



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR.

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STOCK.

Now is an opportune time for stock raisers to inquire into the condition of their domestic animals, and to learn whether the modes of raising and the kinds in each case are producing the most desirable results. In first settling these valleys such animals were mostly brought as straitened circumstances permitted, and no large amount of means nor attention has since been given to introduce the best breeds of each kind.

Some have given the subject commendable attention and outlay, but too often very indifferent kinds of stock are left to increase at random, and to get their living as best they can, without even much thought by the owners whether the result is profit or loss. When the settlements were few, scattered and small, and grass comparatively convenient and abundant, the random policy was not a question of so much moment. But denser settlements, consequent overstocked ranges and the late enactments prohibiting stock from being free commoners must now be considered in the question. Fortunately these considerations occur at a period when the prudent and thoughtful have increased means and other facilities for giving the subject proper attention, and it is presumable that interest at least will induce them to set an improved example to the careless.

The winter of 1847-8 was remarkably mild, a circumstance that has perhaps flattered many each year to trust their uncared for stock to the tender mercies of the inclement season. But that first winter of our settlement here has so far proved an exception, each succeeding winter, in some period or periods thereof, being characterized by cold and stormy spells to which no humane person would like to have his animals exposed.

Under all considerations and circumstances of the case, it is deemed unwise to expect that summer weather will usurp the cold and storms of winter in these mountains, for some time to come; that animals can thrive well on cold and snow; that an owner, who neither cares for his animals nor hires them cared for properly, can well be termed a merciful man; that a poor breed of any kind of stock is as serviceable and profitable as the best; that it tends to good morals to permit animals to roam without care; that the owner of animals is not as much responsible to look after and care for his animals as he is for his other property; that, if he does not, a Vigilance committee ought to be organized to help him in his shiftlessness; and many other things which readers can supply, from which, and the experience of the late hard weather, it is hoped a commendable reformation in stock raising will begin with the next grass-growing, and continue until the kinds and care are of the best, and the chances very limited for stealing.

LAWS AND LAWYERS—USELESS LITIGATION.

A very eminent legal practitioner is said to have once defined a lawyer to be, "A well educated gentleman, who wins your property for you, and keeps it himself." We have no disposition to question the declaration in the face of

such an authority, and the experience of ages, which supports it, as a rule. Law is a necessity. Definite rules must be laid down, and enactments made, by the legislative representatives of a people or community for the protection of the rights of every member of that community, or confusion would reign where order should exist, and brute strength, or sinuous cunning would exercise control.

The application of law calls for men who devote themselves to its study, and gives consistence and organization to the legal profession. The study of law is as legitimate as any other, if men would apply themselves to it with the sole design of simply observing the ends of justice and confine themselves to that. But when they strive to create litigation, and take advantage of every little quibble that may offer a point on which to raise an objection to the free course of justice, then the primary object of law is defeated, and those who pursue such a course become a positive evil to a community.

Many times matters are brought to a legal issue, involving great expense and loss of time on both sides, more than enough to cover the entire subject in dispute, which could have been equitably arranged by reference to disinterested and honest parties, willing to take a little trouble for the preservation of amity among friends, and with no motive to incite litigation through a desire to gain money thereby. The constitution of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints provides for all such cases amongst its members, and places every facility within their reach for having misunderstandings corrected, and matters fairly understood and adjusted between parties who may feel themselves aggrieved. We wish this people to constantly keep this fact, of which they are well cognizant, before their eyes, and avoid useless and expensive litigation, which strips them of their means, increases rancor and bitter feelings, and separates those who otherwise might be friends and brothers, making them foes and opponents to each other.

Two men who are, it may be, on the best possible terms with each other, perhaps engaged in business as partners, find something comes up which they view differently and on which they disagree. A question of right is involved, and neither man will submit to the other, each determined to have what he considers his right. They go to a couple of legal gentlemen who are, by the very nature of their profession, perfectly willing to make the breach a little wider, and the matter comes before the courts. It is argued and debated; witnesses are examined; law-books ransacked for musty precedents, and acts bearing on the case; epithets are bandied to and fro between opposing counsel, which hit only the unfortunate litigants; and every hour, means and time are being wasted, vengeful and bitter feelings are growing and increasing in intensity; and when the matter is finally adjudicated they find that the right for which they had been so strenuously contending has slipped from them both and is snugly deposited in the pockets of their advocates.

The laws are not made for the good, but for the lawless and disobedient; and when men differ, they should try to have a correct understanding of the nature of that difference, and have it settled and good feelings restored without having recourse to legal issue. When men willingly transgress the law we like to see them get the full benefit of it. Nor have we any desire to see them escape punishment through chicanery or supposed legal flaws. We delight in seeing justice administered to all; but hold to the opinion that many cases might be easily settled, by the parties concerned, without calling upon

the services of gentlemen of the law or bringing them before the ordinary courts.

HOME ITEMS.

SABBATH MEETINGS.—Elder Joseph W. Young addressed the congregation on the principles of liberty, showing the greatest and fullest liberty enjoyed by the inhabitants of Utah, and the results of that liberty.

In the afternoon, President George B. Wallace preached on the necessity of the Saints regulating their lives and conduct in conformity with the requirements of the gospel.

THE SCHOOL EXAMINATION, 19th Ward, on the 24th inst., we are informed was, in geography, history, arithmetic, reading, grammar and spelling—the branches taught—very creditable to the scholars and their teacher, Mr. Lechtenberg. After the examination Br's. Harlow Redfield and Peter Nebeker addressed the scholars on the importance of education.

PROBATE COURT.—On Saturday evening the second trial of the case of Thurmond vs. Fox, was brought to a close, by the jury's rendering a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, in the sum of \$8,000.

On Monday, the counsel for the defendant filed a motion to set aside the verdict, and the Court appointed to-day at 10 a.m., for the argument of said motion.

The following jurors sat upon the case:

A. J. Pendleton, George Spiers, Joseph F. Palmer, Henry Rudy, Levi E. Riter, John Vance, jr., Samuel F. Atwood, Millen Atwood, Samuel Russell, E. R. Young, John S. Houtz, Orville F. Atwood.

THE CATTLE STEALING CASE.—After a long and tedious examination into this case, before his Honor Judge Smith, sitting in Chambers, it was submitted by the attorneys about 9 o'clock on Saturday evening. The Judge reviewed the case at considerable length, during which he stated that thirty-five witnesses had been examined during the investigation.

George Rosenbaum was held to bail, for his appearance before the Probate Court on Monday next, in the penal sum of \$3,000; Patrick Harlem was held in the sum of \$2,000, and Leopold Newman in the sum of \$1,000, in default of finding which they were to be committed to the county jail.

During the afternoon of Monday, George Rosenbaum, Patrick Harlem and Leopold Newman appeared in Court, and with them their sureties, viz: James M. and Nathan Ellis, and Samuel C. Snyder. Separate bonds were drawn up and signed by the parties, agreeably to the order of the Court.

THEATRICAL.—The Octoroon on Wednesday night was played in some of the parts better than when it was last put on the boards here. Mr. Snow's conception of Salem Scudder was different to any we have seen before, and we did not think it an improvement. McClosky, Wah-no-tee and old Pete were excellently rendered by Messrs. McKenzie, Caine and J. R. Clawson. Out to Nurse was again received with great applause, though it dragged slightly in some parts; but Miss Della was as much at home as before.

On Saturday Evening, a serious accident to Mrs. S. A. Cooke, as she was descending the stairs dressed for the part of Mrs. Burr, in the Porter's Knot, cast a heavy shadow over the entire evening's performance. Accidentally tripping, she fell down stairs, dislocated her wrist, broke her arm and was very severely bruised. As soon as Mr. Caine, the Stage Manager, made the announcement before the curtain, the entire audience partook of the feeling that existed behind the curtain. The lady being so well known and highly respected, and her rendition of the part one of her best efforts, a gloomy feeling was felt around, neither performers nor audience being able to enter with spirit into the entertainments of the evening. Family Jars was played first, and under other circumstances would have taken immensely. As it was, during the second act the laughter was frequent and exuberant.

Mr. Mark Croxall's Cornet Solo was very fine, and was a great feature in the entertainment.

The first act of the Porter's Knot showed that the accident named had its influence on those on the boards. The second act went very spiritedly, and the whole piece was well received. Mr. H. B. Clawson's Samson Burr is a natural and fine piece of acting. Mrs. Bowring deserves great credit for the style and manner in which she read and delivered the part of Mrs. Burr on such very short notice; it was exceedingly well done, and bore the illusion of being played not read from the part.

To-night Family Jars will be repeated, preceded by a new drama, Camilla's Husband. This is one of the neatest, and most effective dramas, if played with spirit, that we have seen. It has a good plot, a very excellent moral, fine dramatic situations and splendid scenery. Some very pretty dances are also introduced during the piece.

GURNEY & Co. have, under classification of business, opened "an exclusive boot and shoe house" on East Temple St., just south of the Telegraph Office, where, so far as we have personally inquired, they are selling articles in their line at much lower rates than we found asked at several other stores.

COURTS.—By statutory provision the District Court for the Third Judicial District, is appointed to be held on the second Monday in March of each year, and another law provides that when any of the District Courts shall commence their sessions on the second Monday of March, June, September or December in any of the counties of this Territory, then the time for the commencement of the regular term of the Probate Court of the county where such District Court may be sitting, shall be the first instead of the second Monday of the aforesaid months, hence the time for the March term of the Probate Court of this county will be next Monday. All persons having business before said Court will govern themselves accordingly.

DISPATCHES.—Catching up with date, after so long an interruption on the wire, requires more than usual room; but the interesting character of the news, aside from preserving the order of events, seemed to require it.

SOME SNOW and considerable cold since last Wednesday; how much of each, during February, the Judge will probably inform the public in the next News.

Thawing and snowing at sunset of 23th.

NEWS ITEMS.

THE Indians in Minnesota have come to sue for peace, and have given up Mrs. Kelly, who was taken by them in Minnesota in 1862, at the time of the massacre, and whose fate excited so much interest in the country.

EMIGRATION from California to Mexico is said to be rapidly increasing.

The *S. F. Bulletin* estimates that one-third of the sheep and one-half of the neat cattle in California have died during the past year, chiefly through drouth and exposure; and advocates providing shelter and fodder for stock, as in the Atlantic and other States. Such provision will prove to be profitable in most localities here, especially during cold, stormy periods, if one expects profit from his stock, aside from the humanity of such a course.

MRS. ELIZABETH P. HALL, sends the *Santa Rosa, Cal. Democrat* the following, which she recommends as a sure remedy for croup:

Take roll brimstone and pulverize it; put half a teaspoonful in the white of an egg; beat it until the froth will stand on the side of a plate; when the water runs out give that to the patient; give all that appears, and if that does not produce relief immediately, double the dose. The remedy is a sure one, and Mrs. Hall feels safe in recommending it to all mothers. If the patient is old enough, a piece of brimstone taken in the mouth, chewed and swallowed, will produce the same result.

THE fact has been noticed and commented upon by papers published east of Chicago that there has been since the close of navigation a very sudden and great fall of water in all the lakes situated near the seaboard. The same fact was observed in Chicago yesterday. During the twenty-four hours preceding yesterday the water in Lake Michigan fell over two feet, and there was a corresponding fall on all branches of the river, and the water is now lower in all the rivers and lakes at this point than it has ever been known to be before. In the river the water is now between three and four feet lower than the average water line during the summer season. —[*Chicago Times*, December 31st.]

THE new artesian well at Chicago is said to discharge a greater quantity of water than any other well in the world, throwing out 576,000 gallons per day, the celebrated well at Grenelle, near Paris, discharging only 500,000 gallons per day.

THE total revenue of the National Government, from the Internal Revenue and all other sources, amounts to \$25,000,000 per month.

THE New York Post says a number of the leading merchants of Savannah have already forwarded that city funds for the part or whole payment of debts they owed when the war broke out, and which they were then prevented from paying. Some, who have made but partial payment all this time, have given notice that they intend to clear off all their obligations as quickly as possible.

THE Channel islands between England and France are said to be gradually sinking into the sea.

Nevada ratified, Feb 16, by a vote of 15 to 1 in the Senate, and 31 to 1 in the Assembly, the Congressional amendment (article 13) to the Constitution, prohibiting slavery.