

DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - - FEB. 12, 1873.

From Wednesday's Daily.

GRADE STOCK.

It seems to be generally considered that it is far more profitable to most farmers to purchase for or use good thorough bred males with their common stock and raise grade animals, than to continue to produce the common kinds without admixture with superior breeds, it not being practicable for farmers generally to purchase and keep pure bred herds. The progeny of a male of high blood and a female of the common breed almost invariably shows a marked improvement upon the common stock, and the expense is much less than in purchasing a whole herd of pure bred animals and in keeping them pure, the profit on the grades being greater than would be realized generally by the other practice. Not but that it would be an excellent thing for some of our farmers to keep pure herds of the most desirable kinds to supply those who wished to improve their common herds.

The weight of favor among stock men seems to lean decidedly towards the short horn Durham as the medium of improving native cattle, so far as the furnishing of beef is concerned. The Durham is noted for large size and rapidity of taking on flesh, with earliness of maturity, and these characteristics it impresses upon its offspring, in a large degree even upon grades. The blood of the parentage tells to a remarkable extent, and the farmer finds his profit in the superior character of his young beef animals, as to quality and quantity of meat, and earlier fitness for the shambles.

These things being generally allowed, it is certainly good policy on the part of the farmers of the Territory to take advantage of every reasonable opportunity to secure scions of the best bred stock for the continual improvement of their herds, so that their occupation may be made as profitable and satisfactory as possible.

CLAGETT RAGING.—The outgoing Montana delegate, Hon. W. H. Clagett, flew off into one of his peculiar tantrums in the House of Representatives Jan. 28. The occasion was the consideration of the Colorado admission Bill. Clagett spoke against it, and branched out sideways in a fierce philippic against Utah. It is a remarkable thing that some people, especially parsons, politicians and judges, in whose ranks are found some of the most corrupt of all corrupt specimens of humanity, never can approach the subject of Utah without going off into a species of raging insanity. If on other subjects they speak with a degree of sense and soberness, the moment they touch Utah they flash and fizz and sputter like wildfire—the little sense and reason they may possess seems to desert them and they become temporarily insane. They are evidently monomaniacs, and their mania is antipathy to Utah. They are to be pitied, for so exposing their own folly and lack of mental equilibrium.

From Thursday's Daily.

PASSING AWAY.

Now that the sharper part of the winter has come on, the epizootic seems to be gradually and rapidly leaving this region, teams are more frequently seen on the streets, and the jingle of the sleigh bells is heard with something approaching the frequency of former winters. The epidemic has been pretty general and severe hereabout for several weeks, yet fatalities from it, if any, have been very few. Most owners of affected animals have taken good care of them, kept them up and blanketed, and not suffered them to be worked, or at most very lightly. The result of this treatment has been highly satisfactory. Sick animals, more than sick men, are not benefited by injudicious labor. With care in recommencing regular work, relapse may be prevented and serious loss avoided.

The cause of the disease must be "in the air." It may be infectious,

yet we hear of cases where animals have been attacked by the disease, although carefully excluded from others. The sweep of the disease is certainly a visitation uninvited so far as human knowledge is concerned, and, like the cholera or plague pestilence which stalketh in darkness, the inciting cause and the philosophical and psychological reason of the visitation are a mystery.

Well it is for our farmers and business men that the epizootic came when it did, in the dull season of the year. If it had visited the Territory in spring, summer, or early fall, it would have been a serious affliction, and might have prevented the execution of much labor, essential to be done at that particular season, to the great injury of a large portion of the population, whose loss would have been serious.

Appropos of the rumored preparation of European nations for more war, the reflection forces itself upon the mind—What a position immense contending armies would be placed in by a severe attack of the epizootic! One can hardly imagine the possible consequences. Immobility, comparative defencelessness, starvation, disease, and death—all these are possible and most of them probable consequences of a general prevalence of the epizootic in armies in the field.

LOGAN'S BILL.

The bill presented in the Senate by Mr. Logan, and printed elsewhere in to-day's News, has for its object the depriving of the people and legislatures of the Territories of all voice in the judicial matters of their respective Territories, and the placing of them completely under the power of carpet bag U. S. judges, marshals, and attorneys, five in all in this Territory. It is, in short, an instrument for making legal the outrageous and revolutionary illegalities of the McKean clique, for accomplishing by law what that clique so determinedly attempted to do in opposition to and in defiance of all law and justice. It is the very special legislation which the disloyal ring in this city have all along been endeavoring to obtain and which they latterly have renewedly sought, with an apparent determination to have that sort of judicial administration here or none at all, either an autocratic judiciary or anarchy, either absolute rule or absolute ruin.

The title of the bill is a misnomer—it is not a bill to promote justice, but to compass extreme injustice. That is the intent and design of its authors, aiders and abettors.

The bill practically ignores all Territorial officials, judicial, executive, and legislative.

The first section authorizes U. S. marshals to be the executive officials of all courts held by U. S. judges in the Territories.

The second section authorizes U. S. attorneys to prosecute all cases tried by U. S. judges, such U. S. marshals and attorneys and their jurors to be paid from the Territorial treasuries, as taxed by the U. S. judges. Just what the ring are after—the territorial taxes.

The third section places the choice and impanelling of juries in the hands of the U. S. judges, marshals, and attorneys, thus often insuring the conviction and sentence of any person whom the ring may set its mind to convict and sentence. No challenge allowed on account of sitting of previous term. The court and not the jury to pronounce all criminal punishment.

The fourth section gives court fines into the hands of the judges to pay fees with.

The fifth section provides for securing costs by execution or attachment.

The sixth section refers to prosecution for marriage.

The seventh section authorizes the appointment by the judges of each district, of county commissioners, or examining and committing magistrates, thus creating a new and numerous swarm of greedy carpet baggers in each Territory. The Territorial treasury to bleed for them of course. The judges to fix the times, places, and terms of court, that is, they hold court when, where, and how long they please. U. S. Courts to have original divorce jurisdiction. The Territorial treasuries to bleed also for the benefit of certain carpet bag court reporters, the judges to do the tax-

ing and the people to pay. If a Territorial legislature fail to make provision for all these fees and costs, then the judges are authorized to dip into the Congressional appropriations for said legislatures, in such case of course nothing would be left for the legislators, neither per diem nor mileage. Perhaps the best thing would be for Congress to accept back its own appropriations for the Legislatures of the Territories, and for both legislators and judges to bear their own expenses. Under such a self-sustaining policy, the people would be more likely to get justice and the worth of their money. The courts are places to be avoided as it is—much more would they be under the operation of Logan's bill. If such a bill become law, look out for an enormous increase of taxation in the Territories, the end of which no man knoweth.

If such laws as this can be foisted on the Territories, how long will it be before similar things will be done in the States, and thus the whole theory and practice of local self-government be overthrown, and the people, bereft of their rights, be bound hand and foot and cast in the mire to be trampled under foot by their despotic masters? This is the natural outcome of such absurd and outrageous legislation. And what would follow such a condition of things? A terrible reaction, in which the insulted, wronged, and despoiled people would turn upon their tyrannical oppressors, hurl them from their seats of unrighteous power, and tear them into pieces in the height of the red hot fury of their ungovernable indignation.

From Friday's Daily.

THE DEFEAT OF THE COLORADO BILL.

The New York Herald ascribes the decisive defeat of the Colorado bill in the House of Representatives directly to the savage and senseless attack on Utah of Clagett, the "anti-Mormon delegate from Montana." Why Montana needs an anti-Mormon delegate is not stated. Part of the reason for the adverse vote the Herald thinks was the tacking on of Utah to the bill. But the grand reason was that the West, including the Territories, holds the balance of power in the Union, and the Eastern States think they are so much more righteous than the West that as much power as possible should and shall be kept as long as possible in their own hands. "The East does not intend to yield its ascendancy until it is actually dispossessed, nor will it contribute, meantime, needlessly to the strengthening of the West." The issue between the North and the South, says our contemporary, was fought through to a revolutionary and decisive settlement, and the issue is now between the East and the West. Good. The issue is accepted and the East may prepare to yield the sceptre of supremacy with the best grace possible, for it must come, and that before many years. The star of empire stands here and to it must due respect be paid, therefore as well early as late, and better willingly and cheerfully than reluctantly and sulkily.

The Herald, in a material point of view, thinks well of Utah's prospects and that the appending of Utah to the bill was no good reason for its defeat. Certainly not, for says the paper, "Of all the existing Territories Utah is the only one that can approach this condition precedent in having a population pretty near the mark and nearly three times the population of the State of Nevada." The Herald believes that the population of Utah at this day is far ahead of New Mexico, and very near, if not over, one hundred and twenty-five thousand, "while in agriculture and manufactures, as well as in mining, Utah is by far the most prosperous of all the Territories, not excepting Colorado, and in solid material advancement the best qualified for admission as a State."

Very good, then why not admit her? O, there is "the insuperable difficulty of Mormon polygamy." That is the great bugbear that frightens out of their propriety 37 States and forty millions of people. If Utah were one immense house of prostitution that would be no objection to admission, but to honor women and uphold marriage like good Christians and men of God,

that is the one unpardonable crime which, according to the Herald, must shut out irredeemably from the bright presence of immaculate Senators and Representatives who buy their seats, sell their votes, and dabble in Credit Mobilier. Talk about consistency after that.

HO FOR MAINE!—The Northern Border is a new weekly paper, published at Bangor, Maine, and "Devoted to Science, Literature, Social Life, and Home Development." B. F. Tefft, editor. It is well got up, ably edited, and racy of the soil. One noticeable short article manifests an idea that the tide of empire has flowed westward long enough, and ought now to set down-eastward. The editor quotes from the "Annual Report of the Land Agent of the State of Maine for the year ending Nov. 30, 1872," the following paragraph—

There have been conveyed, of the public lands, during the past year, for cash and cash securities, \$17.20 acres for \$484.42; under resolves of the Legislature, 6,517.12 acres; under the treaty of Washington, 133.35 acres; to actual settlers on the surrender of outstanding Land Certificates, 12,307.02 acres. There have been contracted to actual settlers by Land Certificates, for road labor notes, 15,428.64 acres, amounting to \$7,837.36; and 3,300 acres have been contracted to be conveyed to Swedish emigrants, under the provisions of chapter 15 of the public laws of 1872.

Here are thousands of acres in an old settled, New England State "given away" for the ridiculously small price of 50 cents an acre. But how about the Minnesotian sort of winters we may expect away down in Maine? Concerning the character of the soil thus cheaply sold and the prospects of the region, the Northern Border speaks thus glowingly—

That we have a plenty of excellent soil, for settlement, as good as any in the Western States, and at a far lower price, is known to most citizens of the State; but we wish to make the fact known throughout the wider limits of our circulation; and we therefore add that the richness of our Eastern region is more and more attracting the attention of the general public. Perhaps our Augusta correspondent may doubt our statement; but we sincerely believe that there is more first-class land in Aroostook, yet unsettled, than in all the rest of the New England States. We think that the Aroostook farms are better than the best of the Connecticut river bottom land. They are as rich as the prairies of the West, and can be bought at less than half the original government price. We wonder that the tide of emigration does not flow East instead of going so incessantly toward the West. The West is nowhere as compared to our Aroostook farming-land as to worth and cost. We have now good railroad facilities to the very border of that rich region, and shall soon have railroads running directly through it. Then the price will rise. Now, therefore, is the time—the chosen time—for our young men, from all parts of New England, to buy their cheap farms in Eastern Maine, as they have the certainty before them, that their lands thus bought will soon make them rich!

We dispute none of the above, and for the encouragement of our cotemporary in the north-east, we will say that quite a number of our best citizens expect to return towards the rising sun, and develop the country, that most of them are thinking of the western States, though some of them may actually go as far back as Maine when they get started. However, they are not quite ready to start yet. It is to be hoped that all the good lands in Maine will not be appropriated before they arrive.

A LIVELY SCENE.—An exciting scene ensued in the House of Representatives, January 29, immediately after the reading of the report of Wilson's Credit Mobilier committee, the cause of the presentation being the fact that the committee had "for the first time during the investigation, found a witness who would not plead loss of memory in answer to important questions, and who, with the fate of Colfax and Patterson before his eyes, could not, or dare not, swear against the facts and the proofs, but refused point-blank to answer what he had done with the quarter of a million dollars worth of Pacific bonds and \$60,000 in cash which he acknowledged he received in order to influence legislation in Congress," the refusal being grounded on the fact that witness as an attorney was bound to keep secret the names and communications of his clients. The scene on the floor as soon as the reading was concluded is thus sketched by the New York Herald correspondent—

Every lawyer in the House was on his feet, each with his own interpretation of the law and the rights and immunities of lawyers. Wilson expounded; Shellabarger explained; Maynard put a point in a drawing tone with his bony finger; Eldridge asked a question with a stumpy speech; Hoar split the atmosphere of the chamber with his falsetto voice, while his nose, which was at an angle of forty-five degrees with the ceiling, pointed in the direction of Susan B. Anthony, who was an interested spectator in the gallery; Wood was sensible and clear; Potter became red in the face and indulged in violent gesticulation, while Bingham offered an amendment that Stewart be brought before the bar of the House to answer for his contumacy. This was finally agreed to, and Stewart is happy, in view of this latest honor conferred on him and the publicity which his name will receive throughout the country.

WON'T GO IN THAT 'BUS.—The following anecdote and remarks are not inappropriate to current circumstances in high places—

A London detective put his head into an omnibus one day, just as it was starting off, with the remark, "Passengers will do well to look out for their pocket books. There are two members of the swell mob in this 'bus." Thereupon a grave-looking old gentleman with eye-glasses and a gold-headed cane hastily got out, saying, "If that's the case I won't go in this 'bus." He was followed by a clerical-looking gentleman with a white choker, who remarked that he wouldn't ride in such company. And then the detective closed the door and shouted to the driver, "All right; drive on; they've got out."

We don't mean to be unkind; but really the story is an old one, and we have no excuse for publishing it except that Senator Patterson's pathetic speech the other day about leaving public life with pleasure if things were going on in this way, and then Brother Harlan's following him out with remarks in a similar tone, recalled the circumstance.—New York Times.

The Times might have said that not only had Patterson and Harlan talked of leaving that 'bus, but that even the virtuous Schuyler had "smelled a rat" long before, and publicly announced his anxious desire to get out of the 'bus.

POSTHUMOUS HONOR.—The State of Georgia is still minded to do exceptional honor to a brave and gallant soldier and Christian gentleman, who unfortunately, however, arrayed himself on the losing side. She has constituted the late Gen. Robt. E. Lee's birthday a legal holiday. A bold but respectful move in honor of the memory of the distinguished dead.

From Saturday's Daily.

THAT DISPATCH.

The dispatch published in the News last evening, concerning the policy of President Grant towards Utah, may be little or nothing more than rumor, the composition, from indistinct hints, of some ingenious and enterprising correspondent. If so, it amounts to nothing, and will pass with the thousand and one other sensational reports which enliven the newspapers. If there is real ground and substance on which the dispatch is based, then it is a very different matter and will have to be considered in an entirely different light. Under these circumstances we should be glad to get confirmation of the report from an authoritative source, and it will behoove the people of the whole Union to look at the affair in its true light, stripped of all glamor and sophistry, and with minds sober, calm, and thoughtful, free from bigotry and prejudice. Whatever may be the religious faith and practices of the people of this Territory, they are still citizens of a republic, of the republic of the United States, and they still have a constitutional and legal claim to the rights and privileges of citizens, among which are the right to the suffrage, the right to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and the right to trial by a jury not of their known and avowed enemies, but of their peers. It is the bounden duty of the President of the United States to protect all citizens, without distinction of creed or color, in the exercise and enjoyment of these and all other rights common to citizens of the United States, in accordance with his inaugural oath or affirmation—

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States.

This asserted incontinent eagerness to dragoon the people of Utah into abject subjection to a hoped-for