

strips, if moistened and wiped dry before using, will adhere to one another, or to any surface, if firmly pressed with the thumb nail or a knife handle. The rubber is much neater and pleasanter to handle than ordinary wax.

It is not every family that owns a good hot-bed; but this need not deter them from trying to produce a few early vegetables. A few boxes or flower pots, filled with fine earth, may be placed in a window, and answer the purpose of a hot-bed. Tomatoes, cabbages, peppers, and similar plants, may be started in a warm room, and by transplanting once or twice before the time arrives for setting out, they will be several weeks in advance of those grown in the garden. Avoid the too common mistake of sowing the seed too thickly, thereby crowding the plants, and causing them to grow tall and slender. A half dozen good, stock plants will give more fruit and much earlier than several dozen poor, spindling, sickly ones. A small flower pot, six inches in diameter, is large enough to start two or three dozen plants of one sort; and when they are two or three inches high, transplant into boxes or larger pots, giving each plant room to grow. If they grow too tall and slender, pinch off the upper portion of the stem, and this will cause them to grow stocky. Always keep the plants where they will receive the direct rays of the sun during the greater part of the day. With but little care and a trifling expense, every family can raise all the early vegetable plants required.

A LADY who says she never has any but dry, mealy potatoes on her table, thus describes her method of cooking them:

"If old, I pare them and let them remain in cold water several hours. When time to cook I put them in a kettle of boiling water 'salt as brine.' When they are boiled sufficiently, I turn off the water and set the kettle on the fire till the steam has all dried out. Prepared in this way, old potatoes are delicious and wholesome. New potatoes need not be pared, nor need they remain in cold water. Wash them thoroughly, and if there are any rough places cut them off. I place them in boiling salted water, and when done always pour the water off and place them over the fire again."

A CORRESPONDENT of *Hearth and Home* gives the following in evidence of what may be accomplished by careful cultivation, even in wheat.

On the 10th of September, 1859, I planted one acre of wheat in hills two feet by one apart, put four kernels in each hill, and covered them with a hoe the same as Indian corn is usually planted.

I cultivated it with the hoe on the 15th of October, and again on the 10th of May, following with horse cultivator, and hoe.

The soil was loose gravel of poor quality, except a small portion from which a barn was removed several years before, and from which portion the following calculations were made:

Number of hills per acre.....	22,400
Number (average) of stalks per hill.....	77
Number of stalks per acre.....	1,636,120
Number (average) of kernels per head.....	77
Number of kernels, per acre.....	126,135,240
Number (average) of kernels per bushel of sixty pounds.....	840,560
Number of bushels per acre, according to above.....	148 5-8

Planting wheat on poor land is like planting any other crop on poor land, it will not pay.

Make your fields rich and I will warrant any man 150 bushels of most excellent wheat upon one acre, if cultivated as above and the season be a good one.

MASTER MAX WOLF has sent to the *Healdsburg Flag* a hen's egg that measured 7 1/2 inches by 6 1/2 in circumference.

FARMERS, if you fail to plant out your orchards this spring, you will lose a year! That is something of an item in a man's life.

YAMPHILL county, Oregon, boasts a calf thirteen months old, which weighs over 1,400 pounds.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Country Gentleman* treats the subject of "how to raise turkeys" and gives his experience in that line. He is farmer for Hon. John Wentworth, Chicago, Ill. He says:

"Mr. Wentworth sent to the West, and got me wild turkeys from three different places. None of them were at all domesticated. We made two large enclosures, and winged the wild ones,

confining the wild males with the tame females, and wild females with the tame males. The experiment was a success; nearly every egg hatched, and scarce a turkey died. In the fall we turned out the wild ones with the main flock, and not one went away. They were not separated afterwards, and last season they were left to their own course. The most of them stole their nests, and many would hide their young. But in due time they all came home, and two years' experience has demonstrated to us that the best way to raise turkeys is to give them the wild cross and let them alone. While we have no difficulty in driving them into barns and sheds by day, they are perfectly inaccessible by night; they not only fly to the tops of the highest trees and buildings, but they are alive to every attempt to approach them. The wild cross gives a richer flavor to the meat, and a more glistening bronze to the color."

The White Holland Turkey, imported by Bro. Paul A. Schettler, is said to be a very hardy variety, and can be raised with but little, if any, more trouble than other kinds of fowls.

#### CHIEF JUSTICE MCKEAN AND THE "OMAHA HERALD."

THE Utah carpet-baggers have combined their efforts to break the force of an article that recently appeared in this paper on the recent disreputable conduct of the Chief Justice of Utah. It is a lawyer's special plea for acts that ought to impeach Chief Justice McKean as a conspirator against the rights, liberties, and lives of the people of Utah. We do not propose to review this bold effort to bolster a Federal Court in the work of enslaving that people under the relentless heel of a sectarian judiciary. Federal usurpers in Utah will find that there is one paper in this country that dares to confront them, face to face, in vindicating the rights of the Mormon people. Religious liberty is as dear to the Mormon sect as it is to any other sect. It is founded on a fundamental right guaranteed in the fundamental law of this free land, and if arbitrary power, false interpretations of law, and foul conspiracy can overthrow it in Utah, the same means can overthrow it elsewhere. Passion, and hate, and persecution, and lawlessness, cannot override the higher law on which our free institutions are founded. Sixty thousand people in Utah, and tens of thousands of people elsewhere, are as sincere believers in the Mormon religion as the Methodists, the Presbyterians, the Quakers, or any other sect, are in their respective religions, and it is on this one primary fact that we lodge the whole argument. We do not argue the merits of the Mormon system. We hold polygamy to be a great evil. This is our opinion. Sixty to eighty thousand people who have converted a desert into a garden in Utah religiously believe otherwise. This is their God-given right, and no fanatic judge has any power to abridge or deny that right, without a gross violation of the Constitution of the United States.

But it is charged that the Mormon people defy the power and violate the laws of the United States. The charge is a libel unless it applies to enactments that are known to be void of all semblance of constitutionality, passed for the purpose of oppression. But the Mormon people are ready to submit even to such laws, if they are allowed to appeal from a political court packed with fanatic Judges to that of final resort. Any man who denies this is a conscious libeller of a people the most moral and upright whom we have ever known.

The *Herald* neither asks nor gives quarter on this Mormon question. It dares to defend the Right. It avows before all men that if the Mormon religion can stand the test of free contact with other religions, so much the better for the Mormon religion, and so much the worse for the other religions. Reform must be reached through the heart and reason of devoted believers in it.

—*Omaha Herald*, March 31st.

#### THE "GENTILE" OPINION.

THE Gentile opinion of Judge McKean and the *HERALD* in Salt Lake is quiet satisfactory to us. A late prominent citizen of Omaha, a gentleman widely known for intelligence and responsible character, writes to a friend in this place, under date of March 26th, as follows:

"Say to Doctor Miller that his article

on Judge McKean's address to the grand and petit juries here is heartily indorsed by a large share of the *Gentile* population; few indorse the Judge except those bitter against the Mormons.

If officials and "high privates" who come here will attend strictly to their duties, and not go out of their way to give the Mormons and Mormonism a kick, there is not a community on the continent where they can get along so peaceably and with so much good feeling. We may disagree with the Mormons all we please as to their peculiar views, and they respect us so long as we do it in a manner as we would like to be done by. But they won't stand insults and domineering treatment any more than we would. And as to their disregarding laws, I consider it all bosh. As a rule, I think they are a law-abiding and orderly set of people. That there are scoundrels among them, as among us, no one will doubt. Even Brigham, publicly in the Tabernacle, has warned Gentiles and Mormons to beware, and guard against being awindled by certain dishonest Mormons."—*Ibid.*

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

#### By Telegraph.

##### GENERAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, 30.—The fire at Truckee destroyed almost the entire city, including a hundred and twenty buildings, all the business portion of the town and the Chinese quarters. The infant son of W. H. Hill, proprietor of the Kennebec hotel, was consumed in the flames, but no other lives are known to have been lost. The town was the depot of a great lumber district of the Sierra Nevada, and will probably be quickly rebuilt. The Central Pacific freight depot was destroyed. The offices of the Western Union Telegraph and Wells, Fargo & Co. were saved.

Indian depredations, in Arizona, are increasing with frightful rapidity. Jury Redmond, a Canadian, was murdered in camp Apache, on the 8th inst. A government supply train was attacked near an infantry camp. Two men were killed and sixteen mules run off on the 10th inst. On the same day Hind & Hooker's beef supply train was attacked. Two herders were killed. On the 18th Mr. Cook was killed, at Camp Crittenden, and his stock run off. On the 20th L. B. Wooster was killed on his farm near Tubac, and a Mexican woman was carried off. The same day Baseni rancho was devastated, the sentinels of the camp of infantry shot at, and other murders and attacks are reported.

FORT SHAW, 31.—There is great excitement at this Post on account of buffalo crossing Sun River, just above the Fort, in immense numbers. The garrison have turned out and are slaughtering them by hundreds. It is supposed they are driven across by bands of Sioux Indians, who are said to be moving in this direction. The buffalo rub the telegraph poles down faster than men can re-set them.

SAN FRANCISCO, 31.—A memorial from the Arizona Legislature, to Congress, setting forth the helpless condition of the citizens of that Territory, who since the withdrawal of troops, have been at the mercy of the Apaches, is published, accompanied with the affidavits of one hundred persons, who have each witnessed one to a dozen Apache murders or robberies within two years.

A cable dispatch to the *World*, dated London 2nd, says that Bismarck has informed Thiers that unless the indemnity be paid before the 15th inst., eighty thousand Germans will enter Paris to suppress the revolution, and will remain until the money is all paid.

SAN FRANCISCO, 2.—The weather continues alarmingly dry, warm and unfavorable to crops.

As I write this, twelve and a half minutes to eight o'clock, a sharp shock of earthquake is shaking the building. A second occurred five seconds later. No damage is done. The people who ran into the street, are coming back.

##### FOREIGN.

PARIS, 30.—A dispatch from Versailles says the authorities have suspended action for the present, because the national guard refuse service, and all business is stopped.

The manufacturers having asked the authorities to be allowed to resume work, the authorities replied "Certainly, but the workmen must be kept with their arms stacked, as a conflict is very probable."

VERSAILLES, 29.—The deputies of

Vosges, Meurthe and Este have proposed to ask the Assembly to send commissioners to the departments to organize a force to march on Paris. The government has dissuaded the legitimist deputies from meeting.

At the sitting of the sub-central committee, General Duval proposed the disarmament of the unadhering nationals. Assys said the republic had formed a committee of public safety and ran no danger, for its opponents would be shot.

LONDON, 30.—Outposts have been placed on the roads to Versailles by the Commune, to prevent reconnaissances. There is great disorganization in postal and other departments. The nationals demonstrated yesterday in favor of the Commune in Place Hotel de Ville.

The *Liberte* says four thousand English have arrived in Paris, and there is in the city also the head of the London detectives.

The *Telegraph's* special says there was picket firing during the night between the national and governmentals on the Versailles road. The government has consulted Ducrot, Leflo, Chauzy and Trochu, and has decided on a plan of attacking Paris. Thiers admitted the Germans were evacuating irregularly and that too many Germans were in France.

PARIS, 30.—The Communists still disagree. In the Versailles assembly, Thiers declared that the withdrawal of the Germans was momentarily suspended. The Parisians, however, were responsible for this. The French prisoners returning had informed the Prussians of the hostile acts, not of the government but of the communists.

VERSAILLES.—The assembly has passed a bill for the convocation of the council. More Germans are entering Paris. The French have increased proportionately.

The *Cri du Peuple* and *Francais* both make the announcement that General Seward has completely suppressed the rising in Algeria. It is expected that the peace conference at Brussels will continue its session. This evening the sub central committee passed sentence of death upon Wilfred Fornville, for being engaged in an obstinate and guilty attempt against the action of the committee. General Duval was, at the same time, authorized to search out and arrest all the enemies of the commune. The *Cri du Peuple*, *Vengier* and *Nouvelle Republique*, to-day, attack the Assembly in violent terms. There are, however, no signs of an attack on Versailles. An executive committee has been appointed by the sub central committee. It is composed of Tridon, Endes, Vaillant, Lefrancaise, Duval, Pyat and Cergeret, and will have charge of affairs for a month.

LONDON, 31, Berlin, 30.—The state of siege in the districts occupied by the first, second, eighth, tenth and eleventh corps is raised from March 27th, but prisoners are still subject to court-martial.

The *Times's* special anticipates an approaching desperate struggle. Rengour threatens forcibly to eject the Assembly from Versailles. The insurgents are confident the troops will not fight.

The Commune deliberates on a proposal to pay the prussians by selling Versailles for a milliard to an Anglo-American company, Saint Cloud for eight hundred millions for a German gambling house, and Fontainebleau for five hundred millions.

The *News's* special says the Versailles government stops cattle and horses from entering Paris. The mails are greatly delayed, and it is expected they will stop. The Commune is active and disarming the loyal nationals.

Owing to the tide, the race between the Oxford and Cambridge men will not come off before ten to-morrow. The latest betting was six to four on Cambridge.

The *Times's* letter says the situation in Paris is critical. There are apprehensions of secret prosecutions, and everybody is whispering the guillotine.

The *Standard's* special from Burchard says, the people threaten to demolish the Hotel of the German Consul. Infantry are going to protect Charles' palace.

It is said the Germans will occupy Paris immediately on the downfall of Thiers. The Commune's proclamation predicts a universal republic. In Versailles the insurrection is dying.

PARIS, 31.—The Commune deliberates privately, but the following is divulged: An executive committee of seven has been appointed. The Commune is divided into nine sections: finance, war, justice, safety, subsistence, education, labor, foreign and municipal. The names are mostly obscure.