



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR.

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## APPLES.

Apples vary much with soil and climate, and, to answer many questions, a few opinions are offered from personal experience and observation in this valley. These opinions and preferences will at present be more particularly confined to kinds for gardens and family use, and will be stated without taking room for giving their reason.

As yet we prefer about one Summer apple tree to two Fall and five Winter ones, or  $\frac{1}{2}$  or less Summer,  $\frac{1}{2}$  or more Fall and  $\frac{1}{2}$  Winter.

For Summer, their worth in the order named, Early Harvest, Golden Sweet, Summer Queen and Sweet Bough. The Carolina Striped June proves of little value, except to sell to those unacquainted with it. There may be other varieties that have proved valuable, but we have not yet tested them.

For Fall, the Russet known here as Neal's (from Western New York), Fall Strawberry and Porter. The Fall cheese, if it proves a good bearer, will do to add to the list. A cion sent here as 'Large Apple from Oregon' proves tender in blossom, a very poor bearer, the fruit large, but coarse grained and indifferent in quality, not worth cultivating. A variety called Pumpkin Vine Baldwin, true name not known, is an early and good bearer, large, showy, esteemed by some for cooking and drying, and sells readily on account of its size, but is scarcely worth a place, except, perhaps, in a large orchard. The Fallwater (called Tulpehocken, &c.) proves to be worthless here.

For Winter, we prefer Baldwin for December, White Winter Pearmain and Esopus Spitzberg for January, February and March, Green Winter (called Winter Greening by many) for April, May and June, and Limber Twig until the Early Harvest ripens. The Winter Pearmain is at its best in January, and the Spitzberg in February.

The Keswick Codlin is the best cooking apple, an early bearer, a thrifty grower, and very productive.

In a small garden orchard we would reject the Rhode Island Greening and Winesap, though both very admissible in a large or comparatively large orchard. The Grey Seedling, from Kentucky, does not ripen; some have mistakenly called this apple the Northern Spy.

Recapitulation of the varieties we deem best, so far as we have proven, and which we recommend in any sized orchard, from the smallest to the largest, to have the best apples in the season of their maturity the year round:

## SUMMER,

Early Harvest, Golden Sweet, Summer Queen and Sweet Bough.

## FALL,

Neal's Russet, Fall Strawberry and Porter.

## WINTER.

Baldwin, White Winter Pearmain, Esopus Spitzburg, Green Winter and Limber Twig.

## FOR COOKING,

Keswick Codlin.

This selection is carefully made after much time and expense employed in attaining it, and, though personally observed only in this valley, it will doubtless prove nearly or quite as valuable

and applicable in our other vallies, except, perhaps, in the extreme north or south, or in a few which have a greater altitude, where some of the now selected varieties may prove less valuable than some yet to be proven.

Bullock's Pippin—American Golden Russet of Downing—we have fruited, and do not care to multiply it. The Fallwater, Grey Seedling, Rome Beauty and Large apple from Oregon we are changing into better varieties, for it costs no more to raise the best than it does to raise the poorest apples; and the top of a large tree can be readily altered by budding or grafting, or both, and all at once or by degrees, according to its size.

We have now on trial Rawles' Janet, Belmont, Red Astrachan, Northern Spy, Broadwell Sweet, Ladies' Sweeting, Green Newtown Pippin, and a large number of other imported varieties of highest reputation in various parts of the States, and will give our opinions of the result when obtained.

Probably nurserymen will be unable this spring to supply all buyers full bills according to the aforementioned list, in which case seedlings can be bought, set out, and budded any time from June to September, and both earlier and later if desired; and if seedlings cannot be procured, buy such as you can, and alter, as stated, to the varieties you prefer.

This article is presented in the utmost candor, and with our best taste in the varieties tested, as we have no apple trees for sale, cheerfully give cions to all who call, so far as we have them, and have no interest in any nursery, farther than we wish all our nurserymen, for their own good and that of the public, to keep varieties true to name, give buyers a candid report when asked, and sell at fair prices.

## INCREASING PROSPERITY—INCREASING RESPONSIBILITIES.

The evidences of our industry and perseverance, as a people, and the increasing prosperity which is the result, are multiplying around us daily. We feel a gratification in realizing this, as do all who have the welfare of Israel at heart. We are not among those, exactly, who look upon wealth as a curse and riches as an abomination. The possession of wealth confers great power for doing good, ministers to many necessary wants—and gratifies many legitimate desires. When its true value is understood, and we can use it in wisdom, acting justly, dealing honestly and living righteously, never permitting the love of gain to exercise government over our minds and drive from us holier and nobler purposes, then, indeed, it is a blessing. But with mankind, generally, the pursuit of riches, when successfully followed, is so apt to obtain control over the thoughts and desires of men, leading them into a course that ends in death, that some have come to look upon their possession as an absolute evil. To those who yield to this influence which they exercise, they prove a curse and not a blessing; but every gift and blessing we receive from the Lord, can in like manner be abused and perverted and become a curse to its possessor.

For nearly eighteen years the inhabitants of these valleys have labored and toiled successfully, under difficulties of no common order, that they might rear around them comfortable homes, and enjoy in peace the blessings conferred by obedience to the gospel. It was not for the purpose of gaining wealth that they were induced to come here, though wealth is with them and around them. Those who pioneered the way here had difficulties to encounter which would have appalled any other people situated as they were, unless sustained by the Divine power and buoyed up with the

knowledge which they possessed of what lay awaiting them in the future and what was required of them. No amount of gold and silver, in prospective, could have been inducement sufficiently strong for them to start forth on the dark and perilous journey, which apparently, to human eyes, could result in nothing less than their destruction, in the midst of multiplied horrors, at the hands of hostile Indians or by lingering starvation. But led by a Divine hand, and under the blessings of Providence, they reached these valleys, settled and prospered, year after year receiving accessions to their numbers, not of wealthy capitalists bringing with them the elements of rapid increase in wealth and development of internal resources, but of people as poor as themselves, whose only riches were the mental and physical abilities with which God had endowed them, a deep faith in the principles of truth and a desire to work righteousness.

Among the many valuable lessons to be learned from a retrospect of our history, that which the last eighteen years afford, in the matter under consideration, is not the least important. Some of those who came here very poor, through a variety of circumstances suddenly bounded into wealth, and in the hour of their prosperity forgot the Almighty, became puffed up in their thoughts and turned away from the truth, making shipwreck of their salvation. Others are now pursuing a similar course, the chink of gathering dollars being a sweeter sound in their ears than the song of angels; present affluence rapidly reached, which in a few years they will be stripped of by the hand of death, outweighing all the hopes and assurances, awakened by the Gospel, which culminate in the future. Those who have thus been led away have been weighed in a balance and been found wanting. They have proven that they are not fit to be entrusted with the blessings which will be bestowed on those who faithfully keep the commandments of the Lord.

But the bulk of the people have thriven and prospered; they have increased in wealth and importance, in knowledge of doctrine and understanding of principle, and can realize to-day, better than at any previous time, the nature of the responsibilities which they are required to meet.

We have around us undeveloped sources of wealth and greatness which our increasing prosperity, if rightly directed, will enable us sooner to render available. The mineral resources of the Territory, of use in the arts and sciences and calculated to aid industrial progress, require to be looked after, and will ultimately well repay the investment of capital to bring them into a condition in which they can be used. This is one of the duties of those whose means is sufficiently ample to enable them to direct a portion in that channel. The whole people are nobly laboring to accomplish objects of public good in the construction of much needed canals and other kindred works. The opening up of a new channel of commerce, by way of the Colorado, is an enterprise the wisdom and utility of which a few years will satisfactorily prove. While these great efforts to subserve the public welfare are being made by our leaders and the people as a whole, we wish to see some of our capitalists, who are able to do it, invest a portion of their means in the development of the mineral resources which are known to exist so abundantly around us, and thus make themselves an honorable name in the history of our people.

A long and tedious winter is now giving way before the advances of spring. Another way in which the general wealth of the community can be directed, to produce beneficial results, is in the planting out of larger orchards

with a better assortment of fruit trees. The value of fruit is so well known, whether for domestic use or trading purposes, that it is needless to dwell upon it. Of course a superior is always preferable to an inferior quality. The large quantity of cultivatable land that will be made available by increased irrigating facilities will enable this to be done. Improvements in building, planting, fencing, road-making, etc., all come within the range of the responsibilities placed upon us by the prosperity with which the Lord has blessed us. We aim at making the earth a paradise of beauty and glory, and our determination to accomplish that aim can best be shown by the manner in which we improve and beautify that portion of it where we dwell.

Add to these a prayerful and humble spirit, a constant recognition of the hand of the Lord in all things, and a continued willingness to carry out His purposes as they are unfolded to us, and the road to future and greater prosperity is not only a direct one, but is strewn with the blessings of peace, life and salvation.

## HOME ITEMS.

**SABBATH MEETINGS.**—Elder Amasa M. Lyman preached in the forenoon, taking for his subject the "development of knowledge in the human soul;" and after selecting for his text "Friends, come and let us reason together," he illustrated his views of the principle of human advancement by quotations from the revelation given to Joseph the Prophet, relative to the different degrees of glory.

## Afternoon.

Patriarch John Smith spoke a short time, adverting to his recent mission to Denmark.

Elder George Q. Cannon called attention to the necessity of diligence and perseverance in the Church and kingdom of God, in order to overcome everything that stands in the way of the advancement of truth.

President Brigham Young followed, with a few remarks in reference to next Thursday's (tomorrow) being the regular monthly fast day, and that day being the time for the commencement of the 35th Annual Conference, he requested the Bishops and people to meet in the Tabernacle. The weather having been unusually severe and the roads still bad, he did not anticipate a large ingathering of friends from a distance, therefore, he thought the brethren and sisters in the city would do well to attend Conference.

**ACCIDENT.**—Last Thursday, while John Nobles was working in Mr. Faust's garden, a youth in an adjoining lot was trying his skill in the use of firearms by endeavoring to shoot a cat, but he missed the object aimed at and, unfortunately, the bullet struck Mr. Nobles, making a deep flesh wound, which is not, however, thought to be serious.

Parents ought to know that pistols are not suitable playthings for little boys of eight or ten summers, and that, in permitting them to have such dangerous weapons, they render themselves partially liable for the consequences. When not in school, tops, marbles, etc., are much better for small boys than are Colt's revolvers.

**SANDWICH ISLANDS MISSION.**—Last evening a re-union of the Sandwich Islands missionaries was held in the Social Hall, John T. Caine, Joseph F. Smith, F. A. Mitchell, W. W. Cluff and H. P. Richards, committee of arrangements.—Going to press in the afternoon of Tuesday precluded giving particulars, but we are satisfied that the party would be a good one.

About every other man we met yesterday was a missionary who had come to town to attend the dance.

**ARRIVALS.**—Elders Amasa M. Lyman, Ezra T. Benson and Charles C. Rich, of the Twelve Apostles, have arrived to attend conference. We understand that Br. Rich had to travel about 40 miles on snow shoes to get from Bear Lake into Cache Valley.

**SQUALLY,** raining a little, snowing a little, breezing at pleasure and frosty Sunday night, April 2nd, Monday, Monday night and Tuesday forenoon, March seemingly unwilling to give place to April.

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**THE U. S. THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT,** met in the Court House on Monday at 10 a.m., April 3, and adjourned till the 1st day of May next. The Judge gave instructions that, if any business came to the knowledge of the officers of the Court during the interim, the clerk was to issue venire for grand and petit juries.