

Bro. McClenahan and myself spent several days in gathering seeds and to my surprise I did not have hardly half enough to supply the demand.

The seeds of all trees have fallen and sprouted so it will be impossible to import them to Utah till next fall.

Many of the readers of the NEWS are well acquainted with the different kinds of timber, their natures, qualities, etc., but as some are not, who may want to send for seeds, I will give the names of the trees growing here, with a short and imperfect description of the same.

CHESTNUT OAK.—Grows to be five and six feet in diameter and is thrifty. Its wood is white, easily polished, lasts well, makes the best of wagon timber, and is good for most any purpose.

WHITE OAK.—Is thrifty and grows to be about four feet in diameter. It resembles the Chestnut Oak, though not so good a timber, but easier worked. The most of wagons are made from this sort.

WATER OAK.—Is thrifty and grows to be about two feet in diameter. It is a firm, hard wood, noted for its durability; "never decays," is easily polished, and is chiefly used for wagon spokes and felloes, as it never cracks in seasoning.

SPANISH OAK.—Resembles Water Oak, but is not such a hard wood.

POST OAK.—Is the toughest of oaks and grows to be about two feet in diameter. It is the best for the purpose it was named—"posts."

RED OAK.—Grows to be about two feet in diameter, makes tolerable good wagon lumber, and is used for other purposes.

BLACK OAK.—Grows like the above and is good for firewood.

MOUNTAIN OAK.—Grows to be about three feet in diameter. Is a useful timber and its bark is much used for tanning.

CHESTNUT.—Is very thrifty, and grows to be of considerable size. Its wood is said to last "two forevers." It is useful as fencing timber, but is too open grained for fine work.

CYPRESS.—Grows to be very large and is very thrifty; makes good lumber, shingles, etc.

HICKORY.—Is thrifty and grows to be of considerable size. It is a firm, hard, springy wood, subject to the finest polish. In this country the axletrees of wagons are made from it. There are several sorts of hickory, but no great difference in the wood.

WALNUT.—Is thrifty and grows to be large. It is chiefly used for the manufacture of furniture.

POPLAR.—Is of about the same size and use as the walnut.

BLACK AND WHITE ASH.—Grows thrifty and to the size of about three feet. Is a very useful timber for making the woodwork of machinery, etc., and is used for many other purposes.

HARD AND SOFT MAPLE.—Grow thrifty and to be tolerably large; both are very useful for divers purposes.

BEECH.—Grows to be three and four feet in diameter. Is hard, close-grained and easily polished.

BLACK GUM.—Thrifty growth of medium size. Makes splendid wagon-hubs because of its toughness.

SWEET GUM.—A good wood of thrifty growth and medium size.

TUPLAR GUM.—A small tree of thrifty growth. Makes good trays, corks, etc.

BAY.—Grows to be about two feet in diameter. Is a very white wood, adapted to the finishing of fine work.

HOLLY.—Is thrifty and grows to be about one foot in diameter. Makes very fine furniture.

All of the above trees make good lumber and any of them may be used for fire wood, etc.

We have also the Dog-wood, the Cucumber tree, the Red Bud which is very good for bees, and the Sassafras which is a useful wood and whose bark or roots make good tea and is much used for medicine.

The seeds of all these trees, except the Sassafras, ripen in the fall. Whether there will be all or any of the above trees bearing seed this year is yet to be revealed.

The seeds of the Sassafras are about the size of beet seed. They ripen in the spring. If any one should desire some I will send them to their address post-paid for 50cts per pound. I will send all they wish at those rates or send half a pound for half the price.

Now what I propose to do is to bring or send to Utah any amount of seeds of the above trees that the people may want, providing they bear seeds this year. My labors will not permit me to gather them myself, but I will hire them gathered

from the best of timber and carefully preserved. The cost of the seeds will be according to the cost of gathering them and the cost of transportation. I cannot tell what that will be at present, but I will find out before fall and let it be known. If I can get orders enough to charter a car, I will do so, this will make them cheaper.

Those who intend to send for seeds will do well to preserve this article. Address C.H. Bliss, Vernon, Lamar County, Alabama.

IMPORTED TREES AND VINES.

SALT LAKE CITY,
March 18, 1881.

Editor Deseret News:

It is a commendable act in men, after being duped, to warn others. I refer to the correspondence from South Jordan, wherein the writer admits his folly in purchasing trees from the east, having himself lost nearly \$75, two of his neighbors also being duped. If these three citizens were the only losers I would have nothing to say, but I am bold in the assertion that Salt Lake County alone has sustained losses to the amount of thousands of dollars (in cash) per annum, in the article of trees and vines.

I can assign three reasons for this loss: 1st. Trees imported from the east are not adapted to this mountain region; 2d. They are taken up early in the fall and are several weeks exposed to drouth, and much handling in shipment, etc. 3d. The roots though seemingly cared for have lost all life. Experience has taught us that immediately after the breaking up of winter is the best time for planting out trees, which trees can be procured from at least a dozen nurseries in this city alone and planted the same day as dug up. Contrast this with planting trees in March that were dug up from another climate the previous September.

The retaining of thousands of dollars in our community and encouraging our own honest nurserymen, should be advantage enough. I am not disposed to give our nurserymen "taffy," neither have I an axe to grind in the selling of trees for myself, my "sisters, cousins or my aunts," but I am conscientious in saying that I saw this spring better trees condemned and not offered for sale in several nurseries, than some imported last fall for which a high price was paid. It is true our nurserymen do not canvass the Territory with long, highly colored catalogues which catch the eye and tempt the purchasers.

Very respectfully,
ARGUS.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

During the first week of March, the number of emigrants who arrived at New York was 5,323, being 2,479 more than for the corresponding period of 1880.

Mahone, of Virginia, it appears by the testimony of his wife, is a fleshless piece of humanity. However that may be physiologically, he certainly is the bone of contention between the Democrats and Republicans in the Senate.

The Louisville Post does even better than the Cleveland Herald. It reproduces verbatim, without comment, the NEWS editorial on "A Capital Crime," applying to the act of Governor Murray, President Garfield's denunciation of those who attempt to violate the sanctity of the suffrage. The friends and apologists of the gentleman, if he has any left, are invited to refute the facts and arguments the article contains, if they think they have a vestige of a chance for controversy.

The Cleveland Herald gives its readers a fair and succinct epitome of the DESERET NEWS' review of President Garfield's remarks on the Utah question. Barring a little slang expression at the close of its article, the Herald has done "the square thing" by the NEWS, and we appreciate the unusual courtesy. "Mormon" sayings as well as "Mormon" doings are generally presented by anti-"Mormons" so mixed and mingled with misrepresentations as to be entirely unrecognizable by the principals. The Cleveland Herald has our thanks.

Statistics show that since 1854 there has been an increase of risk from lightning in various parts of Germany, Austria and Switzerland, while there is no corresponding increase in the number of thunder

storms. Herr Holtz, who has been investigating this matter, inclines to the belief that the causes for the greater liability of danger from lightning are to be sought in the changes produced of late by man on the surface of the earth; such as the clearing of forests, the increase of railroads and the great use made of iron in the construction of houses.

Cetewayo, the Zulu ex-King, is to be released from his close confinement in Cape Town Castle, and allowed to live on a farm in the neighborhood of the city. He will thus, in all probability, become a neighbor of the Natal chief Langalibalele, who has for some years been provided with a similar residence. So far as health and beauty of surroundings are concerned, Cetewayo will have nothing to complain of. His dwelling will be in the midst of a dry, breeze-swept, health-covered flat, with a magnificent view of Table Mountain constantly before his eyes.

The latest and most novel movement against intemperance is in Michigan. A bill has been introduced in the Legislature requiring persons purchasing liquor to take out a license, and imposing penalties on dealers who sell to any one not having a license. The document is to be produced every time a drink is called for. The material on which the license is to be inscribed is not provided for, but it would have to be metallic in many instances, or a new license would be required two or three times a week, for it would be worn out by handling.

Soda Springs is destined to be a favorite watering place, and the new road from Granger to the northwest will bring the spot into greater public notice and appreciation. Captain Codman, in his "Round Trip," thus discourses of those healing waters: "I do not mean to be enthusiastic, but take all the famous watering-places of Europe, with the little that nature and the much that art has done for them—combine them all, and you will find that this wild sanitarium of the Idaho mountains will send you back to your home with better health and more interesting recollections when your summer is ended."

Great preparations are making in Germany for migration to the United States, owing to the belief that a big European war is approaching. The French army claimed many victims during February, the month of the conscription. Peasants in general greatly dislike military service, and try all kinds of expedients to escape it. There are many ingenious methods of producing incapacity and avoiding the conscription, among which are maladies due to pernicious potions; weakness of constitution resulting from voluntary over-fatigue and starvation; and chopping off the thumb with a hatchet.

The "Kordig Essence" is a new thing under the nineteenth century sun. The eminent French chemist, M. Wuertz, gave some interesting experiments with it a short time ago in his laboratory. Having filled a lamp with the liquid in question, and ignited the wick, Mr. Kordig, the discoverer of the essence, tossed the lighted lamp up against the ceiling, besprinkling the bystanders as well as himself with the flaming fluid, which, however, to the astonishment of all present, proved utterly devoid of heat or burning capacity. He then soaked his pocket handkerchief in the essence and set it on fire; the essence burned itself out, but the handkerchief remained uninjured, as did his hat after subjection to a similar trial. Then MM. Wuertz, Dumas, and Friedel plunged their hands into a pan filled with the burning liquid, withdrawing them with fingers all alight, like so many thick jets of gas. They experienced no sensation of heat whatsoever upon the skin surface, thus apparently in a state of active combustion. Other experiments followed of an equally wonderful nature, conclusively demonstrating that the "Kordig Essence" is capable of producing light without heat.

Correspondence.

AMERICAN FORK CITY,
March 16, 1881.

Editor Deseret News:

Our little city has sustained its school by taxation for the last 10 or 12 years, and we have found it to be the best method thus far. At our last election (tax-payers alone voting), a large majority voted a local

tax of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent. for payment of teachers, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent. for building and incidental expenses. In voting down the school tax, as some wish to do, I consider it like one of President Taylor's witty sayings: "Lord, bless me and my wife, my son John and his wife, us four and no more. Amen." For many poor children would be left upon the street uncultivated, following their own inclinations, being prone to evil, were it not for the free school.

Some of our young men of American Fork will say before going to the B.Y. Academy: I received the foundation of my education at the American Fork free school, and bless the wisdom of the founders for the privilege. Is it not the spirit of the Gospel to bless the poor? How can we confer greater blessings upon them than by educating, fitting and preparing them for future usefulness in life, and as missionaries to sow broadcast the seeds of life and salvation to our fellowman? I know we should train the heart as well as the head. Popular education in the world leaves out religion, God and the Bible, which is a grievous wrong and produces immoral results. But is that any reason why we should leave out in the cold the poor? Is it not creating what this Church is opposed to, aristocracy? Is it not the spirit of the Gospel to advocate all? If we should ever reach that desirable position, the United Order, what method will be adopted to educate the youth of Zion? I think the best method is a local tax, with our Territorial appropriation.

Respectfully,
J. W. PRESTON.

MANASSA, Colorado,
March 17th, 1881.

Editor Deseret News:

It commenced snowing here this morning, a fine mist, but it fell thick enough to hide from view, most of the time in the forenoon, the foothills. About noon the thermometer stood at 34°, and hence the snow melted pretty rapidly for awhile. But later in the day the mercury sank a little below freezing point, and the ground is covered to the depth of an inch and a half or two inches.

Apostle E. Snow left for home a day or two since. He, in company with President Silas S. Smith and Brother John Allen, sen., returned last week from a trip into New Mexico and Arizona. Brother Snow gave us a most excellent discourse on Sunday evening, which was replete with words of wisdom, which it will be well for us all to remember and put in practice. We are sorry he is gone. Would that he could be with us every Sabbath.

Permit me to relate an incident of our Sabbath school: Last Sabbath the writer had the pleasure of giving out some beautiful books as a reward of merit to some of his students, in the day school which closed on the 4th inst. The giving of these books as a reward of merit thus publicly, in the presence of perhaps 50 boys and girls, and the excellent and timely remarks which the incident called forth from Bishop Ball and others, made an impression which will not soon be forgotten. In this connection it is proper to state that Elder J. H. VanNatta, of your city, furnished and sent the books from Salt Lake City at his own expense. He also suggested the plan of giving out the books as a reward for good behavior at school. All little boys and girls who may read this as well as those of larger growth, may learn, if they have not already learned the lesson, that there is no premium on bad conduct or bad lessons.

The people here have not commenced to farm any as yet, but I think it would have been well if wheat had been sown during the fine weather we had a week or two since. If our land had been plowed up in the fall, and properly irrigated then, and our wheat planted, say two weeks ago, I think our prospect for a crop would have been more flattering than as it is. However, this is yet comparatively a new settlement, and some time will yet be required before we can get all things in proper shape, and just as they should be. It is quite an item of expense to live here as yet, especially to new comers, as everything they eat and wear must come out of the pocket, and if one hasn't got a pretty long purse, it soon becomes badly sweated, and some of the tender toes—shall I say?—have concluded they can't—save the mark—make a living here, and have returned whence they came. A few others are casting about for a

different location; a warmer climate, etc., etc. And while it is desirable to have a more genial climate, one in which the rigors of winter are not so severe; to the thoughtful Latter-day Saint, if this San Luis Valley, were such a place, at present, outsiders by scores would crowd in here, and soon fill this valley up. We, as a people, must make up our minds to live, at present, where others won't live. If we will live as we should, as the laws of God require of us; the elements will be blessed for our sakes, and this once desert land will be made to "blossom as the rose."

H. P. DOTSON.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Jorgen Sorenson, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, administrator of the estate of Jorgen Sorenson, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at his residence, Tenth Bishop's Ward, Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake.

JOHN J. SORENSON,
Administrator of the estate of Jorgen Sorenson, deceased.
Dated at Salt Lake City, March 14th, 1881.
w74t

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 36

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned was, on the 14th day of March, 1881, duly appointed and qualified as the administratrix of the estate of John W. Butler, late of Salt Lake County, deceased.

All persons having any claims against said estate will present them to the undersigned, at the office of Cunningham & Co., Salt Lake City, within ten months from the date hereof, or the same will be barred by the statute.

MRS. ELLEN M. BUTLER,
Salt Lake City, March 14, 1881. w74t

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NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

JOSEPH SOWDEN, Plaintiff, }
against } In Divorce.
ELIZA SOWDEN, defendant, }

The People of Utah Territory to Eliza Sowden, defendant, greeting:

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED TO APPEAR in an action brought against you by the above named Joseph Sowden, Plaintiff, in the Probate Court in and for the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, and answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this Summons if served within this County, and if not within the County but within the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days.

This action is brought to obtain from this Court a decree dissolving the marriage contract existing between said plaintiff and you, and if you fail to appear or answer as by law provided said plaintiff will apply to this Court for the relief prayed for in his said complaint.

In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand and Seal of said Court, in Salt Lake City, this 11th day of March, A. D. 1881.
D. BOCKHOLT,
Clerk of the Probate Court,
Salt Lake County.
7-4t

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