



GEORGE Q. CANNON,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, - - December 6, 1871.

DISTRICT COURT.

In the District Court this morning, George C. Bates, Esq., the newly-appointed Prosecuting Attorney for Utah Territory, was introduced to and admitted a member of the Utah Bar, after which he made the following speech in relation to his appointment to his new field of labor, and matters connected therewith:

May it please your Honor, in entering upon the responsible duties of that office which the President of his own volition and kindness conferred upon me, I have only now to state: That by God's blessing, I will perform its delicate and sacred functions with such fairness, such equity, calmness and candor; with such equal and exact justice towards all the people of this Territory, irrespective of caste, color, religion, sex or sects, as shall exhort from them all the commendation of an eminent English bishop, in his eulogy upon the Law: "As that science whose voice is the harmony of the world, whose seat is the bosom of God, the greatest are not above or beyond its power or its process, and the humblest not beneath its protecting arm." Accustomed from my youth to regard its ministers upon the bench as engaged in duties not less sacred than those who minister at the altar of the living God, I shall bow with deference always to the rulings and decisions of the bench; save only when they are overruled, altered or revised by the supreme judicial tribunal of the Union, or the wise action of an intelligent Congress, acting in its capacity as the lawful guardian of its rising ward.

"To my new brethren of the bar, I will only add, that while I will yield the palm to them one and all, in learning, diligence, ability and zeal in the profession, yet that no one, nor all of them shall either outvie or outstrip me in that kindness, courtesy and fraternity which should ever characterize the true American gentlemen of the Bar. With these motives and resolutions animating me, I now here renounce all allegiance to my native State, the Empire State, to my adopted homes in Michigan and Illinois, and write my name on the muster roll of Utah, as a permanent citizen. And so, beginning my professional life for the fourth time, as I began it in early manhood, in a Territory, I may hope by honesty, temperance and industry, to aid in developing its resources, and to build up a new State, soon to come into our Union, as the youngest, fairest and richest daughter thereof; a State that already realizes the glory of the Promised Land as one whose valleys are fat with corn, whose hills are covered with ten thousand flocks; from whose mountains may be digged brass and iron, a land literally flowing with milk and honey."

The prosecuting attorney *ad interim* then closed his argument against the motion to quash the indictment in the case of Wm. Kimball, when the Court adjourned until 2 o'clock.

The argument to quash indictment in the Kimball case was closed this afternoon by Mr. Hempstead, when the Court adjourned until Monday Morning.

THE attention, especially of the farmers and stock raisers of the Territory, has been frequently called, through the columns of the News, to the value of the Angora or Cashmere goat, and we are gratified to be able to state that on Sunday last, a large flock of these animals arrived here, and will be immediately sent to the southern portion of the Territory, for the purpose of breeding pure, and also of crossing with the common goat, where a co-operative company will be formed for the purpose.

This flock numbers one hundred and fifteen, or one hundred and twenty; the number when they left the east, or rather the South, was one hundred and thirty, but during their transit over the long distance from that point to this Territory some ten died.

It is unnecessary to dwell, here, upon the profit arising from the prosecution

of a systematic method of stock raising; all farmers who have paid attention to, or who are at all acquainted with the subject, know that in this country it can be carried on with far surer and larger returns than any branch of business that can occupy the time and attention of those living in agricultural districts and following agricultural pursuits for a livelihood. This being the case, it is to the interest of all such parties to know what branch of stock-raising can be followed with the greatest profit. It is a fact, now demonstrated by the co-operative associations of the Territory, that the raising of cattle and sheep may be made highly remunerative when attended to in a systematic and business like manner; but we believe, from what we have heard and read in relation to the Angora goat, from its hardy nature, and the high price which its hair and skin command in the markets of the east and Europe, that if the propagation of these animals be entered upon and persevered in in this Territory it may be made fully as lucrative as, if not more so than, any other branch of the stock raiser's business. These animals are wonderfully hardy, being able to bear, it is said, the frosts of winter or the heat of summer in almost any latitude or country with like impunity.

From their hair, which is equal in the pure breeds to the finest silk, the costly and famous mohair goods are manufactured. Their fleece averages about five pounds per single individual, and in the English market the standing price paid by manufacturers for fair average hair is from one dollar to one dollar and a quarter per pound. Their skins are also very valuable, and the meat is considered little if at all inferior to mutton. The goats will live and thrive well on the coarsest herbage, in fact where sheep would die out; and viewed in all its bearings, we think there is scarcely any branch of business to which co-operative efforts could be directed with greater profit than the acclimatization and raising of the Angora goat.

About sixty of the hundred and twenty which arrived here last Sunday are what is termed pure, and full blooded, the remainder are graded. Shares in the company are about fifty dollars each. Elder John Taylor of this city and Messrs. Joseph E. Johnson and Walter Dodge, both well known residents of southern Utah, are, we believe, leading members and stockholders in the company, and parties desirous of obtaining further information respecting the project can doubtless obtain it by applying to Elder John Taylor.

A WESTERN paper, commenting upon a statement that the conferring of woman's rights would be a reform against nature, pithily observes:

Against nature? Why, three centuries ago, suffrage for lawyers, physicians, merchants and manufacturers was thought contrary to nature. Only noblemen were entitled to rule. Two centuries ago, suffrage for Baptists and Roman Catholics was contrary to nature in Massachusetts. Only members of Orthodox churches were entitled to rule. A hundred years ago, suffrage for farmers, mechanics and day laborers was contrary to nature. Only the wealthy were entitled to rule. Ten years ago, suffrage for negro men was contrary to nature. Only white men were entitled to rule.

Progress and enlightenment have not advanced so far as many people suppose. In this year of our Lord 1871, in this great republic, in many important respects the most advanced nation upon the earth, white men, men of the Caucasian race, Anglo-Saxons, Americans, born citizens, are denied the right to sit upon a jury, or, when charged with transgression of the law, are denied the right of being tried before a jury of their peers, and of being tried by the relevant laws of the commonwealth under which they live, but are tried under a perversion of the law, and under judicial eclectic acceptance of certain laws and rejection of others, so as to insure certainty of conviction or acquittal, according to the peculiar bias of the ermine for or against the defendant, and all this for religion's sake.

Not only this, but in this same great Republic, in this year 1871, an alien, no matter how good a citizen he might make, is positively refused the privilege of becoming a citizen, and consequently the right of suffrage and other distinctive rights of a citizen, solely because he believes in a certain religion. So after all, the ancient Massachusettsians were not so very far behind our times.

THE WOMEN OF UTAH.

We call the attention of the men and women of this town and country to the letter addressed to the editor of this paper, published elsewhere, by twenty-one leading Mormon ladies of Salt Lake City. The grateful manner in which they refer to the course of this paper in vindicating the good name of that people against wicked calumny and aspersions, is strong proof of their sincerity and devotion to the religious faith and social system, to the upbuilding of which they have made so many sacrifices and consecrated their lives.

Better wives or nobler mothers we have never seen than are to be found in Utah. By their rich fruits they may be known. No children in any land give better evidence of careful moral and parental training than those of Utah. A more virtuous youth cannot be found on the round globe, nor have we ever seen a people, nor do we believe in their existence, who have made such complete conquest of the monstrous evils that invade all other forms of civilized society. Nor is it just to say that polygamy is the price that is paid for these immunities. This really has very little to do with it—it has nothing whatever to do with it so far as the youth and the unmarried and anti-polygamous portion of the community is concerned, which compose a large majority of the people. It all belongs to their moral and religious teachings, and is the legitimate fruit thereof, and in producing these fruits, none are more faithful and powerful than the wives and mothers whom senseless zealots would denounce and degrade.

THE "HERALD" AND THE LADIES OF SALT LAKE.

The following letter was received last evening with the inclosures to which it refers, and, although it was not intended for publication, we take the liberty to give it to our readers as a proof of the ability of its accomplished author who is a Lady of Salt Lake City, but the higher reason that it furnishes pleasing evidence of the sincerity, intelligence and earnestness of the convictions of the Women of Utah in regard to their peculiar religious and social system. The letter bears the signature of twenty-one prominent lady members of the Church of the Latter-Day Saints, who, in addressing the editor of this paper, under date "Salt Lake, November 21, 1871," thus speak:

We have long considered your paper worthy of our patronage, and now wish to subscribe for the *Weekly Herald*. You will find the amount of subscription enclosed. Please forward to each of the signatures below.

"As Latter-day Saint ladies, we appreciate intelligence, and admire courage and bravery. We have embraced and entertain pure and holy principles, and respect noble, truthful and virtuous men and women, while we hold in contempt those of opposite character.

"Instead of expressing surprise at the fearless and independent course you have pursued as a journalist, it seems to us passing strange that all who claim American citizenship and profess loyalty have not done the same.

"Every human being, arrived at the years of responsibility, is morally obligated to speak the truth, and it is the imperative duty of every citizen to support and defend the principles of justice and equity.

"It may truly be considered a fearfully forbidding state of affairs when it becomes a 'deed of noble daring' for men to speak and publish matters of fact of their fellow men of the same nation, and that nation one which boasts its liberality, philanthropy and its protective system. But experience teaches the necessity of preparing to meet things as they are and not as they should be.

"Mr. Editor, probably you are sufficiently aware that an inquisition similar to that of other times and in other places, (if not exactly in the same order, precisely in the same spirit,) has been established in Salt Lake City, and that the people called 'Mormons' are the victims of its vindictiveness.

"His honor — (the inquisitor general) aided by a clique of unscrupulous co-adjutors, assumes the prerogative of disbursing 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness' according to his own will and pleasure; which makes it very uncertain what a day may bring forth. The 'accusers of the brethren' have implicated us in some of their terribly infamous charges, and, although we are not trembling in view of the torture and the rack, we realize that these as well as the awful exhibition of the *auto da fe* are appendages to the horrible inquisition; and while other proceedings are of an unprecedented

and unlawful character, may we not as consistently anticipate the introduction of these speedily? Under these considerations, we shall subscribe for the *Herald* for six months only; but, if through official clemency the *auto da fe* should be deferred beyond the expiration of that term, we shall then be happy to renew our subscriptions.

"And now, in sober earnest, we would like to ask those of influence, in our American Government — those who wield the powers of the pulpit and the press, Do you realize that the toleration of an inquisition in Madrid would constitute a sad precedent for exercising its diabolical functions in Cadiz, then in Carthagenia, and so on, until a general reign of terror would be inaugurated?" — *Omaha Herald*, Nov. 28.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, held in the Historian's Office in this city, Dec. 2, Hon. Wilford Woodruff presiding, and John R. Winder, Esq., secretary *pro tem*, Hon. A. P. Rockwood presented the following communication, and inclosures, from Gov. Woods, and requested that the desired information be furnished under the auspices of the D. A. and M. Society—

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Salt Lake City, U.T.,
Nov. 27th, 1871.

HON. A. P. ROCKWOOD:

Sir—Enclosed please find communications which will explain themselves. I have been referred to you for the needed information. Would you do me the favor to furnish me a statement of your expense in the reclamation of Salt Marsh Lands, such as will answer the questions asked?

Your obedient Servant,
GEO. L. WOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 3rd Nov., 1871.

To His Excellency, George L. Woods, Governor of Utah Territory:

Sir—I enclose, herewith, a copy of a note of the 1st instant, together with its accompaniment, from the Charge d'Affairs of Great Britain, upon the subject of the process of reclamation of land in the neighborhood of the Great Salt Lake.

I have to request that you will enable me to comply with the application of the British Government for information upon the subject.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
HAMILTON FISH.

Enclosure.
Mr. Pakenham to Mr. Fish, 1st Nov. 1871, with an accompaniment.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, 1871.

Sir—I have the honor to enclose copy of a letter addressed to Earl Granville by the Government of India on the subject of the process of reclamation of land in the neighborhood of the Great Salt Lake.

This system, should it prove on enquiry to be successful, the Government is anxious to introduce into the cultivation of certain soils in the North Western Provinces of India, and I should feel much obliged if you would kindly cause me to be furnished with such information as may be procurable upon this subject in order that by an early opportunity I may transmit it to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

I have the honor to be with the highest consideration, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
F. J. PAKENHAM.

Hon. Hamilton Fish,
&c., &c., &c.

INDIA OFFICE,
October 6th, 1871.

Sir—The Duke of Argyll has been requested by the Government of India to procure for them particulars of the process of reclamation pursued in the neighbourhood of the Great Salt Lake, in America, of which they have been informed not only that it has been successfully planted, but that the plantations have drawn out the salt and reclaimed the soil, and His Grace has in consequence desired me to request that Earl Granville may be moved to endeavor to obtain through H.M. Legation at Washington the information in question.

The object of the Government in India in applying for it is to ascertain whether the American process might not be advantageously adopted on certain soils in the North Western Provinces of India, on which the first effect of irrigation appears to be to draw up by capillary attraction latent saline matter, and to convert it into a surface efflorescence destructive to vegetation.

I am, Sir,
(sd.) J. MELVILLE.

The Under Secretary of State,
&c., &c., &c.

The communications were considered and it was resolved that the secretary be instructed to request the branch societies throughout the Territory to report their practical experience in reclaiming salt and alkali lands; also that the subject matter of the communica-