PRIMARY MEETINGS.

Republicans Elect Delegates to Attend the County Convention to be Held on Saturday.

Republican primaries of the five election districts of the city were held in the Federal court room last night, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the county convention, to be held at the same place Saturday next.

The county convention will select delegates to attend the Republican Territorial convention to be held in Provo, on April 1st next.

The meeting was called to order and presided over by James Dayton. A roll of names was taken, after which the following delegates were chosen:

First Precinct—Sol. Cohen, W. L. Rawlins, Roman Cannon, C. C. Whitney, A. H. Anderson, E. R. Creditor, Conrad Wilkinson, J. G. McAllister, Joseph Chapman, William Everett, L. W. Judges, Harrison Spears, N. C. Christensen—13. Alternates—W. D. Galey, T. H. Cartwright, G. Hardy.

Second Precinct—G. W. Roberts, Brigham Petersen, T. D. Lewis, F. H. Dinsdale, Nephi Morris, Ernest Helper, H. Hudson, W. J. Burton, L. M. Cannon, C. H. Martin, Louis Cronning, S. W. Hanborn, William Rydquist, Alexander—C. U. Gregg, J. S. Batchelor, W. C. Burton, E. H. Callister.

Third Precinct—William Spry, Arthur Parsons, J. W. Summerhays, Frank Dunbar, C. Y. Tenney, John C. Smith, N. Tewksh, A. W. Ellis, S. H. Hill, John Lee, Arthur Winter, Jesse Gouldthorpe, George Wilkins—11.

Fourth Precinct—James Devine, Jesse Earl, Arthur L. Foulger, J. C. Sorenson, H. G. McMillan, Harvey Tout, Robert J. Campbell, George F. Gibbs, John Jensen, Charles J. Hilger, Arthur Tait, John G. Kimball, W. D. Brown—13.

Fifth Precinct—C. W. Bennett, S. J. Lawrence, F. R. Piatt, A. Campbell, John M. Zane, Bert Sherman, E. R. Eldridge, John H. Robson, Joseph Geddes, E. N. Child, David Child, Frank B. Stephens, Joseph H. Felt—13.

PRIZES OF PRODUCE.

The Wheat Market Supplied.—Advance in Barley, Oats and Corn.—The Potato Trade Unpromising.

The market is fully well supplied with wheat, and prices are declining; while some dealers are looking for an advance, there is nothing in sight that would warrant us in the assertion that such would be the case. Unless some demand is created prices will in all probability remain steady. Quotations are ranging from 50 to 55 cents, according to the grade and quality.

Barley—With an advance in oats and corn, there seems to be a little more demand for malted barley than there has been for the past month.

Hay—The hay market continues very dull, with no prospect for an improvement.

Butter—Notwithstanding the show of margarine is still arriving, the butter market is slightly lower, the best Utah butter being now in fair demand, yet it should be borne in mind that it must be good in order to meet with favor and compete with the artificial stuff with which the market is well supplied.

Oats—The market for oats is at present in a very unsatisfactory condition, so much so that buyers are almost afraid to venture a purchase, thinking perhaps that someone may be able to do a little better. Again some firms measure their profits by the volume of business, which is sometimes very deceptive. For example, if one firm makes a profit of $10 on a car of oats while another makes but $5, it is evident that the latter must do four times the volume of business of the former to make their profits cover the same. Again patrons do not always take into consideration the quality of the grain. A sack of oats is a sack of oats, whether it be white, black or mixed, wild or tame. Our retail selling price is $1.60 per cwt., while our wholesale price is $1.50.

Corn—The supply of corn in our home market seems hardly equal to the demand. This is probably owing to the fact that the commodity is advancing in price out from whence our supply is drawn and shippers are loth to buy on a rising market unless indemnified by a still greater advance, which seems hardly probable at present writing. Prices are varying so much that it is quite impossible to give any quotations except one way, which are as follows: Cracked, wholesale, $1.65 per cwt.; whole, $1.60.

Potatoes—We are unable to give any definite information on the shipping of potatoes at present writing. Prospects are gloomy and the surplus is more apt to be thrown on the market than would justify shipping.

Lumber Stock—The demand for lumber seems in small quantities continues good and consignments will meet with ready sale in local markets at 8 cents.—Price Current.

Railway Items.

The Union Pacific this morning announced the running of a sleeper between Ogden and Fish Springs. It will leave the former place every Tuesday morning.

George F. Nicholson, general passenger agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fee, and D. Wishart, general passenger agent of the St. Louis & San Francisco, arrived in this city today. They are returning home from Monterey where they attended the American Passenger Agents' association.

The Union Pacific has inaugurated cheap rates from all stations so far east as Hamilton, north as far as Beaver, on the main stations on the Oregon Short Line and from all stations in Utah at exceedingly low rates, on account of the Sixty-second Annual Conference. From all points south of Provo tickets will be sold from March 31st, to April 6th; from all stations north of Ogden from April 1st to April 6th, and from all other stations from April 2nd to April 6th inclusive. All tickets will be good for return till April 12th.

After traveling over a hundred square miles of territory near Carson, Nev., on a recent Saturday, 4,000 men, with a train load and four train loads respectively to follow, Pittsburg intended to killing two wolves.

POULTRY ON THE FARM.

Shown Fidelity Essential as Big Profits in this Business.

Jacob Biggle, who is an old and highly esteemed contributor to the Philadelphia Farm Journal, states the following points as being necessary to a profitable poultry business on a farm farm:

It is not necessary to have any permit be bred for eggs. There is a good deal more in the bird and care than in the breed. But the large Asiatic breeds are the best winter layers, are the best for broilers. The small breeds will lay the greatest number of eggs in a year.

The hously hen should get to her work early. Give an intelligent woman in charge of her. Interest her by letting her have the profits, or divide them with her children.

Set only well fertilized eggs; have the hens that are to furnish these eggs selected from the whole flock for their excellence, and leave off from the chicken business all the hens throughout the flock, in the proportion of one hen to eight or ten hens—the best pullets can find anywhere.

For eggs for market alone hens do best without any rooster among them—they lay more, and the eggs will not go stale so quickly.

It is essential to have the chickens abundantly supplied with fresh water. I'll the water vessel a foot at least, and clean them every time before they are filled.

Feed the flock three times a day. Give them a liberal supply—all they will eat up clean and no more.

If meat is fed it should be given as chopped food and be. Give for breakfast meat waste and oats in shell for dinner, some bran, ground oats and cornmeal, and meat if a little. For supper duplicate the morning meal, adding a little whole corn to vary and weather.

Throw the whole grain in a bed of straw or leaves so they must scratch for it. They need work for their living in order to be healthy.

In addition to the above they should have some vegetable food—a cabbage, filled with boiled potatoes, beets, turnips or with raw cabbages. Clover hay and corn fodder and skimmilk are good for them too.

They must have access to sharp gravel and ground oyster shells or they cannot grind their grain. In winter, when they cannot forage for insects and worms, they ought to have meat scraps, cracklings, etc.

They must also have a box loosely filled with dry sod ashes or road dust to wallow in; it is true that they keep free from lice.

The floor of their house should be dry and covered with leaves from the woods or old corn fodder. Among this litter their grain food should be cast.

Whitewash their house and perches frequently as sugar with benzene oil or carbolic acid, and remove their droppings once or twice a week.

For every twenty chickens from eight to 100 square feet of floor space. For more than twenty chickens should be confined in one apartment.

The egg and laying hens should be renewable as soon as be profitably cleared and whitewashed. The food troughs should never have dirt in them—should be so made that the chickens cannot get their feet in them.

The house should face the south. It should not be inclosed in glass, because it is not desirable to have the house warm in the daytime and cold at night. Half the front would consist of sliding doors, to be closed on cold nights and in stormy weather.

Relation of Crops.

The theory on which a rotation of crops is advised by the most successful agriculturists, says the agricultural office of the New York World, is based on the fact that the demands made upon the soil for their food by vegetables which nearly alike in important particulars are not the same with all kinds in degree. Thus some crops require one element in abundance with comparatively little of others. Accordingly, if crops are planted in such rotation that a succeeding one naturally requires but little of what a former one has drawn upon largely, it will in most cases be better that to permit the former to exhaust itself. In this way a different crop, which would will be readily supplied by the elements that remain in greater plenty, may be raised with but little or no help from the one element most important for the crop preceding it.

To successfully follow a good system of rotation, which may be kept up with the least soil exhaustion, is evidence of a high order of farming, and involves more than ordinary knowledge of the constituents of the soil and the wants of crops. Again, some crops are always wholly or nearly, being chiefly carried off, while others, like the clovers, derive much fertility from the atmosphere, which is afterward acquired by the soil through the decay of their roots and stubble. No formula for rotation can be given that will be of general application when so much depends on the present condition of a soil, but the idea of rest and succession through a judicious succession of different crops should never be lost sight of by a farmer who would be successful in his calling.

Results of Soda in the Garden.

Those that are experimenting with effects of soda in their gardens are advised by The Farmers' Review to use it sparingly, and only during or before a shower. The growth of potatoes was checked this year by using the citrate treatment. Whatever it resulted a bad burning was the result, and the plants were retarded accordingly. It was found best to use small quantities at a time and avoid putting any of the liquids on the plants. Carrots and beets seem to stand more dosing of soda than do spinach and potatoes.

A Matchless Typewriter.

A Michigan inventor has contrived a typewriter for musical compositions which he claims will greatly facilitate operations and secure very satisfactory results. The copy which it makes can be photographed and a plate reproduced for printing, which is said to be superior to the plates made in the ordinary way.—New York Journal.

A Leap Year Hint.

Blue—What is that little silver design on your hat?

He—Because it.

Blue—It's a tiny tee with an ax lying near.

He—Exactly. It means that I only need to be axed.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

SHEEP FEED.

Not Enough Attention Paid to the Cultivation of Root Crops.

Sheep are hardy and able to stand rough weather, and even to partly shift without feed, but they do not yield their best results when so treated. The experiments in feeding have shown in a complete manner in the test of various breeds, and it is a fact few generally known to make the sheep, crossbreds and grade, yet both considerable, is greatly improved by crossing or feeding.

In the economy of the sheep's life most have always played an important part, and they cannot be neglected today with the improved methods of feeding. They must be the small animal that can exist on a water which the dry food gives. They are not so necessary for wool producing sheep as for the mutton breeds. Yet for ewes when giving milk, we know from example, that the Cotswolds and other large breeds are all of an enormous value. The ewes are the most important when they are set up and fitted to proper proportions with the dry food. Some of the sheep should take their feed as dry as possible, and the rests should not be mixed as plentifully as to overfeed the animals with water. On the other hand, the sheep should not be allowed to drink large quantities of water at one time, but should have a comparatively little of it, even for ewes that come with their day feed.—American Cultivator.

The Hackney Horse.

Since the hackney is becoming so fashionable in London generally will want to cultivate him for the benefit of their patronage. We copy from a recent issue of London one of many articles on this subject, which has appeared in the English hackney, and imported into this country.

PRINCE STELLE, 15.3—5 YEARS.

recently. From an interview with Dr. Ross Shippen Hedderegen, accompanied by the pictures, we make the extracts below. Dr. Hedderegen is president of the United States Veterinary Medical association.

His origin can be traced back to those distinct classes of horses, all possessing peculiar qualities which are analogous to the hackney, the shire, or entire horse of England, the native Irish horse, which is the same as the Roadster horse from the northwest of Europe and the thoroughbred. The Irish horse, an animal with much action and many superior advantages for hauling purposes, over the heavy Shire horse, was bred on the farms. In order to develop quality, endurance and speed, the progeny of this affiliation were crossed with thoroughbreds, and the result was the hackney, as it is found in Yorkshire and Norfolk. But in Yorkshire, breeders need more thoroughbred blood and made a cross known as the Cleveland bay, and the result was that Yorkshire became established for its great coach horses. At the same time there was in Yorkshire lead with mares of Irish blood, and thus were established two distinct families of hackneys—the Yorkshire and the Norfolk. Half a century ago the Norfolk hackney was known as the Norfolk trotter, and by that name was imported into France and crossed with Percheron horses, in whose veins ran the same blood as in the Irish horses from which the hackney has derived his speed and his principal qualities. From these various sources the hackney of today had its origin.

The prize hackney of today is not a good coach horse nor a heavy a heavy roadster, but a horse with a great deal of thoroughbred blood, but really and positively a country road horse of good action. He is, in fact, an artificial product, in the members of which it is required that they shall be possessed of a certain conformation of body, that they shall have great, sloping shoulders, and that the legs shall be placed at a skilled angle in order to give a forward movement with very high stylish action, although without the long swing which distinguishes the horse.

It is the peculiar province of the hackney to carry his master twelve or fifteen miles an hour, to go back to seven miles the hour in his working, and sometimes to bring back the groom with some greater expedition. It is for the hackney to acquire the knowledge of his profession and difficulties of a variety such as no other horse is required to. His constitution should be sanitary and his spirit invincible. He must be able to go twenty-five or thirty miles at a stage without drawing lot, and without regard to the depth of the roads or the state of the weather; and if under these trying circumstances he is not equal to any knight, he will be left in his stable instead of a worthy of fashion. In other words, he is a general service horse, but possessed of good style, high action, speed and endurance. In the cities he is intended for shopping trips and short journeys of various kinds. He must not be expected to take the place of the good coach horse, nor is intended for long trips with a very heavy carriage; nor should he be used in the park in front of any heavy vehicle.

In a skating match which occurred recently at South Pitts, Conn., between young men, the prize contested for was the hand of a young woman in marriage.

A German inventor is reported to have devised an ingenious camera for taking photographs of the internal organs of human beings and beasts.

THE QUICK AND THE DEAD

WOODS' PENETRATING PLASTER

is a sure cure for Pain in the Side, Back or Chest, Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Kidney Troubles, Weak Lungs, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Diphtheria, Muscular Rheumatism, Lame Back, Chronic Sore Throat, Chronic Coughs, Weak Lungs, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pleurisy, Pain in the Side and Chest, Female Weakness, Kidney Troubles, Backache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia