

Correspondence.

Cheap and Useful Device.

FAIRVIEW, March 21st, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

The following suggestions are for the benefit of some of your many readers who may be hereafter settled in new localities in these mountains, and in consequence must clear the lands of sage and other brush:

An implement, for grubbing sage-brush by the power of one or two horses or a yoke of oxen, can easily be made by anyone in this manner: Cut a tough dry stick of maple or oak 2 to 2½ inches thick at the butt end, four to five feet long. Find the straightest side of it, and on the other sides bring the butt end to a point about six inches long. Shape the other end into a nice size and shape for the hands of the operator the same as is known as a handspike. Select a piece of a common sized log chain having one or more straight links in the end and no hook. Make a hole in the stick (lever) just large enough to let the end link of chain in or through eight inches from the point, fasten the link with toggle, bolt or otherwise, so that the next link moves freely but close to the lever. Now hitch one strong horse, or two, or a yoke of cattle to the other end of the chain, leaving plenty of room between team and lever. Throw the point of lever in on one side of the brush, leaving the chain on the other side, thus forming a grasp on the brush close to ground. Start your horse after having placed a boy on its back for a driver, and hold your lever straight in direction of the now stretched chain. The brush now pulls out easily and also drops from the grasp of the lever as quick by opening the point of the lever from the chain. The operation is much quicker performed than told. Drive in same direction to some length before turning back, and repeat the operation as long as there is brush large enough to make it pay.

The advantage of the lever over the more common way of throwing a loose chain around the brush, is very great, as it is fastened or unfastened in a second or two, and more easily operated. Your hands are also protected from injuries by the brush. I have never seen anyone using this method nor heard of it hence I hope it may benefit many of those who have sage-brush lands to clear. Take advantage of early spring and moist ground.

Very respectfully,
FREDERICK CHRISTENSON.
P. S.—Our lands are nearly ready for plowing and sowing.

Feeding Stock and Enriching Land.

SPRING CITY,

March 24, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

In my recent travels through this section of country, I have discovered, comparatively, little stock running at large on the range, in the neighborhood of home; and upon inquiry, I learned that they were mostly driven off upon the mountains and into the valleys, quite a distance to the east of us, and as a natural consequence, I discovered but few piles of barnyard manure, and that the land that has fed us so long groans under poverty and exhaustion, by reason of not being fed in turn with that kind of food that imparts strength and vitality to the impoverished soil. The nourishment so admirably adapted to its recuperation is lost upon the desolate mountain sides where it can do no good, and so great is the mania for wheat raising, that the greater part of the land upon which water can be applied, is cultivated for that purpose to the almost unpardonable neglect of other branches of industry, that would yield a greater profit and bequeath a richer legacy of comforts to the members of the home circle.

Lucerne is certainly one of the gifts of Heaven to man—as food for stock. I know of no crop designed for animals that equals it in excellence, whether fed to them green or dry, neither do I know of any growth from the earth that contains more nutriment as a grass, nor yet any of which they are more fond.

Many men have half an acre or an acre of this kind of stock food; whereas it should exist by the 40 acres, and from that to 500 acres in the neighborhood of every large town, so that a good share of the stock owned by the citizens may be kept up summer and winter, and not driven in herds, where the strong gore the weak, and become so weary and tired that life is really a punishment to them; but keep them up and feed them all they will eat, where they can have good, clean water, all that they desire, and when they desire it. One cow kept up and fed in this way is worth as much to a family as four or five cows driven in the herd in the usual way. Then, all the manure they make can be spread upon the land and instead of farmers running down and the land becoming worn out, they will increase in richness and value, and a few acres of that kind of land will produce all the bread that any common sized family will require. Moreover, stock driven away to distant and sequestered ranges are liable to be stolen when fat and to perish with poverty amid the storms and snows of winter. The per cent. of loss in this way, will be as great or greater than the expense of labor in feeding them at home. Stock kept up and fed at home should have good, comfortable sheds, and each one tied in its place, the litter constantly gathered up and piled away to rot, and in the winter, hauled out upon the land, instead of hauling your grain to Pioche and other mining districts where the life of a slave and of a dog is your reward. It may be said that it costs too much labor to keep up stock in the way you recommend. It is true that much labor and expense are involved in this policy; but it costs us much to live and get through this life on any line of policy.

Much of our land is charged with a heavy per cent of mineral. Some say that they can wash it out with water. This may be partially done where the incline is not too great; but there is great danger of washing away the soil by this operation. Liberally endow your gardens and orchards with manure. Then your trees will not be scrubby, but will flourish and be healthy. I write from personal experience.

Respectfully,

ORSON HYDE.

The First Lucerne in Utah.

LOGAN CITY,

March 25, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

I understand by the Evening NEWS of Friday, the 22nd inst., that the *Territorial Enquirer* claims that Mr. B. Bachman, of Provo, was the first who imported lucerne seed to this Territory. But I firmly think the following is an account of the first that was brought here:

In the year 1851, John Parry, sen., wrote a letter from Salt Lake City to his son John, who resided in Flintshire, about 20 miles from Liverpool, where lucerne was growing in abundance. He desired me to send three or four pounds of seed to him. I bought the seed in Holywell Town, and sent it by a relation of mine, Mary Parry (sister to Edward L. Parry), now wife of Job Rowland, Logan. She arrived in this Territory, November first, 1852; consequently the first seed was sown in the spring of '53, and the patch is still before my house in the 16th Ward of your city. It was sown the second time about six years ago, but some of the old roots were left in the ground in a healthy condition. Twenty one years ago this spring, I urged my father to publish in the NEWS to make the seed known in the country; but the reply was, that he was selling all the seed he could raise. Yet he did publish it, and the editor, Judge Elias Smith, made the remark, that if it would do half as well as was stated, it was very commendable, as it was claimed to produce three or four crops a year.

JOHN PARRY.

ST. GEORGE,
March 26th, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

Our quiet little city has now assumed her beautiful costume—nature's green, variegated with the peach, apricot, apple and other trees in full bloom. Certainly the far-famed sunny sky, and gentle zephyr breezes of Italy cannot sur-

pass ours in pleasantness at this season of the year. Evenings cool and refreshing, the air and sun of the day balmy, warm and soul-inspiring, causing man, animals, and every living thing to be grateful for the goodness of "Him who made the sea, and earth and all things therein." This spring and winter we have had more rains than usual, and all feel encouraged with the prospects of a bountiful harvest.

President Snow and Woodruff have left us to meet with and instruct the Saints at Conference, while here all felt blessed by their presence. Presidents McAllister Jones and Eyring have been north to organize Kannarra and Harmony, they having been joined to this Stake by their own request, and it would not surprise us to hear of Cedar and Parowan making the same request before long, and, under existing circumstances, I think it would be for their good as well as now making this a strong Temple Stake. I simply utter my own opinions in this matter, and think it might meet the feelings of all concerned.

Miss Cook has returned to your city, having done a good work in this place, the people very much regret to lose her useful labors. Primary schools still continue in the ward school houses, most of which are well attended, as well as most of the primary schools in this county. The Washington school-house is a fine building, in my judgment far the best building for that purpose in this county. A great deal of credit is due to Prest. Jones, who has labored faithfully in forwarding its erection; and I think some of our northern professors could get a good situation as a permanent instructor if they would apply to the bishop or trustees, and they would certainly find a wide scope for their labors, as there are nearly 200 children in the town, and "more coming."

We had the privilege of visiting the Santa Clara schools, taught by Prof. G. A. Burgon, which is one of the best, and as orderly as any in the county.

The county court is making another effort to build the "Virgin bridge." We will note its progress, if its erection is not too rapid. However, we may note that oak trees grow slow and live long.

There is considerable sickness among children, though few deaths are as yet reported.

Farmers and gardeners are busy and jubilant, and taken altogether we have little to complain of.

I had nearly forgotten the Grand Gulch! They have made another start, and we hope it will not be long before we have copper roofs. We certainly wish them success, for they certainly "Try, try again," and as there is no end to the supply of ore, perseverance will be sure to bring success. AMRAM.

The Fence Law.

SPRING LAKE VILLA,

March 28th, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

Is it possible, at this late period, that any citizen would rise up to advocate the old "Fence Law," which was from the first a great injustice and financially a curse to Utah?

All of our herds and flocks, from the highest breed to the lowest scrub, if sold, would pay only in part for the labor of the farmer in making fence to provide the "stock man," whose herds may be transient, the privilege of eating the grass from their very doors, while he neither ploughs a furrow, plants a tree, nor builds a house to improve or benefit the country; and perhaps gets out of it with fattened nerds and flocks, made larger by stealing, without paying a dollar as tax into the treasury. Working men have stood this long enough and they now see that unless all of this fence nonsense is entirely abolished, there will still be cattle enough turned upon the range to destroy not only their crops but also the peace of our communities. Our true policy would now be to seed enough of our dryest farm lands in lucerne and provide all the feed needed for such animals as we find profitable to keep, and procure the choicest strains of milk and work stock and keep them at home. And if we have a fence make it to inclose our stock and not our fields, and make every animal or its owner responsible for all the damage it may do upon our fields through the winter as well as

through the summer season. "No stock at large" should be the motto of every true citizen. Early sown fall wheat, as well as the lucerne and the mulberry, are proving a great success upon lands where but little or no water can be obtained for irrigation, which should greatly encourage agriculture. Throwing off the burden of farm fence and the changing of our profitless scrub stock for a less number of a better quality we may hope for the farmer a coming better day. Yours truly, B. F. JOHNSON.

PORTAGE, Box Elder Co.,
March 27th, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

We have just passed a very agreeable winter. There was not any snow worth speaking of the whole season. A great deal of stock wintered out and did very well. Spring is now here and the earth is putting on her mantle of green. The people here are all busy putting in their crops, and garden seeds. They have also united under the direction of our Bishop and sowed about 20 acres of wheat as a start for a co-operative farm. It is intended to lay up the grain raised on this farm for a time of need, which is a step in the right direction. We have a co-operative sheep herd of about 800 head, which is a blessing to the community. Our co-operative store is in a flourishing condition. The Y. M. and Y. L. M. I. Associations hold their joint meetings every month and have a first rate time. These Associations have been the means of doing much good among the young folks of this place. The people as a general thing are trying to live their religion. A good spirit prevails. We have no sickness in our midst, for which we have great cause to rejoice. C. S. H.

The Senate Attacks the White House
—How Grim Visaged Howe Howled
—Schurz Torn to Tatters—An Organized War Planned at the House of Don Cameron—Ben Hill Almost Caught in Ambuscade—The Grandfatherly Democratic Seer of the Senate.

WASHINGTON,
March 25, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

In the thrilling words of Patrick Henry: "the war has actually begun." Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, opened (his mouth) on the Administration yesterday, and with terrible emphasis on his "ands," "buts" and "ifs," with ominous pause before each drawing sentence; with his hands searching the fathomless profundities of his breeches pockets; and with his legs spread apart like the Colossus of Rhodes, save that his pantaloons were unclassically bagged in in the knees—the old Senator, almost the last that has come down to us from a past age, relieved his bitter, indignant spirit of the accumulated wrath or one year of Hayes' administration. His performance had been advertised, so to speak; the galleries were well filled, and the Senators were all in their places, to see the initiative of what is said to be a series of organized onslaughts, with such reserves as Conkling, Blaine, and Hamlin. Senator Conkling accorded the rare compliment of his attention, graced by an occasional approving nod, and when the voice of the orator grew husky, extended a box of troches. Senator Edmunds stretched his gaunt form, rested his bald dome of thought on the back of his chair, and with his face to the zenith, it is said, slept; but I believe his eyes were closed only to the material world, to aid digestion, and to keep his thoughts from wandering to extraneous superficial things (the ladies in the galleries for instance) during the awful pauses between Howe's sentences. Senator Hamlin, however, did not sham sleep, for when the orator had occasion to refer to the honorable Senator from Maine, he was aroused with difficulty to the attention required by parliamentary etiquette. Senators Dorsey, Plumb, Ingalls, Dawes, Oglesby, Paddock, and Allison, were grouped around Howe and paid the closest attention to his remarks, but Mathews, Hoar, and Booth, who are looked upon as the special friends and defenders of the President, while they listened to his speech, did not move their seats nearer the speaker.

Senator Howe arraigned the civil service and southern policies of the President. He said that, "under the constitution, the duty of Mr.

Hayes was plainly to ascertain whether the constituted authorities of Louisiana had declared Packard to be governor. If so, then so defend his authority to the extent of his ability, when legally required to do so. If they had not so declared, then it was equally his duty, not merely to have withheld all support of Packard's pretence, but to have given all required support to the claim of Packard's rival; and if he found it his constitutional duty to require Packard to surrender his office, he should also have recognized the duty of surrendering his own. If Louisiana did not vote for Packard, the whole world knows that she did not vote for Hayes, for Packard received nearly two thousand more votes than some of the Hayes electors." Senator Howe was especially bitter in his invective against Secretary Schurz, and this part of his speech was remarkable for that peculiar rhetoric of which he is a master. He reviewed the life of the Secretary, and denounced him for nearly every act of his private and public career—pronounced him a failure as a revolutionist, lawyer, journalist, general, diplomat, senator, and cabinet minister. He said that Schurz, while not a democrat, was still less a republican, but that he was equally at home with all parties. "He spoke like an oracle and his facile speech could be fitted to the vicissitudes of parties, as readily as double-faced satin can be turned to hide the accidents of society."

Senator Howe's speech is the sensation of this session, and there is much discussion in political circles as to its probable effect. Friends of the administration insist that it has fallen flat, and that the old Senator has been used as a cats-paw, or feeler, by Blaine and Conkling, who will now be too shrewd to imitate his blunder. Others insist that it is but the entering wedge that will start the avalanche, that Conkling and Blaine are determined, anticipating the certainty of a democratic majority in the Senate after 1879, to put their shoulders to the pillars ere the time lapses in which they can raze ruin.

It is said that the attack, opened by Howe, yesterday, was planned a few nights since at the house of Senator Cameron, of Pa., where the malcontents met and decided that the fullness of time had come for the Republican Senate to make a square issue with the President.

Senator Mathews and Representative Foster were closeted at the White House last night, and after consultation with the President, it was thought advisable to make no reply but to leave the conspiring Senators to the soothing influence of silence.

Senator Howe's speech was largely retrospective, and he read so much from the utterances of southern statesmen before the war, that Ben Hill was nearly caught in the trap of replying; but Senator Thurman, who is the most judicious as well as the most judicial of the democratic Senators, persuaded the rash Georgian to refrain from doing just what Blaine, and Conkling, and Howe, had plotted to have him do. Hill, however, will never cease to regret the occasion as a lost opportunity.

It is amusing to see the grandfatherly influence that Senator Thurman exercises over the impetuous politicians of the Democratic side. He is more emphatically a leader than any other man, in either House, and his authority is tacitly acknowledged by distinguished men who have been in public life much longer than himself. He is always present in an emergency, anticipating the inception of every movement, and seeing its ulterior effect. He has been known to repress blunders in his peers, and hold back with a look or gesture, from doing rash and irreparable things, whose who are counted astute politicians.

C. A. S.

STRAYED.

From the range west of Kaysville, three cows, 4 years old, branded E L on horn and hoof.
One 2 year old HEIFER branded E L on hip.
Information stating where they can be found, addressed to Dr. E. L. Plant, Salt Lake City, will be paid for.

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GOLD Any worker can make \$12 a day at home. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.