

After hearing all the evidence the court gave the defendant till 9 p. m. to pay the amount, or be sent to the penitentiary for contempt. At 2 p. m. none of the parties appeared, and the court was kept waiting some time for the attorney for the plaintiff, who also failed to respond.

Mary J. Alexander, vs. J. Alexander—decree of divorce granted, and defendant ordered to pay \$25 per month alimony.

The United States vs. Walter C. Brown, unlawful cohabitation; defendant arraigned, pleaded guilty, and promised to obey the law in future; sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 and costs.

Court adjourned to Dec. 27th, at 10 a. m.

A Happy Event.

There was "a sound of revelry" in the Fourteenth Ward Assembly Rooms yesterday afternoon, where the principal of the school, Mr. C. E. Wilcox, had gathered the youthful beauty and chivalry of the ward for the purpose of suitably inaugurating the Christmas holidays. A monster Christmas tree freighted with fanciful festoons, brilliant decorations, and garlands with many colored cornucopias filled with luscious confectionery spread its broad branches overhead, while its lofty crown was hidden in an aperture in the ceiling. The children went forth in the dance with vigor, their feet and hearts keeping excellent time to the lively strains of the music which was furnished by Clive's band. Previous to the opening of the entertainment the teachers were presented with suitable tokens of esteem by the pupils of their respective departments. Nothing occurred to seriously mar the pleasure of those who participated in the entertainment during which the children enjoyed themselves as only children can until the hour of 6 p. m., when the dances were distributed and the little people dispersed.

A Worthy Work.

We have examined a work that is being offered by Mr. Poole, who is acting as agent for it. It is entitled "Leaves from the Diary of an Old Lawyer." The author is Mr. A. B. Richmond, a gentleman who has gained considerable legal reputation in criminal practice. The subject is a well worn one, being considered by some to be threadbare. To speak of a book whose theme is temperance is equivalent to sealing its doom in the opinion of some people, because they expect to be unable to find anything new in it. A perusal of the book in question would prove an effectual corrective for bias of this description. While all the illustrative incidents that are introduced have a moral as an appendage, they are not of the character too frequently resorted to by temperance advocates—hyperbolic creatures of the imagination formulated for sensational purposes. The stories told by Mr. Richmond are vivid pictures of real life, facts that have come under his personal observation and in which he was in many cases an actor in pursuance of his profession as a criminal lawyer. They are simple, but graphically told, embodying much that is pathetic enough to awaken emotion in the most stoical, and sparkling with a rich humor that causes a counter effect, constituting a rich and entertaining variety. The author being a devotee of science in other directions besides that of the law, devotes a portion of his work to the elucidation of scientific facts showing the advantage of leading a sober life, and vice versa. But we presume the circumstantial narratives, constituting the bulk of the book, will be the part that will be specially popular.

The Holiday Contributor.

The holiday number of the popular Contributor is before us and presents a splendid table of contents. The second number of Lieut. Young's History of the Nauvoo Legion leads the list and is an extremely interesting and well written article. "A visit to Newstead Abbey," from the able pen of B. H. Roberts is an attractive narrative of a recent brief sojourn at the home of Byron. "Aboard an Oriental Steamer," describes scenes and incidents in the far east, and is written in the happiest vein of humor by Elder J. M. Tanner. Apostle Moses Thatcher continues his splendid commentary on the philosophy of Confucius under the heading of "Chinese Classics" and a selected article describes "Monticello" the home and domestic life of Thomas Jefferson. "A Drop of Water," by Prof. Jas. E. Talmage, is the scientific paper of the number. "Undrea—a story of real life" is the title of the prize Christmas story. It is a charming story, full of nature's loveliest lessons, taught in the forest by her nurtured children and told in the choicest language of its gifted author, Mrs. Augusta J. Crecherson, to whom again the "Contributor Souvenir Medal" and prize of twenty-five dollars is awarded. "A Christmas Poem," by Charles W. Stayner, carries off the prize of \$10 and the elegantly bound volumes of the poets—Scott, Byron and Moore.

The frontispiece of the holiday number is a reproduction of an old oil painting by Majors, of Lieut. General Brigham Young; being a full-length portrait taken in his military uniform. It will be regarded with great interest as a reminiscence of the period when taken, in the early days of Utah.

The Contributor is a model magazine of home literature of the best quality,

and displays a great deal of enterprise in developing taste for a high class of reading matter and in encouraging local literary talent. The medal given this year far surpasses any of its predecessors. It was made by Mr. J. R. Cushing, and is of solid gold, about the size of a silver dollar, and is suspended from a gold pin on which is engraved the name of the successful competitor. At the top is represented the philosopher's lamp and a scroll below contains the motto of the Contributor in Latin, *Gloria Dei Intelligentia*. The inscription on the face of the medal, which is beautifully engraved, is as follows: "The Contributor Prize Christmas Story, 1887."

AN IMMENSE BUSINESS.

The Leading Dealers in Wagons and Agricultural Implements.

No business concern in this western region has made more steady and rapid advancement than the Co-operative Wagon and Machine Company, formerly Grant, Odell & Co., of this city. The last-mentioned firm entered into business in February, 1885, and in April of the following year incorporated with a considerable increase of capital stock and a number of additional stockholders, generally representative men of the community who brought to the business the prestige of their influence, which, combined with the shrewdness and enterprise of the managers of the concern, so advanced the business that one year later a further increase in capital stock was required. Other stockholders were accordingly added and the company reincorporated under its present name, with an authorized capital of \$300,000, of which \$150,000 is fully paid up. The present officers of the company are Heber J. Grant, president; J. F. Grant, vice-president and general manager; George T. Odell, assistant manager and treasurer; R. S. Wells, secretary, and H. J. Grant, G. T. Odell, J. F. Grant, John Henry Smith, C. S. Burton, Orson A. Woolley, J. F. Wells, F. M. Lyman, W. W. Riter, Jos. F. Smith and Geo. Romney directors.

The following statement of the sales made during the four years mentioned will illustrate the steady growth of the business: Those for 1884 were \$10,781.12; for 1885 they were \$121,032.64; for 1886, \$346,485.35; for 1887 they have been \$367,097.69; grand total of sales for less than four years, \$845,396.80.

The company represents the largest consolidation of agencies west of Chicago, and the goods which they handle in their numerous lines are among the best manufactured anywhere. One of the most recent additions to their list of agencies is that of a splendid line of buggies manufactured by E. M. Miller & Co., of Quincy, Illinois, whose vehicles are noted for excellence all over the Union. It is pretty generally understood that whatever is wanted in the line of wagons, carriages, agricultural machinery, mills, powers, fencing wire, hay and wool presses, harness, wagon material, machine extras, etc., can be obtained from the Co-op. Wagon & Machine Company, in this city or Ogden, or at their branch agencies in Logan and Eagle Rock; and that in dealing with them honorable, fair and courteous treatment may be relied upon. The success of the company indicates more plainly than words can that they have the confidence of the public.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Those Who Will Make Territorial Laws Next Year.

The following is a list of the members of the next Legislature of Utah, which convenes at the City Hall on Monday, January 9th, 1888, at 12 m. Those of the People's Party are marked (P.), while the "Liberals" are designated by (L.). There are five of the latter out of a total of thirty-six:

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

First District, John E. Carlisle (P.), Logan, Cache County.
Second District, C. F. Olsen (P.), Hyrum, Cache County.
Third District, L. W. Shurtliff (P.), Ogden, Weber County.
Fourth District, John M. Young (L.), Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County.
Fifth District, Thomas Marshall (L.), Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County.
Sixth District, Elias A. Smith (P.), Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County.
Seventh District, Richard Howe (P.), South Cottonwood, Salt Lake County.
Eighth District, A. O. Smoot, Jr. (P.), Provo, Utah County.
Ninth District, J. F. Wimmer (P.), Huntington, Emery County.
Tenth District, Wm. A. C. Bryan (P.), Nephi, Juab County.
Eleventh District, Luther T. Tuttle (P.), Mant, Sanpete County.
Twelfth District, E. G. Woolley (P.), St. George, Washington County.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

First District, Elias S. Kimball (P.), Meadowville, Rich County.
Second District, Joseph Howell (P.), Wellsville, Cache County.
Third District, Ricy H. Jones (P.), Brigham City, Box Elder County.
Fourth District, Chas. C. Richards (P.), Ogden, Weber County.
Fifth District, Nathaniel Montgomery (P.), North Ogden, Weber County.

Sixth District, Thomas F. Roueche (P.), Kayville, Davis County.
Seventh District, D. C. McLaughlin (L.), Park City, Summit County.
Eighth District, C. E. Allen (L.), Juab County.
Ninth District, W. W. Riter (P.), Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County.
Tenth District, John Clark (P.), Salt Lake, Salt Lake County.
Eleventh District, Jas. H. Moyle (P.), Salt Lake, Salt Lake County.
Twelfth District, E. D. Hoge (L.), Salt Lake, Salt Lake County.
Thirteenth District, Geo. M. Spencer (P.), Taylorsville, Salt Lake County.
Fourteenth District, Levi P. Helm (P.), Mill Creek, Salt Lake County.
Fifteenth District, Wm. Creer (P.), Spanish Fork, Utah County.
Sixteenth District, Samuel R. Thurman (P.), Provo, Utah County.
Seventeenth District, Lyman S. Wood (P.), Springville, Utah County.
Eighteenth District, Abram Hatch (P.), H.ber City, Wasatch County.
Nineteenth District, Wm. H. King (P.), Fillmore, Millard County.
Twentieth District, A. H. Lund (P.), Mount Pleasant, Sanpete County.
Twenty-first District, Wm. H. Seegmiller (P.), Richfield, Sevier County.
Twenty-second District, Philo T. Farnsworth (P.), Beaver, Beaver County.
Twenty-third District, Robert W. Heybourne (P.), Cedar City, Iron County.
Twenty-fourth District, Wm. F. Stewart (P.), Kanab, Kane County.

THE CHANGE IN THE PANAMA CANAL.

The proposal made by M. De Lesseps in his letter to Premier Rouvier will not fail to interest those who have followed the progress of his scheme for an inter-oceanic canal at Panama. After an expenditure of nearly three times the sum originally estimated by him as sufficient to build a surface level canal, he now asks the French government to authorize him to raise \$113,000,000 additional by a public lottery, to enable him to construct a lifting lock canal holding out the hope that eventually the original tide level scheme will be realized. "It now rests with the government," he says, "to insure definitely the execution of our programme by authorizing the company to issue lottery obligations."

It would seem from this that unless the French people subscribe a sum which, with what has been expended, will raise the cost of the canal to the extraordinary total of nearly \$500,000,000, the project of a canal at Panama must be abandoned. Up to the present, M. De Lesseps has strongly opposed the use of lifting locks along the line of the proposed canal, and stoutly denied that such a plan was afoot, though fully a twelve-month ago Lieutenant Kimball, of our navy, on his return from the Isthmus declared it was then under serious consideration by the canal's engineers. The present change in plan seems to have been induced by the report of skillful engineers sent to the Isthmus by the department of Ponts et Chaussees, who, after a careful examination of the formidable Culebra section, where the iron backbone of the Cordillera crosses the line with an elevation of nearly three hundred feet, decided as impracticable the scheme of a cut or a tunnel for ships. They found that because of the extraordinary rainfall and consequent floods, such a cut, even if made, could not be kept free from turbulent, devastating waters; in fact, that it would but become a huge reservoir, into which the mountainous region in its vicinity would pour—the starting point whence the sections of canal on either side would be fiercely beset. They suggested that lifting locks be built on either side this elevation, and ships in transit be taken over instead of through its flinty sides. This serves to make the Panama scheme similar to that proposed at Nicaragua but as this latter is much farther northward, and consequently offers a shorter voyage over the great commercial lanes, it is easily seen that it could not compete with it, even leaving aside the probable difference in cost of construction, which, doubtless, would be greatly in favor of Nicaragua. But the route of the proposed ship railway at Tehuantepec is hundreds of miles north and east even of Nicaragua, and, aside from other advantages which it possesses, would be vastly more advantageous to commerce, considered from a geographical standpoint.—*Scientific American*.

Simple Method of Artificial Respiration.

The body of the patient is laid on the back, with clothes loosened, and the mouth and nose wiped. Two bystanders pass their hands under the body at the level of the waist, and grasp each other's hands, then raise the body until the tips of the fingers and the toes of the subject alone touch the ground; count fifteen rapidly; then lower the body flat to the ground and press the elbows to the sides hard; count fifteen again; then raise the body again for the same length of time; and soon, alternately raising and lowering. The head, arms and legs are to be allowed to dangle down quite freely when the body is raised. The author alleges that this method is most successful, and it is so simple that any one can perform it without any teaching.—*London Medical Record*.

UTAH IN CONGRESS.

Full Text of the Measures Introduced.

The following are the full text of resolutions and bills introduced in Congress this session:

In the Senate of the United States, December 12, 1887.

Mr. Dolph introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice and ordered to lie on the table.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States empowering Congress to legislate upon the subjects of marriage and divorce, and prohibiting bigamy and polygamy.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each house concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as a part of said Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE.

Congress shall have power to legislate upon the subjects of marriage and divorce by general laws applicable alike to all the states and territories, and neither bigamy nor polygamy shall exist or be permitted within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

In the Senate of the United States, December 12, 1887.

Mr. Cullom introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice and referred to the committee on the judiciary:

JOINT RESOLUTION

For the amendment of the Constitution of the United States in regard to bigamy and polygamy.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each house concurring therein), That it is deemed necessary by the two Houses of Congress to propose an amendment to the Constitution, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the Constitution, when ratified as hereby proposed by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, the amendment hereby proposed to be numbered and to read as follows, to wit:

ARTICLE XVI.

SECTION 1. The only institution or contract of marriage within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction, shall be that of the union in marriage of one man with one woman; and bigamy or polygamy is forever prohibited, any law, custom, form, or ceremony, civil or religious, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. No state shall pass any law, nor allow any custom, form, or ceremony of marriage, except in obedience to and conformably to the institution of marriage as herein defined and established; but otherwise the regulation within each state of marriage and divorce, and civil and criminal jurisdiction over those subjects, shall belong to the several states as heretofore.

SEC. 3. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

In the Senate of the United States, Dec 12, 1887.

Mr. Paddock introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Territories.

A BILL.

To authorize the governor of the Territory of Utah to appoint certain county officers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the governor of the Territory of Utah be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to appoint selectmen, clerk, recorder, assessor, and superintendent of district schools in and for each and all of the counties of said Territory. And the term of office of all persons holding such offices, and not so appointed, shall cease and terminate on the appointment and qualification of their successors as provided in this act.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

In the Senate of the United States, December 12, 1887.

Mr. Paddock introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the committee on Territories.

A BILL.

To constitute the governor and secretary of the Territory of Utah and the members of the Utah Commission a board to reapportion Salt Lake City into aldermanic and councilmanic districts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the governor and secretary of the Territory of Utah and the members of the Utah Commission are hereby constituted a board of apportionment, with full authority to reapportion Salt Lake City, in said Territory, into aldermanic and councilmanic districts. SEC. 2. That said board is authorized and directed to apportion to each

municipal precinct or district of said city of Salt Lake the number of aldermen and councilmen to which each of said municipal precincts or districts shall be entitled, according to the relative population of each; and the voters of each said municipal precincts or districts shall vote only for the number of aldermen and councilmen so apportioned to the respective municipal precincts or districts; and no person shall be voted for, or be eligible for, either of said offices who is not a legal voter in the municipal precinct or district for which he is chosen.

SEC. 3. That the next regular municipal election in said city shall be held on the second Monday of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight.

SEC. 4. That all acts and parts of acts, and all ordinances of said city of Salt Lake inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

AN AGATE FOREST IN ARIZONA.

EXAMPLES AT TIFFANY'S OF A COWBOY'S REMARKABLE FIND.

When Geronimo led the frontiersmen such a lively chase in Arizona he ran better than he knew. In the pursuit the heart of the Apache country was invaded. It was in one of those go-as-you-please chases that a cowboy named Adams found himself in the remote and before undiscovered petrified forests of Arizona. As soon as he was able he made his way back and straight to the governor of Arizona to tell him of the wonders he had found. His story was laughed at.

"Very well," said the cowboy, "if my story is not true, I'll bear all the expenses of the journey there and back."

The story was true, and here, prone in the depths of the lava desert, the governor saw the remains of a forest changed into brilliant-bued, translucent agate, held in form by the petrified bark, every ridge, and knot perfectly translated. Such a sight never before greeted the eyes of man. The largest block of agate then known was but thirteen inches across. The governor hastened back. The territory was quickly appropriated under the "placer act." Being on railroad lands a separate contract was made with the company granting removal of the trees within five years.

Some specimens were sent to Tiffany & Co., and the representatives of the dazed and dazzled company, helpless in the face of what they believed were prospective millions, came on for advice.

"The blocks are valueless unless you can work them. For this is no child's play. There is but one firm in the United States can do it, if they can. That firm is the owner of the jasper works at Sioux City."

To the jasper working firm they applied. The representative of the firm replied: "We will spend \$5,000 in the endeavor to saw across these agate logs five table tops and polish them. If we fail we will bear all the cost, but if we succeed give us one-third interest and half the control."

These were considered hard terms, but who knew of any precedents that could regulate the control of a forest turned into flamboyant stone? The owners yielded. The five table tops were successfully cut, and work on the spot was soon in progress. A camp has been set up in the midst of desolation, surrounded by treacherous Apaches, where the lives of the workmen are constantly guarded by Winchester rifles.

There have been on exhibition at Tiffany & Co's some of these specimens, unparalleled in size and in the brilliancy of the color. Petrified wood is the popular name. In fact the wood has been disintegrated by water bearing agate deposit, which has replaced the wood, atom for atom, assuming all its vagaries and forms, but illuminating them with resplendent colors. Prof. Newberry estimates that this little change took place 35,000 years ago.

Mr. James K. Drake, formerly known on the Produce Exchange here, is now in town. He says among the other wonders of this region, the isolation of which is something terrible, are the Aztec remains that are cut in the sandstone. They are among the most interesting of all the western country, one of them resembling the sphinx. It is the intention of the syndicate, when their own work is further along, to build a branch railroad that shall bring these curious sights within reach of tourists.—*New York Sun*.

A FRENCH FUEL.—The plan of utilizing coke dust by making it into briquettes has been successfully adopted by the gas company at Lyons, France. This is accomplished by mixing each ton of the coke with about 200 pounds of coal tar pitch, and then passing through a compressing machine. The total cost is \$4 per ton, and the product readily sells for \$5.50, or \$6 per ton. The expense for the plant, with a capacity of 65 tons daily, was only \$9,000.

WARRANTED SEEDS

For widening for Relinquishment of Power, as well as all other kinds of Blank forms, for sale at the DESERET NEWS Office.

SEA WONDERS—The plan of utilizing the plan of making it into briquettes has been successfully adopted by the gas company at Lyons, France. This is accomplished by mixing each ton of the coke with about 200 pounds of coal tar pitch, and then passing through a compressing machine. The total cost is \$4 per ton, and the product readily sells for \$5.50, or \$6 per ton. The expense for the plant, with a capacity of 65 tons daily, was only \$9,000.