

THERE is probably no branch of business that is followed in this Territory to which co-operation will bring greater benefits than that of stock-raising. The number of stock which have been lost each year, in this county alone, by thieving and straying, if aggregated, would be startling. A person can scarcely be found, who has turned out stock on the range to care for itself, who has not lost more or less. The risk of loss by following this system is enormous; and, then, there is the temptation which it offers to people to steal, or to claim that which is not their own. A man turns out a calf or a colt on the range; after it has been out for a few months, or a year and upwards, he goes in search of it. He finds an animal that he thinks looks like his; he is not very certain about it, however; but knowing that he had such a one, he takes it up, uses it and perhaps sells it, and after awhile a claimant comes forward and proves the animal is his. Cases of this kind are constantly occurring; but who knows how many there are which are never brought to light?

Our system of raising stock, by turning them out at large on the range, needs a thorough reformation. It breeds thieves and produces demoralization. Through it men grow lax and careless about their ownership of animals; and many get to think if an animal resembles theirs it is all right to claim it, administering a severe to their conscience in the reflection that if it is not theirs its owner probably has got them.

By having a Co-operative Stock-Herd, the risk of loss by animals being stolen or straying away is reduced to a minimum, and where it exists people have but few or no temptations to steal or to take by mistake that which is not their own. If a man turns an animal into such a herd, he gets the credit, and its safety is insured to him, with a profit. In this respect the Co-operative Stock-Herd is a mutual insurance company. This is one great point in its favor.

Another point is that the cost of herding and caring for stock under the co-operative system, is greatly lessened. A large number can be kept with safety at a comparatively small expense.

Then there is the grading up of stock, and the preservation and perpetuation of good kinds, which under the co-operative system is rendered practicable. We see no good reason why we should not have, within a few years, with this system of herding, as fine stock of all kinds as any in the world; for by judicious selection out of large herds, the best qualities can be preserved and transmitted until breeds can be developed with well defined and marked characteristics.

Another advantage attending this system is that the owners of stock are not entirely at the mercy of buyers in regard to price. Under the old system where there were so many who had cattle to sell, some would sell at a pinch for cash; they would sell at a sacrifice, and their sales would have the effect to depreciate the value of similar kinds of stock in the hands of others. But with a Co-operative Stock-Herd the price is established at a fair market rate; the buyer can have them at that price and no lower, and the producer is not victimized.

Bishops and leading men in the settlements should consider these points, and others which will suggest themselves to their minds, and urge them upon the people; and let their influence be in favor of carrying out this system in all the counties for the benefit of the community. Those who reside in this city and county should give this subject their immediate attention, and let us have the Salt Lake County Co-operative Stock Herd put into practical operation.

A good deal has been said and done in this and other cities in the Territory during the last few months to improve the breeds of cattle, horses, pigs and poultry; also to start bee, fish and silk culture; yet, much as has been said and done, the people, generally, have scarcely made a start in the matter. At the risk of being tiresome to our readers we must again offer a few words on these subjects, for the pecuniary welfare of the people of the Territory depends upon their energies and labors being guided and directed to and in the most profitable pursuits and channels.

There are at least two places now in this city, one owned by Mr. C. R. Savage, the other by Mr. Paul Schettler, where choice specimens of the best breeds of poultry, pigs, etc., may be seen; and as a great number of people from the country are likely to be in this city for the next few days to attend Conference, we suggest the propriety of their visiting these places, that they may satisfy themselves by personal inspection of the superiority of choice imported over home breeds of the various domestic animals, upon the successful propagation and raising of which the welfare of the farmer and people in the rural and agricultural districts so largely depends.

Silk and fish can also be raised in large quantities, with little labor and expense in many portions of the Territory, the soil and circumstances of the people being just adapted to the former; and the many streams and lakes in the Territory offering the finest opportunities for the latter.

These latter pursuits have not been started practically in this city, but it is likely that they soon will be, for the necessary preliminaries are being made; and books containing the actual modes of pursuing in other places can be obtained at Dwyer's book store on East Temple St., at a very low figure, and by the people availing themselves of the instructions therein contained, silk and fish, the latter of great value for food, and the former as a source of wealth, by being exported, could very soon be raised in great quantities.

These subjects are worthy the attention, labor and means of our people all over the Territory. There is more wealth in them than is devoted

THE WHOLE OF THEIR TIME TO RAISING GRAIN AND OTHER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, USUALLY AND EXCLUSIVELY PRODUCED HERE; AND THIS IS A SINGING TIME, ONCE AGAIN TO BRING THE SUBJECT BEFORE THEIR ATTENTION.

Forty-First ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS.

The Forty-first Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints convened on the sixth day of April, 1872, at 10 o'clock a.m., in the N. E. Tabernacle.

On the stand were:

Of the First Presidency:
Brigham Young, Geo. A. Smith and Daniel H. Wells.

Of the Twelve Apostles:
Orson Hyde, Orson Pratt, John Taylor, Wilford Woodruff, Charles C. Rich, Lorenzo Snow, Franklin D. Richards, George Q. Cannon, Brigham Young, Jr., Joseph J. Smith and Albert Carrington.

Patriarch
John Smith.
Of the First Seven Presidents of Seventies:
Joseph Young, Albert P. Rockwood and John Van Cott.

Of the Presidency of the High Priests' Quorum:
Elias Smith, Edward Snellgrove and Elias Morris.

Of the Presidency of the Stake of Zion:
George B. Wallace and John T. Caine.

Of the Presidency of the Bishopric:
Edward Hunter, Leonard W. Hardy and Jesse C. Little.

There were also Bishops, Elders and leading men from every settlement in the Territory, and a large number of Conference was called to order by President Brigham Young.

The choir sang:
"The towers of Zion shall rise."

Prayer by Elder John Taylor.
The choir sang:
"Morale awake! let angels join."

PRESIDENT GEO. A. SMITH
Made a few preliminary remarks. He said it was a source of joy that we could assemble here on the occasion of the Forty-first Annual Conference of the Church. He alluded to the changes and persecutions through which the church had passed since its organization. Our coming here, building cities, towns, etc., has constituted us the pioneers of civilization in the great West. These things are now matters of history. During the Conference instructions addressed will be delivered by the Apostles and Elders. Also a number of matters of business will be laid before the people; among which will be the building of the Temple, the payment of tithes, the construction of a railroad south will be considered. This road would greatly facilitate the transportation of the necessary material to build the house of the Lord. Measures will probably be taken to build a Temple at St. George. The time will come when each stake of Zion will have its Temple. On account of President Eldridge's health failing, it was necessary to appoint some one to fill his place as President of the European mission; and as Elder W. W. Cluff will probably return this season, also some one to fill his position in the Scandinavian mission. The foreign mission, however, may not be very much extended at this Conference. We were glad to hear of the people of this city would understand that there is plenty of room in this tabernacle for them. He hoped they would tell this to their friends. He continued to speak on the present condition of the nations of the earth and bore testimony to the truth of the great latter-day work.

ELDER ORSON HYDE
Next spoke. He said that the weather having been for some time unpropitious for farming and the farmers in consequence being very busy, this conference may probably not be quite so well attended as some previous ones. Whether there be few or many, if the spirit of God is poured out on us we can enjoy ourselves. He read a passage from the 15th Psalm, beginning at the 25th verse, and then spoke of some time the attribute of mercy as shown by the Almighty and how it should be exercised by all men and women in every department of life. In the course of his remarks he alluded to the eternal nature of man and all the ordinances of the gospel of Jesus Christ, speaking more particularly of the law of marriage. He also made some remarks with regard to the opposition manifested against the work of God, stating that many who thus array themselves against the Lord, are in reality imbedded with a degree of sincerity, as all have their peculiar stand-point from which they view the Kingdom of God. Such persons, however, do not possess more injury than good. In speaking of polygamy, he said, how many of those who oppose the practice of that principle by the State, if they should be asked how before the bar of God with the polygamist, could say, "here are my wives and children whom I have honored, acknowledged and sustained, and they are all mine." He exhorted the Saints to increased diligence in keeping the commandments of God. If it be the will of God, they will live to see their enemies humbled in the dust. He hoped there would be a substantial harvest, that tithes and offerings may flow to the treasury of the Lord.

The choir sang:
"Great is Jehovah."

Prayer by Elder Franklin D. Richards.

Conference adjourned till 2 p. m.

THE MUSEUM.—This is daily becoming a more interesting point of attraction. The late additions of statuary fill an important niche. The visitor cannot fail to be interested with the life-like expression given to the plaster busts of some of the most distinguished men of modern times, now on exhibition. While we look upon Cleopatra, with his almost bald head and thoughtful, concentrative contour of face, we can almost imagine that we hear him pronounce his famous speech, "I am not a woman, but a woman." The Roman Emperor, Commodus, is shown in a similar attitude, his head thrown back, his eyes staring, his mouth open, as if he were in the midst of a fit of rage. The bust of Napoleon, with his hair blowing in the wind, his eyes staring, his mouth open, as if he were in the midst of a fit of rage. The bust of Napoleon, with his hair blowing in the wind, his eyes staring, his mouth open, as if he were in the midst of a fit of rage.

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These subjects are worthy the attention, labor and means of our people all over the Territory. There is more wealth in them than is devoted

of Nero's, fifty years after Christ, possessed a remarkable interest to us.

We are gratified with the success of our home museum. It is becoming an institution of the Territory. The collection of statues, as a private enterprise, it will yet, doubtless, assume importance as a great public repository. Already the collection of statues is crowded beyond their capacity, and Prof. Barbot and his wife have extreme difficulty in securing room for the collection of statues, and a great variety of valuable minerals and other curiosities; while these in their collection, require for classification a room as large as that now devoted to the mammoth animal, vegetable and mineral productions and relics.

Sincerely a visitor to our city fails to find his way to the Museum, and invariably expresses his gratification.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.—This court is now sitting for the transaction of such business as may be brought before it. Judge McKean—the naturalization of citizens, etc. A resident of this city applied some little time since for naturalization, but was refused on the ground that he resided to himself the right to hold opinions as to the justice or injustice, the propriety or impropriety of the naturalization of citizens, etc. A resident of this city applied some little time since for naturalization, but was refused on the ground that he resided to himself the right to hold opinions as to the justice or injustice, the propriety or impropriety of the naturalization of citizens, etc.

By Telegraph.
For WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line

Afternoon Dispatches.

CONGRESSIONAL.
SENATE.
President's message on San Domingo.
The Senate held a brief executive session, when the document was read, and the message of the President submitting the report of the San Domingo commissioners was received. After some discussion the message was then announced by the Vice President; it will be well for the Senate to consider the President's message this session. On motion of Chandler, this was tabled, eyes 27; yeas 18. Harlan asked unanimous consent for printing the message; and that leave be granted to Morrill of Vermont to speak on Friday morning. Agreed to. Adjourned.

HOUSE.
Bill for suppressing Ku Klux.
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MISSOURI.
Meeting.
St. Louis, Mo.—At the city election yesterday, the Democrats carried their entire ticket by majorities ranging from 1,375 to 3,000. Of the twelve aldermen elected ten were Democrats. The total vote was 20,000 of a total registration of 28,000. The Democrats attribute the defeat of the Republicans to the apathy of the Germans, many of whom did not vote. The Republicans claim that the Germans voted the Democratic ticket.

CONNECTICUT.
More of the election.
Post official, Hartford, Conn., 5 even—Our correct returns give the Democrats a plurality. There are slight discrepancies in the vote of two or three towns, but giving English the benefit of all doubts, he cannot have more than fifteen or twenty votes. There are no returns from the towns of Meriden, Middletown, and Waterbury, which, if corrected, will, on our figures, put Jewell nineteen ahead. The official count alone will settle it beyond a doubt.

PATENTS ISSUED.—The whole number of Patents issued for the week ending March 28th, amounted to 224, besides 9 Reissues. 14 Designs, 3 Trade-Marks and 1 extension. Ohio bore the largest number, having 60; Illinois 17; Indiana 13; Wisconsin 4; Iowa 4; Michigan 3; Minnesota 3; Kansas 1; and California 1.

For the above information, as well as the list of more important Patents issued during the week, see the Patent Agency, below, are indebted to Messrs. Cook & Malt, of the Western Union Patent Agency, 151 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Mechanical Telegraph Instrument, James Gamble, San Francisco, Cal.; Bess Hargraves, W. J. Silver, Chicago, Ill.; Lighter, Rod, A. Foot & G. S. Knapp, Wisconsin, Minn.; Machine for turning Axes, Arthur F. Moore, Florence, Ind.; Moore, P. S. Moore, Chicago, Ill.; Golding and Staining Marble, John Zenger, Chicago, Ill.

THE NUMBER OF PATENTS ISSUED FOR THE YEAR 1871, inclusive of patents and designs was—1,327. Number of patents extended, 21. Number of patents granted by reissue, 9. Number of trade marks registered, 31.

Of these, the number of patents issued to New York, was 250; to Pennsylvania, 1, 1; to Ohio, 1; to Illinois, 1; to Indiana, 1; to Iowa, 1; to Wisconsin, 1; to Michigan, 1; to Minnesota, 1; to Kansas, 1; and to California, 1.

The amount of receipts by the Patent Office for the year was—\$1,450,000.00. Reimbursement for the year, \$1,450,000.00.

AMERICAN HISTORY IS FULL OF CURIOUS INCIDENTS. For instance, three of our Presidents died the same anniversary, the Fourth of July—namely, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and James Monroe.

Of the four Presidents, four of them were taken from the office of Secretary of State, and the other two, being first elected could not perform the duties of the office. The President, who took the oath of office, was John Adams, and the Secretary of State, which is the case in Great Britain.

No less than five of our great Presidents were born in the same year—1782: Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, Thomas H. Benton, Martin Van Buren, and Lewis Cass. From 1803 to 1809, there were six Presidents, the office of Chief Justice of the United States—John Marshall and Roger B. Taney.

The capital of the United States has been located at Washington, New York, a corrupt burglar, by which two or three members of Congress were elected and

to it, and whose districts would be greatly benefited by it, voted for the national debt for that purpose.

But two men in the United States have, as they say in Ohio Township, passed through their "change," been Governors of States, held a first-class foreign mission, been the head of the Cabinet, the vice-President and President of the United States—Thomas Jefferson and Martin Van Buren.

Three Presidents died in office—Harrison, Taylor, and Lincoln.

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SALT LAKE THEATRE.
CHANGE OF TIME:
Dram open at 7:30. Performance to commence at 8.

CONFERENCE WEEK!!

GLORIOUS DRAMA!

ROARING FARCE!

THURSDAY EVENING,

Performance to commence with the Thrilling Drama, entitled, THE

LONELY MAN

OF THE OCEAN!

Admission, 25c. Box, 50c. Reserved Seats, 75c. and 1.00.

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CONFERENCE!

Z.C.M.I.

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Up Stairs, Emporium Building.

A FULL FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF

STAPLE DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

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AT LOW PRICES.

Wholesale Buyers and Co-operative Dealers, please inspect.

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Assortment of Goods!

We cut in any lengths, on a small advance on Wholesale.

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All on the premises.

Miners' Supplies a Specialty.

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IMPORTED

FINE CASSIMERES, CLOTHS AND TRIMMINGS

On hand for Gentlemen ordering their own suits.

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DEPARTMENT.

FANCY AND STAPLE DRUGS

Patent Medicines,

Perfumery,

LIQUORS

White Holland Potatoes,

White Crested Aylesbury Ducks,

Black Cayuga Ducks,

Pan Poultry,

Madagascar Rabbits,

Ohio Improved Chester Pigs,

Chester County Whiskies, etc.

A choice lot of Breeding Stock from the above will be for sale at once.

PAUL A. SCHETTLER.

BOSTON TRADE.

Dresser, Parsons, Bradt & Co.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

WOOLEN GOODS,

FOR MEN'S WEAR.

70 & 72 Franklin Street, BOSTON.

EBEN'R NICKERSON & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in

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7 Commerce St. & 35 City Wharf, BOSTON.

MINER, BEAL & HACKETT,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

No. 11 Otis & 20 Arch Sts., BOSTON.

DAMON, THOMAS & LEWIS,
Manufacturers of

BOOTS & SHOES.

57 Hanover Street, BOSTON.

Factories at Natick, N. Abington, Sligo, Factory, Boston.

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FUR, WOOL AND PALM HATS,
Ladies' and Gents' Furs and Straw Goods.

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RUSSIA LEATHER,

BOOK LEATHERS,

GLUE, Etc., Etc.

Agents for all kinds of Machinery for Bookbinders' use.

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Being of the Simplest Construction, are easy to manage, and guaranteed to give Entire Satisfaction.

As no article in the household has a greater influence in promoting the health, comfort and happiness of the family circle than the Stove, it is Economy as well as Policy to get the Very Best, and in buying the Charter Stove, you can rely on getting the Most Successful, Popular and Perfect Cooking Stove ever introduced.

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Wholesale Dealers in

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NORWAY IRON.

Hussey, Wells & Co's Cast Mining Steel,
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