

thought. This growth commences by feeding the mind sparingly with only such material as it is capable of digesting, and for which a healthy regular appetite is thus created. Give the little fellows some mental aliment that they can relish, some material for thought that they can comprehend.

### THE ENGLISH CRISIS.

BONAMY PRICE'S STATEMENT OF ITS CAUSES.

OXFORD, July 14, 1875.

I. Wealth has disappeared chiefly in matters connected with the iron trade. Bad business has been going on for a long time. The iron made has far from reproduced the capital which it cost to make; and capital not reproduced after its consumption means impoverishment, diminution of actually existing wealth. There has been a large consumption of food, clothing, materials, and tools by the workers in iron; the iron produced has not fetched back equivalent corn from America, wool and cotton from divers countries, meat and butter from England, and so on. The nation is poorer, fewer things in it, smaller means for sustaining future industry. This waste has been going on for a long time undiscovered. Houses engaged in some other trades had run a similar career. Business ended in losses, which must never be regarded as diminution of money, but of goods, of wealth, which money only places in different hands.

II. Then came the day of discovery, the day of settlement and alarm. The firms which had continued on these operations stopped at last, and then the banking community found itself loaded with pieces of paper, bills, which it had imagined would command the money expressed upon them. This was a revelation nothing short of bankruptcy. Agitation and alarm immediately sprang up. Who would have to bear the losses, and to what extent would they run? It was discovered that there had been clever machinery at work by which penniless people had put two or three or more names to worthless bills, drawing upon one another without any property to pay the sums they were pledged to, and then had contrived to get these bills discounted by a considerable number of banks—that is, had sold these bills to these banks and obtained the money for them. The banks had been overreached. They had not had the wit to perceive that these were bad bills with worthless names upon them, and it is all-ged, palmed upon them by clever persons. The banking world then felt very uneasy. How far was the revelation to proceed? How many of the bills discounted by bankers and bill brokers would prove to be worthless pieces of paper? We were very near upon a real crisis; but the mischief stopped short of one, because it was gradually perceived that the loss fell upon banks able to bear it, and not likely, by failing themselves, to extend the agony as to how many persons who had given credit to others would have no chance of being repaid. The banks have been very smartly bit by their eager, reckless and bad banking. Then the evil ended in the money market, and alarm calmed down. The loss of capital to England caused by the consumption of wealth in the iron and other trades, which was not replaced by goods of equal value produced, remains; time alone can cure that.—*New York Bulletin.*

### INSECT DESTRUCTION.

Des Moines, Iowa, June 1.—Twenty years ago, when the great United States Agricultural Fair was held in Chicago, there was the finest display of fruit probably ever gathered together in this country. Iowa was then comparatively a young State, but she had fruit there. From the orchard of James Smith, two miles from this city, were fifty varieties of apples. They were awarded the first prize as the largest and best assortment on exhibition. Subsequently the canker-worm came, which has, through the West, nearly destroyed apple-growing; and the orchard from which these apples were grown has scarcely borne fruit since. I have seen it in midsummer, year after year, as bare of foliage as in midwinter—every vestige of leaf having been taken by the worm. Every remedy which was

known or devised was tried to rid the orchard of the pests. The orchard has since passed into the hands of James Smith, who has at last succeeded in getting rid of the worm, and, for the past three years, has raised abundant crops of apples. I send you his plan, which he also claims will exterminate the hoppers:

Des Moines, Iowa, May 20.—I see in public print various modes of destroying the grasshoppers which are eating the crops in the West. I have to suggest a plan which I have used in destroying the canker-worm in my garden several years ago with perfect success, at a cost of less than one cent per tree, the trees being ten to eighteen years old.

It is as follows: Take a large iron kettle that will hold twenty gallons or more—the larger the more convenient. Hang it in some convenient place in the open ground; fill it with cold water, and to each 20 gallons of water add one-half pound of arsenic; build a fire under it, and, by the time the water comes to boil, the arsenic will be dissolved, when it may be emptied into a barrel, and the kettle refilled for another batch. To the above quantity of dissolved arsenic add 40 gallons of cold water, when it will be ready for application, as follows: Get a small force-pump or garden-engine, and take it out of the bucket or box in which it is secured; remove the head from a coal-oil barrel, and secure the pump to the bottom of it. The pump should first have a lever attached to the handle, so it will work easier, and to enable the operator to use more power, which any mechanic can readily do. The head of the barrel should now be replaced after boring holes for the rod of the pump and the hose to pass through, also, another for pouring the water into the barrel. The hose should be at least five or six feet in length. The nozzle should be hammered until the opening is not more than the sixteenth of an inch in width, and one-fourth to one-third in length. Set the barrel in a wagon, and you are ready to commence the wholesale destruction of your enemies.

Fill the barrel with poisoned water, and close all the holes to prevent the water splashing out when in motion; also, to prevent anything from getting into the barrel and being drawn into the pump. Now drive into the field where the grasshoppers are most plentiful and go to pumping tolerably rapid, the greater the force the less water it will require to wet the foliage, and it will issue in a fine spray or mist, and will settle on the blades of grass or wheat, and not run off as it will if driven with less force. One barrel of water will wet a strip 20 to 30 feet wide across a 40-acre field, if applied carefully. Such a strip wet through the field at intervals of 100 feet would be sufficient to destroy the larger portion of the grasshoppers in a field in a very short time.

It is necessary to exercise caution in using and handling the poisoned water, as it will poison by absorption or inhaling the steam; don't get wet or inhale the steam while dissolving it, and all is well. The whole outfit will not cost \$10.

Mr. Editor, you will please call the attention of Western editors to this matter, as a few persons in different parts of the country may be induced to try the experiment, and should it succeed the great scourger of Kansas and Nebraska may be deprived of its terror, if not exterminated.

The grasshoppers should be driven to the poisoned strip by securing a pole or scantling 20 or 25 feet long across a wagon with a few light brush fastened to it, so as to drag on the ground lightly. They are readily driven.

We remark that we are acquainted with the father mentioned, and knowing him to be a truthful man, presume his son is. As our fruit trees seem to have been killed last fall by the grasshoppers eating the leaves, a remedy in this respect seems pretty sure. Our farmers can judge best as to its application to wheat fields.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Bullock Printing Press.—We have recently added to The Sun press room two new Bullock presses that are capable, without extra hurrying, of printing some 20,000 copies each of The Sun per hour. They are beautiful pieces of machinery, and do their work to our entire satisfaction. They complete

the number of seven Bullock presses in our press room; and when they are all working, we can turn off without extravagant exertion 120,000 copies of The Sun in an hour. We like the Bullock press very much, and consider it much superior to the new Hoe press, which, like the Bullock, prints from a roll of paper, and prints both sides of the sheet in the same operation. The Bullock press does equally good work, occupies about one-half the space, makes about one-tenth as much noise as the Hoe press, and is much less costly.—*N. Y. Sun, July 24.*

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

REUBEN H. CHASE, Plaintiff,  
against  
EMMA C. CHASE, Defendant.  
The People of the Territory of Utah,  
To Emma C. Chase, Defendant, Greeting:  
YOU are hereby summoned to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Reuben H. Chase, Plaintiff, in the Probate Court in and for the County of Salt Lake and 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 this County but within the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah within twenty days; otherwise if within the Territory within forty days, or judgment will be taken against you by default, according to the prayer of said Complaint.

This action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between the said Plaintiff and Defendant and cost of suit.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I hereunto set my hand and Seal of said Court, in Salt Lake City, this 17th day of July, A. D. 1875.

D. BOCKHOFF,  
Clerk of the Probate Court,  
Salt Lake County.  
By ELIAS A. SMITH, Deputy.

### IMPORTANT TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

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