

THERE is probably no branch of business that is followed in this Territory to which co-operation will bring greater benefits than that of stock-raising. The number of stock which have been lost each year, in this county alone, by thieving and straying, if aggregated, would be startling. A person can scarcely be found, who has turned out stock on the range to care for itself, who has not lost more or less. The risk of loss by following this system is enormous; and, then, there is the temptation which it offers to people to steal, or to claim that which is not their own. A man turns out a calf or a colt on the range; after it has been out for a few months, or a year and upwards, he goes in search of it. He finds an animal that he thinks looks like his did; he is not very certain about it, however; but knowing that he had such a one, he takes it up, uses it and perhaps sells it, and after awhile a claimant comes forward and proves the animal is his. Cases of this kind are constantly occurring; but who knows how many there are which are never brought to light?

Our system of raising stock, by turning them out at large on the range, needs a thorough reformation. It breeds thieves and produces demoralization. Through it men grow lax and careless about their ownership of animals; and many get to think if an animal resembles theirs it is all right to claim it, administering a salve to their conscience in the reflection that if it is not theirs its owner probably has got theirs.

By having a Co-operative Stock-Herd, the risk of loss by animals being stolen or straying away is reduced to a minimum, and where it exists people have but few or no temptations to steal or to take by mistake that which is not their own. If a man turns an animal into such a herd, he gets the credit, and its safety is insured to him, with a profit. In this respect the Co-operative Stock-Herd is a mutual insurance company. This is one great point in its favor.

Another point is that the cost of herding and caring for stock under the co-operative system, is greatly lessened. A large number can be kept with safety at a comparatively small expense.

Then there is the grading up of stock, and the preservation and perpetuation of good kinds, which under the co-operative system is rendered practicable. We see no good reason why we should not have, within a few years, with this system of herding, as fine stock of all kinds as any in the world; for by judicious selection out of large herds, the best qualities can be preserved and transmitted until breeds can be developed with well defined and marked characteristics.

Another advantage attending this system is that the owners of stock are not entirely at the mercy of buyers in regard to price. Under the old system where there were so many who had cattle to sell, some would be found in a pinch for cash; they would sell at a sacrifice, and their sales would have the effect to depreciate the value of similar kinds of stock in the hands of others. But with a Co-operative Stock-Herd the price is established at a fair market rate; the buyer can have them at that price and no lower, and the producer is not victimized.

Bishops and leading men in the settlements should consider these points, and others which will suggest themselves to their minds, and urge them upon the people; and let their influence be in favor of carrying out this system in all the counties for the benefit of the community. Those who reside in this city and county should give this subject their immediate attention, and let us have the Salt Lake County Co-operative Stock Herd put into practical operation.

THE telegrams have contained occasional allusions of late to activity in naval circles, and it has been hinted, that some important naval affair was about to be undertaken. Events in Dominica and Hayti have seemed to indicate a probability of hostilities in that quarter; but Corea is the more likely, for there is an account of some years' standing to settle between the United States and that country. Several years ago the General Sherman, an American schooner, was wrecked on the coast of Corea, and the crew either butchered or taken captive by the natives. Corea is a dependency of China, but the Chinese government have plead inability in answer to all demands for redress and satisfaction made by our government, and there is little doubt that an expedition to enforce the satisfaction demanded will sooner or later be sent from this to that government. The project is one in which the British

and other governments of Europe are interested, and a combination of U. S. and European forces is probable. Corea is a peninsula lying between the Yellow and Japanese seas; it is peopled by twelve millions of inhabitants, as exclusive, intelligent and warlike as the Japanese; and as it is with Japan and China, the great Christian powers of the world are bent upon opening Corea to commerce and civilization; so Corea, sooner or later will be compelled to succumb.

A CASE of some importance to the public was recently developed in North Carolina, in which the right of postmasters to refuse mutilated currency for postage stamps was tested in the Courts, and decided in the negative. The postmaster at Hillsboro refused a mutilated two dollar bill tendered for payment for stamps, when the gentleman who tendered the bill, in order to test the validity of the act, sued the postmaster for two dollars damages. At the close of the suit the defendant found himself worsted, and a loser to the amount of \$90. During the trial it was shown that the P. O. Department had issued orders that postmasters should receive mutilated currency when offered in exchange for stamps; and the Court also held that all the departments of the government were bound to sustain its currency; and the fact of a bill being more or less mutilated furnished no justifiable reason for its refusal by a Government official.

\$15 REWARD!

STRAYED from Fountain Green, Sanpete Co. in the fall of 1899, a Black MARE COLT, now four years old; small white spot in forehead, branded J. G. on left shoulder. Whoever will return said animal to Bishop Johnson, Fountain Green, or William Tolley, Nepht, will receive the above reward. w103

NOTICE!

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: That whereas I will appear on Wednesday the 10th day of May next at ten o'clock a.m., at the U. S. Land Office in Salt Lake City, U. T., to make cash entry No. 510 for the Townsite of Wellsville City embracing the following described land, to wit:

The S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Sec. 27, W $\frac{1}{2}$ of N E $\frac{1}{4}$ and Lots 1 and 2 and E $\frac{1}{2}$ S W $\frac{1}{2}$ and S E N W and Lot 3, Sec. 3; the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of S W, and S W, N W Lot 4, Sec. 2; and the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of N W Sec. 11; the N E $\frac{1}{4}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$ of N W, Sec. 10; Township 10 N., and the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of S W $\frac{1}{2}$, Sec. 35; and S E $\frac{1}{4}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ of S W, Sec. 34, Township 11 North Range 1 West, containing 1230 acres.

To make the proof required by law, and show that I am entitled to have the entry made under "An Act of Congress for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns upon the public lands," approved March 24, 1867, and also "an act amendatory thereto," approved June 8th, 1893, for the use and benefit of the inhabitants thereof, at which time and place any person or persons can appear and show cause, if any there be, why such entry should not be made.

WILLIAM MAUGHAN, Mayor. w104

NOTICE!

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: That whereas I will appear on Wednesday, the 10th day of May next, at ten o'clock a.m., at the U. S. Land Office in Salt Lake City, U. T., to make cash entry No. 516 for the Townsite of Logan City, embracing the following described lands, to wit:

W $\frac{1}{2}$ of Sec. 27, W $\frac{1}{2}$ of N E $\frac{1}{4}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$ of S E $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 27, Sec. 28, 33 and W $\frac{1}{2}$ of Sec. 34 and W $\frac{1}{2}$ of N E $\frac{1}{4}$, and W $\frac{1}{2}$ of S E $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 34, Township 12, North Range 1 E, Lots 2, 3 and 4 of Sec. 3 and Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Sec. 4, Township 11, North Range E, containing 2,520 & 150-160 acres.

To make the proof required by law, and show that I am entitled to have the entry made under "An Act of Congress for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns upon the public lands," approved March 24, 1867, and also "An Act amendatory thereto," approved June 8th, 1893, for the use and benefit of the inhabitants thereof, at which time and place any person or persons can appear and show cause, if any there be, why such entry should not be made.

WILLIAM B. PRESTON, Mayor. w104

"GARDENING FOR PROFIT,"

AND

"PRACTICAL FLORICULTURE,"

BY

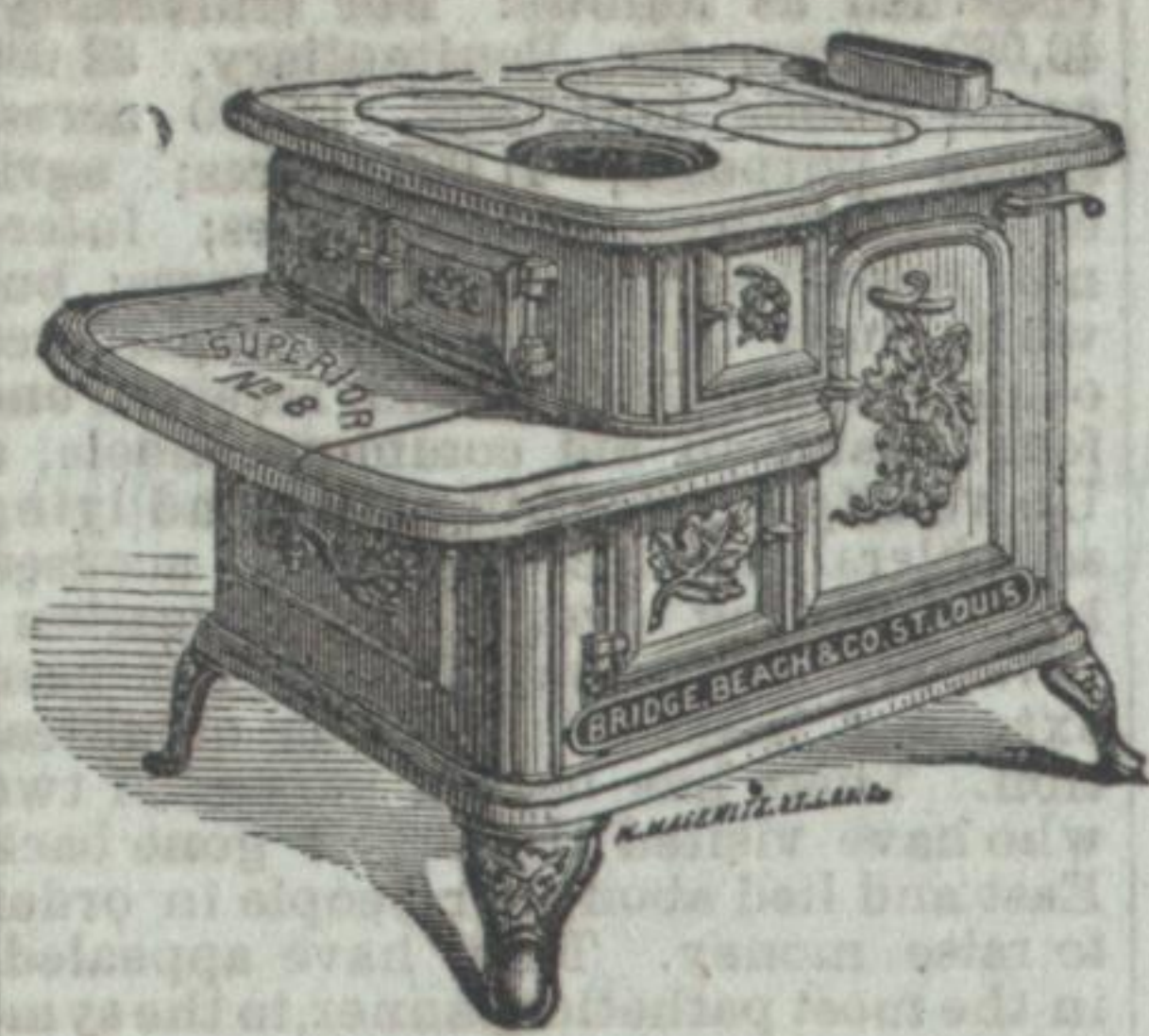
PETER HENDERSON,

THE former detailing the system of Market Gardening; the latter DESCRIPTIVE of the modes of Commercial Floriculture, as practised in the vicinity of New York. Mailed, postpaid, for \$1.50 each.

Our Annual Descriptive Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, containing two new and Beautiful Colored Plates, is now ready. Also, CATALOGUE of NEW AND RARE PLANTS, Illustrated with Colored Plates and Engravings. Both will be mailed on receipt of Twenty-five cents, or sent, with either of the above Books, free of charge.

HENDERSON & FLEMING, Seed Merchants and Growers, w34 67 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

THE CELEBRATED COOKING STOVES!



SUPERIOR!
For Wood.

They are really what their name indicates, SUPERIOR to any other Stove in the market, and for Economy, Durability, Convenience & Dispatch Are Unequaled!

Kansas, Alaska
and
Improved American,
For Coal,

Which for Neatness of Design, Thoroughness of Combustion, Capacity of Oven, Economy in the Use of Fuel and Uniformity of operation, place them as the best stoves in the market.

They have been constructed specially for the use of our Western Bituminous Coal (for which all stoves of Eastern manufacture are so ill adapted). Enlarged Flues insure a perfect draft; the plates that line the fire chamber are unusually heavy, and combine certain peculiarities in their construction which give these Stoves superiority over all others in the consumption of their smoke, thus saving a large per centage of fuel.

BRIDGE, BEACH & Co.,
ST. LOUIS

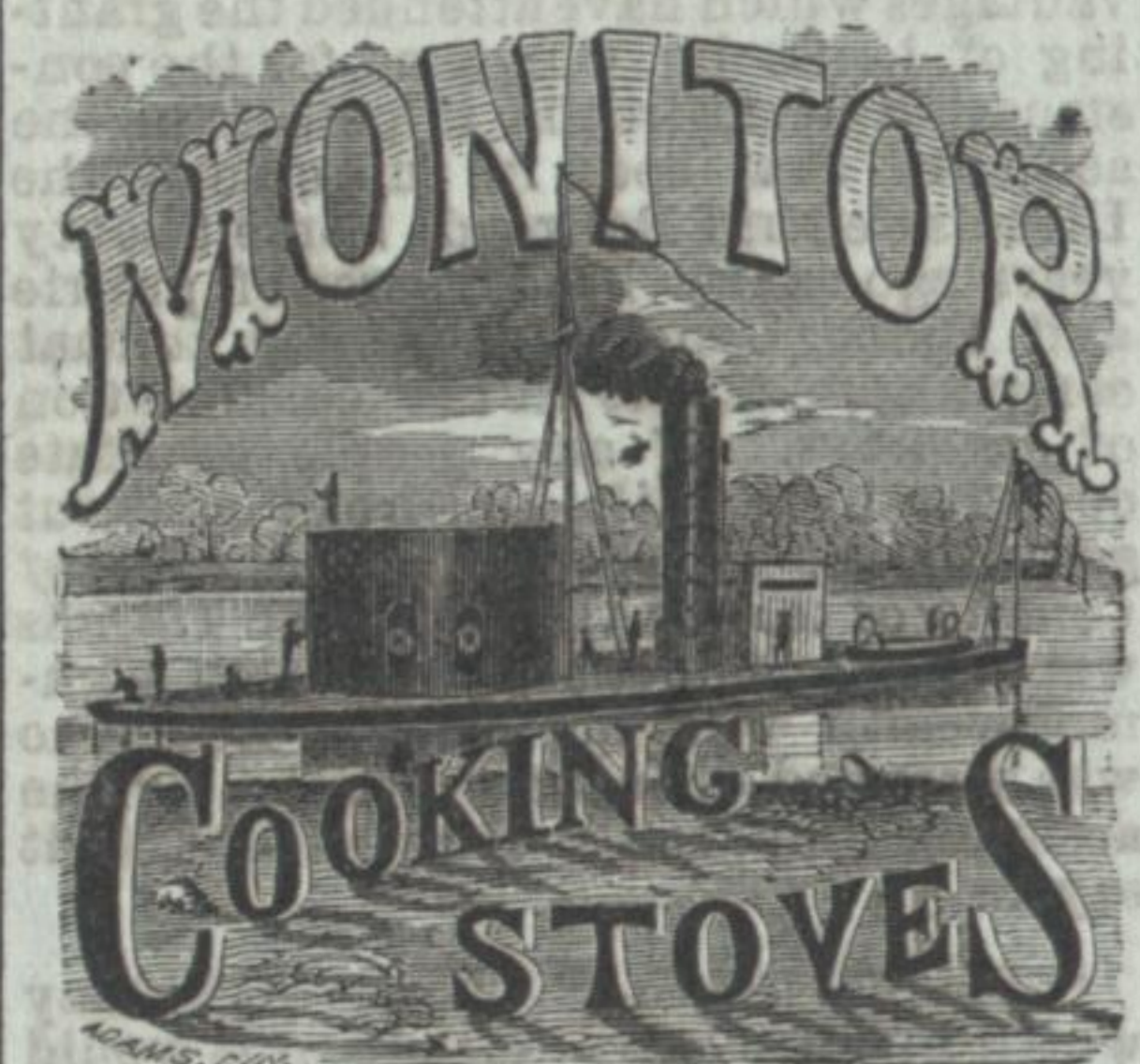
Made the first Stoves ever made West of the Mississippi River.
Deal in Metals!

NOW IS THE TIME!

WHEN people are turning their attention to burning Coal in Cooking Stoves, and nothing is so desirable to a neat and tidy housekeeper as a Stove that, with Excellent Baking Qualities, is the

Cleanest, Most Durable and Generally Convenient!

As evidence that our



For Coal and Wood,

Are what is required, we have only to state that.

23,859 HAVE BEEN SOLD

In the Western and Southern States, including a large number in SALT LAKE CITY; and awarded the FIRST PREMIUM.

THE LARGE SILVER MEDAL,

At the Cincinnati Exposition of 1870.

WM. RESOR & CO.,
CINCINNATI, O.

FOR SALE IN SALT LAKE CITY BY

Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution. w77 w39 6m

DOBBINS' ELECTRIC SOAP!

The best in the world!

Strictly Pure!

No Sand!! No Rosin!! No Clay!

No Adulteration of any kind!!

Children can do the Washing.

No washboard required.

No Boiling Needed.

DOBBINS'

Triple-Scented

TOILET SOAP!

No Toilet Table is complete without it

The best Emollient in the Market

KRUGHAT

THE GENUINE

Turkish Bath Compound

The only Boot Polish that will produce a Brilliant and Lasting Shine, and at the same time preserve the Leather, is

DOBBINS'

Electric

Boot Polish.

Makes old Boots look like new ones!

And Calr-skin like Patent Leather

It is put up in a Patent Box, the greatest novelty of the age. The Box alone is worth more to keep than the price of Box and Polish combined.]

I.L. CRAGIN & CO.

119 South Fourth St., Philadelphia.

102 Barclay St., - - - New York.

144 State St., - - - - - Boston. w4 s37-1y