesday evening. Carpenter accepts, but Washburn's intentions are unknown.

ALBANY, 19.—The vote for U. S. Senator, to-day, in the Senate was—Morgan 17, Kernan 13; in the House, Morgan 52, Kernan 71.

TORONTO, 19.—The first election of members of the Ontario Legislature, by ballot, was held yesterday. Of 85 returned, 47 were ministerial, 36 opposition, and 2 independent.

DOVER, Del., 19.—Governor Cochran was inaugurated to-day; his inaugural denounces military interference in Louisiana.

PHILADELPHIA, 19.—The grand jury have found a true bill against John W. Gordenmann, ex-priest of St. Boniface church, charging him with embezzlement.

NEW YORK, 19.—A fire in Baldecker's grocery store, Brooklyn, caused a loss of \$25,000. Mrs. Blood was killed and her two sons fatally injured by jumping from a third story window of the building. Timothy McCormick and his son Patrick were suffocated, and his daughter Ellen was fatally injured by jumping. A number of others were more or less hurt.

CHICAGO, 19.—The Cook County national bank closed its doors to-day, and the shareholders resolved to go into voluntary liquidation. The amount of the assets and liabilities is not known at present, but the officers assure the public that the creditors will not lose a dollar.

NEW ORLEANS, 19.—The Louisiana and Mississippi patrons of husbandry have issued addresses to the order throughout those States, endorsing the report of the congressional sub-committee as the simple truth.

HARRISBURG, Pa., 19.—Lt. Governor Latta was inaugurated to-day. He made a speech denouncing the military interference in Louisiana.

NEW YORK, 20.—It is reported on good authority that A. A. Selover, whose failure has been announced, has effected a compromise with his creditors, on the basis of one per cent. of his miscalculations.

A Boston dispatch says Dawes has been elected U. S. senator.

ALBANY, 20.—The legislature in joint session elected Francis D. Kiernan U. S. senator.

WASHINGTON, 20.—In the Pacific Mail investigation, to-day, Geo. W. Wylie testified that Stockwell promised him certain "puts and calls" to influence congressmen to vote for the subsidy; that he came to Washington with an introduction to Beck, and tried vainly to induce him to support the measure, but he neither offered him money nor informed him that he had any pecuniary interest in the matter.

The house committee on elections have completed their report recommending the expulsion of Delegate Cannon, because he is a practical polygamist. The committee say the testimony is so conflicting that it leaves the committee in doubt as to whether the Endowment House oath does or does not involve a pledge to avenge the death of Joseph Smith upon the government of the United States.

DOVER, Del., 20.—Thomas F. Bayard has been elected U. S. senator.

PHILADELPHIA, 20.—Frederick Heidenblut was hanged here to-day, for the murder of Godfrey Kukule, in Dec., 1873.

GREENSBURG, Pa., 20.—Samuel Beeghley was hanged here to-day, for the murder of Samuel Kerr, Nov. 7.

NEW YORK, 20.—The Senate committee on railroads, this evening, heard the argument of Scott & David Felsenheld, on the part of the Texas Pacific railroad company, and of General Colton and Huntington, in behalf of the Southern Pacific Railroad of California, concerning the latter's proposition to so amend the Scott bill as to give them control of the California end of the new transcontinental line, and to allow them to extend their road beyond the Colorado river. The committee took no action, but are understood to be opposed to the proposition, on the ground that it is in the interest of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, by which the Southern Pacific Railroad of California is said to be largely controlled.

The cross-examination of Moulton, to-day, brought out the fact that General Butler really prepared the statements made by Moulton to the committee. In reference to the letter of confession and the so-called retraction letter of Mrs. Tilton, witness said—"I offered to destroy both if he (Beecher) gave me the retraction letter, or to keep them both safe, not to be made public. I meant to keep them both