

veotive than information, and which are profitable to no person or party.

The people of Utah are open to conviction, if any professed political leader or authority can furnish them with the needful teaching. And they are a grateful people, ready to recognize the hand stretched forth to help them, as well as sensitive to injury. The party that shows true interest in their welfare and aids them in obtaining the liberties to which they are entitled, will naturally secure a strong hold upon their affections and a big influence upon their judgment.

This pretense of their ignorance and unfitness to decide on questions that relate to the State, is all nonsense and ought to be thrown aside. "Liberals" as well as the members of the two great parties ought to be able now to drop the tactics of the past, and bury the ill feelings that have heretofore prevailed, and all parties and classes should go in for a good local government, that shall be permanent and stable and secure to every one his rights and liberties. The pretended terror at "Mormon rule" and all that nonsense is simply ludicrous, and no sensible man believes there is any likelihood of the turning backward of the revolution in affairs that has been effected.

Democrats, Republicans and "Liberals" ought now to cease all claptrap, and honestly go to work for the establishment of such a commonwealth in these mountains as shall be the pride of the West, and secure to Utah that prosperity and progress which her true friends desire above all earthly things.

HERD LAW LEGISLATION.

WE again call the attention of the Utah Legislature to the defects in the law concerning trespassing animals passed at the session of 1890 and to be found on pages 82-4 of the laws of that year. The following letter relates to this subject:

Editor Deseret News:

"As you are giving some attention to the question of the protection of growing crops from trespass and destruction by unguarded cattle, I will, by the request of Mr. John Done, of Payson, who is writing considerable in the Provo papers on the subject, make some mention of the origin and character of the provisions made by the Kansas legislature for the protection of the farmers as against the cattle men.

"The State of Kansas has a level surface and is perfectly adapted to agriculture, except as drouths in the western part prevent the production of crops. Over its entire area the grass grows abundantly, especially in the early part of the season; and as a consequence, the State early attracted the attention of cattlemen who drove in large herds from Texas and elsewhere to utilize

the almost exhaustless feed that carpeted its widespread prairies, which were then mainly government property. As the country filled up with homesteaders trouble arose between them and the cattlemen; for it was impossible for the farmers to fence their crops. There was no timber, and both lumber and wire were beyond the limited means of most of the immigrants. The cattlemen were careless, and allowed their herds to trample down and destroy the growing crops. They claimed that the farmers should fence their lands; but the farmers were too poor to buy fencing material.

Along in the seventies the question of "herd law" was extensively discussed, and the Legislature enacted a law which empowered the county commissioners, corresponding to our selectmen, to make such regulations as their respective counties required relative to the running at large of cattle. There were several ways provided for ascertaining the will of the people of a county; one was by petition when two-thirds of the voters of the preceding election signed the petition; another by voting on the question directly, either at a general election or at a special election called for the purpose. The nature of the Kansas herd law was to delegate legislative power to the county commissioners to make rules for their respective counties. Some counties adopted and enforced the herd law, others did not; and in those that did not, the farmers had to protect their crops with a fence that would fulfil the requirements of law. Where the herd law was adopted no fencing was required, and trespassing cattle could be taken up and held for damages, the farmer impounding the cattle or horses being required to proceed with his action at law for damages within a few days, unless the matter was compromised. The herd law, involving the important principle of delegated legislative powers, was contested in the courts, but fully sustained.

"There is a great difference between the topography of Kansas and that of Utah, and the same regulations might not be equally beneficial. Here we have a vast mountain range wholly unadapted to agriculture. There are also desert wastes of vast extent. But, in the nature of things, a man who is able to run a herd of cattle, sheep or horses, ought to be required to prevent their trespassing on the growing crops of the farmer, and he ought to be responsible in damages for any such trespass. The principle of delegated legislative powers is one of great importance in local government, and it could doubtless be applied with entire safety, propriety and great benefit in Utah. Respectfully,

CALVIN REASONER.
SALT LAKE CITY, January 20, 1892.

Reference to the existing law will show that the people of any precinct may decide whether they desire a fence law. If they do they can have it. But if they do not, the provisions are not sufficient to protect them against trespassing animals. No such animals are "estrays" under the law unless they are running at large without brand, or being branded, have been at large a year or more and the owners of which cannot be found.

Any animals but these doing damage are not rated as estrays, and the person whose crops are damaged cannot proceed except by personally detaining the animals and entering a civil suit, which entails much delay and expense, and has particular diffi-

culties for people unacquainted with legal proceedings.

We have explained these obstacles in a former article. We hope some of our friends from the "cow counties" will take up this matter intelligently, with a due regard for the rights of stock men and not oblivious to the interests of the farmers, which are identical with those of the whole Territory.

UTILIZED THEIR BEARDS.

SHORTLY before his death P. T. Barnum, the noted showman, was induced to compile a number of the great mass of letters he received from different people. The collection was recently published and presents such a spicy variety as could hardly be exhibited in the correspondence of any other man that ever lived. Among the letters is one which purports to have proceeded from the Utah Penitentiary:

"P. T. Barnum, Esq.:

"Sir—I suppose you have read and heard of the numerous arrests and convictions of the Mormons in the Territory for polygamy and cohabitation, under a special act of Congress, known as the 'Edmunds-Tucker bill.' Upon their arrival in the prison some of them have very long beards, but they share the fate of all convicts, lose their curly locks and flowing beards.

"I am a prisoner here working in the barber shop, being one of the two barbers that shave the prisoners. I have saved the whiskers of the most noted and prominent Mormons, such as Apostles, Presidents, Bishops, etc., and manufactured them into a watch guard about six feet long, nicely finished with buttons or knots. Thinking you might wish to purchase it, I give you the first offer."

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

THE *San Francisco Chronicle*, judging from the following, from its issue of January 18th, feels greatly encouraged in relation to the manufacture of beet sugar in California:

"California has made a beginning in the manufacture of beet sugar, but scarcely anything more. Instead of three factories the State should have twenty or more, and the annual product of dry sugar should be at least ten times as great as at present. Our soil and climate are admirably adapted for the cultivation of the sugar beet, and our farmers should outgrow the notion that they must raise cereal crops everywhere and at all times."

In Utah we have reason for entertaining a similar sentiment. This industry has obtained a start here that is decidedly satisfactory, and the prospect ahead, now that so excellent a commencement has been made, is exceedingly hopeful. There is great local confidence in the continued success of this important local enterprise. Among its evidences is the fact that the farmers are readily entering into contracts with the com-