



## LA CONSTANCE STRAWBERRY.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

SIR:—In your last article on the strawberry there is a misstatement concerning La Constance variety. It is not a small berry, it is large. I have no fault whatever to find with the berry—I think it is good. at least, as any I have tasted, and it is of good color and handsome shape. I hope it will prove productive.

My experience in strawberry culture is limited, and I have but few plants of La Constance, but I should like to see a large bed of that variety, with the deep working, wide planting, and thorough culture which Mr. G. D. Watt gives to his plantations.

The Bonte de St. Julien is not large with me.

Respectfully,  
J. JAKUES.

G S. L. CITY, Aug. 26, 1864.

We take pleasure in correcting the mistake alluded to in the foregoing letter from friend Jaques. By referring to our notes from which the articles on the culture of the strawberry have been written, we find that that particular remark in reference to size, should have been applied to the Bonte de St. Julien only.—[ED. NEWS.]

**FINE LAMBS.**—Brother Charles Willden, of Cove Creek, in Millard county, sends us an interesting item about lambs raised by himself and sons, and he throws out a banter for competition. He says: "I have one ewe lamb six months old, that weighs 100lbs; I have also a pair of twin lambs, one a ewe the other a wether, the ewe weighs 77 and the wether 95lbs. Sheep raisers, beat that, and then I will try again. My son Elliott has a wether not yet five months old that weighs 105lbs.

This is very good, and we should like some sheep of that kind, if the wool is good, but friend Willden has omitted to state in his letter whether the breed be Southdown, Leicester, Merino, Oxford Down or Native; and it is very important to know something about the weight of the fleece and quality of the staple, as well as the size of carcase.

**WHITE BEANS** are the cheapest and most nutritious food which can be eaten. Beans and pork furnishes nearly all the elements necessary to human subsistence. A quart of beans at eight cents and a pound of pork at 12 cents will feed a small family for a day. Four quarts of beans and two pounds of corned beef, boiled to rags, in fifty quarts of water, will furnish a good meal for forty men, or one and a quarter cents a meal.

**BREAD-CRUST** baked in an oven until it is very brown, but not black, and then pounded to the fineness of ground coffee, is a safer, cheaper, and quite as agreeable and healthful a substitute for coffee as any other mixture now in use.

**LICE ON CATTLE.**—The cheapest, best and easiest method to kill lice on cattle is as follows: Take half a woodpail of potatoes, boil them thoroughly in water for about three hours, strain out the potatoes, and wash the animal thoroughly with the liquor. One application is generally sufficient to send every louse on the beast "over Jordan." I have tried it and know it to be effectual, and that nothing dangerous to the animal can follow the application.—[D. R. P., in the Rural American.]

**LICE ON CATTLE.**—Mr. Miner: I see in your paper a recommendation, from your correspondent, of soft soap for lousy cattle. It will cure if you put on enough to take all the hair off. A much better remedy is to give cattle sulphur, say a teaspoonful in salt three times a week, for two or three weeks, a tablespoonful for large cattle, the only effectual remedy. If cows are lousy put a spoonful in the calves milk when you feed them, three or four times a week, if this fails, there is no cure. Try it.—[A. Richmond, in the Rural American.]

**LIVE AND DEAD WEIGHT OF SHEEP.**—The English rule is to weigh sheep when fattened and divide the weight by 7 and call it quarters. Thus, a sheep weighing 140 pounds, would give 20 pounds a quarter as dead weight. If the sheep are in good condition this rule is sufficiently accurate for all purposes. Poor sheep will fall below the mark, and extra fat ones go over it.

At San Francisco, the wholesale price of hay brought from the swamp lands to Stockton, is steadiest at twenty dollars per ton, and the product of high land ranges from thirty-five to forty-five dollars.

Some uneasiness is felt in Germany at the effect which the recent long-continued drought may have on the crops.

A TROUT 29 inches in length and weighing 9½ lbs., was caught near Edinburgh, Scotland, May 4th.

## BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S USEFUL LABORS.

Parton, in his "Life and Times of Dr. Franklin," recently published by Mason Bros., gives the following interesting summary of the valuable labors of that eminent statesman and philosopher:—

"He established and inspired the 'Junto,' the most sensible, useful, and pleasant club of which we have any knowledge.

"He founded the Philadelphia Library, parent of a thousand libraries, an immense and endless good to the whole of the civilized portion of the United States.

"He edited the best newspaper in the colonies—one which published no libels and fomented no quarrels, which quickened the intelligence of Pennsylvania, and gave the onward impulse to the press of America.

"He was the first who turned to great account the engine of advertising—an indispensable element in modern business.

"He published 'Poor Richard,' by means of which so much of the wit and wisdom of all ages as its readers could appropriate and enjoy, was brought home to their minds, in such words as they could understand and remember forever.

"He created the Post-office system of America; and forbore to avail himself, as postmaster, of privileges from which he had formerly suffered.

"It was he who caused Philadelphia to be paved, lighted, and cleaned.

"As fuel became scarce in the vicinity of the colonial towns, he invented the 'Franklin Stove,' which economized it, and suggested the subsequent warming inventions, in which America beats the world. Besides making a free gift of this invention to the public, he generously wrote an extensive pamphlet explaining its construction and utility.

"He delivered civilized mankind from the nuisance, once universal, of smoky chimneys.

"He was the first effective preacher of the blessed gospel of ventilation. He spoke, and the windows of hospitals were lowered; consumption ceased to gasp, and fever to inhale poison.

"He devoted the leisure of seven years, and all the energy of his genius, to the science of electricity, which gave a stronger impulse to scientific inquiry than any other of that century. He taught Goethe to experiment in electricity, and set all students to making electrical machines. He robbed thunder of its terrors and lightening of its power to destroy.

"He was chiefly instrumental in founding the first high school of Pennsylvania, and died protesting against the abuse of the funds of that institution in teaching American youth the language of Greece and Rome, while French, Spanish, and German were spoken in the streets and were required in the commerce of the wharves.

"He founded the American Philosophical Society, the first organization in America of the friends of science.

"He suggested the use of mineral manures, introduced the basket willow, and promoted the early culture of silk.

"He lent the indispensable assistance of his name and tact to the founding of the Philadelphia Hospital.

"Entering into politics, he broke the spell of Quakerism, and woke Pennsylvania from the dream of unarmed safety.

"He led Pennsylvania in its thirty years' struggle with the mean tyranny of the Penna. a rehearsal of the subsequent contest with the King of Great Britain.

"When the Indians were ravaging and scalping within eighty miles of Philadelphia, General Benjamin Franklin led the troops of the city against them.

"He was the author of the first scheme of uniting the colonies—a scheme so suitable that it was adopted in its essential features, in the union of the States, and binds us together to this day.

"He assisted England to keep Canada, when there was danger of its falling back into the hands of a reactionary race.

"More than any other man, he was instrumental in causing the repeal of the Stamp Act, which deferred the inevitable struggle until the colonies were strong enough to triumph.

"He discovered the temperature of the Gulf Stream.

"He discovered that north-east storms begin in the south-west.

"He invented the invaluable contrivance by which a fire consumes its own smoke.

"He made important discoveries respecting the causes of the most universal of all diseases—colds.

"He pointed out the advantage of building ships in water-tight compartments, taking the hint from the Chinese.

"He expounded the theory of navigation which is universally adopted by intelligent seamen, and of which a charlatan and a traitor has received the credit.

"In Paris, as the antidote to the restless vanity of John Adams, he saved the alliance over and over again, and brought the negotiations for peace to a successful close. His mere presence in Europe was a moving plea for the rights of man.

"In the Convention of 1787, his indomitable good humor was, probably, the uniting element, wanting which the Convention would have dissolved without having done its work.

"His labors were for the abolition of slavery and the aid of its emancipated victims.

"Having, during a very long life, instructed, stimulated, cheered, amused and elevated his countrymen, and all mankind, he was faithful to them to the end, and added to his other services the edifying spectacle of a calm, cheerful, and triumphant death, leaving behind him a mass of writings, full of his own kindness, humor, and wisdom, to perpetuate his influence and sweeten the life of coming generations."

**THE AMERICAN FLAG.**—Whatever relates to the origin, design or history of our glorious "stars and stripes," is of interest, and the perusal of the following eloquent conclusion to a paper read some time since by Alfred B. Street, Esq., the poet, before the New York Historical Society, cannot fail to command attention.

The stars of the new flag represented the new constellation of States rising in the west. The idea was taken from the constellation Lyra, which in the hands of Orpheus signifies harmony. The blue of the field was taken from the edge of the Covenanters' banner in Scotland, significant also of the league and covenant of the United Colonies, against oppression, incidentally involving the virtues of vigilance, perseverance and justice. The stars were disposed in a circle, symbolizing the perpetuity of the Union, the ring, like the circling serpent of the Egyptians, signifying eternity. The thirteen stripes showed, with the stars, the number of United Colonies, and denoted the subordination of the States to the Union, as well as equality among themselves. The whole was a blending of the various flags previous to the Union flag, viz: the red flags of the army and the white ones for the floating batteries. The red color, which in Roman days was the signal of defiance, denotes daring, and the white, purity.

By an act of Congress, passed April 4, 1818, it was enacted:

Sec. 1. From and after the fourth day of July next, the flag of the U. S. shall be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternately red and white, the Union shall be twenty stars, white in a blue field.

Sec. 2. On the admission of every new State into the Union one star shall be added to the Union of the flag; and such addition shall take effect on the 4th day of July then next succeeding such admission.—[Mo. Republican.]

**MORE TAXES.**—A writer in the New York Post suggests the imposition by Congress of a general poll tax of five dollars on each adult male and two dollars on each female; and says such a tax would yield nearly \$60,000,000 annually.

The Pest is a leading administration paper. It seems that the friends of the Administration are taxing their ingenuity to devise ways and means to rob the people by taxes to an extent that will render it difficult for them to live except in a state of utter poverty and destitution. The Tax Bill now embraces a complete inventory upon everything upon the earth. It is a mixture of all the taxes imposed by every despotism upon the globe. If Lincoln is re-elected and the war prosecuted, the taxes will be greatly increased, although they are now almost unendurable.—[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

**STINGING.**—The local of the Columbus Statesman gives the following stinging paragraph:

An unlucky chap in an up town boarding-house, who had hung a pair of pants near an open window and left them for several weeks experienced a peculiar and delicate sensation on the 4th of July, when he went to put them on and thrust his leg into a hornet's nest.

Our present candidate for Vice President, Andrew Johnson, in a speech in the Senate against secession, pointed his finger at the rebel President, Jeff Davis, as he said: "If I were the President, I would arrest you as traitors, try you as traitors, and hang you as traitors."

It is roughly estimated that Congress, during its late session, appropriated over \$1,000,000,000, including the bounties to new troops, to be paid from the special income tax.

Congress at the late session passed 213 acts and 60 joint resolutions of a private character.—[N. Y. Tribune.]

It is observable that many persons always sigh deeply in the act of thanking God.

## VARIETIES.

—By the latest statistics of Australia, we learn that there are only 2,500 Americans in those British colonies. Five years ago there were about 10,000, but most of them have returned to California.

—The Police Judge of Virginia city refuses to receive greenbacks for fines, as heretofore.

—A shrewd little fellow, who had just begun to read Latin, astonished his master by the following translations: "Vir, a man; gin, a trap—Virgin, a man-trap."

—The man who put up a stove pipe without profanity has been found, and a company have secured him for exhibition in the principal cities. He will draw better than the pipe.

—In a discussion with a temperance lecturer, a toper asked, "If water rots your boots, what effect must it have upon the coat of your stomach?"

—Handel, the great composer, was also a great glutton. He would often order dinner for three; he would then ring for the waiter, and would ask him, "Is de dinner retty?" "Yes, sir, as soon as the company comes." "Den bring me dinneer," he would say; "I am te company."

—Quilp, who is disloyal sometimes, thinks a bust of Mr. Chase should be done in (shin) plaster.

—We make our greatest sacrifices to the smallest gods, and our smallest to the greatest gods.

—Sir Colin Campbell and Gen. McClellan are reported to have been cousins.

—Sarcastic.—A western editor has fallen heir to a million and a half, all in silver claims in Nevada Territory. A brother chip thinks that by the time he will have paid a couple of years' "assessments" on the heritage, he will be ready and anxious to write a "leader" on the evils of sudden wealth!

—From Boise.—A gentleman recently returned from the Boise river mines informs the editor of the Nevada Transcript that the country is overrun with people. He estimates the population at 30,000, and thinks the mines will furnish employment for about 6,000.

—An old bachelor in New York offered a young lady a pony for a kiss. She gave him the kiss. He refused her the pony. She sued him. He pleaded "no consideration." The court decided that a kiss was a legal consideration. Certainly, it has often been a matter of earnest consideration with us, and, we have no doubt, with a good many other young fellows.—[Louisville Journal.]

—Two mammoth children are on exhibition in Keokuk, Iowa. They are brother and sister, and were born in Cass county, Illinois. The former is twelve years of age, and weighs 366 pounds; the latter is six, and weighs 180.

—Learning is like mercury, one of the most powerful and excellent things in the world in skillful hands; in unskillful, the most mischievous.

—An unromantic doctor says that "tight lacing is a public benefit, inasmuch as it kills off all the foolish girls, and leaves the wise ones to grow to be women."

—If your lips would keep from slips, five things observe with care—of whom you speak, to whom you speak, and how, and when, and where.

—An author of a love story, in describing his heroine, says: "Innocence dwells in the dark clusters of her hair." An unkind reviewer suggests that a fine-tooth comb would bring it out.

—In Richmond at this time, common whisky sells at \$150 per gallon, and uncommon at whatever the seller chooses to ask for it, yet whisky-drinking goes on. Chickens sell at \$25 a piece and turkeys at \$60.

—A coxcomb, talking of the transmigration of souls, said: "In the time of Moses, I have no doubt I was a golden calf." "Very likely," replied a lady; "time has robbed you of nothing but the gilding."

—"Sally," said a fellow to a girl who had red hair, "keep away from me or you will set me on fire." "No danger of that," replied Sally, "you are too green to burn."

—Some smart cotemporary says wonders will never cease. The other day he heard that "a horse was turned into a stable!" And this is the nineteenth century.

—When did Moses sleep five in a bed When he slept with his fore-fathers.

## TO THE LADIES.

## MRS. COLEBROOK

DEGS to inform her friends, that she has just received from the States, a very choice selection of MILLINERY, consisting of

Silk Blonds, Silk Edgings, Black and Ostrich Feathers, Bonnet Ribbons, Fancy Velvet Trimmings, Tullelans, Etc.

A Large Assortment of Ladies and Misses BLACK and COLORED HATS, Brown FANCY STRAW BONNETS. The Latest Design in—

BLACK FLORA HAT—Coquette. MAY DAY "—Garibaldi. BROWN LEGHORN EMPRESS—White Braided Waterproof.

43-3rd

## NO! FOR THE MINES!

WANTED, one Bay Horse, branded OO on left hip; A. L. X. on left shoulder. Bring the horse to FAUST'S stables and get your pay. 45-1st H. J. FAUST.

## PREPARE TO MOUNT!

WE beg leave to announce to our friends, that we are prepared to furnish Saddles, Brides, Harnesses, Bolsters, Belts, Scabbards, and whatever comes in our line, on the shortest notice and neatest style. Work Warranted.

H. J. FAUST, D. W. JONES, Second South Temple street, one door east of Faust's Stables. 45-1st

## SAW MILL FOR SALE.

WE have for Sale, one of the most substantially-built (UPRIGHT) SAW MILLS in this Territory. The Mill is situated in Settlement Canyon, near Tooele city, Tooele county. Plenty of Timber and an ample supply of Water most of the season. Cattle, Wagons, or Mules will be taken in payment down, or time will be given for a part of the purchase money.

Tooele City, Aug. 2, 1864. SMITH & SONS. 45-1st