



GEORGE Q. CANNON.....EDITOR

Wednesday, June 24, 1868.

## TO THE CITIZENS OF SALT LAKE CITY.

As a token of respect to the memory of our esteemed friend and fellow-citizen, the late HON. HEBER C. KIMBALL, whose demise took place at his residence in this city, at 10 40 this a.m., it is hereby requested, that all unite throughout the city in closing their respective houses of business on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., being the day appointed for the funeral obsequies of deceased.

DANIEL H. WELLS, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,  
Salt Lake City, June 22, 1868.

## DEMISE OF PRESIDENT HEBER C. KIMBALL.

A PRINCE and a great man has this day passed from among us! President Heber Chase Kimball, who was born June 14th, 1801, fell asleep at 20 minutes to 11 o'clock this morning, June 22d, after a pilgrimage on the earth of 67 years and 8 days. Many of the residents of this city will be prepared to hear this sad news; but upon the Saints throughout this Territory and in foreign lands it will fall unexpectedly and heavily. Two weeks ago yesterday he preached in the New Tabernacle, and those who listened to him on that occasion could not have imagined from his appearance that in so brief a period as has since elapsed we should only have his lifeless remains to gaze upon. Since he was thrown from his buggy last spring in Provo his family and intimate associates have noticed that his health was not so good as it had been; but a casual observer would not have perceived any change; he moved around and attended to his duties with his accustomed diligence and vigor. On the 10th instant, at the mass meeting held in the New Tabernacle, it was remarked that his face was very much flushed. He complained that day of dizziness, and torpidity of his right side; he attributed the feeling to rheumatism, with which he was sometimes affected. The next day, Thursday, the 11th, he went down town twice; but his family and others noticed that in walking, he did not use his right leg with his usual freedom. On Friday, the 12th, he arose in the morning and dressed himself; but was compelled to return to bed. His son Heber called upon him, and he conversed quite freely with him about his affairs. This was the last conversation of any length that he had with any person. It was soon plainly apparent that he was attacked with paralysis of the right side, and from this time until his death, he was only able to utter a sentence occasionally, though most of the time he appeared to be fully conscious of everything transpiring around him. When his particular friends called upon him, especially Presidents Young and Wells, he seemed to arouse himself to speak, and by the pressure of their hands and the beaming of his countenance, would signify his pleasure at seeing them. Until Saturday last it was hoped that he would recover, and be himself again. Every indication of a change for the better was eagerly noted. Every one was reluctant to admit that Brother Heber would not recover. If such a thought presented itself it was immediately repelled. But on Saturday evening it was visible to all that he was changing for the worse. Yesterday he failed rapidly. From early in the morning until afternoon his body suffered, though he himself seemed unconscious of it. He was administered to by President Young and the Twelve, and he was much relieved. Towards evening he rallied, opened his eyes and for sometime was conscious and appeared to recog-

nize those who stood around him. This was the last awakening of the faculties prior to death. He relapsed into unconsciousness, and gradually passed away without a contortion of countenance or the slightest movement of a limb. In a revelation given in February, 1831, the Lord says: "And it shall come to pass that those that die in me, shall not taste of death, for it shall be sweet unto them." This promise was fulfilled in the case of our beloved brother who has just left us. His family and many of his friends were in the room where he lay, and so peacefully did life leave his body, that some five minutes had elapsed before those who were watching his countenance were satisfied that his spirit had fled. Like a babe falling into a gentle slumber, he passed away. It was a frequent remark of his that he should not die. Those who stood around his bedside were reminded of it by President Young—who saw his beloved and faithful friend and fellow-laborer breathe his last—quoting the remark, and adding that Brother Heber was not dead, he had gone to sleep. Gloom and death were not there. None experienced those undefinable feelings of dread which sometimes prevail on such occasions. Sadness there was; but it was not mingled with doubt; it was sadness for the loss of the society of the loving husband, the tender father, the steadfast friend, the wise counselor and the undaunted leader. Yet this grief was not the only feeling. If there can be any pleasure in contemplating the separation of the body and spirit under any circumstances, then that chamber in which the earthly remains of Heber C. Kimball lay this morning was a place of joy. It was a scene of victory and triumph. A faithful, unflinching servant of God, one who had passed through the most severe ordeals with unyielding integrity, had met man's great enemy, and through the atonement of the Savior and the precious promises which He had given, had come off conqueror. He had fought the good fight, he had finished his course, he had kept the faith. He had taken leave of this world of temptation, sorrow and death, and gone home to his Father—to that rest which He had prepared for him, with a full knowledge that he will come forth in the morning of the first resurrection! What a host of faithful ones have awaited his arrival in the spirit world! Recall the names, beginning with Joseph, the head of the dispensation, and what a glorious list is presented to the mind! With what ineffable gladness will they meet and welcome him to that happy land! Will it not be home to him when he meets those bright ones with whom he has labored so long and so familiarly, and who know his guileless simplicity, his truthfulness, his unshrinking faith, his integrity and worth?

As this news is flashed with lightning speed from one end of the Territory to the other, profound grief will fill every heart. The love of the Saints for Brother Heber is deep-rooted and universal. A great people will this day mourn in learning of his departure, and how deep will be the sorrow also of his brethren and sisters in foreign lands! Yet it is not for him we should mourn. He is ransomed and free. We yet remain in thralldom. The course of those who live is not finished, the battle is not won. The supreme wish of every heart who witnessed his departure doubtless was that their end might be like his. This is a wish in which all can profitably indulge, especially if it be carried out in their lives.

The funeral services will be attended to in the New Tabernacle at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, the 24th instant.

## HOUSE BILL FOR LAND OFFICE.

In the Washington Daily Globe of the 4th inst., we find some action in reference to the creation of a land office in this Territory. Mr. Julian, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported back without amendment a bill to create the office of surveyor general in the Territory of Utah, and establish a land office in said Territory, and extend the homestead and preemption laws over the same.

The bill, which was read, proposes, in the first section, to authorize the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a surveyor general for the Territory of Utah, whose annual salary shall be \$3,000, and whose power, authority, and duties shall be the same as those provided by law for the surveyor general of Oregon. He is to have proper allowances for clerk hire, office rent, and

fuel, not exceeding what is now allowed by law to the surveyor general of Oregon.

The second section provides that the public land within said Territory of Utah, to which the Indian title is or shall be extinguished, shall constitute a new land district to be called the Utah district, and the President is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a registrar and receiver of public moneys for said district, who shall be required to reside at the places at which said offices shall be located, and they shall have the same powers, perform the same duties, and be entitled to the same compensation as is or may be prescribed by law in relation to land offices of the United States in other Territories.

The third section provides that the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to locate said offices of surveyor general and registrar and receiver of public moneys at some suitable place or places in said Territory.

And the fourth and last section provides that the preemption and homestead and other laws applicable to the disposal of the public lands, are hereby extended over said district.

Mr. Julian explained that the Bill was precisely that passed by the House of Representatives during the Thirty-Ninth Congress toward the close of the last session. He said that the Commissioner of the General Land Office agreed with the Committee on Public Lands, of which he was the Chairman, that there is no valid reason why this should not be done.

As the letter of the Commissioner of the General Land Office may possess some interest to our readers, we insert it herewith:

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

## GENERAL LAND OFFICE,

March 20, 1868.

SIR:—I had this morning the honor to receive your letter of yesterday desiring for the committee the views of this office as to the early extension of the land system to Utah. I have, therefore, to submit the following:

*First.*—The area of Utah is 88,056 square miles, equal to 56,365,635 acres, according to the act of May 5, 1866, reducing its former limits, of which only 2,517,912 acres have been surveyed, and none disposed of as yet, leaving 53,837,723 acres unsurveyed.

*Second.*—It now constitutes part of the surveying district of "Colorado-Utah," as ordered by the fourth section of the act of Congress, approved March 14, 1862, *vide* Statutes at Large, volume 12, page 369, which status is to continue until otherwise ordered by the President.

*Third.*—In virtue of the act of Congress, approved September 9, 1850, United States Statutes, volume 9, page 453, section 15, reserves in the Territory, for school purposes, sections 16 and 36 in each township. The same is also provided by the second section of an act to establish the office of Surveyor General of Utah, and to grant land for school and university purposes, approved February 21, 1866, Statutes at Large, volume 10, page 611; and furthermore, section 3 provides two townships of land for the establishment of a university in said Territory. These laws merely reserve but confer no title on the Territory, it being the policy of Congress, as shown by general legislation, to defer the investment of title for school sections until the Territory emerges from political pupilage to the position of a State of the Union.

It is understood that the present population of Utah is about 100,000.

The Central Pacific railroad will pass over the country, and the work may take fifteen thousand employes in that region. The influx of such a column of operatives must be felt in the social condition of Utah, and many that may go there in the road service and by general immigration will doubtless remain.

It is the opinion of this office that our laws in respect to the disposal of the public lands should be promptly extended over that Territory and a land office established. No practical difficulty is apprehended in regard to the administration of the preemption, homestead, town-site, and other land laws. The principles applicable everywhere in the administration of the land system will of course apply to Utah, and the extension of that system to the Territory will, in the opinion of the undersigned, result in local and national benefit.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH S. WILSON,

Commissioner.

HON. GEORGE W. JULIAN, Chairman

## Committee on Public Lands, House of Representatives.

Mr. Julian demanded the previous question. This was seconded and the main question ordered; and under the operation thereof the Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; it was then passed. A motion was made to reconsider the vote by which the Bill was passed; and it was also moved that the motions to reconsider be laid on the table. The latter motion was agreed to. So far as it has power, the House has now done what it can to give us a Land Office: it now remains with the Senate to say whether we shall have it or not.

## OUR AMERICAN SYSTEM OF FARMING.

THE attention of writers on agriculture in the East is being directed to the American system of farming as compared with that of older countries. The eastern country, judging by the statistics presented at Washington, gives a much smaller yield of grain to the acre than countries in Europe where the land has been cultivated from time immemorial. One writer pertinently asks the question, "Can it be that we, as a people, do not know how to cultivate the earth; we, who have excelled the world in so many other departments?" And then propounds another question: "Why should we leave our eastern farm, to fall into the hands of some enterprising foreigner, while we buy a newer one to ruin in the same way? And then have the mortification of seeing the old farm, in other hands, turn out more to the acre than our new one will."

It is stated that the young farmers in the East are leaving their homes for so-called better farms out West. Of this there is no question. There has been a steady stream of immigration from the East to the West for many years. The West has offered inducements to the young men of the East which their own section did not present. But it is asserted that there is a heavier immigration than there is any need for, if the land in the East were properly cultivated. These writers maintain that the oldest lands of England and France, are yielding larger crops to-day than the best crops in the Western States. This, they say, is entirely attributed to the superior management of the land by the farmers of those countries. They replace on the farm, in the form of manure, all they take from it in crops and flesh; a practice which American farmers, as a general rule, do not systematically follow.

Another writer advocates less ingenuity and more thrift. Reapers and machines of various kinds, with their cams, rods and journals, conical rollers, steel cranks and cutter bars, have no effect on the soil. They do not make the stand good, nor persuade the wheat heads to fill out. He would rather see a line of sturdy reapers swinging the cradle on wheat fields that will yield thirty bushels to the acre, than to watch a machine doing its swift, clean work, in slender, scattered, half filled grain, that will not average over ten bushels to the acre. This writer remarks that "there is ground for general alarm when we see all over the country from the Hudson to the Des Moines, from the head waters of the Chattahoochee to Itaska Lake, a steady annual decline in the yield of our wheat fields. The average for the past year has not been over twelve bushels. In the great, fertile, and boastful State of Ohio, they have raised less than four bushels to the acre; and on the virgin soil of the Northwest, on sod just rotted, in a tith as full as nature ever makes it of the prime constituents of fertility, they have produced less than half the average that England gets from fields that have been tilled ever since the days of Agricola."

The experience of ages has demonstrated that no land, however rich it may be, can be steadily cultivated year after year, without manuring, and continue to yield good crops. Cultivated lands from which tons of material are carried away year by year can not be self-sustaining. Unless man, by a system of manuring, supplies that which is taken up by the sap of the plant from the ground, the land must become barren. Rural economy should be applied to replacing all that is sent away, as well as to keeping all that is possible on the farm. In order to give a correct idea of the amount of material carried away from an acre of land, a writer in the Boston Watchman and Reflector, gives the results of two experiments: "One acre of land yielded 3,610 pounds of wheat and straw. This contained 323 pounds of mineral matter; including 27 pounds of bone phosphate of lime which had been rendered soluble.