

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, JULY 30.

SUNDAY LIQUOR TRAFFIC.—The municipal authorities of Brooklyn, N. Y., are imprisoning liquor dealers who vend their wares on Sundays.

This is a good plan to apply to the harder class of cases.

FOUNTAIN GREEN.—Bro. Lewis Anderson wrote from Fountain Green, Sanpete County, July 28—

"Bro. Richard Jewkes, who was severely injured on the 19th, by a barrel full of earth falling on him while cleaning a well, is still in a very critical condition.

"Harvesting is in full blast, and the people, as a general thing, are blessed with health and plenty of labor."

FROM THE EAST.—General C. C. Rich returned from the east last night, in good health and spirits. He visited a large number of his relatives in Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, by all of whom he was most cordially received. During his absence he accumulated a large amount of information concerning the genealogy of his family. He had a very pleasant time during the entire trip.

The General left his son Joseph C. and wife at Philadelphia. They will probably arrive here in about two weeks. Brother Rich will leave here for his home in Bear Lake valley within a day or two.

MUSIC.—We trust the conductors of the choirs throughout the Territory will respond promptly to the invitation of Prof. Careless, published in yesterday's NEWS, for the capable portions of all the choirs to join that of the Tabernacle in a grand chorus at the approaching semi-annual Conference. Those who do respond and send Brother Careless the information he desires regarding the number of trebles, altos, tenors, basses, &c. at their command should, after receiving the music of the pieces to be sung at Conference, practice them closely, so as to be prepared to render the selections harmoniously. Brother C. is desirous, in order to insure against discord, that those who purpose taking part in the singing exercises should be in town on October 5th, that there may be a practice of the grand amalgamated choir at the New Tabernacle on the evening of that day.

The musical exercises of our worshipping assemblies in the Tabernacle, not only at conference times but every Sunday, are a source of great pleasure, we presume, to nearly all who attend, for it is a meagre nature which cannot be charmed by the sweet music produced by the efficient use and skillful blending of human voices. The efficiency of the choir under the direction of Brother Careless reflects credit on the latter for his ability and perseverance.

THE ASSAULT CASE.—The preliminary proceedings in the case of Keithly for assaulting and beating Mr. C. W. Penrose were resumed at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the motion of the defendant for dismissal on the ground of discrepancy in the affidavit was granted by the Court.

The defendant announced that he presumed the intention was to re-arrest him on another affidavit, and he would therefore prefer to give himself up to the Court, and that he was ready to give bonds for his appearance on Monday.

Mr. C. M. Hawley, jr., announced that Mr. Loeber had withdrawn from the case as counsel for the defense.

The defense moved for a continuance on grounds stated in an affidavit of the defendant, which asserted that the latter expected to prove, by the evidence of one James Horrocks, of Ogden, that the plaintiff, C. W. Penrose, had, on divers occasions, threatened to abuse, malign and caricature the defendant until he, C. W. Penrose, got a fight out of him, and that time was necessary to procure the presence of said witness, besides some documentary evidence he desired to produce.

The prosecution took the ground that even supposing that the evidence which defendant says he could bring forward could be produced, it would not be material to the case.

Mr. Hawley replied, endeavoring to show that although the evidence the defendant alleged he could produce might not be a total justification for the assault, yet it might have an extenuating effect in his favor and this, he thought was sufficient ground for a continuance. He also made some remarks about the prisoner belonging to an honorable profession.

The court was in favor of proceeding with the testimony as far as possible, and if necessary the case could be continued in order to give the prisoner a chance to bring in what evidence might be deemed necessary.

The prisoner said there was evidence of haste to push the case, and he thought this showed a tincture of vindictiveness that was not at all commendable.

Mr. Hoge, in reply to Mr. Hawley, said as public prosecutor he knew of no distinction on account of religion, politics or profession. He was a believer in equal rights for all, and he recognized no distinctions.

The Court stated that if the defendant had any evidence that would tend to favor him he was willing to hear it and would allow sufficient time for its production, and

adjourned the case till next Thursday at 11 o'clock.

sold. The line is made of twisted white wire, very soft and pliable, and the coating is put on so smoothly that it is free from all unevenness. As a clothes line we think it superior to anything that we have ever seen. It is so highly galvanized that it never need be taken in on account of the weather. It will last a lifetime. You cannot load it heavy enough to break it down. It does not discolor, wear or injure clothes that are hung upon it, and it is said clothes never will freeze to it. The finest fabrics can be removed instantly in the coldest weather without injury. Though costing a little more than a rope line it is infinitely cheaper in the end, as a rope line will only last about a year, and this can be used for any number of years. Bro. Price sells his line at three cents a foot, fifty feet for a dollar and a half, and a hundred feet line for three dollars. He will be in the city during this week, at the close of which he will return home and will return again in a short time.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY, JULY 31.

EMIGRANTS.—A company of emigrants leave Liverpool for Utah via New York to-day. Expect them here within three weeks. We understand that another company is expected to sail early in September, and probably one in October.

RETURNED MISSIONARY.—We had a call this morning from Elder Robert Dixon, of the 14th Ward, who is just recovering from a severe attack of illness. He returned from a mission to Nova Scotia on the 9th of June, where he was first taken sick. He left here to go on his mission on the 8th of last August, and during his absence continued to preach the gospel until overtaken with illness.

ANOTHER.—Brother F. Smith informed us this morning that Dr. Plant, of the 10th Ward, took from Mrs. Smith a tape worm forty-eight feet long. The time from the administering of the medicine till the patient was free from the worm was only three hours. This is the second case of the kind under Dr. Plant's care that has been brought to our notice within the last few days. The Dr. appears to be very skillful in his treatment of patients who are afflicted with worms, and we are informed that he is equally successful in the treatment of other diseases. The medicines he uses are composed entirely of herbs. He can be readily reached by the poor, his charges in some instances, being just fifty times less than those of some others in the same line.

Since writing the above we have been informed of another case of cure by Doctor Plant, that of Mrs. J. Anderson, of the 12th ward, from whom a tape worm sixty-six feet long was taken on Monday.

AN IMPROVED SWITCH.—On the Street Railroad, at the junction of South and West Temple Sts., close by the "Valley House," an improved switch has just been laid, designed and manufactured by W. J. Silver, Esq., engineer of this city. It is called the "Point Switch," and is similar to those used on all railroads in England. Where this is used the cars cannot run off the track, at least there is no more danger of them doing so at the switches than at any other part of the line. If it is misplaced the cars simply run on to the wrong track; while the rail, instead of being loose, as when the ordinary or common switch is used, is supported by the outside or "stock" rail, nearly the whole length; and it also admits of being worked from a distance with great facility. Owing to its position, the arrangement by which this one is worked has to be concealed below the surface, and, when not in use, the lever removed; but on a regular railroad an ordinary switch stand can be used. The advantages of this over the common switch is so apparent, and commend themselves so strongly, that it is expected they will be used on the Utah Northern road.

HOME AGAIN.—A. Miner, Esq., of this City, one of the Delegates from Utah to the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, who left here on the 1st instant, reached home last night, and favored us with a call this morning. He reports that he has had a very pleasant trip during his absence. He had a seat in the Convention but did not vote, the delegates from all the Territories as also from the District of Columbia being denied that privilege. He never saw such unanimity of feeling in any convention as that, and he heard the same verdict from men there who had attended every political convention held in the United States for many years past. He had, however, a good time at Baltimore, receiving a cordial reception and the kindest treatment while there. From Baltimore he went to Washington, and thence to Philadelphia and New York, and finally to the State of Connecticut, to see and visit among his relations and old acquaintances. He found many of the radical Republicans of that State throwing up their hats for Greeley.

On his return from Connecticut he made a short stay in New York, then went to and stayed a day in Chicago, and then came on to the Bluffs. In the latter place, which has been noted for ultra Republicanism, he, last Saturday evening, addressed the Greeley Club, and on that occasion more members were added to that club than the

present Grant Club contains. He left the Bluffs on Sunday morning, and while en route to Salt Lake he took the vote of those aboard, and found 13 for Grant, 19 for Greeley. When traveling on the cars in Pennsylvania and Iowa, he did the same, and in the former the result was 26 for Grant, 37 for Greeley; in the latter 17 for each party. In each case none but adult male citizens expressed their opinion. This is indicative of the popular feeling wherever he has been—Greeley stock is rising.

He conversed with many prominent Democrats about Utah, and all favor her admission into the Union, as a State, and that the solution of her domestic problem should be left to time. He says the crops through Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Connecticut are splendid; in Ohio and Pennsylvania they are poor, on account of drouth.

Mr. Miner is in excellent health, and is glad to be again with "wife, children and friends."

ACCIDENT.—Phares Wells, Jr., of the Eleventh Ward, had his leg broken in two places yesterday, on the bench north-east of the city. We understand his team ran away, throwing him out of the wagon upon a heap of rocks, when one of the wheels of the vehicle passed over his leg. He was attended by Dr. Anderson.

AGRICULTURAL.

POTATOES.—We have all observed the great deterioration in our potato crops during the past ten or twenty years; and what is the cause of this alarming decrease of tubers? Can science, can chemistry point out the reason or aid in remedying the difficulty? We think it can, and in order to place the matter in a clear light we will point out the kind and amount of food which the potato demands.

We had a field of potatoes upon the farm which yielded 300 bushels to the acre; this may be regarded as an old fashioned crop. This crop removed from the soil in tubers and tops at least 400 pounds phosphoric acid. Now these amounts are very large and serve to show that the potato plant is a great consumer of the two substances, and also it shows that in order to restore our potato crops to their former productive condition, we must supply phosphatic compounds and substances holding potash in large quantities.

For six or eight generations in New England our fathers have been exhausting the soil by removing these agencies in their potato and other crops, and we have reached a time when the vegetable is starving in our fields for want of its proper food. Our farmers have found that new land gives the best crops, and this is due to the fact that such fields afford the most potash. But so long as we crop our pastures so unreasonably, we cannot resort to new land, as land is not new that has potash and phosphatic elements removed by grazing animals. Remember that a potato field which gives one hundred bushels to the acre requires at least one hundred and sixty pounds of potash; but by allowing the tops to decay upon the field, sixty pounds of this amount is restored to the soil again, as that amount is contained in them.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

APPLYING CORN CULTURE TO WHEAT.—It is a benefit to cultivate corn between the rows, why is it not an advantage to give wheat the same treatment, and for that matter, all or most of the grains? Winter wheat has the fall and spring, as well as the summer in part, to favor the growth of weeds and grass, and we find these abundantly interpersed among the wheat. To sow a crop of corn broadcast for feed is found to be an advantage; to sow in drills and cultivate is found to be still better. It pays more than the extra labor. Wheat used to be sown broadcast and do well; it is now found that it will do better in drills. Thus it follows corn. Why will it not still further be benefited like corn if worked between the drills, using the cultivator, and even the hoe if necessary? The truth is, we have not yet arrived at that point of advantage. England has, so far as the decision in favor of it is concerned. Meech and others have tested this matter, and experiments in a small way practiced here have pointed the same way. Now, since drilling is getting to be established, let us introduce and prosecute, or at least test, cultivating between the rows. Grass and weeds by this means are kept out; ground is the moister and becomes the more fertile by it; the crop is strengthened and kept clean (the last quite a consideration), and the land will have no occasion to be self-sown with foul seed, as is usual in grain and grass crops and neglected corn-fields.

Have we too much to do, too much land to cultivate, and too little help to do it with, to be able to engage in this?

But if it is a benefit, why neglect this and attend to other things no more beneficial and perhaps not so much as this? Why cultivate our corn and neglect our wheat, when the latter requires it equally, and it may be more? I am sorry to have it to say that I have tested this no more than in a general way in the garden, and then not so carefully as I might. But the thing seems as if there were more profit in treating wheat in this way than corn. Who will give it a fair test? Who will lead off and confirm what the English experimenters have introduced so successfully, getting the benefit at the same time and at once? If harrowing the field with smoothing harrow ere the grain is too large, and where there are weeds and grass starting up, is a benefit, why not working the ground between the rows and leaving the grain uninjured?

There is a great advantage in cultivation. We find it so among trees, shrubs, vines, hoed crops, and why should it not also apply to grain, especially that careful, kindly cereal, wheat? And it needs it, as the wheat crop is degenerating among us. It is an important crop in rotation, and should be made the most of. If it is worth following the soil for it, and giving it the precedence of good land, why not further improve by what is such an advantage to it, cultivation? Especially such crops as are poor or much winter killed need this aid, or weeds and grass will overpower them. Let us come to the relief of this fine cereal, and make it something like what it is made in England.—*Country Gentleman.*

STACKING GRAIN.—Bad stacking is the cause of most of the really damaged grain in the market. To stack well, follow these directions:

Lay your stack on as level ground as it is possible to find, say on the top of a little hill, which top is generally flat. Commence in the middle setting up the bundles as for a "shock;" build all around until you get as large a bottom as is desired. Now commence on the outside layers, having the butts of the bundles about even with the bottom, or a little further out if the grain is damp. When this row is formed, lay the second with the butts four to six inches off the bands of the first row, and so on until you get filled up. If you find the middle getting too full, lay them in a little further. Here let me caution all against filling up the middle of the stack with loose or broken bundles; if you have such, bind them up or lay them on the outside, for the middle of the stack must be solid. Don't walk any further toward the outside of the stack than is really necessary. When you come to topping out the stack, be careful to keep the middle well filled up and the outside as even as you can; but mind you don't get as much as one bundle with the heads the lowest; if such places occur, lay some bundles on the inside, filling up the hollow before laying the outside ones, for one bundle pitching the wrong way often lets in a great deal of water. In finishing, when you have no more middle to fill, keep in the centre, laying a bundle wherever the butt will be the lowest, until completely topped out. Force a long, nicely trimmed stake down well into the stack to keep the wind from blowing off the top.—*R. S. in Prairie Farmer.*

TOO LITTLE SLEEP.—Students, as a class, do not sleep enough. There is no law so fundamental and imperative on the student as the law which requires him to sleep, and no other law does he so systematically and recklessly ignore. It is a popularly accepted fallacy that students and literary men do not require as much sleep as mechanics and laborers. Physiology shows us that during the operation of the intellect, rapid changes of tissue take place, and that a few hours of close application to thought and study exhaust the system more than two or three times the same period devoted to manual labor. It is evident then, in order to compensate for this greater waste of tissue, that the brain worker will require more sleep than the muscle worker. In the violation of this great hygienic commandment is found the secret of most of the special diseases to which the student is liable. To this cause can be traced the eye affections that are so common. By neglecting to obtain sufficient rest, the system becomes relaxed and its tone lowered, thereby inviting disease, of which these organs, being especially overtasked and weakened, are the first to become sensible.