

bill was referred to the committee on municipal corporations and townships. Minutes read and accepted. Adjourned till 10 a. m. Wednesday.

Benediction.

COUNCIL.

February 10th, 10 a. m.

Council met pursuant to adjournment.

Roll called; quorum present.

Prayer by the chaplain.

The revenue bill was read the third time by its title, the title was read and, on motion, the bill so passed, and was sent to the House.

2 p. m.

The revenue bill was taken up for the consideration of amendments not concurred in by the House.

The Council did not recede from some of their amendments and concurred in some House amendments to the Council amendments.

Councillors Burton and Thurber were appointed a committee of conference, on the part of the Council, to consider those amendments which the House had not concurred in.

A bill was presented by Councilor Thatcher, changing the names of William F. Littlewood and his minor children to that of Rigby; passed the first and second readings.

Councilor Thatcher presented C. F. 23, Bill to amend an act providing for the establishment and support of district schools, etc., which was read, and, on motion of Councilor Thatcher, was referred to the committee on printing, with instructions to print 75 copies.

A communication from the Chancellor of the Deseret University, including his resignation as Chancellor, and accompanied by a report of said University was received and read. The report was, the House concurring, ordered spread on the minutes, and printed with the report of the Territorial Superintendent of District Schools.

The House amendments to C. F. 20, "on selectmen," was considered, and, pending their consideration, we went to press.

HOUSE.

Feb. 13th, 1877, 10 a. m.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Roll called; quorum present.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The following was received, and on motion of Mr. Lyman referred to the committee on irrigation:

HOOPER CITY,

Weber County, Utah,

February 8, 1877.

To the Honorable the Council and House of Representatives of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:

GENTLEMEN—

We, the Trustees of the Hooper City Irrigation Company, beg to submit the following:

Since the statistical report forwarded to the 22nd session of the Legislative Assembly, there has been a tax of \$1.50 per acre assessed for repairs, improvements and extension of the company canal to the year ending July 31st, 1878.

250 acres of land added for water claim, making a total of 5102 acres irrigated in said district at a cost of water right for first class land \$21.35 per acre, 2nd class land \$16.35 per acre.

The cash proportion for the two years last past and extending to July 31st, 1878 being 40 cents per acre leaving \$1.10 to be paid in labor.

The length of main canal is 17 1/2 miles.

The length of branch canal is 6 1/2 miles.

Cost of construction for main canal including repairs, cost of right of way, &c. to July 31st, 1878, is \$100,725.00.

Very respectfully,

JOHN FLINDERS, Pres.

HENRY B. GWILLIAM, Secy.

The following was received:

Your committee on revenue, to whom was referred the petition of J. R. Wilkins, clerk of the Second District court, with instructions to report a bill authorizing the auditor of public accounts to purchase books, etc., for the district courts, beg leave to report the accompanying bill, and recommend its passage.

F. M. LYMAN,

Chairman.

Bill read the first time, and,

On motion of Mr. Hatch, taken up for its second reading, amended, and, on motion of Mr. Smith, the bill read the third time, and, on motion of Mr. Brown, the bill passed.

The Council forwarded a message intimating that they had passed H. F. No. 18, revenue bill, with amendments, and asked for concurrence in the same; amendments read, amended and returned for concurrence.

Mr. Fisher presented a petition from J. Barton et al, for an act in relation to stray cattle; referred.

Mr. Preston reported, with amendments, H. F. No. 16, on smelters, etc.

C. F. 18 "Jury bill" having been reported with amendments, was then taken up, and passed the second and third readings and was sent to the House.

C. F. 15 "Appointing a special commission to define the boundaries of Morgan and Davis Counties in Weber Cañon," came up in its order, and,

On motion of Councilor Cluff, the House amendments thereto were concurred in.

C. F. 20 "Supplementary to an act creating the office of selectman," was taken up and after some consideration, was laid on the table for the present.

Communications were received and read, announcing that H. F. 26, "providing for the purchase of record books, stationery and safes for the district courts," had passed the House; also that the House concurred in part of the Council amendments to H. F. 18, revenue bill, and non-concurred in others.

The House took recess till 2 p. m.

2 p. m.

Mr. Preston reported back H. F. 16, "referring to smelters, etc.," with amendments; read, and, on motion of Mr. Atwood, the bill passed; title amended.

Mr. Hatch presented a petition from Booth et al, of Summit county, to change the line of boundary between Summit and Wasatch counties; read, and, on motion of Mr. Hatch, the bill was referred to the committee on counties.

A remonstrance was presented against the above, and referred.

Mr. Rockwood reported adversely upon the petition of E. M. Hudson et al; report accepted.

Mr. Lyman reported that the revenue committee desired to know regarding the financial reports of the counties of the Territory.

H. F. No. 21 reported, amendments read and amended and laid on the table.

Correspondence.

Items from St. George.

ST. GEORGE, Feb. 3, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

President McAllister assisted by Col. A. P. Hardy, is paying considerable attention to the civil and moral cultivation of the few red men who still are left of once numerous tribes, and meeting with average success. A few days ago Col. Hardy, assisted by Milo Andrus and a few other brethren, turned out and plowed some eight acres of land for them; and sowed five in wheat. The remaining acres they will use for corn, squashes, melons, etc. Col. Hardy informs me that 20 years ago the Santa Clara Indians could muster 250 warriors, and all that are left now might be counted "on your fingers," thus showing that the "remnants" are all that are left.

The work for the dead in our Temple is steadily increasing, the Saints being awake to the duty of working for the dead as well as the living, "that they may be judged according to men in the flesh." The brethren and sisters who minister in the ordinances are cheerful, faithful and rejoice in their labors, though they work without money or hire; certainly we who receive blessings at their hands should not forget, by liberal donations, to supply their temporal necessities. I think all who receive ordinances should contribute.

Our Sabbath meetings and Sabbath schools are well attended. Some of our schools are overcrowded with the healthy, intelligent children of our community, who, with their teachers and superintendents, seem to be alive to the blessings derived from attending Sunday schools.

The day schools are also well at-

tended; Miss M. E. Cook has more than 80 pupils in her school. Her abilities as a teacher are well known. It is to be hoped she will make up her mind to teach here again next winter.

The old St. George Dramatic Association have commenced to give entertainments in the St. George Hall. The last two Saturday evenings they presented "The Golden Farmer," to a crowded audience. Messrs. M. P. Romney, J. Orton, A. R. Whitehead, C. L. Walker, and Mrs. A. S. Seegmiller and Miss Julia Ivins sustaining the leading characters. Next Saturday evening they will present the fine drama entitled "Black Eyed Susan," when Mrs. E. W. Snow will make her appearance again, taking the part of "Susan." They are playing by the request of our respected president J. D. T. McAllister, who thinks these entertainments preferable to too much dancing, when they are properly conducted. In this sentiment I fully concur.

The general health of the people is good, the weather beautiful, gardeners and farmers sowing and planting. All peace and prosperity and good will to man, for which we thank the dispenser of all good.

AMRAM.

Matters Chiefly Social—The Force of Mrs. Hayes' Example and Mrs. Sherman's Letter—The Misses Everts in Richmond—The Ease and Audacity of the Society Maiden—The Delegation from Petroleum—Politics—The Silver Bill—The Army and Navy Bills—Those Investigations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

A member of Congress, distinguished, I think, more for his learning, ability, and influence with his party, than for his acquaintance with the exquisite frivolity and hideous extravagance of woman's dress, said to me, last night: "I am very much pleased to see a change to a simpler and plainer style of dressing among ladies; we are indebted to Mrs. Hayes for it, she set the example. I noticed it at first in the Misses Everts, when they were at Richmond, Virginia, a few weeks since; they had the good sense to appear utterly unconscious that they were the daughters of the Secretary of State, and won all hearts not more by the cordiality of their manners, than by the tasteful simplicity of their dress." I assented to what he said—about the so-called prevailing simplicity of dress—on the principle, laid down by Carlyle, those who propose to differ from men in great matters, ought the more readily to conciliate them by concessions in little things. But in that confusion of trains, diamonds, lace, and powdered hair, I was unable to see any near approach to ideal simplicity, and I half persuaded that the statesman saw only his own beautiful daughter, who was dressed with comparative plainness, in an elegant pink silk. It was with a desire to get an introduction to this lady that I had approached him, and when he said I will introduce you to my daughter, I inwardly complimented my diplomacy. We found her surrounded by a number of gentlemen, one of whom had just been presented and was saying that he knew her father very well. She replied that she was always glad to meet a friend of her father, especially if he was unmarried!

It was thought earlier in the season that the prevailing financial depression would have a dampening effect on the social life of the capital, and many belles were gloomy over the prospective scarcity of hops and receptions; but, if hard times and Mrs. Sherman's pronouncement against the waltz have had any effect on the gaiety of Washington life, it is not discernable. Youth and vanity, those natural forces, assert themselves in spite of pronouncements and financial crashes. The belle from San Francisco, Virginia City, Titusville, Petroleum, or anywhere else that her father may have struck oil, is here in as great profusion as in the halcyon days of contracts, credit mobillier, and Belknap. Beaux, such as they are, are always abundant in Washington; and they are as respectable as those of any other locality, I suppose. In these days of wide-spread political, moral, and financial bankruptcy it is not practicable for any section or coterie to be pharisaical or over nice. Society here is very democratic, and almost every social

gathering is a *pot-pourri* of members of Congress, department clerks, journalists, judges, lobbyists, lawyers, adventurers—the representatives and notaries of almost every thing. The ladies cannot be classified, but, whether maiden or married, widow or divorced, they all waltz, or at least nearly all do. I sometimes want to write homilies on society, but I have been so frequently admonished by the editor that I know my business better. I cannot get over an early contracted aversion to the "society woman," and when she is apparently young, tender and apparently pretty, (I say apparently for we must sometimes forego the luxury of believing that all things beautiful are what they seem) that aggressive, ease, aplomb, and audaciousness that she has makes me almost melancholy. I would hesitate to say this except over a *nom de plume*, for, after all, the trouble may be with my spleen, and I do not like to bethought behind the 19th century. But the reply of the young lady that she liked especially to meet the unmarried friends of her father, while it struck me as piquant and smart, left an impression that was not altogether favorable to the oratrix. I have been wondering since why one young lady, the daughter of a member from a northwestern State, did not dance the round dances. Can it be that scruples are not all extinct? Before the war they were not danced to any extent in the south, but they have spread since, till they are almost as universal as suffrage. Thus "we ripe, and ripe, and ripe, and then we rot, and rot, and rot."

There is nothing new in political matters. The silver bill will probably reach a vote and be passed by Friday. It is thought certain that it will become a law. There is strong opposition to the proposed army and navy bills, but coming mostly from the military and naval lobbies; a prominent member told me that while many in the House were not friendly to the bills, he thought they would be compelled to vote for their economical features, by pressure from their districts, that it was plain that the country was in advance of Congress in its clamor for a reduction of national expenses. The investigation committees are hanging fire in default of an appropriation for clerk hire.

C. A. S.

VARIOUS CAUSES—advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them inclines it to shed prematurely. Ayer's Hair Vigor will restore faded or gray, light and red hair to a rich brown or deep black as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action, and removes and cures dandruff and humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brashy, weak, or sickly hair, to which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its operation, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts. It contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil or color white cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous. For sale by all dealers.

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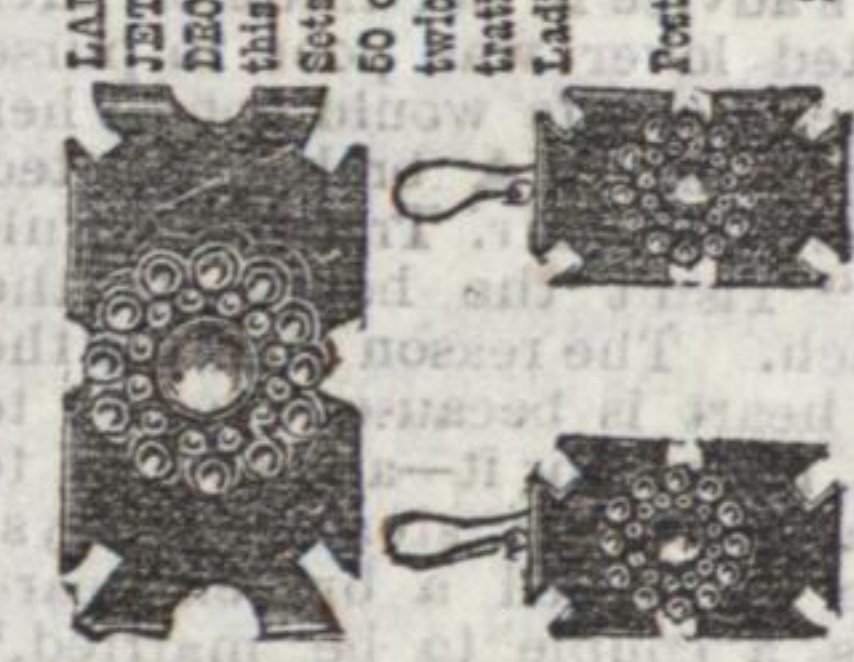
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