Articles of Incorporation.

The Green Chloride Mining company have filed articles of incorporation with Secretary Sells. The company owns the General Arthur, Moses Grant and Micaber mines in the Ophir district. The capital stock is $100,000, divided into shares of $100 each. The incorporators are R. E. Ayers, of Gresham, Neb., president; J. W. Powers, of Salt Lake, vice president and manager; W. A. Ryers, of Salt Lake, treasurer; J. M. Thomas, of Salt Lake, secretary; Thomas M. Foust, of Marysville, Mo.; Lem C. Cox, of Salt Lake, and William Sachs, of Chicago.

The Ogden Canyon Milling and Mining company have also filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of the Territory. The capital stock is $50,000, and the company will have its headquarters at Ogden. The officers are Thomas D. Dee, president; John Watson, vice president, and George Eccles, secretary and treasurer.

The same as to the Clear Lake Mining and Irrigation company, which proposes to operate in Ogden and Weber, with its main office at Ogden. The object is to buy and sell real estate, mines, etc., and construct and operate reservoirs and irrigation ditches. The capital stock is $500,000, and the incorporators are S. H. Abbott of Ogden, president; John H. Powell of Nephi, Juab county, Idaho, vice president; Lawrence Doyle of Ogden, general manager; James Gifford of Weber, Idaho, secretary and treasurer, and John McCoy of Ogden.

The Meyer Institute of Utah whose object is to establish throughout the Territory institutes for the cure of the liquor, opium and tobacco habits and hold personal and real property, was incorporated yesterday afternoon. Ogden is named as the place of the general office. The capital stock is $50,000 divided into 500 shares of $100 each, which is held as follows: J. D. Meyer, 200; Walter Rickey, 100; A. F. Lacy, 100; C. S. Lilienberg, 1; A. F. Shirley, 1. The officers are J. D. Meyer, president; A. F. Lacy, vice-president; Walter Rickey, secretary and treasurer.

Emery Stake Conference.

HUNTINGTON, Emery Co., Utah, Nov. 9, 1892.—The quarterly conference of the Emery Stake was held in Orangeville, Nov. 6th and 7th, President C. G. Larsen presiding. Present on the stand were the Stake presidency, Bishops, the president of the High Priests' quorum, and the leading members of the Priesthood throughout the Stake.

Six meetings in all were held and a good spirit prevailed. President Larsen was the first speaker. He reported the Stake to be in a fairly prosperous condition, yet there is much room for improvement. Advised the Bishops not to take all the responsibilities of the wards upon themselves, but to counsel with their brethren and seek for the support of the Saints, which should be freely given. Vacant offices should be promptly filled, and the ward organizations kept in perfect running order.

Strong testimonies were borne, and many advice was given by Wm. Taylorson, Tenneron Pratt, Alex. Jensen, Jno. D. Chase, Presidents Howard and Seeley and others. The furnishing of the Salt Lake Temple was the leading topic, and the people expressed great willingness to furnish the apportionment of means required of the Emery Stake. In reporting the condition of the various wards, the Bishops referred with regret to the coldness and lack of faith manifested by some of the members, although as a whole the reports were very satisfactory.

The statistical report showed 1,221 children under eight years of age, out of a 5,335 total of souls.

A Sunday School union was held Sunday evening, at which Superintendent of Emery Stake Sunday Schools Uriah Curtis, and others, marked out a style in the plan on which the schools should be conducted.

Much praise is due the Orangeville choir under their efficient leader, A. G. Jewkes, for the appropriate singing rendered at all the meetings.

The health of the people is good, and the crops, except potatoes, are over the average. A. E. WALL, Stake Clerk.

POWER OF ROYALTY.

IN ENGLAND THE SOVEREIGN IS MERELY A FIGUREHEAD.

The Home of Commons Is Practically Supreme in Its Lawmaking Power, and the Action of the House of Lords and That of the Sovereign Is a Matter of Form.

Just at this time is an opportune occasion for giving a brief outline of the functions of the English government. This is admirably done by N. O. Winter, English correspondent for The National Tribune, and the following facts are gleaned from him:

The queen is sovereign in name only. Her individual will weighs almost as naught. Her official acts are those of the party in power.

The "queen's speech," so called, read at the opening of every parliament, is prepared by the leaders of the prevailing party and contains a setting forth of the measures which it is proposed to pass. Although at heart a Tory, yet could the Liberals be successful she would be obliged to appoint the cabinet proposed by that party. She has veto power on all bills, I believe, yet she would not dare exercise it.

Her "gracious approval" is a matter of course after the bill has passed the two houses.

Since the Seventeenth century, when parliament repudiated the claims of the Stuart family and established a rival claimant on the throne, the choice of sovereign rests with the house of commons. Of course, unless for special reason, the direct line would be chosen, but should one sovereign become obnoxious he or she would be signing the death warrant of their respective house. The monarch serves as a figurehead—as an official representative of the government.

None of the royal family, although occupying seats in the house of lords, can take any part in politics. In return for their magnificent salaries they lay themselves, attend public gatherings and furnish matter for public gossip.

The tendency of late years is toward the abolishment of the hereditary house of lords. Although such an event may not occur very soon, yet it will go hand to the final result. The necessary turning point toward such an outcome would be obstinacy on the part of the lords toward any favorite measures of the commons. The lords appreciate the situation, and are role are obedient, and their opposition is generally only a matter of form. If they oppose a measure a second return of it by the commons generally has the desired effect, and some unimportant amendment will probably be tacked on merely to preserve their own dignity. In this respect their proceedings are generally very tame in comparison with the occasional stormy sessions of the lower house.

There is also another way by which the obstinacy on the part of the lords may be overcome. That is by addition to the peerage ranks. Peerages are created at any time and without any limit of number. Political leaders often given peerages for eminent service.

Should some important measure be obstructed in the house of lords a sufficient number of new peers of the right faith might be created to overcome the opposing faction. This extreme is one, however, that has not been resorted to for many, many years.

The house of commons is a favorite training place for the heirs of hereditary peerages. It gives them a training in the usages and tactics of debate and legislation which grants a certain prestige when compelled by cruel fate to transfer their sphere of action to the upper house.

A wide difference in the political systems of the two countries is found in the election system. The duration of a parliament is indefinite, the time of election equally so, and other things differ from the clockwork regularity of the American elective system.

The extreme life of a parliament is seven years, or it may be dissolved at any intermediate time by command of the sovereign; also, in the case of some new policy, the members may be obliged to submit themselves for reelection on that issue. Such was the case with the Gladstone party on the Homerule question.

When parliament has been dissolved writs are issued to all the constituencies for a new election. A day for nomination is appointed, not simply for party nomination, but each intending candidate's name must be presented. If there is only one there he is declared elected, otherwise a poll is ordered for a certain day, when ballots are deposited by the qualified electors as in the states.

To the person of careful observation it will be apparent that the British voter resembles in some ways than one the American voter. While it is true that the Britisher is a freer agent than his American cousin, yet he is quite as easily influenced and has an equal faith in the party leaders.

Elections may occur on any day within a certain limit, and not simultaneously all over the country. Likewise a man may vote in as many districts as he possesses the necessary property qualifications. There is not a manhood suffrage here, but one of property, so that one person may possibly vote for several candidates. The qualifications are of three different kinds—a man must possess freehold property which brings in a clear income of a small amount, or he must occupy rented premises of the value of fifty dollars yearly, or, third, a man must occupy lodgings worth $1.25 per week. The two latter require the occupation of the same premises for one year previous to election.—S. W. Fess in Yankee Blade.

A Queer Superstition.

In Brittany when the body of a drowned man cannot be found, a lighted taper is fixed in a loaf of bread, which is then abandoned to the retreating current. When the loaf stops, there it is supposed the body will be recovered.—Notes and Queries.

Should Be the Noblest Romans.

Too often the spirit of a girl is repressed, and the foundation of future inefficiency is laid for words and manners that lead her to believe that little is expected of her besides being a pretty creature, and that she may have everything done for her rather than be required to do for herself. In this way vanity, selfishness and indolence are unwittingly fostered from infancy by the mistaken kindness and devotion of her best friends. On the other hand, the boy is taught to be manly, to do noble and self sacrificing little deeds, and to resent to the idea that he must be self reliant and manly in all things. We shall have reached a most unfortunate social development when it is considered unnecessary or undesirable for women to be less noble, less efficient and less self reliant than men. The women of the land should be the noblest Romans of them all.—New York News.

Washing Woolens.

The average washerwoman does not seem to know that every time she rubs her woolens on the washboard she is destroying their softness and pliability. Flannels should be squeezed through strong, warm suds, in which there is a little ammonia, and not rubbed at all. The rinse water should also be warm. In washing a Shetland shawl the same care should be exercised as in doing up fine laces. Dip your shawl in a warm lather of hard soap and gently squeeze it through your hands. When clean plunge into clear warm water, and when thoroughly rinsed squeeze once more and pin on a sheet to dry. If the washing has been properly done the shawl will look like new.—Exchange.

A Wise Selfishness.

A mother does spend herself too freely for her children when she gives up her own rights to them, allows herself so that they do not recognize her as a separate entity, makes it difficult for them to "honor" her as the fifth commandment demands that they shall do.

It is a wise selfishness that makes the mother insist upon keeping for herself some place in the family as the queen and center of home, tenderly loving her children, serving them in all legitimate ways, but seeing that they take their fair share of the burdens of life instead of weakly bearing them herself.—Elizabeth H. Beard in Ladies' Home Journal.

Every House Should Have a Bedlam.

A hooked bracket of broken toys is older than a whole lot of new ones. Every house should have a little bedlam, a room given over to mirth, a place where the young folks may go and not be compelled to take care of other folks' notions and play other folks' ideas. That is what we older folks do. We are never half so prim as we try to make our children. We don't own it up, but we peel things to pieces a great deal, and when we don't do that we pull people to pieces and call it criticism.—Mary E. Bonnor in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

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From Milford and intermediate points	10:30 a. m.
From Juab and Eureka	4:10 p. m.
From Terminus and points	4:00 p. m.

DEPART.

For all eastern points	8:00 a. m.
For Ogden and intermediate points	8:45 a. m.
For Butte, Portland, San Francisco and Castle Valley	10:00 a. m.
For Castle Valley and Park City	5:30 p. m.
For all Eastern points and San Francisco	8:00 p. m.
For Eureka and Juab	7:45 a. m.
For Juab and Intermediate points	4:00 p. m.
For Terminus and Terminus	7:45 a. m.

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No. 4—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points East	9:00 p. m.
No. 6—For Provo, Thistle, Eureka and intermediate points	4:30 p. m.
No. 8—For Eureka, Provo, Nephi, and points intermediate	7:30 a. m.
No. 1—For Ogden and the West	11:35 a. m.
No. 3—For Ogden and the West	11:35 p. m.
No. 5—For Ogden and the West	11:35 a. m.

ARRIVE SALT LAKE.

No. 1—From Provo, Grand Junction and the East	11:00 a. m.
No. 3—From Provo, Grand Junction and the East	11:40 p. m.
No. 5—From Provo, Eureka, Nephi and points intermediate	10:00 a. m.
No. 7—From Eureka, Provo, Nephi and points	4:45 p. m.
No. 2—From Ogden and the West	7:00 a. m.
No. 4—From Ogden and the West	7:00 p. m.

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