

Strong legislative measures are required for their protection, or in the coming future, armies of devouring insects which crows hunt before they have wings or commenced propagating, and which other flying vigilance committees arrest if they escape their searching detective ability, will ruin crops and blight the expectations of cultivators of the soil to an extent to be deplored as a national calamity.

A ROOM in which milk is kept over night for the purpose of being manufactured into cheese, or one which is used for setting milk for butter, should never be used for any other purpose while containing milk, for the reason that milk is such a greedy absorbent. If there be any odors in the vicinity milk will absorb them. For this reason there should be no odor from a stable, a cow yard, a pig pen, or a slop sink suffered to come near a milk room. A milk room must be so situated as to possess a pure, sweet air, cool and moist, not exposed to the direct rays of a noontide sun, and still be so well ventilated as to be free from dampness and mould.

MANY good colts are injured by being allowed to suck their dams while the latter are heated. Colts thus injured seldom recover from it for a year or two, and many times never. When the dam is to be used in hot weather upon the farm or the road, let the colt fill himself before she is put into harness; after using her she should be left to cool off before the colt is again permitted to suck. If it is important that he should accompany the mother, he ought to be tied at her side so that he will be unable to draw milk until he is liberated. It is much better that he go hungry a while than to take his food while it is in a fevered state. If the mare is to make a long distance in a hot day, and return at night, it is best to leave the colt at home, and draw the milk from the udder by hand once or twice during the day, and then upon returning allow the colt to fill himself gradually as the milk is secreted.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Country Gentleman*, who is a breeder of Short-Horns, as a farmer, for practical purposes, writes that he has a herd-book cow now fourteen years old, which gave on the 16th ult., 24 quarts of milk. He says, "I'll bet on fourteen pounds of butter per week, and she has never seen the day since she was two years old she couldn't go to the butcher, but then I feed her in winter and she has grass in summer." The statement as to her condition was made because the editor once inquired of the writer whether the condition of most well-kept herds of Short-Horns is really due to a natural aptitude for flesh or to heavier feed of oil meal, grain, &c., than their owners would acknowledge.

THE *Mark Lane Express*, speaking of a sale of Short-Horn stock in England, says "those by the 3rd Duke of Geneva, an imported bull from America in 1867, and a fine, handsome animal, fetched capital prices." The owner of this animal was offered, on the day of the sale, 2,000 guineas for him, but declined the offer. This is said to be the highest price ever offered for a single animal of this description.

EVERYBODY, says the *World*, knows that the oil which lubricates wool is disagreeable to both taste and smell. In slitting and taking off the pelt, it is difficult to prevent a contact of the wool with the flesh along the lines where the skin is first severed, preparatory to being stripped off. The accomplished butcher cannot wholly prevent this contact, and he therefore very thoroughly scrubs the parts exposed with saleratus, dissolved in cold water, which wholly removes the disagreeable odor and flavor. The farmers, for a long time, were not aware of the necessity of such purgation, which should be applied at once, as soon as the pelt, by the greatest activity, can be removed. This done, the meat is as free from the taint of wool-oil as the meat of any other animal.

BORN,

In this city on the 4th inst., wife of DUNCAN M. McALLISTER of a daughter.

DIED.

In Brigham City, June 2nd, 1871, of inflammation of the lungs, WILLIAM WILFORD, son of Jonathan C. and Mary Jane Wright, aged six weeks and five days.

SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

WASHINGTON.—Debt statement: Debt bearing coin interest \$1,894,128,750; total debt, \$2,359,067,717, interest, \$38,672,430; coin in the Treasury, \$89,744,375; currency in the Treasury, \$88,615,881. The debt, less cash in the treasury, \$2,299,184,184. The decrease during May, \$4,439,358. Decrease since March 1st, 1871, \$21,574,662; decrease since March 1st, 1869, \$226,329,075.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says the joint committee of the House and Senate on the Ku Klux outrages, will resume session at the Capitol today, and will have in consultation some of the most prominent gentlemen in the South. The committee decided some time ago to obtain the views and knowledge of the leading men in the States of North and South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi, and to this end the names of five or six prominent gentlemen from each of those States were selected and have been summoned to appear before the committee for consultation as to the whole question under investigation. The selection has not been confined to Republicans alone, but intelligent and honest men have been chosen, whose statements will have weight with the public. Some of those summoned have already arrived.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The following is a summary of the proceedings in the Fair case to-day: The counsel for the defense moved for a new trial on the grounds set forth in the affidavits. He proceeded to read as follows: Mrs. Mary G. Smith's affidavits set forth Mrs. Fair's good character previous to her acquaintance with Crittenden. Mrs. Fair charges that the jury heard people talk of the case and that they were prejudiced against her by somebody telling them that she had said they were a set of wretches, etc. That Henry Beach, one of the jurors, had been strongly biased in advance, which fact he denied on being sworn when called to be a juror, and that her trial was consequently null and void, etc. The affidavits of Cook and Quint, counsel for the defense, set forth, in detail, the questions to Beach and his answers, at his examination as to his qualifications as a juror. That of W. H. Tompkins sets forth that he knew her in Texas in her childhood, and ever since; that Colonel Fair was a mason, that she applied in 1862 for relief of the widow of a mason, which application was refused. Mrs. Fair also makes affidavit to the same fact and says she cannot tell whether Beach was a member of the masonic board of relief at that time or not. The point aimed at in this and several other affidavits is to show that Beach was a mason and an ex-office holder of the masonic board of relief and was prejudiced against her on account of Crittenden being a mason.

The prosecution introduced an affidavit of Beach, in which he says that on the 15th of September, 1870, he went to Truckee in employ of Mr. Wand of this city to take charge of Mr. Burckaller's store, receiving the money while Mr. Burckaller and Mr. Greely acted as salesmen, that they were all in the store the greater part of the time. He was introduced to Mrs. Burckaller and met her occasionally in the store during business hours. When he received San Francisco papers he would glance at them hastily and remembered the account of the shooting, but did not know Mr. Crittenden or Mrs. Fair. He did not read of his death while there and never knew the difference between murder in the first and second degree till this trial. He denies the use of the language imputed to him or anything of like import. He did not form an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused and participated in no conversation about the case. He started for San Francisco on the 18th of November, and had no conversation with Merkley about the case. He took meals at her house. He expressed no opinion to Dr. Leyford. He is a Frenchman and spoke but little with him. The affiant did not know Stienhart. He says he knew that Mrs. Fair applied to the Masons for relief, but did not oppose it nor use the language at that time attributed to him by Mr. Young. He was not at that time a member of the particular body to which she applied. He says he tried to avoid being a juror, and that he sympathized with Mrs. Fair during the trial and found a verdict on the evidence in court and the law without any bias or prejudice whatever; and that he lost his

business agency by being obliged to serve.

Sheriff White and Deputy Sheriff Boyd in affidavits corroborate the statement that Beach endeavored to keep off the jury all he could.

The weather is warm, and the wind high, light, from the south-west. Most encouraging reports of the good effects of the late rains and cool weather come in from all points north of San Francisco, and most of the Sacramento river, and many points of the Bay around.

Numerous complaints have been received at the Treasury department from merchants and manufacturers in Plattsburg, N. Y., collection district, that there is much smuggling along the Canada border as to seriously injure them in business. Single cases, involving thousands of dollars each, are reported.

WASHINGTON, 2.—A special dispatch says that reports from many of the principle points on the border show satisfaction that the new Treaty does not contain any provisions for reciprocity, which they say would have been no advantage to Americans, as Canada, it is urged, neither produces anything we need and cannot produce ourselves, nor furnishes the market of America with goods. Under reciprocity Canada would sell her grain, potatoes and lumber in the United States instead of buying our manufactured articles, would import from England and then smuggle large quantities of them over the border.

A special to the *Sun* alleges that on Monday last General Sickles was instructed by telegraph to notify the Spanish government that the estates belonging to Americans in Cuba which had been sequestered must at once be returned to their owners, and damages of their sequestration be paid, or that warlike measures will be at once set on foot by the United States, and the order to General Sickles was to give the Spanish government one week in which to make answer.

The controller of currency informed Secretary Boutwell yesterday that he has, during the week, issued \$750,000 in greenbacks. This will be employed in the redemption of three percent. bonds, of which there are now out about \$34,500,000 dollars.

NEW YORK, 2.—A Scranton special says the feeling against Williams, mine inspector, was very great at Pittston. He left that place for his house at Wilkesbarre. It is thought if he had not done so he would have been hanged in the street by exasperated miners.

A Toronto dispatch says the Dominion government has not agreed to ratify nor even commend the ratification of the treaty. In Nova Scotia so great was the alarm excited by reports that the treaty had or was to be ratified by the Ottawa government, without reference to Parliament, that the authorities telegraphed to know whether or not the Dominion government was free to deal with that part of the treaty respecting the fisheries.

NEW YORK, 3.—President Grant said yesterday that the treaty was fully and ably discussed, and is the best settlement possible of the outstanding differences between the United States and Great Britain. It is thought, by many, that it was rushed through and acted upon wholly without proper consideration on the part of both governments. The facts are, however, every article of the treaty was submitted to me after it was adopted by the Commission and approved by me, and each article was in the same way submitted to the British Cabinet and approved by the ministers of the crown at once. The Queen pledged her signature before hand. I therefore regard the treaty as practically ratified. Measures will have to be adopted on both sides to carry out the provisions of the treaty. Our House of Representatives will, I feel certain, act patriotically and wisely. The treaty must be ratified and made a law of both nations, for we are concerned. We would like to have better terms, but there were two parties to the bargain. If I had it all my own way I think I could make it more favorable to the United States. The point aimed at was not merely pecuniary satisfaction for our losses, by the *Alabama* and other cruisers from British ports, but the settlement of irritating and disturbing questions which were likely, any day, to bring the two nations into an armed conflict. My aim was by this treaty to secure peace through justice, and I believe I have succeeded. No apprehension need be felt as to the course of the British people. I would regard it as an act of bad faith on their part to reject the treaty after its almost unanimous acceptance by the Senate. The English must surely prefer a fair settle-

ment of our differences with them, for which this treaty provides, than to nurse a cause of war, for settlement or war were the alternatives. The ratification will be a blessing to both countries. The Canadians will be reconciled to it by and by, and why shouldn't they. The fishery clauses of the treaty are as favorable to them as to us, perhaps more so. I will be glad if they settle the matter at once and be done with it. The Canadian fisheries don't amount to much for us, while the equivalent we grant must be considerable to them. I do not attach much importance to the pecuniary consideration one way or other. The pith of the thing is the avoidance of war; it was a dangerous question to be left open. Our fisheries were always a trouble and annoyance. Fishermen of the East who fish on the Canadian coast have but little respect for treaties or engagements; they are rough fellows, hardy, self-reliant and ate a law unto themselves. They insist on going where they like and doing what they like. Of course they find opposition, and whether they are right or wrong they are sure to have supporters in many quarters. Indeed, public sympathy is always with our fishermen, no matter what they do. This backing up of our own people under all circumstances shows a lively patriotic spirit, but it has its evils. We are forced to send men of war to the Canadian coast to protect those men from the consequences of their own acts. The English must send armed ships to watch the doings of ours, and so the relations between the United States and Great Britain, which ought to be, and I now believe will be, of the friendliest nature, are constantly disturbed by the anticipation of strife. This fishery affair was not the most difficult we had to meet. I hope the whole affair will be settled. There were so many questions between the United States and England demanding settlement that war seemed the only alternative. It is well war has been avoided. I prefer the treaty to war. War would be hurtful to both nations and profitable to neither. It might be ruin to one.

As to the reports of changes in the Cabinet and the foreign policy, the President said there is not a word of truth in the statements, whatever they are. Not a word of Mr. Fish's retirement has lately been passed, or any of the Cabinet. Fish will not leave the Cabinet or resign the seals of the State department with my consent, while I am President. He responded unwillingly to my call, and entered upon the arduous duties of foreign affairs with diffidence. He has discharged them well. He has been faithful, patriotic and diligent. I should be grieved if he resigned, but he won't resign now.

As to Cuba, there been no discussion in the Cabinet in reference to Cuban affairs of late. The policy of the administration is unchanged in regard to Cuba. We are mindful of our obligations to friendly nations, while careful of our rights. The United States will not be unjust while I am President. We will do as we would be done by. The condition of affairs in Cuba does not seem to me or to Mr. Fish to demand action on our part. Time heals more wounds than medicine and patience is a good specific.

NEW YORK, 3.—The story that Rothschilds were to take the consolidated debt of this city and pay off old loans as they became due is denied to-day.

Foster, the murderer of Putnam, publishes an appeal to the public, asking them to consider his case dispassionately. He says he is confident the same feeling which on impulse secured his conviction will, when cool and deliberate, do him proper justice, and that he is doomed to die because a wicked drunken freak resulted in the death of a man whom he no more intended to harm seriously than he would his own child.

The yacht club has elected the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia an honorary member.

JAMESTOWN.—Senator Fenton was prostrated by a sudden attack of fever on Friday evening. He is confined to his bed, but doing well.

The Erie R. R. sent a force of three or four hundred laborers and fighting men from this city to Hornellsville and other points along the Susquehanna division of its road, yesterday, to take the places of the striking workmen and prevent their interference with the trains and business. Several cars of a through freight train, leaving Hornellsville for Buffalo on Friday afternoon, were uncoupled on the grade, west of the former place, and allowed to run back. Three of them loaded with molasses ran off the track, and were