

The claims committee, by Mr. Penrose reported adversely upon the claim of J. M. Coombs, of Utah County. Report accepted and the claim rejected.

The highways committee, by Mr. Peterson, reported their disapproval of H. F. 33, amending section 137, an act pertaining to highways. Also adversely upon the passage of another bill, for a similar purpose. Report accepted and the bills rejected.

The committee on counties reported adversely upon the petition of Jesse W. Crosby and 109 others, asking for the creation of a new county from a portion of Piute County. Adopted.

The committee on irrigation to whom was referred the bill providing for the organization of irrigation companies, reported by Mr. Partidge, the chairman, that they had taken the bill under advisement and wished to report back a substitute therefor and recommend it be put on its passage. The bill was filed.

The ways and means committee, by Mr. Peery, the chairman, concerning the communication of the auditor regarding the re-leasing of his office, reported that eligible rooms could be secured at a cheaper rate in the Hooper & Eldridge block and recommended that the auditor be instructed to lease the same. Adopted.

The committee on fish and game, by Mr. Atwood reported adversely upon H. F. 22, amending chapter 36 of the laws of 1880; also reported a substitute for the bill amending section 2 of chapter 36. The substitute was filed, and H. F. 22 rejected.

Mr. Hatch presented the report of the board of directors of the insane asylum, which sets forth the preparation made by the committee to construct an asylum in Utah County at a proposed cost of \$200,000. The sum of \$30,000 was asked for to finish the construction of one longitudinal and a transverse section of the building.

Considerable discussion ensued upon the question of expense attending the erection of the proposed edifice, the spirit of which being that the expense was too great in comparison with the benefits to be derived. The report was postponed for one week for consideration.

The judiciary committee, by Mr. Farr, chairman, reported a substitute for the bill providing for the purchase and distribution of 200 copies of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd volumes of Utah reports. The substitute was filed.

Also, a bill to change the name of Lauritz Christensen and sons.

Also, favorably upon H. F. 36, amending the mechanics and laborers lien law.

Also, favorably upon a bill pertaining to chattel mortgages. The report was accepted.

The committee on municipal corporations and towns reported unfavorably upon the petition of Richard Warburton and others, asking for a repeal of Tooele City charter. The report was accepted.

Mr. Penrose, from the claims committee, reported the approval of the committee of the bill of the Omaha Republican for balance of amount due for court records furnished to the district courts of Utah. The sum of \$26.95 was allowed.

Introduction of bills:

By Mr. Thurman, to amend section 504 of the Compiled Laws. Referred to the private corporations committee.

By Mr. Dalton, to amend chapter and title three of Compiled Laws, relating to county jails.

Also, a bill to repeal section 2174, title 23 of the Compiled Laws.

Also, a bill to amend chapter 4, title 9 of the Compiled Laws, relating to estray pounds.

Also, a bill amending section 7 of chapter 1, and sections 410-1 of the laws of 1878, relating to bail, and the deposit of money. The bills were appropriately referred.

The bill authorizing the consolidation of railroad companies and the leasing of roads, returned from the Council with amendments, was read, the amendments concurred in, and the bill passed—ayes 22.

The following bills passed their first reading and were filed:

C. F. 13, to amend sec. 1750, of the Compiled Laws, was ordered printed.

C. F. 15, relating to dogs.

H. F. 22, amending sections 509-13 and section 519 of the Compiled Laws.

H. F. 56, for the preservation of fish and game.

H. F. 57, to change the name of Lorne Christensen and family.

A Council message informed the House that H. F. 1, granting to incorporated cities certain powers, had been amended.

Pending the consideration of the bill, it was tabled and section 4 ordered printed.

The special order of the 15th, Council bill 14, to incorporate Silver Reef City, was read the first and second times by its title and placed on the general file.

The rules were suspended, and the corrected financial report of Kane County, presented by Mr. Johnson. Also the claim of Ashton Nebeker for relief for services as sub-treasurer, corrected. Referred to the claims committee.

The financial report of Emery County for 1881 was presented by Mr. Peterson. Referred.

The House adjourned until Saturday morning at 10.30 a. m.

Benediction.

Saturday, 18th, 10.30 a. m.

The House was called to order at the time appointed, Speaker Lyman in the chair.

Mr. Peery presented a conjoint resolution to the Governor and the Assembly to authorize the Auditor to lease four rooms in the Hooper and Eldridge block for the offices of Territorial Auditor, Treasurer and Librarian, etc., for a period of four years at an annual rent of \$720. The resolution passed its first reading and was filed, to come up in its order.

The following bills were read the second time and placed on the general file:

C. F. 12, in relation to mortgages on personal property.

C. F. 21, in relation to dogs.

H. F. 44, a bill to amend section 5, chapter 21 of the laws of 1880.

H. F. 49, to amend section 19, chapter 8 of the Compiled Laws relating to revenue.

H. F. 52, to appropriate moneys to the D. A. and M. Society to erect buildings on Washington Square.

H. F. 45, to provide for the purchase and distribution of 200 copies of the third volume of Utah reports.

H. F. 57 to change the name of Lauritz Christensen and sons. H. F. 22 (substitute) to amend sections 509-13, and 519 of the compiled laws.

H. F. 56, for the preservation of game and fish.

The Council bill 14 to incorporate the City of Silver Reef was taken up and laid over in the absence of Mr. Johnson.

The rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution No. 1, to authorize the leasing of certain rooms for offices of auditor, etc., was read the third time and passed.

A Council message stated that numerous amendments had been made to the bill incorporating villages, which had been passed.

Third reading of bills:

House bill 33 to amend section 5, title 9 of the 416 section compiled laws relating to the running at large of certain animals was read and discussed at length; resulting in the tabling of the bill until called for.

H. F. 36, to amend the lien law, in the interest of mechanics and laborers, was read. The bill was rejected—ayes 8, noes 11.

A Council message announced concurrence in the House amendments to C. F. 11, to license and regulate the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

Also in the House resolution relating to the renting of offices in the Hooper & Eldridge block for the treasurer, librarian, auditor, etc.

The House adjourned until Monday, 2 p. m. Benediction.

ADVERTISEMENT.

EXCITEMENT IN ROCHESTER.

THE COMMOTION CAUSED BY THE STATEMENT OF A PHYSICIAN.

An unusual article from the Rochester N. Y., Democrat and Chronicle, was republished in this paper and was a subject of much conversation both in professional circles and on the street. Apparently it caused even more commotion in Rochester, as the following from the same paper shows:

Dr. J. B. Henion, who is well known not only in Rochester but in nearly every part of America, sent an extended article to this paper, a few days since, which was duly published, detailing his remarkable experience and rescue from what seemed to be certain death. It would be impossible to enumerate the personal enquiries which have been made at our office as to the validity of the article, but they have been so numerous that further in-

vestigation of the subject was deemed an editorial necessity.

With this end in view a representative of this paper called on Dr. Henion at his residence on St. Paul Street, when the following interview occurred:

"That article of yours, Doctor, has created quite a whirlwind. Are the statements about the terrible condition you were in and the way you were rescued such as you can sustain?"

"Every one of them, and many additional ones. Few people ever get so near the grave as I did and then return; and I am not surprised that the public think it marvelous. It was marvelous."

"How in the world did you, a physician, come to be brought so low?"

"By neglecting the first and most simple symptoms. I did not think I was sick. It is true I had frequent headaches; felt tired most of the time; could eat nothing one day and was ravenous the next; felt dull, indefinite pains and my stomach was out of order; but I did not think it meant anything serious."

"But have these common ailments anything to do with the fearful Bright's disease which took so firm a hold on you?"

"Anything? Why, they are the sure indications of the first stages of that dreadful malady. The fact is, few people know and realize what ails them, and I am sorry to say that too few physicians do either."

"That is a strange statement, Doctor."

"But it is a true one. The medical profession have been treating symptoms instead of diseases for years, and it is high time it ceased. We doctors have been clipping off the twigs when we should strike at the root. The symptoms I have just mentioned or any unusual action or irritation of the water channels indicate the approach of Bright's disease even more than a cough announces the coming of consumption. We do not treat the cough, but try to help the lungs. We should not waste our time trying to relieve the headache, stomach, pains about the body or other symptoms, but do directly to the kidneys, the source of most of these ailments."

"This, then, is what you mean when you said that more than one-half the deaths which occur arise from Bright's disease, is it Doctor?"

"Precisely. Thousands of so-called diseases are torturing people to-day, when in reality it is Bright's disease in some one of its many forms. It is a hydra-headed monster, and the slightest symptoms should strike terror to every one who has them. I can look back and recall hundreds of deaths which physicians declared at the time were caused by paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, pneumonia, malarial fever and other common complaints, which I see now were caused by Bright's disease."

"And did all these cases have simple symptoms at first?"

"Every one of them, and might have been cured as I was by the timely use of the same remedy—Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. I am getting my eyes thoroughly opened in this matter, and think I am helping others to see the facts and their possible danger also. Why, there are no end of truths bearing on this subject. If you want to know more about it, go and see Mr. Warner himself. He was sick the same as I, and is the healthiest man in Rochester to-day. He has made a study of this subject, and can give you more facts than I can. Go, too, and see Dr. Lattimore, the chemist, at the University. If you want facts, there are any quantity of them showing the alarming increase of Bright's disease, its simple and deceptive symptoms, and that there is but one way by which it can be escaped."

Fully satisfied of the truth and force of the doctor's words, the reporter bade him good day and called on Mr. Warner at his establishment on Exchange Street. At first Mr. Warner was inclined to be reticent, but learning that the information desired was about the alarming increase of Bright's disease, his manner changed instantly and he spoke very earnestly:

"It is true that Bright's disease has increased wonderfully, and we find by reliable statistics, that in the past ten years its growth has been 250 per cent. Look at the prominent men it has carried off: Everett, Sumner, Chase, Wilson, Carpenter, Bishop Haven and others. This is terrible and shows a greater growth than that of any other complaint. It must be plain

to every one that something must be done to check this increase or there is no knowing where it may end."

"Do you think many people are afflicted with it to-day who do not realize it, Mr. Warner?"

"Hundreds of thousands. I have a striking example of this truth which has just come to my notice. A prominent professor in a New Orleans medical college was lecturing before his class on the subject of Bright's disease. He had various fluids under microscopic analysis and was showing the students what the indications of this terrible malady were. In order to draw the contrast between healthy and unhealthy fluids he had provided a vial the contents of which were drawn from his own person. 'And now, gentlemen,' he said, 'as we have seen the unhealthy indications, I will show you how it appears in a state of perfect health,' and he submitted his own fluid to the usual test. As he watched the results his countenance suddenly changed—his color and command both left him and in a trembling voice he said: 'Gentlemen, I have made a painful discovery; I have Bright's disease of the kidneys,' and in less than a year he was dead."

"You believe then that it has no symptoms of its own and is frequently unknown even by the person who is afflicted with it?"

"It has no symptoms of its own and very often none at all. Usually no two people have the same symptoms, and frequently death is the first symptom. The slightest indications of any kidney difficulty should be enough to strike terror to any one. I know what I am talking about for I have been through all the stages of kidney disease."

"You know of Dr. Henion's case?"

"Yes, I have both read and heard of it."

"It is very wonderful is it not?"

"A very prominent case but no more so than a great many others that have come to my notice as having been cured by the same means."

"You believe then that Bright's disease can be cured?"

"I know it can. I know it from the experience of hundreds of prominent persons who were given up to die by both their physicians and friends."

"You speak of your own experience what was it?"

"A fearful one. I had felt languid and unfitted for business for years. But I did not know what ailed me. When, however, I found it was kidney difficulty I thought there was little hope and so did the doctors. I have since learned that one of the physicians of this city pointed me out to a gentleman on the street one day, saying: 'there goes a man who will be dead within a year.' I believe his words would have proven true if I had not fortunately secured and used the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure."

"And this caused you to manufacture it?"

"No, it caused me to investigate. I went to the principal cities with Dr. Craig the discoverer, and saw the physicians prescribing and using it and saw that Dr. Craig was unable with his facilities to supply the medicine to thousands who wanted it. I therefore determined, as a duty I owed humanity and the suffering, to bring it within their reach and now it is known in every part of America, is sold in every drug store and has become a household necessity."

The reporter left Mr. Warner, much impressed with the earnestness and sincerity of his statement and next paid a visit to Dr. S. A. Lattimore at his residence on Prince Street. Dr. Lattimore, although busily engaged upon some matters connected with the State Board of Health, of which he is one of the analysts, courteously answered the questions that were propounded him:

"Did you make a chemical analysis of the case of Mr. H. H. Warner some three years ago, Doctor?"

"Yes, sir."

"What did this analysis show you?"

"The presence of albumen and tube casts in great abundance."

"And what did the symptoms indicate?"

"A serious disease of the kidneys."

"Did you think Mr. Warner could recover?"

"No, sir. I did not think it possible. It was seldom, indeed, that so pronounced a case had, up to that time, ever been cured."

"Do you know anything about the remedy which cured him?"

Yes, I have chemically analyzed it and upon critical examination, find it entirely free from any poisonous or deleterious substances."

We publish the foregoing statements in view of the commotion which the publicity of Dr. Henion's article has caused and to meet the protestations which have been made. The standing of Dr. Henion, Mr. Warner and Dr. Lattimore in the community is beyond question and the statements they make, cannot for a moment be doubted. They conclusively show that Bright's disease of the kidneys is one of the most deceptive and dangerous of all diseases, that it is exceedingly common, alarmingly increasing and that it can be cured.

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If not claimed he will be sold on Saturday, March 4th, 1882, at 10 a. m.

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