UTAH LEGISLATURE.

COUNCIL.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

Council File No. 16, which was the bill being considered as we went to press yesterday, was read, amended and sent back to the committee. It provides for a uniform system of free schools throughout the Territory, and is intended for a complete law for the government of schools in the Territory.

Communications were received from the House stating that C. F. 15, relative to illegitimate children, had been rejected, and that C. C. R. 8, appointing a committee to examine the accounts of the Territorial auditor and treasurer had been passed.

Committee on memorials returned the one asking for the passage of the Faulkner bill on Congress and recommending its passage.

This was the majority report and Mr. Baskin gave notice that he would file a minority report, and was granted time to do so. He will present his report today.

The same committee returned the memorial asking for a donation of sixty acres of Fort Douglas reservation for university purposes. Report adopted and memorial passed.

C. F. 11, a bill for the relief of associations, organizations and corporations doing business on the building society plan, a short synopsis of which was given in the News last week, was the subject for considerable debating when it came up in the regular order.

Mr. Peters favored the bill and showed how some members of his family are being benefited by these associations.

Evans was opposed to the passage of the bill and asserted that as street railways are public aids they might just as well call for exemption from taxation as these building societies.

The motion to strike out the enacting clause was lost, and the bill passed by a vote of 8 to 5, Baskin, Evans and Haynes voting against it.

C. F. 42, giving mayors of cities of the first and second classes a qualified veto and for other purposes, came up and was read the second time.

The section relating to the election of city attorney was stricken out and with this amendment the bill passed.

H. F. 13, amending chapter three of part four of the Compiled Laws of 1888, entitled revenue and taxation, was read a third time and passed, Judge Baskin voting no.

C. F. 39, providing for the assessment of taxes in unorganized cities, was amended so as to make it operative January 1st, 1893. This is Lund's bill and makes the county assessors and collectors do the assessing and collecting in the cities for the cities.

Baskin moved to strike out the enacting clause, as he was opposed to having the county assessors make the assessment of town or city property. He would favor an amendment making the city assessor assess the city property and turn the roll over to the county collector. Lund stated that the object of the bill was to regulate the unequalities of assessing property and thus do away with two measures of value in some of the cities in the Territory.

The motion of Baskin, however, was lost and further action was deferred until Wednesday.

C. F. 25, providing for the compilation of a new index of the Laws of Utah, was passed. Evans, Kimball and Arnett will do the work.

At 5.25 p.m. Council adjourned.

HOUSE.

Bill Introduced in "Face" Also.

Mr. Aitken's observations during the summer of 1889 were made on the Continent to find out the minimum number of dust particles in natural air untouched by artificial causes. At Hyeres, near Toulon, the number per cubic inch varied from 48,000 to 264,000, the latter when the wind was blowing from the town. At Cannes the lowest observation was 24,000, when the wind was blowing from the mountains, but the number rose to 2,500,000 when the wind was blowing from the town.

The sea air at Hyeres contained 28,000, at Mentone 10,000 (with a steady wind from the sea) and at Cannes double that number. At Lucerne, in Switzerland, the specimens of air tested were remarkably free from dust; on the Right mountains the minimum was 800 particles. In the pretty if not airy Scotland, tested by Mr. Aitken, he found the minimum to be 33,000 particles per cubic inch.—Good Words.

Improving a Silhouette.

Some profiles displaying considerable talent in cutting silhouettes by hand with a pair of scissors out of pieces of black paper, without the assistance of an outline. Although silhouettes have no claim to the character of works of art they frequently convey a very good idea of the person represented. The appearance of a silhouette is greatly improved by adding the principal marking of the hair and drapery, which, if judiciously done, has a very good effect.

Interesting His Father.

When City Attorney James Butler was first admitted to practice the first case he got was in a justice's court, and unexpectedly the young attorney found his father, the Hon. Edward Butler, summoned as a witness by the other side. The case proceeded, and the father was called to the stand. His polycrating son took him for examination. "What's your name?" "Edward Butler." "Live in St Louis?" "Yes." "Are you married?" "Well, if I wasn't you'd be in a dickey of a fix." That lost the boy his case.

A Remarkable River.

On the African shore, near the Gulf of Aden, and connecting the Lake of Assal with the main ocean may be found one of the most wonderful rivers in the world. This curious river does not flow to but from the ocean toward it. The surface of Lake Assal itself is nearly 700 feet below the mean tide and it is fed by this paradoxical river, which is about twenty-two miles in length.

It is highly probable that the whole basin which the lagoon partly fills was once an arm of the sea which became separated therefrom by the during of loose sand. The inflowing river has a limited volume, being fullest, of course, at high tide and has filled the basin to such an extent that evaporation and supply exactly balance each other.

OUR AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

Remarkable and Diverse Productions of the Different Sections of the Country.

So vast and grand are the agricultural resources of the United States that there is no day in all the year in which we are not bearing in some section produce from the soil. A glance at the different portions of the country shows the diversity of these products and tells us why we may claim to be the best fed nation in the world.

Upon the Pacific slope we have the well and climate that is here adapted to the products of the vine and the growing of olive trees. Within an incredibly short time vineyards and orchards—grapes, oranges, lemons, olives, figs, apricots, prunes, as well as honey, etc.—are now familiar to every market of our country. These, with their other products, such as wines, brandies, olives, etc., will soon free us from any need of dependence upon the fruit regions of southern Europe.

The great northwest is almost a synonym for "No Hunger" and its development within two decades has been such that it might almost have surprised the world with what, in connection with the great corn fields of the central prairie states, it has furnished as an abundance of the staple food supplies, and has grown as in each years a surplus to send abroad. If there are some who have thought that our limit of production in this direction has been reached, they have only to travel along our southern border and observe the great areas yet untouched by the plow. When a greater output is needed, it will be seen that our grain farmers of the next decade will surprise us as much as did those of the past.

In New England the dairy, the orchard and the garden have largely taken the place of grain and stock. These industries are better adapted to the prevailing conditions, and proximity to the markets of the great manufacturing towns thus enables them to get the greatest return from their acres.

Throughout all the middle south cotton is king, and Napoleon's saying is so great that it is constantly the largest single item in the whole volume of our agricultural exports. Regarding this section, it may be noted in passing that there is now a tendency toward a greater diversification of crops, and while there will not be less cotton grown in the aggregate, the individual farmer will place less entire dependence on this, and will also be grown more of other crops as are needed for his own sustenance.

From the extreme southern portions of our territory we get, on the west, rice and sugar, and on the east the tropical fruits, such as the banana, sweet potatoes and pineapple and, again, the citrus fruits, as in California, as well as an endless variety of subtropical products. Except within comparatively narrow limits we have not yet begun to test our powers of production. There are great grain fields yet to open in the north and west, and in the southwest as well, when we shall have begun fully to avail ourselves of the aid of irrigation. There are fruit lands yet to be planted in California and Florida, and along our almost untouched gulf coast, and nature has not yet begun to reach its limit.

The greatest value of the foregoing brief sketch made by The American Agriculturist is, according to the authority quoted, the opportunities it still suggests. Young men who are industrious and ambitious cannot do better than to turn their thoughts in this direction. So great is the diversity of employments offered that one may follow almost the untrammeled bent of his own inclinations in choosing his place and his work. Agriculture has never offered as many allurements nor has it ever been as safe a calling as it is with us today. Wherever industrious, intelligent and persevering young farmers may cast their lot, be it east or west, north or south, they may find within very reach the means for the realization of their fondest hopes—the founding of a happy home, the aim of every true man and woman.

A French Experimenter on the Potato.

Conclusions drawn by the French experimenter, M. Girard, in the cultivation of the potato in France, and of interest to American growers, are as follows:

As between whole and cut seed, with crops grown side by side, the preference was given to whole seed and the practice advised to select for such use the medium or average size of the variety grown. While regarding the selection of seed potatoes M. Girard was led to believe that tubers which produced good crops would convey their productive qualities to the succeeding crop, and that those which produced a diminished yield also perpetuate a tendency to lighter crops. He thus became satisfied that the productive strength of the potato was hereditary, and that the cultivator should select seed from those plants which give high returns.

With regard to the degeneration of a variety, popularly believed to be the natural consequence of its continuous cultivation, the opinion is expressed that it is often the result of the thoughtlessness with which the seed is chosen. Often all the good tubers are sold for the market, and from the inferior ones the growers are continuously of qualities they are powerless to give.

The potato requires nitrogen, phosphates and potash, but the quantity should be regulated by the soil. Only nearly sixteen tons of farmyard manure to the acre are in the above case from 800 to 1,000 pounds of an artificial one, will be necessary. In France as well as in this country the mixture of sulphate of copper and lime has been found useful as a remedy for the potato disease. Certain American experimenters are also on record as believing it advantageous to be derived from the selection of seed from the most productive hills.

Home Variety Tonics.

Measure in agriculture is money.

Do once a day and to plant a tree.

Clean cutters makes easy sulkies.

Do kind of stock thrives without care.

Kill the bug and you destroy its progeny.

Save the scourings of your crops to feed.

Make a fruit orchard of your poultry yard.

Make a garden of your farm as far as possible.

The better the feed the better the product.

Cut and grass pass as our streams become fertilized.

Corn will never go out of fashion as a food crop—shelters Cultivator.

HOW TO TRAIN MICE.

SOME SECRETS OF THE METHOD EMPLOYED BY AN EXPERT.

Considerable Patience Is Required Even of All-Americans Fearing Naught Be Observed—Not One Must Worry the Little Creatures.

Professor Sam Brown sees more amusing white mice periodically than any other man in this country, and Thomas Moody knows more about training them. Before an explanation of how they are trained, Mr. Brown took a cunning little mouse, white as snow, from his coat pocket and put it on his shoulder. The mouse looked around for a moment, then ran across Mr. Brown's back and led down contentedly on the other shoulder. Before setting it at liberty he held the mouse loosely in his left hand and stroked its head and back with his right.

"Do they never bite you?"

Mr. Moody answered for him, for Mr. Moody does the training. "Never, if they are properly handled. When a boy picks up a white mouse he is very likely to squeeze him tight to keep him quiet. Then the mouse turns around and bites first take them up gently, without squeezing them at all, and they do not think of biting. See here."

He took the mouse from Mr. Brown's hand, held the tail between his forefinger and thumb and held it above his mouth.

"They do not mind that at all," he went on. "They are what we call professionals—they can support their weight by the tail. When this fellow goes down a smooth stick you will see him coil his tail around it for a brake. But if I should squeeze his tail a little too hard, or accidentally pass my sharp nails against it, he would twist around and bite me."

HOWEVER AND WHEREFORE.

"What do you feed them on—cheese?"

"Hardly" he replied. "No food is so good for them as oats—just dry oats. Some breeders bring them up on bread and milk, but that is not as good as oats. On oats they keep cleaner and do better."

The tiny cats, of course, make their history, and then you can give them a little bread and milk, squeezed out pretty dry. But it is well to have them thirsty sometimes, when you are training them—and hungry, too, for that matter."

"Do you mean to say that you starve them into tricks or drive them to it by cruelty?"

"Not as bad as that," he answered. "But if a mouse is hungry and he is to walk over a string bridge and he knows some oats on the other side he will go quickly. There are two great secrets about making a mouse do as you wish. The first is patience. A boy can soon learn to train a white mouse nearly as well as I can if he has the patience. But the boy generally tires of it in ten minutes where I keep it up for two hours—or half a day, if necessary. I worry them into it."

"That's the other secret," he went on. "Worry and suppose you want a mouse to climb a stick, pick up a little flag that you have put there and bring it down. Tell take the mouse when he's hungry to begin with, you tie a grain or two of oats to the flagstaff and you put the mouse at the foot of the stick. He won't go up, of course. Well, when he turns around to run away you set him back again with his nose to the stick. If he runs away fifty times set him back fifty-one times. That worries him. Bend him up a little; give him a start. You may even have a little twig and switch him, but gently. He soon sees what you want and up he goes. When he does the oats he is satisfied and comes down to eat them. Next time he will do it without half the trouble, and after a while he will run up and get the flag without you put him at the foot of the stick.

KEEP AT IT.

Teach the mouse a principle, you understand, not merely a trick. The principle in this case is taking something up to its mouth. In a short time he will take up anything you wish, whether it is a flagstaff or a little toy pail—anything to can lift.

"Now, there's walking the tight rope," he continued. That looks hard, but it is easy enough. You send have the string fastened to the floor at both ends, say four feet apart, and about a foot from each end you tie a knot in it with a stick a foot or so long—just long enough to tighten the string. One big twine at first, for that is easier, gradually you can make it smaller, till the mouse will walk a druggist's string. They have sharp claws and a great grip in their feet. You take the mouse when he is hungry and thirsty and put some oats and bread and milk at one end of the bridge. At the other end you put the mouse. He will try to run across the tube to the food, but bring him back. Start him a little up the inclined plane. He is smart and he soon learns that the only way to get that food is to cross the bridge. Then he crosses, and it is no trouble to him. Worry him into it. You must not let the mouse tire you out—you must tire the mouse out."—New York Sun.

Makes War on Oysters.

Did you ever hear of a man who was a victim of the oyster habit? The writer was in an oyster cafe the other evening, when a grey haired, full chested, big framed man came in and ordered Blue Point oysters. He ate a dozen, ordered another dozen, then a third dozen, finished, as if it hadn't had enough, and went out. Three "oyster" eyes right down made one's eyes open, but the waiter said: "Oh, that's nothing. He comes in here every night for raw oysters. Sometimes he eats three dozen, sometimes four dozen. He's a regular an oyster eater. I don't believe he eats anything else."—New York Tribune.

Photographs for electricity are now made and sent like a message from one place to another. They are not quite the real thing, however. The picture is photographed upon a film of gelatine and bichromate of potash. Then the film is washed away, leaving only the lines of the picture in relief. The point of a tracing apparatus is passed across the surface. As the point touches each line of the picture, the tracer rises and falls. A similar tracer rises and falls upon a wax cylinder at the other end of the line simultaneously with the first one, and thus the picture is reproduced by a modification of the dot and dash system.

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2. It may always be relied upon as advocating or defending the right side of every question proper for public journals to treat upon.

3. It is devoted to the interests of the Latter-day Saints and has, from its inception, valiantly defended their rights and exposed the principles by which they believed and every Latter-day Saint should therefore feel under obligations to do his part in helping to sustain it.

4. It is not published for speculation, and never has been, but for the good which it is capable of accomplishing; the results, if any, must be derived from its being devoted to extending its sphere of usefulness, and benefiting the community.

5. It is doing its utmost to establish home industries, among which are paper making and type-founding, stereotyping and electrotyping—a business necessary to the development and independence of the community, but which, during their infancy (which in this Territory they have not yet passed), can only be carried on at a pecuniary loss.

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