

RECENT ACTS OF CONGRESS CONCERNING LAND CLAIMS.

AN ACT to confirm pre-emption and homestead entries of public lands within the limits of railroad grants in cases where such entries have been made under the regulations of the Land Department.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That all pre-emption and homestead entries, or entries in compliance with any law of the United States, of the public lands, made in good faith, by actual settlers, upon tracts of land, of not more than one hundred and sixty acres each, within the limits of any land grant, prior to the time when notice of the withdrawal of the lands embraced in such grant was received at the local land office of the district in which such lands are situated, or after their restoration to market by order of the General Land Office, and where the pre-emption and homestead laws have been complied with, and proper proofs thereof have been made by the parties holding such tracts or parcels, they shall be confirmed, and patents for the same shall issue to the parties entitled thereto.

SEC. 2. That when at the time of such withdrawal as aforesaid valid pre-emption or homestead claims existed upon any lands within the limits of any such grants which afterward were abandoned, and, under the decisions and rulings of the Land Department, were re-entered by pre-emption or homestead claimants who have complied with the laws governing pre-emption or homestead entries, and shall make the proper proofs required under such laws, such entries shall be deemed valid, and patents shall issue therefor to the persons entitled thereto.

SEC. 3. That all such pre-emption and homestead entries which may have been made by permission of the Land Department, or in pursuance of the rules and instructions thereof, within the limits of any land grant at a time subsequent to expiration of such grant, shall be deemed valid, and a compliance with the laws and the making of the proof required shall entitle the holder of such claim to a patent therefor.

Approved, April 21, 1876.

AN ACT to amend the act entitled "An act to encourage the growth of timber on western prairies," approved March thirteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That section three of the act entitled "An act to encourage the growth of timber on the western prairies," is hereby amended by adding thereto the following further proviso: *Provided, further, That whenever a party holding a claim under the provisions of this act, or whenever making final proof under the same, shall prove by two good and credible witnesses that the trees planted and growing on said claim were destroyed by grasshoppers during any one or more years while holding said claim, said year or years in which said trees were so destroyed shall not work any forfeiture of any of the rights or privileges conferred by this act; and the time allowed by this act in which to plant the trees and make final proof shall be extended the same number of years as the trees planted on the said claim were destroyed in the manner specified in this section.*

SEC. 2. That the planting of seeds, nuts, or cuttings shall be considered a compliance with the provisions of the timber culture act: *Provided, That such seeds, nuts, or cuttings of the kind for the purpose contemplated in the original act shall be properly and well planted, the ground properly prepared and cultivated; and in case such seeds, nuts, or cuttings should not germinate and grow, or should be destroyed by the depredations of grasshoppers, or from other inevitable accident, that the ground shall be replanted or the vacancies filled within one year from the first planting: *Provided, further, That parties claiming the benefit of the provisions of this act shall prove, by two good and credible witnesses, that the ground was properly prepared and planted in such seeds, nuts, or cuttings, and were so des-**

stroyed by inevitable accident in such year.

SEC. 3. That it shall not be necessary to plant trees, seeds, nuts, or cuttings in one body, provided the several bodies, not exceeding four in number, planted by measurement, aggregate the amount required and in the time required by the original and amended act.

Approved May 20, 1876.

AN ACT to extend the time to pre-emptors on the public lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That whenever any pre-emptor on public lands or Indian reservations shall make satisfactory proof, at the local land office, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, that the crops upon the lands occupied by him have been destroyed by grasshoppers within two years prior to the passage of this act, the time wherein such pre-emptor is required to make final proof and payment is hereby extended two years.

Approved May 23, 1876.

AN ACT to amend "An act for the relief of certain settlers on the public lands, approved December twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That all the rights and privileges granted by "An act for the relief of certain settlers on the public lands," approved December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, are hereby extended for one year after the expiration of the time named in said act. And all the rights and privileges extended by this act to homestead and pre-emption settlers, shall apply to, and include, the settlers under an act entitled "An Act to encourage the growth of timber on western prairies," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-three and the acts amendatory thereof.

Approved, June 19, 1876.

Correspondence.

Brigham City.

SALT LAKE CITY,
Sept. 20, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

It is indeed surprising, in these days of controversy concerning reform, political and domestic economy, communism, and the like kindred subjects, discussed by the greatest intellects of the age without practical results, that Brigham City, the capital of Box Elder County, Utah, a "Mormon" community at that, should be steadily and successfully demonstrating the feasibility of uniting the industries of a whole community, and resolving them into a commonwealth. The problem has been committed into the hands of that prudent and wise gentleman, Elder Lorenzo Snow, who, in connection with others, has formed a nucleus of home industries which bids defiance to the fluctuations of trade, or commercial depressions.

A visit to the various departments of this institution will at once convince a person that is not blind to apparent facts how a community can control their own industries, and live independent of commercial disasters, so fearful in their effects, especially to the dependant classes of France, England and America. The capital stock of the Institution exceeds one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, subscribed by the citizens of the place.

The product for the year last ending amounted to over one quarter of a million dollars. Thirty thousand dollars of this product was turned into cash, then into merchandize and other materials for the benefit of the business and employees. Liberal wages are allowed the operatives, who are engaged by the day, or work by the piece, and receive their pay in the products of the institution, including one-sixth store pay, or can have a house built for them if they require it, and have the cost cancelled by exchange account. If an employee be a stockholder he or she receives a yearly dividend which has never been less than nine, and as high as fifteen, per cent.

The combined interests of the

people are divided into about fifteen separate departments, each under the management of a suitable foreman, who keeps the accounts of his respective business. At the end of each year these accounts are resolved under one general head, and a dividend declared as in the case of any other private business or firm.

The woollen factory is a neat model, and furnished with machinery of the latest and most approved style, producing very excellent cloth, and of great variety.

The tannery is the best in the Territory, furnishing leather grading from the heavy cowhide to the fine roanskin. Twenty boot and shoe makers are constantly employed, making up this leather into various styles, suitable to the tastes of the buyers, whether wood-haulers, or trippers of the fantastic toe—all can be suited. Also several saddle and harness makers are engaged, making up goods for their department, and supplied with leather from their own tannery.

In the tailoring department a number of young ladies, with sewing machines, are constantly engaged making up all kinds of gentlemen's clothing for sale and custom work. In this department I saw very fine straw-braided hats, for both ladies and gentlemen, made up by ladies of Brigham City, the straw being of their own raising. The workmanship proved that they were well skilled in the business.

In addition to the manufacture of straw goods the fur hat makers form quite an important branch in their vocabulary of industries.

The cabinet makers cannot supply the home demand for furniture, and especially in the article of baby carriages, which seems to belong to this department. The furniture exhibited for sale at the wholesale store would grace some of our large fashionable houses in Salt Lake City.

Their sawmills supply the demand for cabinet and building purposes, and are credited by the usual exchange account.

The blacksmith, machine and wagon shops do all the repairs necessary in their respective lines, and seem to have plenty to do. The fact is, there are no idle shops in Brigham City.

In addition to their mechanical pursuits, they manage and conduct large farms and herds of stock. Their dairy of itself is a great institution, consisting of over five hundred head of milch cows under daily manipulation, producing large quantities of the finest butter and cheese sold in Salt Lake market. I understand that their present shipments of cheese to this market amount to fifty boxes per week, and still they are urged to increase the supply.

A square plot of twelve acres of ground is laid out for the location of all their mechanical and mercantile industries, on which already stand the woolen mills, tannery, pottery, machine shop, and other buildings in course of erection. The whole plan is arranged with a view to the economy of labor, also the health and pleasure of the operatives.

One grand feature of the co-operative system of Brigham City is that it admits of no idlers, all seem to follow some industrial pursuit. Even the tramps are put to work on outside contracts, and earn their board without being a tax on the people. The city, however, is entirely lacking in the spirituous and fermented ingredients of modern civilization, and used so generally in the development of individuality. Instead of saloons they have halls of science, high schools, social, musical and dramatic entertainments.

All these matters are conducted by men who have proved themselves worthy of the confidence of the people and whose motto in business transactions is "As with the priest so with the people."

Southern Outrage Business—Sherman Exercised.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15, 1876.

The Attorney General continues to receive communications from the South which detail in a most exciting manner accounts of almost incredible outrages. The descriptions given cover the circumstances attending murder, assassination and imprisonment, and one case which he is examining now gives the outline minutely of a shocking homicide in Mississippi, followed

by the imprisonment of a man who is kept in duress as a hostage in order to secure a *nolle prosequi* as well as the abandonment of all other court proceedings. The course which the Attorney General will adopt in all such cases is first to carefully weigh all the evidence and facts presented, then to send an experienced and reliable person to examine into the whole history, and, if the case be substantiated as represented, he will then promptly direct the proper law officer to commence criminal proceedings. He is determined to put the whole machinery of the Government in motion without reserve in order to bring the guilty parties to justice. He says he is resolved, so far as he can control it, to see that the laws of the Government shall be observed as rigidly in one State as another, no matter whether in the South or West. The United States marshals are to be instructed to proceed vigorously at once, and, with the District Attorneys, they will be held accountable for a strict discharge of their duties. Attorney General Taft, with all the other officers of the Cabinet, and even General Sherman, are very much exercised about the Southern position, and whether the stories be true or not, they have concluded that everything must be done to stop these difficulties.—*New York Herald.*

An intermission of twenty-four hours preceded the second part of the Wagner musical festival at Bayreuth, in order, the Brooklyn Argus says, to give time for the burial of those who died from exhaustion during the first part.

A correspondent asks us what portion of the ear is called the "lobe." It is the portion which your parent used to firmly grasp when he led you gently out to gaze upon the handsome proportions of the neglected woodpile.—*Ex.*

A fat French lady despairingly says: "I am so fat that I pray for a disappointment to make me thin. No sooner does the disappointment come than the mere expectation of growing thinner gives me such joy that I become fatter than ever."

The other day a man kicked Bill's dog, when Bill exclaimed, "Look here, stranger; better leave that dog alone; he's mad." "Mad! mad!" cried the stranger; "he doesn't froth at the mouth." "Well," drawled out Bill, "he is mad. I guess you would be mad if you got a kick like that."

Another Card.

The public should remember that the Provo Manufacturing Company have already on hand some *Sixty Thousand Dollars* worth of woollen goods, which they wish to exchange for cash, wool and other produce. Merchants and others should remember this and favor us with their patronage. The Company intend soon to send their agents to every town and county in the Territory to take orders from merchants and others for their Fall and Winter supplies. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Highest market price allowed for *Fall Cloths and Lambs Wool.*

A liberal discount allowed to the trade, on cash payments.

w29 J. DUNN, Supt.

TAYLOR & CUTLER.

ARE

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BELOW COST.

Call and See Them.

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NOTICE.

To A. W. Bullock. I hereby notify you that I have expended in labor and money the sum of one hundred dollars, being the amount of legal assessments due by you for the past year on your interest of seven hundred and fifty (750) feet in the Emma Lode in Blue Lodge Mining District, Wasatch County, Utah. Should you fail to pay said sum within the time prescribed by law, your interest in said lode will become forfeited to me as co-owner by virtue of the act of Congress approved May 10th, 1872.

FREDERICK REICH

April 29, 74.

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