

the young fellows to the vicinity of the railroad depot.

Plant Trees.—We desire to urge upon the property-owners of these valleys the great necessity of planting trees, more especially fruit trees of certain kinds—notably the cherry and other small fruits, such as raspberries, currants, and blackberries.

The first named has always been the most certain in this valley of all fruits. We know of one orchard where the cherry crop has never failed. Whilst other fruits have been destroyed by frosts, this beautiful fruit has been abundant. One of our enthusiastic gardeners on the 20th Ward bench says that last year he sold enough cherries from two of his trees to pay for the digging of his whole lot, besides having all he needed for bottling and to enjoy in the summer. Another sold \$25 worth from one tree. In fact a man with an acre of good bearing cherry trees has as valuable a piece of property as he could desire. They ripen before other fruits. They are the first to come into market in Utah, are easily shipped, and always find a ready sale. They are easily dried, are highly nutritious and are worthy of a front rank as a paying investment for gardeners, especially now that our apple crop is almost a failure.

The kinds we most highly recommend are the Napoleon Bigreau or white ox heart, and the Black Tartarian. These, as also other kinds offered by the nurserymen that are earlier but not so large and fine for marketing.

Up to the present time the cherry tree has not been injured by insects, and seems to look upon this region as its own. Another item in favor of our pet is the fact that it does not need as much trimming as other trees; its form is symmetrical and beautiful, and when in full bloom in spring is highly ornamental. We would, therefore say, secure some of these valuable trees and plant them just as soon as you possibly can when the snow passes off. They will flourish well in the gravelly parts of your lots.

In Switzerland cherry trees line the public highways, and the celebrated *cane de cerise* forms a source of revenue for the country. There are always lots of spare places near water ditches on the small farms in this and other valleys where the cherry would flourish, and would soon be a source of pleasure and profit to the farmer.

The same may be said of the raspberry, the monarch of small fruits, the best paying one of them all of the shrub kind. We could sell thousands of bottles of raspberry syrup, as well as any quantity canned. There are many kinds in bearing in Utah, but the best known are those that do not winter kill. Some of the finer sorts need covering in winter, but the kinds to be found in the gardens of Mayor Jennings, Mr. S. P. Teasdel and others, bear heavily and do not winter kill. They need a little attention, but pay well. One resident of the 20th Ward sells enough in the season to get the groceries for his family for the whole year.

When we say that the resources of our beautiful valley have not yet begun to be developed, we are not far from the truth. The English walnut and grapes in quantity have never yet had a fair trial.

In brief, then, we would urge upon the settlers proper attention to these small matters, and to lose no time in securing the best varieties you can of the fruits named, and always give the preference to the production of our own nurserymen and be willing to pay a fair price for first-class trees. It will pay.

ANOTHER BURGLARY.

LEVAN CO-OP. ROBBED OF SOME MONEY AND A QUANTITY OF GOODS.

Between Saturday night and Sunday Morning the Co-operative store at Levan, Juab County, was broken into by burglars. They robbed the establishment of \$40 cash, and a quantity of boots, flannel, blankets, tobacco and other goods.

The same day the robbery occurred the taking of stock had been completed and a former clerk had turned the business over to a son of Brother Elmer Taylor who had been appointed to take charge.

The robbers had stolen an axe

from a house with which they broke in the door. With the same implement they also demolished a small safe in which the money was kept.

At last accounts no direct clue had been found to the robbers, but certain parties were strongly suspected, and it is probable that some arrests have been made before now.

It looks as if country co-operative stores were being made the special objects of burglarious solicitude just now. Those which have not already been gone through should keep a sharp lookout. A double-barreled shot gun with a man behind it are good things to have on the premises.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

Fremont's Island.

WASHINGTON, 4.—Johnson, of Virginia, filed in the Senate, yesterday, the petition of Gen. John C. Fremont, in which he claims to be owner in fee simple of Alcatraz Island, and asks that his claim be referred to the Court of Claims for adjudication. Fremont sets forth that while he was military governor of the Territory of California, in 1847, he purchased for the United States the said island, commonly called Bird's Island, lying at the inner end of the straits which make the entrance from the Pacific Ocean into the bay of San Francisco, and to which he (Fremont) gave the name of Golden Gate; that the United States government refused to accept, and repudiated the purchase, and made it the subject of a charge of mutiny in proceedings by court martial in 1848, wherein the fact of the purchase of the island was declared to be an assumption of power on the part of Fremont, and an act of mutiny against the Government. In 1856, Fremont paid the bond given for the purchase and became the owner of said island. He says the United States Government, afterward finding the island the key to the harbor of San Francisco and indispensably necessary as a point for establishing a light-house and fort, did, without his consent or knowledge, take possession of and still holds the same island as the property of the Government.

Government Aid.

Secretary Lincoln has been busy to-day in perfecting plans for the distribution of subsistence stores authorized by Congress to be issued to those made destitute by the floods in the Mississippi Valley. From data furnished, he thinks four times the sum granted could be expended without meeting the actual immediate needs of the people.

In view of the widespread distress, it is intended by a delegation from the States effected, to ask Congress for an additional appropriation for relief, and also to furnish the poor with seed corn for the coming spring planting.

The Secretary of War to day telegraphed Senator Vest in reply to a telegram received by the Department from Gov. Crittenden for more rations, as follows: Eight days' supplies for the number stated by him (Gov. Crittenden) in Mississippi and Pemiscott counties, had already been sent. In view of the enormous demands from lower down the river, it does not seem advisable to increase the supplies to this point at present. For example, the Arkansas commissaries ask for 15,000 rations for 40 days, which alone would cost about \$20,000 more than the total amount appropriated by Congress for all the sufferers.

The Stars.

The contract division of the post office department to-day sent out nearly 3,000 notifications of successful star route contractors, informing them of the official acceptance of their proposals for service. The aggregate sum of this bids is about \$4,000,000. A. E. Boone, one of the contractors now under indictment for conspiracy by the grand jury, has secured a large number of these awards, although if found guilty of this offence the department may begin proceedings to cancel these and similar contracts.

Port of Entry.

The bill to make Denver a port of delivery passed the Senate to-day. Having the endorsement of the treasury department, its approval by the President is only needed.

Eads' Canal.

The Senate committee on com-

mmerce instructed Senator Vest to report Eads' canal bill to the Senate with recommendation for passage.

The Floods.

LITTLE ROCK, 4.—All of Bollivar County, Miss., is under water, and most of Washington County, including Greenville. Families are huddled together in such houses as they think safest.

The government aid expected will reach us in good time. Many a heart is made happy by the approach of bread and meat for the hungry ones who would otherwise starve.

No more loss of life has occurred. The people feel more cheerful, as there are some signs of relief and returning business.

New Orleans, 4.—Captain Sennett, engaged in the Red River trade has just returned from a trip, and says he found great distress everywhere, and no telling what damage may yet result. The people are undergoing terrible hardship, many of them emigrants who settled in productive lowlands along the river and improved the country considerably, and were building it up. Some of them had only made one or two crops, and were just beginning to get their plans in full running order when the water came and swept their crops and everything else away. Those who could do so ran their stock up on the hills, but most of them are ruined entirely, and on the verge of starvation.

Thirty-seven miles of the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad across the river is under water. Large numbers of people continue coming from Arkansas, being forced to leave their homes.

Greenville, Miss., 4.—The water is higher than ever before. Many inhabitants are reported in trees in Deer Creek County. Boats to-day have been sent to their rescue.

Portsmouth, N. H., 4.—The ice has swept out of the rivers and piled up a huge jam for miles, covering large tracts of land. It is the worst known for years. The rivers are badly dammed.

Washington, 4.—Gov. Crittenden, of Missouri, telegraphs the Secretary of War to increase the rations already ordered for sufferers by floods.

Extraordinary Walking.

NEW YORK, 4, 9 p.m.—Hazel, 599½; Fitzgerald, 575; Hart, 552; Sullivan, 525; Noremac, 555; Hughes, 535. At 9.11, Hazel completed his 600th mile, and the champion and Fitzgerald were stopped in front of the scorers' stand, where Hazel received the jeweled whip and he and his companion made farewells.

Hazel's record, when he finally left the track, was 600 and one lap; Fitzgerald, 577 miles; Noremac, 555 miles; Hart, 542 miles and two laps; Hughes, 535 miles; Sullivan, 525 miles. The great contest ended with an exhibition walk by two small boys. Official time when each man left the track was as follows:

Sullivan, 6.53; Noremac, 8.48; Hughes, 8.43; Hart, 8.42; Hazel, 9.15; Fitzgerald, 9.15. The actual resting time of each man who lasted through to the finish was as follows: Hazel, 35 hours 21 minutes; Fitzgerald, 29 hours 23 minutes; Noremac, 32 hours 5 minutes; Hart, 30 hours 41 minutes; Hughes, 35 hours 51 minutes; Sullivan, 33 hours 13 minutes. As soon as the men left the track they were immediately removed by their friends to their hotels and quarters outside the garden. There will be about \$30,000 gate money to be distributed among the six men.

Fire in Toledo.

TOLEDO, Ohio, 4.—At 10 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the Chamber of Commerce building, occupied by the Western Union Telegraph Company, Second National and Commercial National Bank, law and insurance offices, etc. The fire originated in the mansard roof from a defective flue. The damage is probably \$20,000, which is covered by insurance.

Church Fire.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., 4.—A fire broke out at 6 o'clock at Great Barrington, Mass., and a church and chapel were destroyed. The whole property was valued at \$50,000. The fire caught from the furnaces.

Collision.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., 4.—A passenger and freight train on the Syracuse, Chenango & New York Railroad collided last night near Carlville. George Collins, engineer, and John Sullivan, fireman, of the south bound train, and John Blumkrow, fireman of the north-

bound train, were all killed. Byron Atwood, baggageman, was severely injured. The accident was caused by misinterpretation of orders.

Drowned.

FT. MADISON, Iowa, 4.—Three men, Peter Huntz, claiming to be from Milwaukee, and Shaw and McCarty, of Burlington, striking moulders, stole a skiff and attempted to cross to the island. The two last named were drowned.

Not Punished.

TUCSON, 4.—Forty Indian prisoners at Fort Lowell, who were implicated in the Cibola outbreak, will be returned to-day to San Carlo, under military escort, and set at liberty. Their capture, detention and transfer has cost the government over \$1,500. Although the evidence is conclusive of their participation in the outbreak, no effort has been made to enforce legal examination into facts or measures adapted to punish them. There is a strong general public feeling that the government made a great mistake in their removal. The Indians have boasted that the whites dare not punish them.

Senator Conkling Declines.

NEW YORK, 5.—Several Washington correspondents declare Conkling yesterday sent word to the President declining the Supreme Court appointment.

Dead.

Senator Milton S. Latham, President of the New York Mining and Stock Exchange died here last night after a brief illness. It seems he has suffered from Bright's disease of the kidneys for over a year. A week ago he seemed to have recovered from brief illness which had confined him to his bed, and on Thursday he was taken to his down town office. Friday he was taken with internal hemorrhages shortly after a bath, and he remained unconscious until he died.

Important Arrest.

The Herald's St. Petersburg special says: A most important arrest has just been made at Moscow. The chief of the section of the revolutionist party, known as the *Parti Noir* (Black), has fallen into the hands of the police. The execution of the condemned nihilists will probably not take place till the end of March. Procureur Mouravieff starts for France on leave of absence tomorrow. Strict orders have been issued to prevent foreign correspondents in Russia from heading telegraphic communication with papers they represent. An inquiry has been opened under the direction of Ignatieff and Secretary Volekoff, with a view of ascertaining by what means certain foreign newspapers, and especially the New York Herald, lately succeeded in baffling the authorities and reporting the nihilists' trial.

Destructive Freshet.

BANGOR, Me., 5.—The St. Croix & Penobscot railroad machine shop was dislodged by rising water, and fell into the river, carrying the in-shore pier of the railroad bridge.

Election Frauds in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, 6.—Committee One Hundred have discovered frauds in the November election in the 15th division of the 26th Ward. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the judge and inspectors, but they fled. The committee offer a reward of \$500 for their apprehension.

Suspended Bank.

BOSTON, 6.—The banking house of Chas. A. Sweet & Co. suspended this morning, causing considerable excitement in financial circles. The house has been advancing money, it is stated, to the Massachusetts Central Railroad taking bonds and placing them on the market. The road is a new one and its bonds have shrunk in value, and banks which have been carrying bonds called on Sweet for additional funds. To his call the firm has been unable to respond.

A Shot that Fails to Count.

ST. LOUIS, 6.—A Kansas City special says: It is discovered that George Shepherd, who claimed to have shot Jesse James, is really James' friend, and made the claim merely to get the reward and divide it with Jesse. He was apparently leagued with the police in trying to find James and shot himself through the leg to create the belief that he had fought with James. When taxed with his perjury, he confessed that James was still alive.

Sergeant Mason.

CHICAGO, 6.—A Washington special says: Sergeant Mason will either be acquitted by the court martial on the technical ground that he had not actually entered on duty when he fired at Guiteau, or will be given a short sentence.

Singular Souvenirs.

WASHINGTON, 6.—In an interview between Guiteau and Scoville yesterday, the former assured the latter that he was sorry he had abused him on occasion of his last visit and promised not to offend again. Strange as it may appear, a woman was at the bottom of the affair, which grew out of Scoville's withholding a letter from Guiteau. A young lady signing herself Clara Augusta Davis, residing in Hoboken, N. Y., took the trouble to write thirteen closely written pages of letter paper to the prisoner in which she assured him of her devotion to his interests and announced her intention of getting him out of jail if money could accomplish such an object. The prisoner answered her at once, but when her reply came it fell into the hands of Scoville and he opened it. A picture of a handsome, intelligent looking young woman dropped out of the misive, which was addressed to "My poor, dear, persecuted friend." It proceeded to give in chaste and elegant diction her feelings for the prisoner, and described in a graphic manner how she had fainted when the verdict of the jury was announced. Scoville retained the letter, and on the occasion of his recent trip to New York, endeavored to find the writer. After considerable trouble he ascertained her lodging place, but was unsuccessful in finding her at home. He became convinced that the woman simply wanted Guiteau's reply as a souvenir, and consequently withheld the letter from him.

\$33,000 Fire.

AUGUSTA, Ark., 5.—A fire tonight destroyed several stores and a livery stable together with seven horses; total loss \$33,000.

A Bad Prospect—Only the Beginning.

LITTLE ROCK, 5.—There are in this neighborhood alone reports of 2,000 persons made absolutely destitute, and to feed these even until the floods recede will require double that sum set aside for that State from appropriation by Congress. Senator Garland says the municipalities and corporations of the State are responding liberally, but they are burdened by refugees from the flooded districts. He also says that the present distress is only the beginning.

FOREIGN.

O'Connor.

LONDON, 3.—In the Commons, this evening, there was considerable excitement in consequence of Johnson, Attorney-General for Ireland, virtually admitting a warrant under the coercion act existing against Arthur O'Connor, Home Rule member of the House for Queens County. He inquired with what offense he was charged.

T. M. Healy, member for Wexford Borough, who believed a similar warrant existed against himself, seconded O'Connor's motion.

Philip Callan, Liberal Member for South, endeavored to exact a promise from the Government not to cause the arrest of members visiting their constituents.

Gladstone refused to grant such immunity, or give any further information.

O'Connor finally withdrew his motion, saying he knew the warrant contained the utterly unfounded charge of treasonable practices. He defied the government to try him in England.

EXTENSIVE ARRANGEMENTS.

Have just been completed, by which we are enabled to supply the "Compound Oxygen" for home use to any extent, and to all parts of the country, giving at the same time the right of free consultation by letter during the whole time a patient may be using the Treatment.

Every case submitted to us will be, as we have said, carefully considered. If we see a reasonable ground for anticipating the favorable action of "Compound Oxygen," we will encourage the patient to give it a trial; but if we think the matter at all doubtful, we will frankly say so. Write for our Treatise on "Compound Oxygen." It will be sent free. DR. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard street Philadelphia, Pa.