

GEORGE Q. CANNON.
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, November 30, 1870.

CO-OPERATIVE HERDING.

THE principle of co-operation, at first very imperfectly understood by the people of this Territory, has been attended with such excellent results in the purchase and sale of merchandise that it has attracted the attention of all classes. There are but few branches of business in which it cannot be successfully employed, and from present indications it bids fair to obtain widespread application. The purchase and sale of merchandise, though very necessary and beneficial at present, is one of the least important branches to which it can be directed when the future welfare and prosperity of the people are considered. It is in productions and manufactures that it will find the most extensive scope for its powers, and where, as a great principle for a community to put in operation, it will return its most lasting benefits. At present we have scarcely begun to realize the advantages of this principle. A few more years' experience will give the people a valuable education in its practical workings, and popularize it among us, and it is not too much to anticipate that by that time nearly all our business will be done upon this principle. It presents advantages to a united people like the inhabitants of these valleys, which they cannot fail to perceive whenever they test it practically as they now are doing. It is admirably adapted for their use, and if those selected as agents and other officers to carry it out are prudent and honest, it can not fail to bring about stupendous results.

In no branch of production can the principle be used to better advantage than in stock-raising. The method of producing cattle practiced in this country in years past has been one of the best ever invented to make thieves of boys and men. In California there was a time when stock ran at large upon the range, and the killing or driving away of animals could be effected with but little, or no risk of detection; but there was no danger of cattle being taken, because they were of so little value that there was no temptation to run any risk for them. A purchaser could obtain an ox for the price of his hide and tallow, and we have known fine steers, suitable for the butcher's stall, sold at three dollars per head. The precautions the Californians took, therefore, to keep their stock were amply sufficient under the circumstances.

But in this Territory we have copied the California system of raising stock, with this difference, that we have never, as a rule, been as watchful as they were; and yet our stock has always borne a high cash value. In years to come men will think with surprise of the careless system of raising stock which was pursued in this Territory, and which was persevered in so long despite the public teachings and remonstrances upon the subject. No just estimate can be formed of the stock lost and stolen each year under the old system of producing it in this Territory. Men turned their cows, their oxen, their calves and their horses and colts on the range, and in many instances have never looked for them for months and sometimes for years; and yet there was probably not another place in the Union where stock was so liable to be stolen as in this Territory, there being so many transient persons here, many of whom were destitute of means to get to other parts, and to whom horses, mules and oxen running loose on the range, under no one's care, were an almost irresistible temptation. And though the temptations to steal still remain, there are hundreds of persons in this Territory who still pursue the same unwise course.

We trust that the day for the continued practice of this system is fast passing away. Co-operation now steps in to our relief, and furnishes us the required facilities for raising stock on the range, without the necessity of providing so much feed as would be necessary if the stock were kept up, and at the same time removes the danger of their being killed or driven off without the owner's knowledge. Already herds have been formed upon the co-operative principle, and so far as we know the arrangement gives promise of being very satisfactory and profitable. We had a call a day or two ago from Bro. Hakes, of Kanab, and from him we learned some interesting particulars respecting the Millard County Herd, which Bishop Thomas Callister organized in that county. The herd numbers something over 1,500 head. At the organization of the herd, those wishing to have an interest in it brought forward their stock and put it in at a valuation in dollars and cents, for which they received certificates signed by the President and Secretary of the Company. Stock thus put in was then branded with the Company brand, and if a member of the company should wish to draw out his share or any part thereof he had stock delivered to him upon the same principle in which it was taken in, that

is, at a cash valuation. At the end of five months an examination was made into the affairs of the company, and a dividend of twenty per cent was declared. This was independent of a sum upwards of \$1,100 expended in improvements, and another sum paid out as titling and for driving, herding and branding. Thieves do not trouble that herd. A man cannot go through it on pretence of looking for his stock and drive out what he pleases, without being closely watched; for every animal bears the company's brand, and is known not to be private property. Those who have placed stock in this herd in Millard county, are so far very much pleased with the results; they think the organization an admirable one, and it is probable that before long there will be no stock owned in the county, except milch cows and those in use, outside of co-operative herds.

This is a step in the right direction, and it is with more than ordinary pleasure that we allude to it. There are herds of this description in other parts of the Territory, which are successfully managed; we have not the particulars concerning them. Enough is known, however, to assure us they are likely to prove very profitable. We hope to hear of their organization in every county. How long is Salt Lake county going to wait before following these excellent examples?

(SPECIAL TO THE DESERT NEWS.)

By Telegraph.

Per WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK.

Movements of the army of the Loire.—More fighting.—A German victory.—The British Cabinet and the coming Conference.—Feeling in St. Petersburg. Cable expedition—Keraty resigned etc.—Paladines not surrounded.

NEW YORK, 23.—The World's special cable correspondent says, the German manufacturers are to meet at Mannheim, December 25th, to consider the tariff changes rendered necessary by the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine. Bismarck has told Otto von Bismarck that Paris would not be permitted to surrender, except on the condition of a complete cessation of hostilities. No decisive battle as yet has taken place near Orleans. In the skirmishes thereabout the French have captured nine guns; the Prussian losses were heavy.

The Duke of Mecklenburg was killed in his attempt to occupy Lemans.

Paladines is still entrenched between Arthenay and Orleans; the Germans have failed to surround him. The government at Tours have every confidence in his plans and believe that he will soon be able to pierce through the Prussian lines and push forward to Paris.

New York, 23.—The World has a cable dispatch from Tours, dated to-day, which says: Yesterday the right wing of the army of the Loire, having repulsed, during the previous day, several attempts of the enemy to turn its flank, advanced to Orléans and Montargis, and thence commenced a movement towards Pithiviers, in combination with the advance of the right centre of the army at Arthenay, to the same point. While these movements were being made, detachments of the enemy were, in every case, driven towards Beaugency. The French attacked the Prussian positions from the South, capturing two guns. At nightfall the Germans seemed to be retreating further North.

A World's cable dispatch, dated London, 23, contains the following: The Cabinet Council, yesterday, a dispatch was read from Otto von Bismarck, containing Bismarck's proposal for a Conference at London to settle the question of Russia's claims, also a note from Bernstorff to Granville, stating that Prussia had recommended Russia to withdraw, and Gortchakoff's note on the condition that the Conference was to be held. Gortchakoff's second note was again considered. The Cabinet agreed to Granville's reply, expressing the willingness of England to agree to a Conference, provided Russia withdraws her first note. Messengers were immediately sent to St. Petersburg and Versailles, to convey this reply.

Private advices from St. Petersburg represent against England a feeling so strange that even old English residents have found it necessary to absent themselves from public.

Associated Press dispatch—Versailles, 23.—The French, yesterday, attacked the German forces at Bapaume and were repulsed. Prince Frederick Charles directed the Germans. A thousand prisoners were taken. Official dispatches confirm the reports of the defeat of the Garibaldi's at Pasques.

A World's cablegram, from Tours, says, the right of the French army made six simultaneous attacks on the German left, yesterday. They were successful in five of these actions. New York.—The latest advices from Kingston, Jamaica, state that the cable expedition of the steamers *Dacia* and *Suffolk*, conveyed by Her Majesty's ship *Vesta*, was to leave on Monday, the 21st, for St. Thomas, and will lay the cable from St. Thomas to Porto Rico, on to Jamaica. Grasplings for the Aspinwall cable will not be resumed until late in the season. The electricians left by St. Charles Bright, on the 18th, will join the expedition immediately and proceed to St. Thomas. St. Charles Bright arrived here on the 8th inst., on the cable steamer *Dacia*, from Aspinwall, reporting the loss of the cable on the 27th.

The Tribune's correspondent at Versailles, writing on the 25th, reports a demonstration against Bezales, last night, from Mont Valerien, and another against Mont Bellou, this morning, from the same place; also that a serious attack was made upon the Prussians at Chancy, at 3 o'clock this morning, but the assaulting columns were repulsed, with many killed; two hundred and fifty prisoners were taken. The loss on the German side was small. The Russian corps was

engaged. A heavy fire was kept up by the French from Ville Juff.

The Tribune's correspondent, at Tours, telegraphs that Keraty has given in his resignation, in face of the enemy, and that he threatens Gambetta with a council of war, and accuses Gen. Lovernado of treason.

ALABAMA.

Legislative Adjourned.—MONTGOMERY.—The legislature has adjourned till to-morrow. There was no action taken on the State government question.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Attempted murder and suicide.—PHILADELPHIA, 23.—Charles Wolf shot at his wife and child and then shot himself dead. The wife is unhurt. The cause is unknown.

CALIFORNIA.

Storm.—Four hundred workmen discharged.—ARIZONA news.

SAN FRANCISCO, 30.—It rained throughout California yesterday and last night, and the indications are for a continuance of the storm. There were heavy snows on the mountains. Four hundred workmen were discharged at the Mare Island navy yard, yesterday, on account of the appropriation being exhausted. ARIZONA, 30.—Governor Safford has returned to Tucson. Many of the leading families of Sonora have arrived at Tucson. It is stated that there is an inauguratory movement on foot for the annexation of the northern part, if not all, of Sonora.

ILLINOIS.

A bitter feud.—Dakota's election returns.—Population of Wisconsin.

CHICAGO.—An extraordinary feud between a number of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of Wilmington, Ill., has been carried on for the past few weeks. Buildings have been burned; horses poisoned; carriages hacked to pieces, and other property destroyed by both parties. A day or two since a fellow was arrested on suspicion of having fired some of the buildings burned; he made confession, and declared that he was hired by one of the leading citizens, a wealthy and hitherto respectable man. Further developments show that, while the actual perpetrators of the various outrages were hired, the villains and their employees were among the oldest and heretofore most respectable people of the place. Several of these have been arrested.

The official count of the vote of Dakota Territory gives the election to Congress to M. B. Armstrong, Democrat, by 1,198 votes, to 1,102 for Burleigh, and 1,003 for Spink, both Republicans. The Democratic candidates for Territorial Auditor, Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction were also elected.

The complete census returns from Wisconsin show a population of 1,052,380.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Greek Industrial Exhibition opened.—Festivals Released.—An M. P. on a declaration of war—Paris and Strasbourg Railway re-opened by the Prussians.

LONDON, 23.—Jouret commands the army lately under Keraty. The Prussians have re-opened the Paris and Strasbourg railway to Chelles, avoiding the tunnel near Chelles, which has been destroyed by the French; now the facilities for transporting reinforcements and supplies to the army besieging Paris are increased.

The corporation of Trinity College, Dublin, have petitioned the British government to interpose and save the University art and scientific collections in Paris from destruction.

The latest Paris journals bear witness to the pacific disposition of the people who, they say, denounce the obstinacy of the Tours government.

The Greek industrial exhibition was opened at Athens, on Sunday last, by the king and queen, with great ceremony.

The supposed Fenians, Welch and Bancho, arrested at Manchester, have been discharged.

Rylands, Member of Parliament, in a public speech, deprecated a declaration of war against Russia, without the concurrence of the other parties to the treaty.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, 23.—The American schooner *Frank Palmer*, and the Spanish gunboat *Alamo*, have been lost in Cuban waters. The crews were saved.

Col. Barry and Gen. Cavadas, chief of staff, have been captured by the Cubans. Mediasa, formerly of Siglo, and lately rebel secretary of foreign affairs, was taken prisoner by the Spaniards, after a hard fight, in which fifty rebels were killed. He is sentenced to death. One of the leaders of the insurgents, Col. Alvora, surrendered with the band of the famous Jesus Dillal, during the latter's illness.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, 23.—Belgium has for the neutralization of Dunkirk.

It is said that Eugene has been here since Monday.

PRUSSIA.

A new loan.—BERLIN, 23.—A new Prussian loan of two million thalers is to be issued in dollar and pound bonds. Consortium has made bids for a fifty-one million loan, and pending a concession, the remainder is offered at 66.

AUSTRIA.

Early action demanded.—VIENNA, 23.—It is reported here that the recent declarations from St. Peter-

burg demand that preparations should be made by the European powers for early action.

FRANCE.

LILLE, 23.—A retreat from Amlens has been ordered. A Prussian officer, captured before Amlens, says that the German plan is to attack Lille and Dunkirk. The *Gazette de France* reports that Gen. Larosiere has successfully engaged the Germans near Pithiviers. Bourbaki has assumed command of the 19th army corps.

SWITZERLAND.

Berne.—Citizens of France are not permitted to pass through Switzerland to join the French armies.

Correspondence.

SALT LAKE CITY,

November 28th, 1870.

Editor Evening News.—Dear Sir:—Can you inform me, was there ever such a man as Millard Fillmore President of the United States? If so, was his authority equal with that held by President Grant? And if it was, had he been Brigham Young Governor of Utah Territory? If so, then Brigham Young was legally and lawfully appointed and commissioned by the President, did that give him authority to commission Daniel H. Wells General of the Militia, he having been unanimously elected by the people of the Territory, in accordance with its laws and also the laws of Congress?

And when other officers of militia were elected in accordance with said laws, and were commissioned by Governor Young, Cumming, Doty, Durkee and others, did these commissions confer upon said officers any authority to act in such capacity?

And when the Territorial Legislature met together, having been elected by the people, had they the authority to enact laws regulating the militia of the Territory? And when said laws were approved by the Governor and not repealed by Congress, can another Governor, (in times of peace and good order), by proclamation, abrogate said laws and set them aside? I have thought not; but yet, here in Utah, all of the foregoing can be unblushingly ignored by Judges on the Bench and unprincipled meddling lawyers. I am present in Court this day during the examination of Ottinger and others before Judge Hawley, and while listening to the proceedings, the above questions presented themselves, and the question naturally arose: For what was this militia organized, and what has it accomplished?

I well remember that in the year 1862 an Indian war broke out on the plains, and mail communication across the State was entirely cut off. Acting Governor Fuller requested a Governor of militia to go East, to open the road, and, if possible, bring in the mail.

General R. T. Burton responded to the call of General Wells, took a company of men, and in about forty days' hard service, accomplished the desired object. Later in the same year President Lincoln telegraphed to Governor Brigham Young, for 100 men for ninety days; ex-Governor Young called on Gen. Wells; the men were promptly furnished and were on the march in a few hours after the receipt of the order. They performed noble service under the command of Brigadier General Lot Smith, and at the expiration of the term, were honorably discharged.

In 1865, an Indian war broke out in the northern part of the Territory. His Excellency, Governor Doty, and Col. O. H. Irish, then Superintendent of Indian Affairs, applied for U. S. troops stationed at Camp Douglas to suppress the outbreak. The troops were refused, and to use the language of the Superintendent in his report to the Department: "The settlers were left to take care of themselves." The war continued to rage and become more wide-spread, and in 1868 Superintendent Head, in his report to the Department, said: "After consultation with Governor Durkee, we have desired Col. Potter, commanding U. S. troops at Camp Douglas, to send two or three companies to protect the settlers." Colonel Potter telegraphed to Gen. Dodge for instructions, and Gen. Pope informed him that the Superintendent would have to depend on the militia. Superintendent Head, in a further report to the Department, says that "General Wells, one of the prominent militia officers, (after consulting with the Governor), has raised two or three companies of militia and proceeded to the threatened locality to protect the settlers."

During the three-year war, 1865-67, most of the able-bodied men from eight counties, numbering several hundred, were almost constantly in active service, the whole expense of the same (amounting to over one million dollars) was defrayed by individuals and the Territory, and up to this day not one dollar has been refunded by the Government, notwithstanding Governor Durkee's statement in the report to the Secretary of War, that the military service was absolutely necessary and therefore sanctioned and authorized by him. The foregoing is a small portion of the service performed by the Territorial Militia under the authority and direction of Governors and Lieut. General D. H. Wells, and as will be seen by the official reports that most of the service was performed when the U. S. troops were called for and could not be obtained.

It does not appear to have entered into the mind of President Lincoln, the Governors of the Territory, and other officials that Utah had no militia, and no authority to organize and control the same. The General D. H. Wells referred to in connection with Governor Durkee as raising companies of militia, and as taking the field in person, is the same gentleman referred to in Court the other day, in the most ungentlemanly manner by a low-bred lawyer, who asked about the General assuming and arrogating to himself power that did not belong to him, etc., etc. I could not see where the assumption and arrogation came in. Was it in suffering himself to be elected by the people according to the laws of Congress, and after

wards accepting a commission from a legally authorized Governor? And then when United States troops could not be obtained, was it in raising companies of militia at the request and by order of the President of the United States and the Governors of the Territory, and taking the field in person to protect the inhabitants?

How fortunate for the inhabitants of these mountains and valleys that the United States Government failed to supply Utah with her quota of public arms. In consequence of this failure, the people, by great exertion, supplied themselves with arms, and therefore did not have to hand them over to an illegally appointed officer, as ordered in the late proclamation.

Mr. Editor, only fancy to yourself a people in a frontier Indian country, with settlements filled with women and children, extending between five and six hundred miles, without arms, organization, or the right to defend themselves. Isolated settlements, in some instances, fifty miles apart, liable at any moment to be attacked by the savages, and to have their stock driven off. They might discover the Indians gathering up the stock, and yet, according to the proclamation, must not assemble together with arms, even for self-protection, without being liable to arrest and imprisonment, and in the language of the Judge, "Of committing those heinous crimes, treason, rebellion and insurrection." Don't you like the picture?

Very respectfully,

MILITIA.

SALT LAKE CITY,

Nov. 28th, 1870.

Mr. Editor:—In the midst of the exhilarating songs, glees, duets and recitations given at the 13th Ward Sunday School Concert, last evening, I was frequently impressed with the power and efficacy of music, and as the choir and school rose to sing, their looks were so healthy, so sweet, so pure, I thought God must have looked down and said "Blessed."

I wish music and singing formed a part of our common school programme. I wish we could afford to hire teachers whose musical education forms a part of their profession. The concert commenced at seven and terminated at 9 p.m.—Sensible hour! All could seek their couch, rest, rise in the morning after a refreshing sleep, lulled by the effects of the music just heard. All after the fatiguing and awe-inspiring process of a seven hours' "all promenade," &c.

The brethren and sisters who helped us to this treat are worthy of praise and would mention Brothers Spiring, Daynes, Owens, Harvey, Taylor, Sisters Spirling, Thompson, Mackintosh, Miss and the Masters Wiscomby; and when the young and old joined, Bro. Goddard, who sang in the choir, "All are talking of Utah," it made one feel as though a spark of celestial fire had dropped on the hearts of the happy throng.

Pithy speeches of three minutes duration were given by Bros. Musser, Malben and the Bishop, and by request, the people standing, that old time honored and most sacredly intoned hymn was sung "Praise God, &c." It never was more heartily sung in lowly chapel or lofty-domed cathedral than in that sweet, clean, cheerful hall, last night. The spirit and the understanding were there to give it unction and piquancy. Let us this winter, instead of the mazy late hour dances, have music, dear music! for our evenings. There was no hat passed around, no chink of money, no fair, no bazaar, no festival for high priced articles or fortune telling tooth assisted, as I have seen, but all was free, without money or price. Sunday School Superintendents, go and do likewise, so says the ITEM.

DESSERT CO-OPERATIVE NOVELTY WORKS.—An advertisement of this association will be found in another column. The Novelty Works only need the necessary capital to make them a success. There are still a few shares in the concern to be disposed of. Encourage and sustain home manufactures.

INTERRUPTION IN OCEAN CABLES.—There is trouble on both the cables of 1865 and 1866 to-day, and the French cable is working very poorly.

W. L. Telegraph.

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER!

I will open a First-Class Common SCHOOL in the 12th Ward Assembly Rooms, on Monday, December 5th, 1870. Send along the boys and girls. TERMS—Primary.....\$2.00 per quarter. More advanced.....\$3.00 do. W. L. D. G. BRIAN.

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A No. 1 MODEL MAKER,

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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CHANGE OF TIME:

Doors open at Seven. To commence at half-past.

GLORIOUS ATTRACTION!

WEDNESDAY EVE, Nov. 30, 1870.

Will be presented the Favorite Melodrama, in Three Acts, entitled, THE

GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW!

Valadimir, the Mysterious Monk.

Rural Novel, the Gunmaker of Moscow.

Olga, Duke of Tula.

Count Conrad Demanhoff.

Count Ursal.

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To conclude with the Roaring Farce, entitled THE

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Other characters by the Company.

BOX OFFICE open for the Sale of Tickets on the Day of Performance at 11 o'clock.

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