

ent editions of said books in the same school.

"The said A. S. Bancroft & Co. further agree that they will make, through their agent or agents, a free exchange, on first introduction of their books herein named, to the District Schools of Utah, for similar books now in use in said school, grade for grade, such exchange to be in force in each county of Utah, severally, for a period of ninety days within one year from the date of this article."

The second change in the list of adoptions, was in geographies, substituting Cornell's for Monteith's.

The great and serious objection to the use of Monteith's series of geographies has been its frequent revision. To such an extent has this been done, that it is now scarcely possible to organize a class in any grade of the series, and find the text matter in all the geographies alike.

This has given trouble and great annoyance to the teacher, confused the pupil and impeded his progress, and imposed on parents the necessity of frequently purchasing new books for their children before the old ones are worn out.

There was a disposition on the part of the convention to retain Monteith's geographies now in use if possible, or if arrangements could be made that there should be no revision of the editions adopted for five years. Supt. Riggs then stated to the Convention that he had written to the publishers on the subject, requesting them to send sample copies and terms.

In response, he received copies of an entirely new series, with a proposal to introduce them at half rates.

This at once placed the Monteith's geographies on terms no better than others proposed for adoption, with the advantage of superior text matter in favor of Cornell's, as the convention believed.

In view of these facts the Cornell's geographies were adopted for exclusive use in the district schools for five years, at the following retail prices, viz., the primary 90cts, the intermediate at \$1.50, the physical at \$1.60.

The terms of introduction are one-half the retail price in exchange for old geographies in use of similar grade; and two-thirds the retail price for introduction when no old book is exchanged.

An agreement was also made with the publishers, that during the five years of adoption no advance on the prices herein named would be made; that there would be no revision to interfere with the use of different editions in the same school; and that the stock, binding, engravings, &c., should be in no way inferior to the samples submitted to the convention.

The publishers also agree to furnish our schools with what is known as the Pacific Coast edition, and besides to insert a full paged map of Utah and such matter relating to the Territory as the convention may furnish, without additional cost, or prices to exceed those herein named.

In reference to the only remaining change, that of grammars, substituting Harvey's for Pinneo's, I have simply to state that the reason for the change was based almost wholly on the obsolete character of Pinneo's grammars.

The publishers, I am informed, have ceased to issue them, except for markets like Utah, that still retain them. Our enterprising and well informed teachers have long called for the change.

Both series are published by the same house, and the exchange and introduction prices are the lowest allowed by the Board of Trade, namely, half retail on exchange, and two-thirds retail for first introduction.

The retail prices are as follows:

Havey's Language Lessons 30 c.
" Elementary Grammar 45c.
" English 85c.

As for the text-books on book-keeping, music, and drawing, not before recommended, the Convention did simply its duty, as implied in the law, by adopting them.

The law does not express nor imply compulsion in the using any of the books adopted by the Convention, only that they shall be used to the exclusion of others.

Wall maps, spelling blanks, slate cards, composition blanks, and record books are not text-books, hence the adoption of them by the Convention is only a recommendation of their use, and was so understood at the time,

In concluding this statement, without comment, I will add that arrangements were secured with the publishers by which such books introduced by them will be given to all dealers in Utah for similar books on their shelves, dollar's worth for dollar's worth, thus securing dealers also against loss from the change, or from stock they may have on hand.

Throughout the entire proceedings of the Convention unity of feeling and action prevailed.

All the books adopted were endorsed by the unanimous vote of the Convention.

Yours truly,
JOHN R. PARK.

BY TELEGRAPH. CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1.—Hopkins introduced a bill relating to the punishment of witnesses adjudged to be in contempt by either house of Congress; referred.

Morrison moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution directing the several committees of the House, charged with investigations, to conduct such with open doors, except, in opinion of such committee, the public interest will be prejudiced thereby; but any person accused before a committee shall have the right to be heard in his own person, or by counsel, or both. The rules were suspended and the resolution adopted without division.

Clarke moved to suspend the rules, and to make it in order to offer an amendment to the post-office appropriation bill, to repeal the legislation of last session in regard to third class mail matter; agreed to.

Blaine, rising to a personal explanation, sent to the clerk's desk and had read a Washington telegram in the New York Herald of yesterday, reflecting upon him in the matter of certain bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, and suggesting that, in his explanation last week, he had found it too embarrassing to be answered, and had therefore taken refuge in silence. Blaine said—

"This story is an old one, and though I was perfectly aware of its industrious circulation in many quarters, I did not refer to it when I spoke last week about the \$64,000 slander, because I did not wish to confuse the two in the mind of the public. Being in possession of all the facts needed for the complete refutation of this slander, I desired to wait until I could see it fully and connectedly stated in print. The story consists of two parts, one as to my having a certain interest in the Kansas Pacific road, and the other as to my receiving certain bonds of that road from J. B. Stewart, in the law office of Stewart & Riddle, in this city, several years since. When the circulation of this story was attempted, some three years ago, the Hon. A. G. Riddle, who was then, as now, relied upon as a witness by those who concocted the slander, made a certain statement, which has never been published."

Blaine read the statement in question, in which he declared that he had not the slightest knowledge of any bonds being delivered to Blaine, and did not even know Blaine by sight. Stewart, Riddle's partner, had also written Blaine a square denial within a month.

Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, who is always quoted in the matter as a witness, also denied in a letter to Blaine any knowledge of the circumstance in question. Blaine read the letters of the New York Sun correspondent, and of others, written at the time the charge was made, years ago, and also their letters on the subject written a month ago all to the same purport.

WASHINGTON, 3.—The committee on Pacific Railroads, to-day, authorized Representative Phillips to report a bill providing that it shall not be lawful for the Union Pacific Railroad Company to charge any special or greater rate for the transportation of freight or passengers over the Omaha bridge than that charged for a like distance over other portions of its road; nor shall it charge other companies more than five dollars for every freight or passenger car and contents transported over said bridge; and in case of the transportation of coal, salt, grain or lumber, not more than two dollars and fifty cents per car shall be charged to other companies. In the opinion of the majority of the

committee, the enactment of this or some similar measure is required to give effect to the recent decision of the Supreme Court, that the Omaha bridge should be considered and operated as part of the continuous line of the Union Pacific road. The committee agreed that amendments may be offered to this bill by the several members when it is referred to the House for action.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 1.—Fish announced in conversation, to-day, that there was a meeting of the British Cabinet last Saturday, at which they determined to adhere to the position not to return Winslow unless the assurance is given that the accused shall not be tried for an offense other than that with which he is charged. Winslow will therefore be unconditionally discharged to-morrow.

HARRISBURG, 1.—The House of Representatives, to-day, after a ten hour discussion, agreed to expel J. H. Petroff, member from Philadelphia, for conduct unbecoming a representative. The accusation was that Petroff had negotiated with lobbyists who were urging the passage of a bill, to obtain fourteen votes in their favor for \$7,500. Petroff denied any corrupt motive, but insisted that his sole object had been to ascertain whether money was being used to pass the bill, and to expose those by whom it was so employed. The evidence proved that he did not receive a dollar, but the house considered that the negotiation was improper, and therefore decided on his expulsion.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 2. Copp's Landowner contains the following Land Office decisions:

Watson vs. the Missouri River and Fort Scott and Gulf R. R. Co. A pre-emptor's claim is not forfeited on account of failure to make payment within the time limited by law, there being no adverse claimant to the claim, and the tract is excepted from a grant to a railroad subsequently located.

The right to change from a pre-emption filing to a homestead entry is incident to and a part of the right given the pre-emptor at the time he initiates his claim, and upon the change being made it relates back to the date of his settlement, and such homestead entry is governed by the condition of the land at the date his pre-emption claim took effect; and if the land has become double the minimum in price he may homestead 160 acres, if the price was \$1.25 per acre when settlement was made.

Queen vs. the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. The act of July 27, 1866, clearly intended to authorize the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to construct its road to San Francisco, and it gives the company the right to select the route that it should deem most suitable. The State of California could interfere if the road was built on a line not authorized by the State, but if that right were waived there was no power elsewhere to interfere. By the act of June 25, 1868, Congress treated this road as one created by its authority, and extended the time for its completion, and by a joint resolution of June 28, 1870, expressly gave its consent to the line of road indicated by the map filed in the General Land Office January 3d, 1867. The grant to this road took effect January 3d, 1867, when the map referred to above was filed in the General Land Office.

BATON ROUGE, La., 2.—A. Conquest Clarke, the governor's private secretary, received the following telegram this p.m.:

"Coushatta, May 2.

"Senator M. H. Twitchell was mortally wounded, and J. King, his brother-in-law, killed, while crossing the river at Coushatta, by an unknown party.

(Signed) "Lieut. WESHER, Clerk of the Court of Red River Parish."

Other dispatches state an unknown man rode through the town of Coushatta, to the river bank, and commenced firing with a repeating rifle at Twitchell and King, who were on a flat boat, being ferried over the river, with the result as above stated. The negro ferryman was also wounded. Senator Twitchell is one of the holding-over republican senators.

This solemn warning comes from the Rockville (Maine) Courier—"It is said that whoever goes to sleep first on the wedding night will die first, and we'd advise married couples to sit up all night and play checkers."



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Return thanks to the Farmers of Utah for their liberal patronage for the past two years, and state that they enter the field for 1876 with an entire NEW STOCK of

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has been improved especially for this trade, and is now called the "WHEELER." The No. 5 is a light Mower, possessing great powers and endurance, and the easiest handled machine in the market. With the exception of the improved Ledger Plats in the Guard, it is the same as the Cayuga Chief No. 3, which has become such a favorite. The No. 6 is a combined machine, with **controllable Self Rake**, the gearing is all encased in an iron box, which excludes all dirt and grit.

This machine was awarded the California State Diploma last September, and has already taken the laurels from several competitors in Texas this year.

We also have the

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Main street, opposite Post Office, SALT LAKE CITY.

JAMES MCGREGOR, — WILLIAMSON, Johnson, your assigns or legal representatives, you will take notice that I have done assessment work on your interest in the Scottish Chief mine, said interest consisting of two hundred and thirty-three and a third feet, at the rate of ten dollars per hundred feet, as required by law, and I hereby demand the said sum, which if not paid within three months from date of this notice the said interest will be forfeited to me. T. R. MILLER, January 28th.

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