## GEORGE Q. CANNON. EDITOR AND PUBLISHES.

THE EVENING NEWS.

WEATER LINES IN REALES FOR COMPANY

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## CO-OPERATIVE HERDING.

KEEPING a cow was at one time re garded as almost indispensible to the comfort of families in this city, and there were few, whether new or old residents, to be found long without one. This was necessary to furnish the butter and the milk, such essential articles of diet whether for the juvenile or adult members of the community. Not that the idea was ever entertained that a cow, unless an extraordinary animal, would pay her way all the year round; but the circumstances of the people were such that, in the majority of instances, they must either produce their own milk and butter or dispense with those articles to a great extent. In the summer and fall there is no question that a good animal would pay her expenses, for then they could be sent with the public herds to the ranges in the environs of the city, and with the food there obtained, and being "slopped" night and morning their wants were tolerably well supplied. But in those days, when hay and other feed for cows was cheaper than now, the cost of keeping a cow up during the winter was a ser. ious item; and some who were too poor to provide the necessaries for this, would turn their animals out to winter on the range, when the chances were five to one against ever seeing them again; for in every severe season, many would die of want; and escaping this, they would likely fall a prey to cattle thieves, and hundreds have thus been driven out of the Territory.

Keeping cows, in the city, is much more expensive and precarious now, beggar. than formerly, even in the most favorable seasons, for the ranges near are exhausted, and no feed worth mentioning can be obtained nearer than six or eight miles; and when herds have to travel that distance twice a day, in the heat of summer, the time for feeding is so limited that but little real benefit is derived. Under these circumstance, the truch and force of which are realized by all our citizens, the remarks of Presdent George A. Smith, at the late General Conference, and again during the Two Days' Meetings, last Saturday and Sunday, in relation to Co-operative stock herding, are really pertinent and relevant. The season is now far advanced, and the time for turning out cows and other stock is near; and there is no question if the old custom is followed that the experience of former years will be renewed, and that many will never see their animals again. Co-operative herding, if resorted to for the purpose of caring for the animals only during the cold season of the year would be higly beneficial, and the system might be carried out the coming winter, if measures were at once adopted with this end in view. The expense would be trifling, and the results would be highly satisfactory, for instead of the "critters" being lost, or coming home in the Spring miserably poor, just the reverse would be the case. The animals might be driven to some of the free ranges within forty or fifty miles of the city, and there attended to and preserved during the winter. Co-operative herding with this end in view merely, would be very beneficial; but if adopted permanently for the purpose of stock rais The Territory has abundant facilities for grazing purposes, and good beef cattle, whether raised for home consumption or exportation, always find a ready market; but with the present shiftless method of turning animals on the rai ge, to be the owner of several head the co operative system the losses, with proper care and attention, need be very few, and general instead of individual, as now; and the scheme could not be other than profitable and satisfactory in the highest degree. There is no speculation about this. Let reliable men, who understand the nature and requirements of the business, be selected for herdsmen, and the results are sure. The expense to each owner of stock in the herd would be light, and however severe the weather might prove he would have the pleasure of knowing that his property was safe. The plan has been started in some of the counties down south, and we hope to hear of it being commenced here speedily. Let the Bishops, or others, who understand the nature of the business meet immediately, and take the steps necessary for inaugurating the

THE marriage of the Princess Louise, one of the daughters of Queen Victoria, with the Marquis of Lorne, is the great coming event in high life in Great Britain. This is a remarkable innovation upon long established customs, as no member of the royal family of England has married a subject for nearly two centuries, at least no such marriages have been acknowledged as legal.

The royal offshoots of England, for reasons of a political nature have long been paired off with some of the half-pauperised princes and three-cent magnates of Germany or other insignificant State of Europe. This has been a great misfortupe to the people there, and especially during the present reign: for her Majesty having had such a numerous the same positions they had previously progeny, the nation has not only had bandoned and others from which they had been dislodged, after hard fightthat have been secured for her girls; amount to the pension list of the country. The coming marriage may be an exception in this respect; at least necesbridegroom, being heir to one of the largest estates in Scotland, it may be supposed that he will be able to keep his wife without either of them being dependant for support upon the fearfully overtaxed laboring classes of the country.

The Marquis of Lorne is son of the Duke of Argyle, one of the richest of the British aristocracy, and Secretary of State for India. Princess Louise may be envied by some of her sisters, in more respects than one: she will not be under the necessity of being a pauper on the nation's bounty; and her husband, not being a member of any royal house, it is not unlikely that the marriage is one in which the heart and feelings of the lady, more than State policy, have been consulted,-a privilege which should be enjoyed by ladies

who have the misfortune to be born

THE capture of monarchs on the field the Prussians for an attack on the of battle is a rare circumstance; in these latter times royal personages seldom take the field, and when they do they ed on field carriages and not on platgenerally manage to keep out of harm's way. In the present war between struction, allowing an elevation of the France and Prussia the rulers of both guns to an angle of forty-nine degrees. nations have sought fame and renown on the tented field, and with what result, is generally known. History fur- They have besides two mortars, thrownishes a few instances in which Kings ing two hundred pound shells. The have been captured on the battle field, among which may be mentioned the Euglish King, Stephen, at the battle of Lincoln, in the year 1141. Henry III, also of England, was taken prisoner at the battle of Lewes, May 14, 1264, in a contest between the barons and the royalists, in which the latter were defeated. David II, of Scotland, suffered a like mishap at the battle of Nevill's Cross, on the 17th of October, 1346. incognito. King John of France, at the battle of Poictiers, on the 19th of September 1356, was captured and taken, a prisoner, first to Bordeaux and then to London, by Prince Edward, of England, surnamed the Black Prince. Francis I, of France, was captured at the siege of Pavia, Feb. 24th, 1525, and carried prisoner to Madrid. And last, the Emperer Napoleon III, was captured by the Prussians, on the 1st of September, 1870.

surrender of Metz was the result of an understanding between Bazaine and Bismarck, in favor of Napoleon; but the Empress refused to participate in the intrigue and had gone to Wilhelmshohe to protest against it. In regard to Thiars' negotiation, a long descussion occurred in council, resulting in a determination to urge Prussia to consent to an armistice without insisting on the recognition of the principles involving the cession of territory by France as a prerequisite.

> NEWS. FOREIGN FRANCE.

TOURS 2.-Government is in receipt of advices from Paris to October 28th The Prussians had resumed, in force,

The principal cannon foundry of the and this has added no inconsiderable city which is capable of turning out ten guns per day, had completed an iron clad locomotive armed with heavy ordnance. The same establishment was busily employed in the munufacsity can not be urged if it is not; for the ture of chassepots and light artillery. The national guard had received thirty-six new field pieces.

The Electeur says the Prussian siege guns are before the city, and Paris may be bombarded at any moment. Rumors of the capitulation of Bazaine were circulated in Paris on the 27th and created universal agitation.

General Trochu received 30,000 france as a voluntary contribution from certain citizens, for the equipment of a battery. The subscribers to the national loan are numerous. Seven hundred and fifty millions have been paid, of the portion due on October 21st. There is sufficient saltpetre in the catacombs to make powder to last six

months.

## CREAT BRITAIN.

Eugenie incognito-Parisians tired of anarchy.

LONDON, 2 .- Refugees, from Paris, say the Parisians are greatly discourag-ed at the state of anarchy into which the war has thrown the country, and royal, as well as by the peasant or the they long for any event that may bring the evil to an end.

A telegram, from Versailles, furnishes details of preparations made by

forts around Paris, which are as follows: The besiegers possess one hundred and eighty heavy guns, mountforms. I believe their earth works and these carriages have a peculiar con-

Issy, Vanores and Mont Rouge.

PRUSSIA.



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