

opposite, on the south side; George Lake's is on the same side of the river as Ballinger's and all of thirty miles above him; Allen's is on the opposite side of the river from Lake's. The last two named companies are only a one-fourth of a mile apart. I am in Allen's company.

"It is all United Order here and no beating around the bush, for it is the intention to go into it to the full meaning of the term. We have got in our fifty acres of grain, also quite a large garden. The prospects of a fair crop, however, are slim, unless it rains, for we will not get water on the land for a month yet. We have nearly all our men at work on the dam, the construction of which is quite an undertaking, for it will be over eighty feet long, nearly twenty five feet wide and eighteen feet high. The head of the stream is quicksand, which makes it very difficult to make the dam a secure one. Our company and Lake's are at work on the dam, and I expect it will be two or three weeks before it is finished. Only thirty-five of our men have arrived yet. The Second, Ninth and Tenth Ward boys have not arrived, nor do we know where they are. The First Ward boys arrived here on the twentieth."

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, MAY 22.

Tabernacle Meeting.—Elder Orson Pratt preached yesterday afternoon.

More Glass.—Messrs. Calder & Careless and Mr. James Dwyer have received large squares of plate glass to replace those of their show windows smashed by the recent explosion.

Information Wanted.—Maxey Phelps, of Mineral Ridge, Trumbull County, Ohio, would like to hear from her brother-in-law, James Abram, of Kanosh, Millard County, Utah.

Departures.—Besides Brother Thomas V. Williams, who left yesterday morning on a visit to England, we understand that the following missionaries also left for Europe—

Theodore Brandley and Joseph Horne for Switzerland, and N. M. Christensen for Scandinavia.

Missionary Work.—By letters to a gentleman in this city dated at St. Louis, May 16th, we learn that Elders David M. Stuart and Matheni Pratt were in that city, in the enjoyment of good health, and expected to travel in a few days on a visit to Nauvoo. Quite a number have been added to the church in their field of labor of late, through the labors of Elder Stuart and the brethren operating under him in that section of country.

Married.—Yesterday (Sunday) evening, May 21st, Brother George Francis Gibbs, formerly of this City, but now of Logan, Cache County, and Miss Ida Snow, daughter of Elder Lorenzo Snow, of Brigham City, were united in the bonds of marriage. The ceremony was performed in this City, Elder Joseph F. Smith officiating. This morning the young and happy couple left for Brigham City, to spend a few days, before proceeding to their home in Logan City. We tender them our hearty congratulations, with good wishes for their future happiness and welfare.

Cure for Corns.—The Cincinnati Times has the following—

"There is but one cure for corns, and that is: Take a lemon and roll it until it is soft; cut a thick slice and bind it on the corn on retiring at night. In the morning, if the corn is white and disintegrated, pull it out with your finger nails—never cut a corn. Sometimes several applications of the lemon slices will be necessary, but the corns are bound to succumb, and you can dance the next night if you like. After you remove the corns, wear shoes that fit and are not too stiff in the soles."

Needed.—It appears there is considerable discussion in Congress just now upon the point as to the necessity of legislation to enable bona fide settlers to obtain patents for lands coming within the purview of railroad grants, to prevent jumpers obtaining them. It appears to us that legislation is highly necessary for the protection of genuine settlers from the encroachments of unscrupulous persons who are ready to pounce at every opportunity to rob them of their hard earned heritages and the improvements that have

taken years of labor and toil to produce. If such suitable legislation had existed there would probably have been no such difficulty as that now existing at Bountiful, Davis County. There appears to be no doubt about the necessity of the kind of legislation alluded to, and we hope it will be had.

More and More.—The citizens hereabout were generally not a little surprised, on waking up yesterday morning, May 21st, and beholding a first-class spell of wintry weather, the snow covering the ground and the trees, and the feathery flakes filling the air with their fleecy presence, not ceasing to come down until they had fallen to the depth of at least six inches. The trees were consequently borne down by their heavy frozen burden, but the white covering disappeared as suddenly as it came, by the action of the rays of old Sol, whose cheering countenance, occasionally peeped between heavy masses of clouds during the after part of the day.

While such weather is life to the farms, it is death, to some extent, to the orchards. Grapes and pears have suffered special and severe injury, but we can better spare the fruit than the bread.

Cache Valley.—A citizen of Smithfield informs us the weather in Cache, for the past few days, has been similar to what we have had in this valley—cold, rain, sleet, snow. The farmers, however, have generally put in their small grain and are hoping for a plentiful harvest.

The different quorums of priesthood are commencing to hold meetings and organize for their proportion of duty in regard to building the Temple. A united and general good feeling prevails in this respect and they are determined to do their utmost to forward a work so sacred to every Latter-day Saint, notwithstanding their financial condition is somewhat embarrassed, so far as either hard or soft money is concerned.

In Smithfield, a few days since, an election came off for city officers. A faction opposed the "People's Ticket," but only were enabled to poll twenty-three votes, the overwhelming majority being for the ticket of the people.

Missionaries for Europe.—By advices from New York, by letter, dated May 15th, we learn that the following missionaries and others were then there, stopping at the Stevens House, where they found good accommodations and polite attentions—

O. N. Liljenquist, S. P. Neve and wife, Mrs. Fowler of 20th Ward, W. Spicer, W. W. Galbraith, Stephen L. Richards, T. C. Griggs, James Keller, Rasmus Christensen, John Dykeman, Leopold Worthlin, Soren Jensen, James Woolstenholme, Nells J. Groudlund, Reinhard Maesser, Axel Tulgran, Olof Hanson, Louis Howell, Jabez W. Taylor, James McFarland, Henry Parker, Benjamin H. Tolman, Jno Doaries, David W. Danes, Thomas Ball and Henry Florence.

Bishop O. N. Liljenquist, of Cache county, was in charge, ably assisted by Elder S. P. Neve, of Salt Lake city, and they wish, on behalf of the company, to tender their thanks to D. W. Hitchcock, Esq., general agent of the Erie and Chicago line, for letters of introduction by which they were enabled to travel from Chicago to New York; over his line, well accommodated. Satisfactory arrangements had been made with Williams & Guion for passage in the *Wyoming*, which was to sail on the following day, Tuesday, May 16th.

Emigration Notice and Instructions to Emigrants.—The first company of this year's emigration will leave Liverpool May 24, 1876. It is particularly requested that the names and ages of all intending to go with that company be forwarded to this Office without delay.

FARES FROM LIVERPOOL TO OGDEN.
Adults: 12 years old and upwards.. 214 16 0
Between 8 and 12 years..... 9 18 0
" 5 and 8 "..... 7 8 0
" 1 and 5 "..... 2 10 0
Under 1 year..... 1 10

Emigrants should observe that these fares are only from Liverpool to Ogden. All intending to go to Salt Lake City by rail from Ogden, or to any other point, either north or south, will have to pay at Ogden, in addition to the amounts above named.

LUGGAGE.—Adults are each allowed 100 pounds, or 7-stones and 2 pounds of luggage; free; and those between 5 and 12 are allowed 50

pounds, or 3 stones and 8 pounds, free. No free luggage is allowed to those under 5. All extra luggage will be charged 8 cents, or 4 pence per pound from New York to Ogden. No one will be permitted to take any luggage over these amounts, unless they have money to pay for its transportation from New York, as it will not be paid for by this Office, nor by Elder W. C. Staines at New York, there being no funds at either office to pay for overweight.

OUTFIT.—The outfit needed for the voyage is a bed, tin plate, tin basin, knife, fork and spoon for each person, and a water bottle and some soap; all these articles may be obtained in Liverpool for a few shillings. Emigrants coming from a distance here should provide themselves with some food; also a light box or lunch basket to serve from New York to Ogden. A flat box or basket to stow under the seat is preferable to a deep one. Emigrants must also provide themselves with about ten shillings per adult for provisions from New York to Ogden. Estimated time, with stoppages, nine days. D. McK.
—*Millennial Star*, May 1.

New York Conference.—A semi-annual Conference of Saints was held April 30th, 1876, at Americus Hall, 176 Grand Street, Williamsburg, L. I. H. G. Bywater presiding, P. A. French acting as clerk. Morning meeting, 11 o'clock. There were present on the stand—W. C. Staines, from Salt Lake City, President of the Eastern Mission; Elder H. G. Bywater, President of the New York Conference; Elder Thomas Pullan, first counsellor, and Elder T. Miller, second counsellor; Elders Spencer and Rudgar Clawson, from Salt Lake City; and Elders Garrick and Butler, from Newark, N. J.

President W. C. Staines called the meeting to order, and, after singing and prayer, addressed the Saints.

He was followed by Counsellor Miller, Elder Butler and Counsellor Pullan.

Afternoon meeting, 2 o'clock. Elder Richardson addressed the meeting.

The Sacrament was administered by Elders Garrick and Richardson. President Staines presented the authorities of the church in their respective order, who were unanimously sustained. He then presented Elder Henry G. Bywater as President of the New York Conference, who was also unanimously sustained.

President Bywater presented Elder W. C. Staines as President of the Eastern Mission, who was unanimously upheld. He further more presented Elder Thos. Pullan as his first counsellor, and Elder Thomas Miller as his second counsellor, together with Elder P. A. French as Secretary, and H. G. Bishop as Leader of the Choir, all of whom were unanimously upheld.

The statistical and financial records of the Williamsburg and its tributary branches were then read and met the approval of the Saints. Two new branches were also adopted into the New York Conference.

The Conference was also addressed by Elder Garrick and Presidents Bywater and Staines.

Interesting from Arizona.—We have been permitted to peruse a letter from Brother G. C. Woods, dated at Sunset Crossing, Arizona, April 30th, 1876, to a friend in this city, from which we glean—

The wheat sown by the settlement was coming up splendidly, and the adjacent range was the best he had ever seen, the animals getting fat on it. The brethren had built a long shanty with a long table in it and all had their meals together, worked together, and got along finely. The dam being constructed across the river is nearly finished.

On the 21st of April, Brothers Smith, Strook Ballinger and another of the brethren started out to explore for timber, and were absent three days and a half. They found it in great abundance, thirty-five miles from Sunset, yellow pine, pinon pine, cedar, walnut, and oak, and on level ground at that. In the same locality there was plenty of antelope, deer and turkeys. The timber was so thick the explorers had occasionally to climb trees to enable them to see, which way they were going. Brother Smith said it was about the densest forest he ever saw, and that a person could not go through it on horse-back. There was plenty of grass in the forest. He also said that two or three good hunters

could go there and kill enough game, in a day or two, for the entire camp.

There was also plenty of building rock, white, red and dark colored sandstone, near the settlement.

Four Moquis Indians visited the settlement, accompanied by an interpreter. They appeared very friendly, said they wanted to live near the brethren and learn from the latter how to work. They said they did not intend to steal the animals belonging to the settlers, and they hoped there would be a reciprocity of hospitalities between them and the brethren. They also told the latter where they could find springs and lakes. For the delectation of the settlers they performed one of their characteristic dances.

On the 27th of April a couple of Indian chiefs visited the camp and had a long talk. They were equally friendly. One of them related a tradition of the flood, saying that a long time ago there was a great flood and their forefathers floated upon the waters, until a small bird came and told them the land would soon be left dry, so they would be able to cultivate it. One of those chiefs was a Navajoe and the other a Moquis.

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—Morton submitted a resolution instructing the special committee recently appointed to inquire into the late election in Mississippi, to inquire also into the recent alleged killing of people and outrages committed near Mississippi and Louisiana line at Bayou Sara. He read dispatches received by Governor Kellogg, now in this city, from P. C. Clark, his private secretary, dated New Orleans, May 17, stating that fugitives from the scene of the trouble had arrived, and the details were horrible. That six white men were killed, and sixty negroes killed and hanged, and asking that a special committee of the Senate be authorized to investigate the matter. The resolution was agreed to.

During the morning hour the Senate passed the House bill authorizing the appointment of receivers of National Banks and for other purposes.

Sargent called up the Senate bill, granting the site for an observatory to the trustees of the Lick observatory of the astronomical department of the University of California. The amendment, providing that if the land granted be used for any other purpose than for said observatory, it shall revert to the U. S., was agreed to, and the bill passed.

WASHINGTON, 19.—At 12:10 p. m. the Senate resumed the consideration of the articles of impeachment against Belknap.

Sargent submitted a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the Senate a report made to the superintendent of the coast survey, by Geo. Davidson, describing and illustrating the methods employed for the irrigation of land in India and southern Europe. Agreed to.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 20.—Morton, from the committee on privileges and elections, submitted a report in the case of Senator Spencer, of Ala., which was ordered to be printed. The conclusion arrived at by the committee, in substance, was—First, that the question of the validity of the so-called court-house legislature, which elected Spencer, was settled by the Senate when it decided against Sykes, the contestant for his seat last year; and, Second, that no testimony has been adduced in this investigation showing that any corruption or bribery were employed to secure his election, the only evidence offered on this point being merely hearsay.

WASHINGTON, 22.—H. F. Barnum, Senator elect, from Conn., took the oath of office.

Sherman presented petition of A. L. Clapp, Congressional Printer, to the effect that he is an officer of the Senate, and that great injustice has been done him by the committee on printing in the House of Representatives and that the books of his office are detained from him by that committee, that no opportunity was given him for an explanation of the charges before that committee. He moved that it be referred to the committee on priv-

ileges and elections, with instructions to enquire into the truth of the allegations. So referred.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 18.—The resolution in regard to the Government printer was debated at considerable length.

Finally the discussion closed and the resolution was adopted by a strict party vote.

WASHINGTON, 19.—Morrison offered a resolution for the final adjournment of this session of Congress at 4 o'clock, on June 12th. Referred to the committee of ways and means.

On motion of Saylor the Senate bill granting a site for an observatory to the trustees of the late observatory of the Astronomical Department of the University of California was passed.

Mead, of the committee on expenditures in the Department of Justice, offered a resolution permitting the sub-committee to proceed to Brooklyn and New York and make an examination there of matters pertaining to the Department of Justice. Adopted.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Clymer in the chair, on the naval appropriation bill, and was addressed by Willis, of New York, on the naval yard system, and in favor of abolishing all naval yards except those of Brooklyn, Norfolk and Mare Island.

WASHINGTON, 20.—The House passed a resolution offered by Hoar, of Mass., requiring corporations or persons having claims or business before the House committee, and who are represented by counsel or other persons, to file with the Clerk of the House evidence showing that such persons have authority to represent them. This is a direct blow at the lobbyists, and will save the members from being annoyed by them.

The Speaker laid before the House the resignation of Wm. H. Barnum as representative from Connecticut, and it was entered on the journal and accepted.

The Speaker announced the following members as a committee of investigation into the official conduct of the Clerk of the House—Payne of Ohio, Forney of Alabama, Marsh of Pa., Wait of Conn., Harrison of Ills.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Clymer in the chair, on the naval appropriation bill, and a number of speeches were made upon the subject of the proposed abolition of the navy yards. Blount, of Georgia, who has charge of the bill, moved to reduce the appropriations for the pay of the navy from \$6,250,000 to \$5,750,000, and that the officers receive a mileage of eight cents per mile; agreed to.

Lawrence, of Ohio, from the judiciary committee, reported a bill to amend the charters of the Pacific Railroad companies; referred to committee of the whole.

Haskins, of New York, was excused from service on the Louisiana investigation committee. Adjourned.

FOREIGN.

SALONICA, 17.—Two French iron-clads and two frigates, carrying thirty guns and 1200 men, have arrived here. Up to the present, eleven persons, all of the lowest classes, have been convicted of complicity in the murder.

Salonica excitement is still high at Constantinople. The Softas cry in the streets, "Down with the Grand Vizier!" Mussulmen and Christians are buying revolvers and arming.

Stocks in London are generally flat.

LONDON, 18.—Isaac Butt, O'Connor, Bower and Lord Conyngham, yesterday, forwarded to Disraeli the declaration, signed by a hundred and thirty-eight members of Parliament in favor of the release of the Fenian convicts.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 18.—Several additional French and Austrian men-of-war arrived in the Bosphorus.

BERLIN, 18.—The rate of discount at the Imperial Bank of Germany has been reduced to 3½ per cent.

PARIS, 18.—Machain, the Paraguayan minister, will present his credentials to MacMahon tomorrow, thus restoring diplomatic relations between France and Paraguay, which have been suspended since 1872.

Jose Machain, Paraguayan minister to the U. S., will sail from Havre on Saturday.