UTAH LEGISLATURE.

COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

The Council concurred in House amendment to H. F. 35, relating to the sale of university lands.

A communication was received from the governor returning unsignedC. F. 5, an act to provide for the organization, government and control of militia, and loan associations, both semi-public and foreign, doing business in the Territory.

On motion of Evans the bill was laid on the table.

The Walsh's Pass bill which was indefinitely in the House Tuesday, was taken from the table. All the amendments were concurred in until the section establishing the names of the counties, stricken out by the Council and adhered by the House, was reached.

The Council refused to concur in the amendment making the national commissioners ex officio members of the board of managers, and a conference committee consisting of Peters, McCallum and Gundersonthe was appointed to arrange a settlement in the matter.

The governor returned for amendment C. F. 16, entitled "An act to provide for a Territorial system of free schools throughout Utah Territory." Among the some or more amendments suggested is one to make the act conform to the law changing the time of holding the election to November.

On motion of Evans, the message and bill were referred to the committee on education.

The Council receded from its amendment to H. F. 74, relating to the exemption of mortgages from taxation, and then placed upon it the seal of its approval.

New bills were presented by Baskin, for an act to define the better status of practitioners of dental surgery, and regulating the practice of dentistry. It is the same bill introduced by Pike in the House January 21st and which was killed in the middle of the session. Referred.

The committee on ways and means reported back the message of a substitute for C. F. No. 58, relating to the assessment and collection of taxes in incorporated cities, towns and villages. On motion, under suspension of the rules, the bill was rushed through to final passage.

Mr. Baskin offered C. F. 125, a bill to amend an act to define free to merchandise and comes and to repeal all other acts in relation thereto. Judiciary committee.

SECOND READING.

The following documents, taken up on second reading, were disposed of as stated:

H. J. M. 7, asking the suspending of Section 30, near Morgan city, for entry. Passed.

H. F. 101, relating to the proper ventilation of coal mines. Bill for third reading.

H. F. 118, relating to the protection of fish and game. Passed.

H. F. 59, relating to the protection of game and birds. Passed.

C. F. 116, providing for the incorporation of loan and trust and guaranty associations, was filed for third reading.

H. F. 15, regulating the working of indifferent mines and protecting the rights and wrongs of the men working upon and in the adjoining claims stricken out.

The following bills were read the third second time:

H. F. 128, creating the county of Wayne and appointing certain officers. H. F. 132, attaching a portion of Washington county to Iron county. C. F. 110, creating and defining a Fourth Judicial District. C. F. 60, allowing the sending of Evans and Grey as a test of suits on appeal. C. F. 120, providing for the relief of school districts that have failed to levy a school tax during 1891. C. F. 116, providing for the incorporation of loan, trust and guaranty associations. H. F. 126, relating to the protection of game and birds. C. F. 126, making it a misdemeanor to shoot duck after sunset. The object is to prevent night hunting during the close season.

The bill for the ventilation of coal mines was rejected.

The vote by which the metropolitan bill was laid upon the table was reconsidered, and the Governor's message and bill were referred to the committee on municipal corporations.

The committee on enrollment reported that C. F. 47, relating to rights of way to canals and ditches; C. F. 59, relating to election of members of Legislature, and C. F. 80, amending section 2720 of the Compiled Laws; C. F. 82, relating to the loaning of school funds; C. F. 136, relating to marriage, the license fee therefor; and C. F. 52, relating to clerk's fees in criminal cases, have been forwarded to the Governor for his action.

The claims of Sanpete County for $1,095.61, for expenses incurred in criminal prosecutions, and of George C. Lambert, traffic printer, for $2,855.30, were referred to committee on claims.

At 5:10 p. m. the Council adjourned until 11 a. m. Thursday.

Gentile Valley.

This is a lovely little valley, sixty miles north of Logan, and settled mostly by Latter-day Saints. It is best adapted for raising stock, though there are many good farms. The valley is now divided into four wards, the oldest of which is Mount Valley ward, presided over by Ephraim Bennion as bishop. The next is Mormon ward, of which Enfred T. Hale, is Bishop. Last fall a new ward was organized in the north part of Mount Valley, named Trout Creek, with W. M. Harris, jr., as their Bishop. Lately the south part of Mormon ward has been cut off and a new ward selectionated. It is called Thatcher, and Lewis B. Ford is the Bishop. All of these are thriving little wards but need more settlers.

We have had good sleighing here since the 1st of December but the pleasant spring weather is fast melting the snow, and we hope the stock will soon be able to again graze on the hills.

We have had an enjoyable time here this winter, and very little sickness and lately. A great many are complaining of bad colds, or is a grippe as some term it.

There has been but one death in the valley this winter and twelve births.

H. E.

March 7th, 1892.

A HUSBAND'S TRIBUTE TO A WIFE.

Governor B. P. Ricker Tells What a Woman Did for Him Which Said the Parson.

No higher tribute to a wife, as a friend and mother has ever been paid than is contained in Mrs. Benjamin F. Ricker's husband in his inaugural. Writing of his career during the civil war, he says:

My wife with a courage only equaled good days as the occasion to accompany me, as at my earnest call, in very considerable in the war of the rebellion, she went for a time stationed I was stationed in Georgia.

We found one at Memphis and accompanied me to Fortress Monroe when I was assigned there in 1863. She was with me on the expedition to Sulp James for the attack upon Fort Fisher, where I was exposed to the greatest peril of my life, and yet she was with me. She would expense to go to prison and when I was permanently assigned to her good sense that our children were not to have a home process did not seem to be well safety or to need a guardian.

We suffered great privations and hardships in the south. Many times we were awaking the attack on New Orleans and was on the first vessel containing troops that went on shore after Farragut's fleet of Fort Jackson and St. Phillip.

We went across with the end bridge at the St. Charles hotel on the night after the city was taken by the city of New Orleans. When in 1864 I was assigned to the command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina she accompanied me again to Fortress Monroe. In fact she was always to the front, and was present with me during most of the campaign of 1864.

Year I had on the average over, most of my tender confronting a grade in the department and in the field, in hospital or service, further and then, some hundred miles from home, and yet there, where our children could always be treated. In the more military movements, although she took full note, she never interrupted by complaint, but if I found I could rely upon the opinions of my valued, consulted and officers and officers.

Her good sense was such that she agreed to was that and for the best, and if there is anything to my administration of affairs that may be questioned, it is that in each I followed the best of my own opinions.

Returning home with me, after I could travel and resigned Mr. Ricker to take care of the good of my children, supplies and gaining her health, during that time young boys with more skill and energy that rolling or more than the act which should be necessary or gave me the best answer on their behalf.

She made my home and family as happy as it was possible for her to make it under circumstances of the war, and sacrificed it with such grace, dignity and resolution of character that I cannot view and so as kind of a magnificent tribute of her.

Girls in Lisbon.

Miss Pulsbury, the wife of the Amer-ican minister to Portugal, says that the Lisbon girls are beautiful and attractive, but are very timidly guarded, never appearing unchaperoned in the street and rarely being seen in fact. Courage, fidelity of a character kind is a favorite amusement, but the girl who follows the queen's example, and appears on horseback, is regarded as very advanced in her ideas. The girls play a little tennis in summer, there are good cycle for exercise in winter. They are rarely invited to social dances in their parents' or, but repose at the opera.

The chief delight of these delicately bred and carefully guarded children is the great bull fight at Cintra, which a most unprejudiced American girl was surprised her sons, turkeys, and lambs alone in the pastures, downcastes street, and would scarcely have the courage to witness, much less to enjoy, the terrible spectacle.—Exchange.

Eat What You Like.

It is a sound rule for all of us, and an excellent doctor, that with respect to food we know and choose for the best, grids so to what is good for us, and it is safe to eat, upon the plea that whatever we crave will prove to be the proper medicine and what, and whatever prohibition will prove, as a general thing, indisputable. Nothing can be more wrong, for instance, than the notion that if a person is sick, when they don't want it. A healthy child likes fat and sets as much of it as he can. In minor cases of illness at first, the person the to be of a fitness or temperament and be caught cases to be forced to eat it against the will. A good story of its kind is related concerning Dr. Franklin, who was once consulted to eat rich food in childhood which we felt immediately was unsuitable to us.

Cultivation of Ramie.

A plant proposed as a substitute for cotton is ramie. It is cultivated for the fiber of its bark, which when properly prepared is long, silky, durable and very beautiful. The yield also is large under favorable conditions. But these conditions are a warm climate (southern and very rich soil—rarely altogether. These limit its cultivation to certain regions. It could not be cultivated with any profit on the poorer grades of land on which so much of the cotton crop is grown. While ramie will grow successfully on very rich soil only, it also has the advantage of heavy demands upon the soil.

The richest land is soon exhausted by it unless constant restitution of plant food is made. When successfully grown and large yields obtained three or four cuttings are made in one season, amounting to some 20,000 or more pounds of dry matter per acre. The removal of so large a quantity of almost any kind of vegetable growth from an acre must, of necessity, take away a great deal of the plant food. But ramie takes more proportionally than other textile plants.—Southern Farm.

A Pair of Veterans.

In a little shop on Monjoy Hill a large, pleasant faced old man, whose white hair predicates his years, sits all day on his bench repairing and making shoes.

Over his head hangs an antiquated flintlock musket that was made in New Haven in 1818, saw service in the Mexican war, was in San Francisco at the time of the great fire and was consistently searched about the wilderness, then came to Boston around Cape Horn and thence to its present resting place.

The old man, whose name is Joel Ribber, is of mature a veteran of the Mexican war. He is one of the eleven who are at present residents of this city.—Portland (Me.) Advertiser.

Dug Up a Fortune.

While digging a foundation for a house in Wichita, Kan., recently, it is reported that $25,000 in gold was unfunned. The money is said to have been the fortune of the grandfather of the present owner of the ground, who is supposed to have taken it.

ARTIFICIAL AND SUBTERRANEAN MANURES.

Their Use and Effect and Valuation as Stated by a Scientific Agriculturist.

The Department of Agriculture, as briefly stated by a professor of agriculture in the University of North Wales, has conducted extensive manurial experiments, and I, in some cases the improvement of the land, and the physical condition, and the texture of the soil to which the manures are applied. These first when applied to sour land, decomposes, and therefore renders unavailable the more organic matter present in the soil. In the case of the sour and cold condition of the land. When farmyard manure is applied to land the texture and physical condition of the soil is improved. 2. The mineral matter of which the manure is largely composed, is brought into a form more available to the plant. 3. In many cases manures act on plant food already present in the soil and convert that plant food into such a form that it can be absorbed by the roots of plants. The essential value of dung is due principally to the action of the manure on the food of plants already present in the soil. 3. The total amount of food of manure for the development of the plant food necessary to supply plant food necessary for the growth of crops which is deficient in the soil. The necessary constituents of plant food that are generally deficient in soils are nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash.

Nitrogen occurs in manures in ammonia, e. g., urinary of soils, ammonia salts, e. g., sulphate of ammonia, or nitrogen, e. g., nitrate of soda. Nitrogen is obtained immediately available in plant food. Nitrogen as ammonia salts may increase available. Nitrogen as organic nitrogen is much more slowly available.

Phosphoric acid, combined with lime, is generally present in manures as insoluble phosphate of lime, e. g., bone meal and lime slag, soluble phosphate of lime, e. g., superphosphate of lime, reprecipitated phosphate of lime is converted into a soluble, or monophosphate, by treating it with sulphuric acid. Soluble phosphates are generally more active than insoluble phosphates, but not always. Potash is generally in a better form in manure than in soil. Superphosphate and mixtures of soluble phosphate and potash are valuable for the sour soil, but if mixture is to be sown immediately. This area applies to the mixing of basic slag and sulphate of ammonia.

Artificial manures should be purchased on a guaranteed analysis, and the source from which the fertilizing ingredients of the manure are derived should be stated. This precaution is especially necessary in purchased bone or mineral manures. The percentage of nitrogen should be stated, and whether it is in the form of ammonia, or in the form of organic matter. The percentage of phosphoric acid should be stated, whether it is soluble phosphate or phosphate of lime, soluble phosphate and phosphate of lime, and that of potash salts in being equivalent of potash. Artificial manures are valued according to the quantities of nitrogen, soluble phosphate of lime, insoluble phosphate of lime and potash they contain.

A proper manure contains all the ingredients of plant food. This manure is accordingly variable in quality, as the quality varies with the nature of the food given to the animal, the nature and amount of the litter used, the method by which the manure is produced and its treatment from the time of production until it is applied to the land.

Flax as a Farm Crop.

As reported by the division of statistics of the department of agriculture a special investigation was undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining the production of flaxseed. This shows that there has been a large increase in the area devoted to this crop during the last few years, the increase being entirely west of the Mississippi river, and confined to the states of Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas. The acreage for 1891 is estimated at 2,307,000 acres, and the product of seed is 12,000,000 bushels.

The enlargement is in those districts having the larger proportion of new lands. This has been found the best crop for first cultivation on sod lands, producing the best yield of seed and fiber, or other crops, besides being a money crop. Another patent reason for the heavy enlargement during the past few years is the fact that there has been a steady demand for flaxseed at prices which have paid for its cultivation better than the returns from wheat growing. An increased acreage based upon such reasons cannot be permanent, and already, with lower offerings on the farm for seed, there are indications that some portion of the area will be abandoned next year.

Under present conditions flax crop is grown almost entirely for the seed, the fiber being a secondary consideration, extent. As many correspondents desire flax growing for the seed alone does not pay except as a first crop, the future of the industry depends upon the stimulation of the fiber as well as of the seed. There are indications in some sections of the northwest, especially in Minnesota, of popular interest in the question of establishing a fiber industry, and a material loss from a farmer's standpoint in the area given to flax in that state.

Tricks Across the Pond.

The Peking is the best dry land duck. Rich sheepskin powder need to be kept dry.

Salt is as essential to pasture as to pork.

Milk and bran for growth, milk and oatmeal for fat.

Keeping pork keep through the winter more than it comes to.

Hogs with heads large in proportion to their bodies, never mature early.

Three distinctly American breeds of swine will be recognized at the Columbian show in 1893, viz., Chester-White, Poland-Chinas and Poland-Chinas.

The wood gravel fair to concrete not only with the neighbors, but with all the world beside; the problem greater more easy for fellow citizens as committees.

Failed to Shed Gems.

While a Hutchinson (Kan.) policeman was sounding under an electric light the other night, he was startled by some object striking him a heavy blow on the head and now has all his fear. As he stopped to examine the object he saw what it could have the blow on the back. When he recovered sufficiently from his fright he picked himself up and gave to "rock he had been struck by two girls gems that had been killed by another the electric light wires.

A COZY FOUR ROOM HOUSE.

It is Small but Convenient and Contains Good Rooms.

(Scientific American.)

Many people will say that it is not possible to build much of a house for $1,000, but we the house and accompanying view of a neatly convenient design for a cottage with two good sized rooms, a kitchen hall, pantry, storeroom, stairway in cellar and front and back porch, all in the floor.

PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

It is constructed of half story and two stories, with a cellar under the whole. The floor of the building are partitioned in the cellar, the real living room finished with a white pine finish and the other rooms be a pine finish which lights the hall and adjoining room for two stalls.

The foundation is constructed wood, makes an attractive appearance and offers protection to the front door.

The exterior of the building is covered with rough sawed hemlock boards, and then is placed waterproof paper. The side walls are covered with white pine lapped, and the roof with shingles and tin. The finishing woodwork of the exterior is of white pine. The walls are finished in the whole house, $2 to the floor. The ceilings are of stucco or brick but up in colors to the floor. The floors are of pine, so are the stairs and the front door is made of frame, set all in one workmanship. The doors are of white pine, and the front door is made of frame, with the exception of the following pine, which are of hemlock. The floors are of pine, so are the stairs and the front door is made of frame, set all in one workmanship.

FIRST FLOOR.

SECOND FLOOR.

The kitchen sink and is provided with a range, and contains boiler for hot water and a coal box with complete. The water from the kitchen sink pass to through a 4 inch iron drain pipe six feet to the south the outside wall, and is a vitrified earthen pipe from there.

The walls and ceilings inside are plastered in two coats. The first coat of lime mortar and the second coat a white coal finish. It will be noticed that the stairs to the second floor follows, so as to give all possible available space to the third story. By keeping the stairs well back from the front door a large vestibule is obtained, which will serve as a small sitting room. It is shut off from the parlor by curtains, which adds to a pretty appearance in the interior.

The outside of the building is painted in two coats, the body a light buff color and the colorings white with sash and mullions a dark red, the roof is left to weather stained for and a few flower beds planted it will improve the general appearance of the cottage. Notwithstanding the fact that the house is small, it is one the best a home which any man in outside circumstances might feel proud to own. It can be built for about $1,000 in Iowa. The plans and features for a hardware could be included for $1,000.

D. W. Kirk.

Hints on Furnishing.

There are many who do not know the real difference between a Louis XV and a Louis XVI style of decoration. The chairs, mirrors and sconces of the Louis XV period were tinsel and elaborate in their shape, with much curves and wavy woodwork in their turning, a delicacy of outline and a delicacy of decoration. The Louis XVI is more substantial and solid in construction. The upholstery curves give place to straight lines and substantial support, the bronze is richer and deeper in coloring and less fanciful in design. It is said Marie Antoinette brought about will not cross the ocean of an American climate, and a good dealer will not place such a thing in his store, and will not place such a thing in his store. The European and Eastern cities are well the west, while into the dry air contents, causing a crack and crack very early. Some of the antiques of old European city, however, are to be seen in the homes of wealthy New Yorkers.

Many of the beautiful sofa cushions are made of beautiful brocades with the pattern embroidered in silk, chenille and gold thread. Some exquisite designs are worked in tapestry stitch, and others in tent stitch on a watered gold or silver ground. The stitches are worked in corval, laid on the material and then drawn down and secured afterward. Some rare pieces of silk or even lace on silk, carried diagonally between embroidery. Bolster silks are a grounding lace have brought out of date, and very large cushions are the fashion.

The old fashioned bookcase or secretary with square or curved top, glass panes, brass mounted and ornamented, makes a wonderful receptacle for silver and china. The small drawers usually found beneath should be used for sets of knives, and lining them of soft cotton flannel and which keep the sets clean, embroidered napkins, doilies and other items in dressing and table linen.

One of the prettiest uses we can only introduce is the exclusive ornaments not to put on the floor, but to hang from which the portion is concealed instead of being fastened to the floor. These come in white, with brass rings and trimmings.—Decorator and Furnisher.

We can calculate approximately the gains of life insurance companies when we read the announcement that a healthy nine recently gave to his retiring president a pension of $7,000 a year for life.

Lord Salisbury, in the house of lords "After the success in Great Britain has made in connection with the Nile until I do not believe England will ever surrender its supremacy over that country to another power."

Taking butter from milk was known in the earliest times. It was left for our time to make a milk of cod-liver oil.

Milk, the emulsion of butter, is an easier food than butter. Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is an easier food than cod-liver oil. It is rest for digestion. It stimulates, helps, restores, digestion; and, at the same time, supplies the body a kind of nourishment it can get in no other way.

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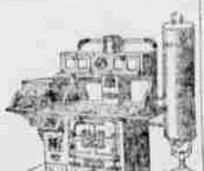

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