

commerce reported C. F. 31, in relation to sealer of weights and measures, recommended that it be put on its passage; adopted and referred to appropriate committee.

Mr. Cannon, from the committee on education, presented a report embodying a resolution to print for distribution among county school superintendents and teachers 3,000 copies of the Reports of the Chancellor and Board of Regents of the University of Deseret and the Territorial School Superintendent.

Mr. Hatch moved to amend by making the number 5,000, which prevailed, and the resolution was then unanimously adopted.

The committee on public health recommended that the House bill against the fouling of waters, etc., be put on its passage. Adopted.

Mr. Hatch, from committee on conference, reported that it had been agreed that the House amendments to C. F. 15, in relation to county boundary lines, remain as they now stand.

House bill for amending Chap. 3 of the laws of 1884, in relation to private corporations was read the third time and passed by a vote of 18 to 1.

The consideration of the Council bill on highways was again resumed at 3:12 p. m., commencing with section 14. A great number of amendments were made to the bill and lengthy debates occurred upon them, in which many of the members participated, and finally the bill was placed on file to come up again in regular order.

A report from the conference committee announced the adoption of House amendments to C. F. 15, which were subsequently adopted by the Council.

Council bill amending chapter 31, sections 2 and 3, session laws of 1882, in relation to the duties of sealers of weights and measures, was read the second time, by sections; the rules were then suspended and the bill read the third time by its title, and passed by a vote of 18 to 2.

The following are the amendments to the act referred to:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah: That section 2 of chapter XXXI, session laws of 1882, is hereby amended by striking out the word "biennially" in the seventh line of said section and inserting in lieu thereof between the words "sealed" and "by" the following: "once in four years."

SEC. 2. That Section 3 of said act is hereby amended by striking out the word "semi-annually" in the third line of said section and inserting the word "annually" in lieu thereof.

SEC. 3. This to be in force from and after its passage.

Substitute for C. F. 32, a bill to prevent the fouling of waters, and for other purposes, next came up on its second reading, which was done by sections. The 5th subdivision of this bill makes it unlawful for any person to construct or maintain any barbed wire fence (on the line of any public highway) of less than four well stretched wires, and the same to be protected by pole, board or ditch.

The bill was discussed and filed for its third reading.

At 5:10 the House adjourned till Monday.

COUNCIL FEB. 15TH.

At 2 p. m. the president called the Council to order; after the usual opening ceremonies the journal of Friday was read and adopted.

Mr. Taylor was excused on account of sickness in his family.

A message was received from the House, announcing the passage by that body of C. F. No. 31, a bill in relation to the duties of the Territorial sealer of weights and measures; report, adopted and the bill referred to the committee on enrollment.

Another communication was received from the House, announcing the passage by that body of substitute for H. F. No. 22, a bill in relation to private corporations; read the first time and referred to the committee on private corporations.

Mr. Slack presented a petition from James D. Duffin and 75 other persons, residents of Washington County, asking for an appropriation of \$500 to repair the roads in the vicinity of Toquerville which had been washed out by floods; referred to the committee on highways.

Mr. Page, from the committee on the asylum for the insane reported back H. F. No. 43, a bill appropriating \$20,000, for contingent expenses and for repaying borrowed money; read the second time, and, under the suspension of the rules, was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Francis, from the committee on claims and public accounts, reported, on the claim of the Star Printing Company for the sum of \$82, that the claim was correct and just, and recommended that it be placed in the general appropriation bill; report adopted.

Mr. Grover, from the committee on judiciary, reported back C. F. No. 35, a bill in relation to trusts, and recommended its passage; ordered printed and placed on file for second reading.

The special order of the day, C. F. No. 29, a bill to provide revenue for the Territory of Utah and the several counties thereof, was then taken up for third reading beginning at section 19. Several amendments were made and adopted. Mr. Hammond's amendment to section 21, changing the time from two years to one year in which the delinquent taxpayer may redeem his property, brought an equal division. The president gave the casting vote

in favor of the amendment and explained his reasons therefor, stating that only in Salt Lake county had property been sold for taxes and the purchasers had been put to much inconvenience during the two years, and should the delinquent desire to again purchase his property it would be done in the year. The bill was read through, and further action thereon made the special order for to-day (Tuesday.)

Substitute to H. F. No. 33, a bill in relation to bulls running at large during certain seasons, was read the second time and placed on file for third reading.

Adjourned

HOUSE—FEB. 15.

The House met yesterday afternoon pursuant to adjournment, with a quorum present, and the roll was called, prayer offered, and the minutes were read, amended, and approved. Petitions were the first part of the business of the afternoon.

Mr. Kimball presented a petition from Joseph Irwin and 256 other citizens of Rich County asking an appropriation to build a road in that county. Read and referred to the committee on highways.

Mr. Smoot presented a petition containing upwards of 600 names, from the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Salt Lake City, asking the honorable members of the Utah Legislature to enact a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages, including wine, cider, beer and ale; also a communication from Miss E. S. Dickey, president, and Mrs. T. H. Terhune, secretary of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, asking that a law be passed providing for temperance instructions and the use of temperance text books in the common schools of the Territory.

These petitions are to be followed by others, numerous signed by all classes of citizens. Read and referred to the appropriate committee.

Mr. McLaughlin presented a petition from Kamas asking for means to build a road up Provo Cañon; read by its title and referred to the committee on highways.

A communication was also read from the President and Secretary of the Christian Union Ass'n in relation to temperance text books. Referred to committee on education.

Mr. Thurman reported favorably on the petition of the citizens of Alpine asking that their city charter be amended. He also presented a bill for that purpose and asked that it be put on its passage. The bill was read the first time and referred to the committee on municipal corporations.

Mr. Creer reported back House bill 39, a bill to amend an act on chattel mortgages; read and adopted.

Mr. Thurman also presented a report of C. F. 28, in relation to amending the charters of Moroni in Sanpete and recommended that it be put on its passage; adopted.

Mr. Hatch reported House bill 9, which incorporated a new section; filed to come up in its turn.

A petition in relation to the elective franchise was presented and referred without reading, to the committee on elections.

A bill in relation to the selection and payment of jurors was read the first time and filed for second reading.

House bill 19, to establish a Territorial Reform School, came up on its third reading. The main provisions of this bill have already been published in the columns of the News. It was read by sections, amended in the first section by inserting in the second line, "That the school be located within 75 miles of Salt Lake City, at such place as shall be designated by the board of directors. Salt Lake, Juab, Summit, and Weber Counties were candidates for the location of the institution; but after a long and animated debate the voting resulted as above stated.

The next amendment was made by striking out the words, "The Probate Judge of the county," etc., and making the board of directors to consist of the probate judges of Salt Lake, Weber, Utah, Summit, Cache and Millard Counties.

A motion to strike out section 3 of the bill was lost; several amendments, however, were made to the section. Section 5 in the printed bill was also amended.

Section seven (7) appropriates \$50,000 for the erection of a suitable building for the reform school.

Section eleven was stricken out. This section made the superintendent responsible to the Board of Directors for the general welfare, interest and progress of the institution, and for the safe custody of the funds and the mode of the expenditure thereof, etc.

After further elaborate discussions, and numerous other amendments section 5 was stricken out. Several motions were reconsidered, and at 5:15 p. m. further consideration of the measure was postponed. The House concurred in Council amendment to H. F. 53 in relation to Asylum business, and then adjourned till ten a. m. Tuesday.

HOUSE, FEB. 16.

At 10 o'clock this morning the House assembled and after the ordinary opening exercises, proceeded to business by further considering House bill No. 19, in relation to the establishment of a reform school in this Territory. A substitute for section 11, which was stricken out yesterday, provides for the per diem of the directors when attending meetings of the board, which gives them \$3.00 per day as compensation while thus engaged, and a mileage

of 15 cents per mile for one way only.

Mr. King moved to amend the section by making his excellency the Governor *ex officio*, a member of the board, thus making the members of the board six, instead of five; and that an election be held every two years, when the first three should go out of office, and the other three go out at the expiration of the fourth year.

Mr. Thurman argued in favor of the amendment.

Messrs. Stratford and Creer opposed the motion, which was lost, and the amendment did not prevail. It was then moved that the bill pass, which it did, by a vote of 17 to 3. It was then delivered over to the tender mercies of the Council for its manipulations.

At 11 o'clock a motion to take a recess till 2 p. m. was lost.

Council bill amending an act incorporating Moroni, in Sanpete County, was read and filed to come up in its order.

The rules were then suspended and the bill was read the third time by sections and passed by unanimous vote.

House bill in relation to chattel mortgages was then advanced a stage by reading it the second time. The bill amends chapter 21 of the session laws of 1884 on this subject, and is an important one. It passed to its third reading, was ordered printed and made a special order for Thursday.

The Council highways bill, which had previously been much discussed and amended, was again brought upon the tapis in the House, and read the third time by sections. After lengthy debates, various other amendments were adopted and, at 12:30 o'clock p. m., a motion of Mr. Clark that the bill pass the House was lost.

The house then took recess till 2 p. m.

COUNCIL—FEB. 16.

At 2 p. m. the Council was called to order, and after roll call and prayer by the Chaplain the journal of Monday was read and approved.

A communication from the House was read, announcing the passage of H. F. No. 10, a bill to establish a Territorial reform school; read by its title and referred to the committee on penitentiary and reform school.

Also that the House had passed C. F. No. 28, a bill amending the act to incorporate the city of Moroni, in Sanpete County, with amendments. The amendments were read, and the bill was referred to the committee on enrollment.

The special order of the day, C. F. No. 29, a bill to provide revenue for the Territory of Utah and the several counties thereof, was then taken up for further amendments on the third reading.

Mr. Hammond moved to insert the words "three mills on the dollar for school purposes in section 1."

Mr. Sharp moved that the further consideration of this amendment be postponed till Wednesday. He was not prepared to accept such an amendment without further consideration, for it would change the whole tenor of the bill. The motion to postpone was carried.

Mr. Barton moved to amend section 2 by inserting the word "educational," so as to read "property owned by educational, charitable and benevolent societies, be exempt from taxation."

Mr. Page moved to change the word "four," so as to read, "three mills on the dollar for Territorial taxes," in section 1; carried.

Mr. Hammond moved to change the word "six," in section 1, so as to read, "not to exceed seven mills on the dollar for county taxes;" carried.

A number of other amendments were also made to this bill, and the further consideration thereof was made the special order for Thursday.

A message was received from the House, announcing the passage by that body of C. F. No. 8, a bill in relation to highways; referred to the committee on highways.

Also that C. F. No. 1, a bill in relation to poll tax, was returned without any action thereon by the House, as its provisions were embraced in another law; referred to the committee on highways.

Mr. Hammond moved that C. F. No. 35, a bill in relation to trusts, be made the special order for Thursday. The bill was not only lengthy, but an important measure, and the gentleman desired to look it carefully over before proceeding to read it the second time; carried.

Substitute for H. F. No. 33, a bill to prohibit bulls from running at large during certain seasons of the year, was read the third time and passed, and the House ordered to be notified thereof.

A communication was received from the House announcing the passage of substitute for C. F. No. 32, a bill to prevent the fouling of waters and for other purposes, with amendments; referred to the committee on public health.

On motion of Mr. Sharp Mr. Shurtliff was excused.

Adjourned.

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To the Editor of the Scientific American:

Will you permit us to make known to the public the facts we have learned during the past 8 years, concerning disorders of the human kidneys and the organs which diseased kidneys so easily break down? You are conducting a Scientific paper, and are unprejudiced except in favor of TRUTH. It is needless to say, no medical journal of "Code" standing would admit these facts, for very obvious reasons.

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That we may emphasize and clearly explain the relation the kidneys sustain to the general health, and how much is dependent upon them, we propose, metaphorically speaking to take one from the human body, place in the wash-bowl before us, and examine it for the public benefit.

You will imagine that we have before us a body shaped like a bean, smooth and glistening, about four inches in length, two in width, and one in thickness. It ordinarily weighs in the adult male, about five ounces, but is somewhat lighter in the female. A small organ? you say. But understand, the body of the average size man contains about ten quarts of blood, of which every drop passes through these filters or sewers, as they may be called, many times a day, as often as through the heart, making a complete revolution in three minutes. From the blood they separate the waste material, working away steadily, night or day, sleeping or waking, tireless as the heart itself, and fully of as much vital importance; removing impurities from 65 gallons of blood each hour, or about 40 barrels each day, or 9,125 hogs heads a year! What a wonder that the kidneys can last any length of time under this prodigious strain, treated and neglected as they are!

We slice this delicate organ open lengthwise with our knife, and will roughly describe its interior. We find it to be of a reddish-brown color, soft and easily torn; filled with hundreds of little tubes, short and thread-like, starting from the arteries, ending in a little tuft about midway from the outside opening into a cavity of considerable size, which is called the pelvis or, roughly speaking, a sac, which is for the purpose of holding the water to further undergo purification before it passes down from here into the ureters, and so on to the outside of the body. These little tubes are the filters which do their work automatically, and right here is where the disease of the kidneys first begins.

Doing the vast amount of work which they are obliged to, from the slightest irregularity in our habits, from cold, from high living, from stimulants or a thousand and one other causes which occur every day, they become somewhat weakened in their nerve force.

What is the result? Congestion or stoppage of the current of blood in the small blood vessels surrounding them, which become blocked; these delicate membranes are irritated; inflammation is set up, then pus is formed, which collects in the pelvis or sac; the tubes are at first partially and soon are totally unfit to do their work. The pelvis sac goes on distending with this corruption, pressing upon the blood vessels. All this time, remember, the blood, which is entering the kidneys to be filtered, is passing through this terrible disgusting pus, for it cannot take any other route!

Stop and think of it for a moment. Do you realize the importance, nay the vital necessity of having the kidneys in order? Can you expect when they are diseased or obstructed, no matter how little that you can have pure blood and escape disease? It would be just as reasonable to expect, if a pest-house were set across Broadway and countless thousands were compelled to go through its pestilential doors, and escape from contagion and disease, as for one to expect the blood to escape pollution when constantly running through a diseased kidney.

Now, what is the result? Why, that the blood takes up and deposits this poison as it sweeps along into every organ, into every inch of muscle, tissue, flesh and bone, from your head to your feet. And whenever, from hereditary influence or otherwise, some part of the body is weaker than another, a countless train of diseases is established, such as consumption, in weak lungs, dyspepsia, where there is a delicate stomach; nervousness, insanity, paralysis or heart disease in those who have weak nerves.

The heart must soon feel the effects of the poison, as it requires pure blood to keep it in right action. It increases its stroke in number and force to compensate for the natural stimulus wanting, in its endeavor to crowd the impure blood through the obstruction, causing pain, palpitation, or an out-of-breath feeling. Unnatural as this forced labor is, the heart must soon falter, becoming weaker and weaker until one day it suddenly stops, and death from apparent "heart disease" is the verdict!

But the medical profession, learned and dignified, call these diseases by high-sounding names, treat them alone, and patients die, for the arteries

are carrying slow death to the affected part, constantly adding fuel brought from these suppurating, pus-laden kidneys which here in our wash-bowl are very putrefaction itself, and which should have been cured first.

But this is not all the kidneys have to do; for you must remember that each adult takes about seven pounds of nourishment ever 24 hours to supply the waste of the body which is constantly going on, a waste equal to the quantity taken. This, too, the kidneys have to separate from the blood with all other decomposing matter.

But you say, "my kidneys are all right. I have no pain in the back." Mistaken man! People die of kidney disease of so bad a character that the organs are rotten, and yet they have never there had a pain nor an ache!

Why? Because the disease begins, as we have shown, in the interior of the kidney, where there are few nerves of feeling to convey the sensation of pain. Why this is so we may never know.

When you consider their great work, the delicacy of their structure, the ease with which they are deranged, can you wonder at the ill-health of our men and women? Health and long life cannot be expected when so vital an organ is impaired. No wonder some writers say we are degenerating. Don't you see the great, the extreme importance of keeping this machinery in working order? Could the finest engine do even a fractional part of this work without attention from the engineer? Don't you see how dangerous this hidden disease is? It is lurking about us constantly, without giving any indication of its presence.

The most skillful physicians cannot detect it at times, for the kidneys themselves cannot be examined by any means which we have at our command. Even an analysis of the water, chemically and microscopically, reveals nothing definite in many cases, even when the kidneys are fairly broken down.

Then look out for them, as disease, no matter where situated, to 93 per cent., as shown by after death-examinations, has its origin in the breaking down of these secreting tubes in the interior of the kidney.

As you value health, as you desire long life free from sickness and suffering, give these organs some attention. Keep them in good condition and thus prevent (as is easily done) all disease.

Warner's Safe Cure, as it becomes year after year better known for its wonderful cures and its powers over the kidneys, has done and is doing more to increase the average duration of life than all the physicians and medicines known. Warner's Safe Cure is a true specific, mild but certain, harmless but energetic and agreeable to the taste.

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