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FEED FOR COWS.

There is a considerable amount of land used for corrals and other enclosures, throughout the city that might be profitably used for the production of lucerne, etc., for the feeding of cows. Those who have had experience in raising lucerne speak in the highest terms of its excellent qualities as summer feed for animals, particularly cows. It grows rapidly and yields heavily—a small spot producing sufficient to sustain a cow. Of course corrals are indispensable; but there is frequently a much larger space occupied by them than is necessary. Land is becoming too valuable in the city to allow any of it to lie idle, and our citizens should use every available foot of ground they have in their possession, for the production of such articles as will contribute to the comfort of man or the sustenance of beasts. General attention to this matter might save many of the complaints which we hear respecting cows being turned out and allowed to run at large in the streets.

A BAD COUNTRY FOR CHINA-MEN.

The Chinese residents of California, according to accounts in some of our recent exchanges, are enduring great injustice and ill treatment at the hands of some of their neighbors. The civil status of the Chinamen in the Golden State is so low that no matter what injuries he may sustain at the hands of a Caucasian he has no chance whatever of redress on Chinese testimony, for by the laws of California, the evidence of a Chinaman is not allowable in a court of justice in that State. The result is, that all classes of Chinese residents there—rich or poor, no matter how industrious, or how as tax-payers they support the revenue, may be swindled out of their property or subjected to personal injury with little or no chance of redress.

This state of things has, it is said, given birth to a new class of swindlers in San Francisco, who obtain goods on false pretences, from Chinese houses carrying on various useful branches of industry, and devote the entire proceeds to their own use, which they can do with impunity; and as the Celestials can obtain no redress at the hands of the law, they are thus robbed, in numberless instances, of the fruits of their industry.

Were this the worst phase of the injustice done to the poor Chinese, it would be a wrong so flagrant as scarcely to find a parallel in modern times, at least in a civilized community; but it is far from being so, as the following, from one of our exchanges, abundantly proves:

"Last evening, at the fire on Dupont street, a crowd of Waverly Place loafers and thieves, and roughs, who were being kept back from the fire by the police, amused themselves by throwing a China woman down in the muddy street and dragging her back and forth by the hair for some minutes. The poor female heathen was rescued from their clutches at last by officer Saulsbury, and taken to the calaboose for protection. He also arrested one of her assailants, who was pointed out by the woman, but as she could not testify against him, he was dismissed on his arrival at the calaboose. The woman then begged an officer to take her to her husband's house, saying, in piteous accents, 'Do please with me go! So many white men killy me! Do with me go!'"

It is scarcely possible to believe that such a state of things is allowed to exist by legislative enactment. But so it is. The feeling in California against the Chinese is very strong. They are

disliked and viewed with great jealousy. Still, they should have protection accorded unto them. All men, irrespective of race or color, while they are industrious and help to bear the burdens of taxation imposed upon them by the community in which they live, should be protected in their persons and property. If they are vicious, there is the law to which they can be held amenable, and by it they can be controlled and kept within bounds.

Such treatment as that referred to above, is about on a par with that endured by the Jews in their darkest days, and in this day of boasted civilization, enlightenment and humanity, it is monstrous.

If American or European citizens in China were subjected to such injustice and brutality, all Christendom would ring with the account, and untold blood and treasure would be expended, rather than suffer such outrages to continue. The same rule ought to hold good with regard to Chinese in this country, for whether in a national or an individual capacity, the golden rule—"do unto others as you would they should do unto you"—is equally applicable and beneficial.

THE PROGRESS REQUIRED OF US.

It is an axiom which is sustained by the experience of ages that no people can be truly happy who do not live in harmony with the laws of their being. These can not be done violence to with impunity. No amount of civilization or enlightenment can save a people who persist in violating these laws. The penalty may be delayed for awhile; but it will surely come. The fate of the nations of antiquity illustrate this, and the course which the moderns are taking will furnish us with additional examples of the same character. Whenever a people strictly observe the laws of their being they must progress. Their tendency is upward. To this may be attributed the happiness, peace and prosperity which have attended the Latter-day Saints. The gospel which they have embraced, is a perfect system, especially adapted to increase man's happiness and knowledge. When men live in obedience to its laws they are in harmony with themselves, and the results which are brought about are wonderful. We see these results all around us in this Territory; and as these laws become better understood, and are carried more widely into practice, they will become more marked and noticeable. The disposition which is being manifested at the present time among the people to arrive at a knowledge of these laws, and to carry them into effect, is most gratifying. They evidently aim at progress, and are determined that no effort shall be wanting on their part to achieve it.

Very much depends upon the Latter-day Saints. They have a destiny to accomplish which will require qualities that have hitherto been viewed as beyond the reach of man. But there is a light of development which can be reached by man under favorable circumstances and with the aids which are now within his reach, of which the world has scarcely a conception. This height we must reach. It can be attained to by obeying the laws already revealed and those which remain to be made known. The qualities exhibited by the people of this Territory have already excited surprise. Yet they have but barely commenced to progress. They are only commencing to understand the laws which have been taught for upwards of thirty years. The Word of Wisdom, for instance, is only beginning to receive a degree of attention on the part of the people that it should have had long years ago. So with other plain and simple laws. But the minds of the people are being awakened to the importance of these things, and an anxiety to live in strict conformity with every revealed law is manifesting itself on every hand. If this course be persevered in, as we have every reason to believe it will be, the people must take an immense stride in advance, and new laws of which at the present we have but dim conceptions will be revealed with plainness to the understanding of the people, and be incorporated in their practice.

It should be the unceasing effort of every man, woman and child in this community to live in accordance with the laws that have already been received, to obey them in fact, and to prepare themselves for those higher laws which we undoubtedly will be required to submit to before we accomplish the work the Lord expects of us.

CLYDESDALE HORSES.

The attention of stock-raisers in California is being turned to the production of Clydesdale horses. The first of these animals were taken to that State in 1860. About 900 horses have been raised from the original lot. The six-year olds, from that lot, will average about 1,100 pounds in weight, crossed with American and Spanish mares and half-breeds. But another shipment of horses of this breed has been recently imported into that State, which are much larger and finer animals than any they have yet had.

Respecting them the *Alta California* says:—

"One of them, a two-year-old stallion known as 'Pollock,' took the first premium of his class at the Highland Fair at Glasgow, and also the gold medal as the best horse of all classes on the ground. Some idea of his gigantic size may be had from the fact that his height is 16½ hands and his weight 2,000 pounds. He has immense muscle and great thickness of bone, especially about the legs from the fetlock up, where the leg is remarkable for its breadth and flatness—a peculiarity of the Clydesdale horse, and ensuring the utmost draught power. Although these horses are of vast size they are well shaped and proportioned in every respect, although the great amount of hair (six inches in length) about the legs from the knees down, gives an air of clumsiness to the limbs, but adding to the appearance of strength."

"The crosses from the present lot, with the cross from the Clydesdale half-bred mares, are expected to produce horses weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 pounds. These horses are particularly adapted to teaming and dray purposes, being very fast walkers, and, like most enormous animals, docile and kind in disposition."

It is hoped in California that the importation of the horses of this breed will furnish that State, at no distant time, with the finest draught stock in the United States. Though these enormous animals would scarcely be suited to our country situated as we are at present, still a cross between them and our Spanish and Indian mares would produce a fine, serviceable breed, that would be well adapted for many of our purposes in this Territory. As our roads improve, and the country becomes more thickly settled, a larger breed of horses than we use at present for draught purposes will be found to be profitable and necessary. From the description which is given of these Clydesdale horses, it seems they fulfil the most of the conditions required in horses of that class. Should they be as good as represented, our stock raisers will have but little difficulty in obtaining the necessary animals in California to introduce the breed here.

IMPROVEMENT IN DAIRY PRODUCE.

Those of our readers who reside in this city, and have to depend on the market for their butter, have doubtless often had reason to wonder that in a country like ours, possessing the facilities it does, the butter should be so scarce and so inferior in quality. We have excellent land for grazing, stock are easily sustained, and the dairy business might, with proper management, be made one of the most profitable branches of industry in the country. Butter and cheese nearly always command good prices; and the demand for these articles is constantly increasing; in fact, in some seasons good butter can scarcely be obtained in this city. There is certainly great neglect on the part of our people who have facilities for keeping dairies, or these necessary articles would be more plentiful. The time was when almost every family in the city kept cows, and made their own butter, and there was but little, if any, market for it; but this is not the case now. The population of the city has greatly increased; grazing land for cows can not be obtained convenient to the city, and the keeping of them is thought by many to be so annoying and unprofitable that they prefer to dispense with them and to purchase the milk and butter they need.

As the city becomes more thickly settled and its limits more widely extended, many citizens who now keep cows would dispose of them, if there

was a reliable market here on which they could depend for the butter and milk they would need. It would be cheaper for them to buy these articles, if they could get them with certainty and at reasonable rates, than to keep cows and supply themselves. Already very many persons who have to depend upon herdsmen to drive their cows on to the range for feed, are almost discouraged with trying to keep them. But though inconvenient, unsatisfactory and by no means profitable, they must keep their own cows or go short of milk and butter.

Where citizens have pastures of their own in the immediate neighborhood of the city, or have land on which they can raise lucerne or other feed, they can keep cows with satisfactory results. But there are very many people who have not the necessary facilities to do this, and they must, perforce, send their animals out in the herds. Keeping cows up and feeding them carefully and regularly is the only proper plan, even now; for people who own them in the city. A good cow, well fed in this manner, will repay her owner for the care and feed she receives; but the best cow in the world, if put into many of our herds, would be comparatively valueless so far as milk is concerned.

Our dairy-men and farmers should try and accommodate themselves to the altered circumstances of the people. Our community is not stationary. Constant changes are taking place. We are not situated now as we were for the first few years after we came here. Our circumstances a few years hence will not be as they are to-day. Men must exercise forecast and prepare themselves for the future, and not be content to live in the same humdrum style that they did when they were boys; but manifest enterprise and energy and a disposition to keep up with the times.

In many of our neighborhoods cheese factories might be profitably introduced. Cheese-making by the old-fashioned process is a very heavy labor; but carried on as it is now in the East in cheese factories, a better and more uniform article is produced at less cost and, of course, with comparatively little labor. The people of this Territory have so much to do that everything that will save labor ought to be gladly welcomed by them, and a cheese-factory is certainly a great labor-saving machine. The people of a neighborhood possessing good grazing facilities, with one of these factories, could have an excellent marketable article of cheese manufactured that could either be exported or readily disposed of for home consumption.

The course which is being taken at the present time by President Young, in calling the people's attention to dietetics, and urging upon their attention a reformation in their mode of living, will in a short time bring many articles of food into greater demand than they have been. One of these is butter. If pork be dropped as an article of food, butter will be much more extensively used than at present. Those who are in positions to furnish this article, as well as chickens, eggs, fish, &c., should manifest their willingness to carry into effect the counsel which has been given, by doing all in their power to produce the articles needed. They can materially assist in bringing about this reformation by producing such food as is recommended in such quantities that it will be within easy reach of all classes: This would be one of the most effective ways of building up Zion.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The trial of the first American President who has ever been impeached commenced yesterday. The Executive of the nation appeared by counsel before the Senate, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court presiding, to answer to the charges of impeachment preferred by the House. The result of the trial, and its effects for good or evil, the future will show. It was stated in various quarters, when the impeachment measure was carried in the House, that the trial would not extend over two or three weeks; but subsequent events go to sustain the view thrown out even by some Republican papers, that months may elapse before it is concluded. The *Washington Star* intimated when the excitement in Washington was about at its height, that the trial might even be prolonged till President Johnson's term of office expired; and the *Cleveland Herald* says:

"As matters have shaped themselves by the composition of the prosecuting Committee, the country must be prepared to see the summer wane before