

General; but on the other hand, he was not able to recall the name of a single farmer who came home from that war with a star on his shoulder. This superiority of the one class over the other he traces to the fact that its members are so much better qualified to discharge the duties that belong to them than the others. He mentions these facts as he thinks it a shame that farmers should fill so few offices.

From the *American Agriculturist* we learn that for weeks previous to February, the New York market has been glutted with stock. Cattle have been costing nearly as much at the West as they would sell for there. In consequence some of the old dealers have been compelled to retire, and others will be compelled to follow, unless something more favorable turns up. Buffalo from the prairies, cattle dressed in Chicago, deer brought down in the western wilds, with innumerable quail, grouse and rabbits, all detracted from the trade in live-stock. A whole car load of 15,000 lbs. buffalo saddles had arrived from Colorado and Kansas.

Some idea may be obtained of the price of cows in that section from the statement that very poor, but fresh milch cows were selling at \$40 @ \$55, fair to good \$70 @ \$85, and prime to extras \$90 @ \$100.

Some idea may be formed of the high value which is placed on Short Horns, from the prices at which they have sold at public sales in Great Britain during the year 1870. At one sale last September, sixty-one head brought £5,855, or an average of \$96 each. The highest price mentioned in the list of public sales for the year 1870 was £840 for a cow. But at private sales Lady Grateful was sold at 1,500 guineas; Royal Marksman, a bull calf, by Commander-in-Chief, for 600 guineas; Patricia for 1,000 guineas; (this animal died on the passage across the ocean); two Duchess two-year old heifers for 1,500 guineas and one thousand guineas respectively, and a bull calf, when one month old, for 600 guineas. In this Territory we should call these fancy prices.

In sections where rabbits injure fruit trees the *Agriculturist* suggests rubbing the trees as high up as the rabbits can reach with hog's liver, some shoot a rabbit, split it open, and rub the tree with the raw flesh. It seems that animal matter is repulsive to the rabbit.

QUALITY OF HORSES.—KEEPING COWS.

SPRINGVILLE, Jan. 30, 1871.

Editor Deseret News:—Sir: Having seen many interesting subjects in your paper for several weeks past, with which I am acquainted and in which I feel deeply interested, I thought I would drop you a few lines upon some of them, which I consider important.

I was much pleased to see so much interest manifested in the breed of horses, and that the Committee on Stock had taken the matter in hand and was feeling after the best kinds to be brought here for the improvement of our present stock. For that purpose we want our horses classified: one for our farm and cañon work, and another for stage or road purposes. If you want speed and courage, the thorough-bred horse must be brought here. But there is one thing that must be kept in mind, and that is, that whatever kind of horse is brought here, he should be a sound one and free from all natural blemish, so that when animals are made choice of they may be of the right kind; for, although horses may be thorough-bred, there are many of them that never ought to be used as studs; so that great bar should be taken into consideration in the selection of stock, and a greater bar still, is to find a man of sufficient experience to send to market—one who will not have to depend on what some one else tells him.

As I have already said, horses should be perfectly sound for studs, and free from splints, ring-bone, spavins, curbs, unsound feet and legs, well gaited, so as not to interfere, sound in his wind, deep in the breast or girthing place, good in constitution, full of courage and free from vice.

You will excuse the plainness of my remarks as they are the result of a lifetime of experience and of many opportunities I have had in England of attending many of the principal shows and exhibitions, held there yearly, for the purpose of showing horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, implements and machinery.

But the main subject I wished to make a few remarks upon was that of keeping cows. The result of observation, since

I have lived in this country, has been that cows, considering the benefits that are derived from them, are too little cared for. When first I came here, I was surprised when a meeting was called for the purpose of making arrangements for the herding of cows. Arrangements were made, and still more to my surprise the cows were by them compelled to walk from four to five miles to feed and as far back at night, besides all the climbing of hill-sides and almost naked benches, to get a little poor, unwholesome stuff,—for it is not worth the name of feed—and then home at night to an empty corral, with nothing to eat; and thus the poor creatures were treated for five or six weeks. I thought that it was a slow way to make milk and butter. But about the middle of June a change came; a big pasture was opened. I still kept my eye on the cow-herd, and saw that they were often driven down with a horse or a mule, where they would remain all day in the sun tormented by flies, and driven up at night again on the run, and again put into an empty corral. I felt sorry for this treatment of animals of so much use. Now, what little time I have been in Utah, observation has taught me that the grass season is very short indeed, that is, good grass; and if we want good butter and milk and plenty of each, we must keep our cows well all the time, give them plenty of good feed—which can be grown with proper farming and not much labor. Squash can be grown in great abundance, as all our farmers know; they can be ready for use by the middle of August or the first of September, and can be kept good until Christmas. Carrots, turnips and mangold-wurzels can also be grown in great abundance, so that our cows can be well fed all winter, and when the grass season sets in they will be in good condition.

You will please pardon me for troubling you with one more subject, which you say is new to you, and that is, the rendering of a kind service to a horse by shingling or shaving his winter coat. Now, this is an operation with which I am well acquainted, and have been for the last twenty years, and I am sure the person who defended the traveler was a man of great experience and observation. Clipping, when first introduced in England, had its opponents and strong reasoners against its practice; but now it has become general, and you will find it in the stables of all classes and with the best effects and good to the animals. They are known to endure more service; are kept in better condition, with less food; are freer from coughs, colds, inflammation and other diseases; after performing the severest services they are dry and comfortable at night. When I came to this country I brought a clipping comb and scissors with me, and can perform the operation with neatness and in a business-like manner.

Your brother,

WM. THOMPSON.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

SENATE.

Pomeroy called up the bill reported by him from the committee on public lands, to incorporate the Great Salt Lake and Colorado River Railroad Companies and aid in the construction of its road and for other purposes. Edmunds said the bill created a corporation with fifteen millions of capital and that the proposed road was almost a thousand miles long and that the land grant would exceed a million acres. He moved to refer the bill to the committee on the Pacific Railroad. Lost, yeas 15, nays 29. The bill was then laid aside temporarily.

GENERAL.

NEW YORK.—John H. Devine, Long Island, an accomplice of W. Kelly, both the murderers of Garrett Nostrand on the 21st of January, yesterday confessed the crime to the Sheriff. Nostrand, he says, was drunk at the time. Devine was instigated by Kelly to knock him down. Kelly then struck him with a club and said: "I have finished him." Kelly denies the whole statement.

NASHVILLE.—A force of deputy marshals and revenue officers, with a guard of soldiers, who had been sent to Franklin county to arrest five illicit distillers, after making the arrests were surrounded by 300 armed men and made prisoners, and the property which had been seized rescued, and the revenue force maltreated. That part of the State is in open war against the revenue laws.

PHILADELPHIA, 11.—The bark, W. E. Anderson, Capt. W. H. C. Drummond, reports that on Jan. 19, during a strong gale from the north-east, with a heavy sea running, he passed a large bark rigged man-of-war steamer, standing southward under closed reefed topsails, in latitude 36, longitude 72:50, steaming slowly. The Captain is sure the steamer was the *Tennessee*.

TORONTO, 11.—Canada papers, representing the various political parties, express great satisfaction at the appointment of the commission to settle the differences between England and America. They consider that the appointment of two Canadian statesmen on the commission secures a just representation of Canadian rights. They say, "We don't wish to be annexed to our friends across the line. Let both countries understand this, and let us continue good neighbors and good customers as in the past."

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 9.—Parliament re-assembled to-day. The following is the Queen's Speech, delivered at the opening of the session:

"*Lords and Gentlemen:*—At an event of such moment to the future prosperity of Europe, I am specially desirous to avail myself of your counsels. The war which broke out in the month of July, between France and Germany, has raged until within the last few days with unremitting and likewise with unexampled force; and its ravages may be renewed after but a few days more, unless moderation and forethought, prevailing over all impediments, shall sway the councils of both the parties, whose well-being is so fatally concerned. At the time when you separated, I promised a constant attention to the subject of neutral obligations and undertook to use my best endeavors to prevent the enlargement of the war, and to contribute, if opportunity should offer, to the restoration of an early and honorable peace. In accordance with the first of these declarations, I have maintained the right, and strictly discharged the duties of neutrality, the sphere of the two countries originally engaged cherishing with care the cordiality of my relations with the belligerents. I have forbore from whatever might have been construed as gratuitous or unwarranted interference between the parties, neither of whom had shown a readiness to propose terms of accommodation, such as to bear promise of acceptance by the other.

I have been unable, on more than one occasion, to contribute towards placing the representatives of the two contending countries in confidential communication; but until the surrender of Paris was compelled, no further result had been obtained. The armistice is now being employed for the convocation of an assembly in France, and has brought about a pause in the constant accumulation, on both sides, of human suffering, and has rekindled the hope of a complete accommodation.

I pray that this suspension may result in a peace compatible for the two great and brave nations involved, with security and with honor, and likely, therefore, to command the approval of Europe, and to give reasonable hopes of a long duration.

It has been with concern that I have found myself unable to accredit an ambassador, in a formal manner, to the government of defence, which has existed in France since the revolution of September; but neither the harmony nor the efficiency of the correspondence of the two has been in the slightest degree impaired.

The King of Prussia has accepted the title of Emperor of Germany, at the instance of the chief authorities of the nation, and I have offered my congratulations on an event which bears testimony to the solidity and independence of Germany and which I trust may be found conducive to the stability of the European system. I have endeavored, in correspondence with other powers of Europe, to uphold the sanctity of treaties and to remove any misapprehensions as to the binding character of their obligations. It was agreed by the powers which had been parties to the treaty of 1856, that a conference should meet in London. This conference has now been for some time engaged in its labors, and I confidently trust that the result of its deliberations will be to uphold both the principles of public right and the general policy of the treaty, and at the same time, by the revision of some of its conditions in a fair and conciliatory spirit, to exhibit a cordial co-operation among the powers.

With regard to the Levant, I greatly regret that my earnest efforts have

failed to procure the presence at the Conference of any representative of France, which was one of the chief parties to the treaty of 1856; and which must ever be regarded as a principal and indispensable member of the great commonwealth of Europe.

At different times questions of importance have arisen which are not yet adjusted, and which materially affect the relations between the United States and the territories and people of British North America. One of them in particular, which concerns the fisheries, calls for an early settlement, lest the possible indiscretion of individuals should impair the neighborly feeling which it is, on all grounds, so desirable to cherish and maintain. I have therefore engaged in amicable communication with the President of the United States, in order to determine the most convenient mode for the settlement of these matters. I suggested the appointment of a joint commission, and I have agreed, subject to the approval of the President, that this commission shall be authorized, at the same time and in the same manner, to resume the consideration of the American claims growing out of the circumstances of the late war. This arrangement will, by common consent, refer all claims which have been or may be made by each government, or by its citizens, upon the other.

The establishment of a prince of the house of Savoy on the throne of Spain, by the free choice of the popularly-elected representatives of the Spanish nation, will, I trust, insure to a country which has passed with so much temperance and self-control through a prolonged and trying crisis, the blessings of a stable government.

I am unhappily not able to state, that the inquiry which was instituted by the government of Greece, into the history of the shocking murders perpetrated during the last spring at Dilesi, has reached a termination answerable in all respects to my just expectations; but I shall not desist from my endeavors to secure the complete attainment of the objects of the inquiry. Some valuable results, however, have in the meantime been obtained, for the exposure and repression of a lawless and corrupting system which has so long afflicted the Greek peninsula.

The anxiety which the massacre at Tientsin, on the 21st of June last, called forth, has happily been dispelled; and while it will be my earnest endeavor to provide for the security of my subjects, and their trade in those remote quarters, I count on your concurrence in the policy I have adopted, of recognizing the Chinese government as entitled to be dealt with in its relations with this country in a conciliatory and forbearing spirit.

The Parliamentary recess has been of anxious interest in regard to foreign affairs, but I rejoice to acquaint you that my relations are as heretofore those of friendship and good understanding with the sovereigns and States of the civilized world. Papers illustrative of the conduct of my government, in relation to the several matters on which I have now summarily touched, will be duly laid before you.

On turning to domestic affairs, I have first to inform you that I have approved of a marriage between my daughter, the Princess Louise, and the Marquis of Lorne; and I have declared my consent to this union.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The revenue of the country flourishes, and the condition of trade and industry may, though with a partial drawback, be deemed satisfactory. The estimates of the coming year will be promptly laid before you.

LONDON.—Although reports of the terms demanded by Prussia as the conditions of peace are destitute of authority, there is good reason for the belief that they are correct. The following are the conditions as reported: The cession of Alsace and sixty square miles of Lorraine, which consists of 437 square miles. The part of Lorraine to be ceded includes Metz. The contribution of one and one-half million francs for war expenses, thirty million francs for captured ships, and forty million francs for the German workmen, clerks and small industrials expelled from France, and a certain rente on a few millions, on limited time, for the crippled and maimed Germans and orphans caused by the war.

LONDON, 9.—The Queen preceded by the Horse Guards, in passing through Whitehall to open Parliament, to-day, was greeted with mingled cheers and hisses, the latter predominating. The cheers were chiefly given by the Germans. Extraordinary police precautions prevented disorder.

The English members of the joint