

Steele, George Clark and Oscar Winters. J. B. Forbes is secretary and Lewis S. Robinson treasurer. Mr. Hiesel is President of the company and also superintendent of the work.

A meeting is to be held to-morrow for the purpose of levying an assessment upon shares, and to take other steps to further push the work ahead.

The object of the road is to obtain easy access, by teams, to fuel, timber, rock, lime, &c., in which American Fork Cañon abounds.

The company who are making this road, which will be a great benefit to American Fork, will be remunerated by the establishment of a toll.

Bear River Country.—Mr. Isaac Groo is down from the Bear River country, where he has established a cattle rancho. The winter has been so mild there that he had only occasion to feed his animals about one month in the whole season.

He has made an important discovery of a coal deposit, about sixty miles from Evanston, with a good, smooth road all that distance. The carboniferous material exists in abundance and is of superior quality, coking readily. Mr. Groo brought about a hundred pounds of the article with him.

The roads around Randolph and Woodruff were dry and dusty a week ago. The crops are mostly in at those two places.

Mr. Groo came to the City by team, and the only piece of really bad road he met with was in Parley's Cañon.

Land Surveys.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 29, 1878.

The following cash commutation patents have been received and will be delivered upon surrender of the duplicate receipts:

- No. 860 David Suerer
913 Enoch Covey
1282 Moroni DeGraw
1295 George M. Brown
1466 Wm. M. Sanford
1661 Wm. Driver
1679 Ezekiel Price
1682 Wm. Dix
1685 Francis M. Allen
1672 Henry J. Faust
1697 Littleton L. Perkins
1698 Heber H. Perkins
1699 Jesse N. Perkins
1701 Seth Fletcher
1055 Town site Bear River City

BALBOUR LEWIS, Register.

different kinds are easily and cheaply obtained, while acids and other materials used in the melting, refining and coining are our own productions. The work of coining can be performed here as cheaply and as well as at any other point.

The climate of the Territory compares favorably with the most desirable localities in the whole country, and is mild, pleasant and healthful. The city is thoroughly and permanently established. With a population of 20,000 it is prosperous and rapidly growing; is well and regularly laid out with wide streets; is provided with gas and an abundant supply of good water and waterworks, and is amply protected against fire.

Since 1870 there has grown into existence, from what was then a very small beginning, a large and prosperous business in mining, milling and smelting of lead, silver and gold, aggregating for the year 1877, \$8,000,000, of which \$6,000,000 was in gold and silver, at their market value, and we are rapidly advancing from the last to the first place among the mining States and Territories, having passed all of them save Nevada and California, in the space of half a decade, and with flattering prospects that this amount will be doubled in the same space of time in the future.

The construction of railroads in the Territory and to the adjoining States and Territories is constantly going on, making this city an objective and important point, and the inland commercial metropolis of a region chiefly mineral in character, embracing a million of square miles.

We believe it has always been the wise policy of your honorable body to encourage gold and silver mining enterprises of the country since the discovery of the precious metals, by establishing mints and assay offices at the respective capitals of the States and Territories where these mines are located, as in North Carolina, Georgia, California, Nevada, Colorado and Idaho, thereby subserving their interests as well as those of the National Government. That it has never been extended to include our Territory alone of all the considerable mining States and Territories, your memorialists believe is because your attention has never been properly called to the same, but we submit this reason should not longer prevail against us.

We therefore respectfully pray your honorable body to examine the inducements our location offers for the establishment of the mint proposed, believing it will greatly advance our mining industries and encourage new enterprises that will increase the production of the royal metals, and enable us to overcome the disadvantages our present remoteness from mint facilities entail upon us. And as in duty bound your memorialists will ever pray.

We annex herewith a certificate from the Salt Lake City government in regard to a donation of land for mint purposes:

Territory of Utah, Salt Lake City.

I, John T. Caine, Recorder of Salt Lake City, do hereby certify that at a regular meeting of the City Council of said city held on the 26th day of March, A.D. 1878, on motion the following was unanimously adopted as the sense of the Council, to wit:

"That we, the City Council of Salt Lake City, view with favor the effort being made by our citizens to induce the General Government to establish a mint in this city, and so far as we have the power and authority shall consider with liberality the proposition to furnish a suitable piece of land upon which to erect the necessary buildings for such mint."

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the corporate seal of Salt Lake City, this 27th day of March A. D., 1878.

JOHN T. CAINE, City Recorder.

- W. S. McCornick, F. Little, H. W. Lawrence, W. H. Hooper, R. C. Chambers, Wm. Jennings, J. E. Dooly, FERAMORZ LITTLE, Chairman. H. C. GOODSPEED, Secretary.

The secretary was instructed to forward a copy of the report to the

President of the Senate of the United States and another to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Meeting adjourned sine die.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, MAR. 30.

Returning.—Elder Orson F. Whitney, who has been to the Eastern States on a mission a considerable time, is on his way home. We understand he is expected to reach the city on Monday.

Prospecting.—A person of experience in coal mining is now engaged in prospecting for the carboniferous material in one of the cañons adjacent to this city. He is confident he will find the object of his search. We hope he will.

At Dundee.—A private letter from Elder David Milne, written at Dundee, Scotland, March 9th, states that he was feeling well in his labors, and that the branch of the Church in that city was in good condition.

Next Thursday.—Prof. O. H. Riggs will deliver his lecture on "London and Paris," under the auspices of the 10th Ward Y. M. L. A., next Thursday night. It was announced for last Thursday, but was postponed, in consequence of the stormy state of the weather.

Appreciative.—We have been shown by Brother Thomas Fawden, of this city, a letter he lately received from a lady friend residing at Beaver Meadow, Pa. The writer expresses the pleasure she has derived in reading the pages of the News, copies of which had been forwarded to her. She was particularly struck with the wisdom manifested in a discourse delivered by the late President B. Young, on the proper rearing and training of little children. She had read it most attentively and intended keeping it for future repeated perusal. Although not a "Mormon" herself she expresses friendship for us in a very cordial way.

New Hoisting Works.—Messrs. William J. Silver & Son have just completed, for the Ontario Mining Company, for their mine, at Park City, a complete set of hoisting machinery, the heaviest ever made in this part of the country. The two drums, one of which has been running for several weeks and given unqualified satisfaction, are each six feet in diameter and four feet long. The machinery is capable of working to a depth of 1,000 feet. The present depth of the mine is 500 feet, but the company intend sinking to 1,000 feet as soon as practicable. The spur wheels for the drums are nine feet in diameter. Each drum weighs in the vicinity of five tons. The machinery is running by two-forty horse-power engines.

Lead Poisoning.—The victims of lead poisoning in this part of the country are numerous. If men who work in the smelters would pay attention to and act upon the suggestion incorporated in the following, they would probably save their constitutions from wreck and their lives from being cut short. There is no doubt that milk, freely used, is an antidote to lead poison. In such cases an ounce of prevention is worth a good many pounds of cure.

A remarkable case is given in the Journal de Medecine of the effect of the habitual use of milk in white-lead works. In some French works it was observed that in a large working population two men who drank much milk daily were not affected by lead. On the general use of milk throughout the works the colic vanished entirely. Each operative was given enough extra pay to buy a quart of milk a day. From 1868 to 1871 no cases of colic had occurred.

House Plants.—Everybody should raise house plants. Besides being things of beauty, and therefore a source of joy, they are useful in a sanitary point. In rooms they absorb and thrive upon the poisonous gases thrown off by the human system, thus purifying the atmosphere. They are a kind of air-scavengers. The poor can have house plants as well as the rich. Some kinds cost next to nothing.

"For example, a unique flower-basket may be made of a common turnip by scooping out the inside of it, leaving a shell about an inch thick, piercing the sides to allow a double string to pass through, and

then filling it with earth and planting it with seeds of the star-cypress or any other quickly growing vine. After a few weeks of hanging in a sunny window the vine will be running wild all over the sash, and the turnip will in time put forth leaves which will turn up and conceal the whitish bulb. A carrot scooped out in the same way, but filled with water instead of earth, makes a specially pretty hanging mass of green on account of its feathery and graceful foliage."

A pretty effect is obtained by filling a celery glass two-thirds full of water and placing on top of it a piece of cotton batting filled with wheat seeds.

In fact there is scarcely an end to the variety of beautiful results obtainable in this line, by the exercise of a little ingenuity.

Sunday Schools.—A short time since, Prof. O. H. Riggs received a letter from E. P. Porter, of Chicago, statistical secretary of the International Sunday School Convention, to meet at Atlanta, Georgia, April 17th-19th, 1878. He asked for information concerning the Sunday schools of the "Mormon" church, the report of the convention being designed to show the condition and extent of the Sunday schools throughout the country, regardless of denominational distinction.

Prof. Riggs very properly handed the communication to George Goddard, Asst. Supt. of the Sunday School Union, to be answered. Brother Goddard has sent to Mr. Porter a very clear and suitable reply, in which he sets forth the nature of the teachings, the aims, and the extent of the Sunday Schools of the Latter-day Saints. He shows that concert singing is encouraged; the theory and practice of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, as taught in the Bible, Book of Mormon and Book of Doctrine and Covenants are explained. The importance of punctuality is impressed upon the minds of the young. The ages of the pupils vary from 5 to 14. When the children are addressed by their elders, short, pithy speeches are the rule, in order not to wear upon their patience, and to secure their attention. The first Sunday School in Utah was organized in Salt Lake City in 1849, by Richard Ballantyne, who was its superintendent. Since that time the increase of those useful institutions has been continuous and rapid, throughout the Territory, and also in Territories adjacent, such as Idaho, Arizona and New Mexico where the settlements of the Saints are now extended. Nearly every school of considerable dimensions has an organ. Since January 1st of the present year thousands of children have committed to memory the "Articles of Faith" of the Church, a copy of which was enclosed in the letter to Mr. Porter. Local jubilees are held occasionally by combining two or more schools together, when the "Articles of Faith are recited in concert, and musical and other exercises profitably engaged in. There are 21 schools in Salt Lake City. A mammoth jubilee will probably be held on the 24th of July, the anniversary of the entrance of the Pioneers into the valley of the Salt Lake. Such gatherings are very imposing and grand, exceeding in interest, according to the opinion of strangers who have witnessed them, the great Boston Festival. Most of the funds required for the purchase of books, organs, &c., for the use of the schools are procured by means of concerts, to which a small admission fee is charged. The children are mostly the performers at such entertainments. The communication of Brother Goddard further shows the organization of the Sunday School Union, with the names of the officers. We quote: "During the last few months we have published nearly 100,000 musical cards, with a song and music on each side."

The communication concludes with the following statistical information: In Utah there are 263 Latter-day Saint Sabbath schools; 3,123 teachers; 29,987 scholars; 14,743 library books; 963 Bible and Testament classes. On the whole, a remarkably good showing for Utah, so far as Sunday schools is concerned. Contentment is said to be better than cash. So it is undoubtedly. And yet a little ready money is very apt to induce contentment.

THE GAME LAW.

We are requested to publish the following for the special information of "market sportsmen" and the benefit of all who use the gun for game. There are a number of gunners who are pledged to report all infractions of the law which come under their observation:

Section 2193 of the compiled laws is hereby repealed and the following enacted in lieu thereof. Section (2193), every person who, between the fifteenth (15th) day of March and the fifteenth (15th) day of August in each year, wilfully takes, kills, destroys or offers for sale, quail, partridges or grouse, or who, between the fifteenth (15th) day of March and the fifteenth (15th) day of September in each year, wilfully takes, kills or destroys, or offers for sale any kind of wild ducks, or who robs the nests of any such birds, or who kills any beaver or otter, between the first day of April and the first day of November of each year, or who sells, or offers for sale the skins of said animals, that have been killed within the above prohibited time, or who shall kill any imported birds or their progeny for five years next ensuing the passage of the act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 2.—That section 2194 is hereby repealed, and the following enacted in lieu thereof, (section 2194.) Every person who, between the first day of January and the first day of August in each year, takes, kills, or destroys any elk, deer, mountain sheep or antelope, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 3.—The county courts of the respective counties of this Territory may each appoint a fish and game commissioner, whose duty it shall be to see to the enforcement of the laws for the protection of fish and game, and one half of all fines collected for the violation of said laws shall be paid to said commissioner; the other half shall be paid unto the county treasurer for the use of district schools; and said commissioner shall make an annual report to the county court on or before the thirty-first day of December in each year.

Approved Feb. 22, 1878.

MARRIED.

March 28, 1878, by Elder Joseph F. Smith, Miss POLLY JONES, daughter of Mr. S. S. Jones, of Provo, to Mr. W. C. A. SMOOT, son of Mr. Wm. Smoot, of Sugar-House Ward.

DIED.

At Croyden, Morgan County, March 27, 1878, of diphtheria, MARTHA CONDIE, daughter of Gibson and Elizabeth Condie, aged 3 years and 6 months.

At Kamas City, March 21, 1878, of inflammation of the lungs, LAVINA BUCK-WALTER, wife of Benjamin T. Mitchell, aged 57 years 1 month and 21 days. She leaves a husband and six children and a large circle of friends to mourn her loss. She died as she lived, a faithful Latter-day Saint, loved and respected by all.—[Com.]

In Salt Lake City, March 12th, 1878, of fits, WILLIAM PARK, aged 51 years.

Deceased was born at Greenock, Scotland, November 11th, 1826; was baptized in London in 1852; emigrated to this country in 1868, from which time until his death he has resided in Salt Lake City. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn his loss. Brother Park was a quiet, inoffensive, good Latter-day Saint. May he rest in peace and come forth in the morning at the first resurrection unto eternal life, is the desire of all Saints.—[Com.]

Millennial Star, please copy.

In the 11th Ward of this city, March 28th, 1878, of whooping-cough, HARRY T., son of James P. and Lelia T. Freeze, aged 5 months and 19 days.

In the 20th Ward of this City, of whooping cough, March 29th, SOPHIA LOUISE, daughter of John and Sophia Sharp, aged 3 years and 4 months.

Compliment to Dentists.

Of all professional men, dentists should be the neatest, and as a class they are. Those who require a grateful, refreshing, delightful aroma, while working about the organ of smell, should wet their hands in Dr. Price's Floral Riches. Its fragrance is not only as pleasant as can be imagined, but decidedly stimulating.

Protest.—Immediately after the adjournment of the mint meeting, last night, the citizens who attended it organized into an assemblage for the consideration of another question. The object was to take some action relative to the proposed Congressional measure to abolish the office of Surveyor General.

Mayor Little was elected chairman, and Major H. C. Goodspeed, secretary. Messrs. Liberty E. Hollister, J. M. Locke, O. J. Hollister, M. T. Burgess and George P. Lockwood were appointed a committee to draft resolutions protesting against the passage of the measure, known as the Williamson-Powell bill. The protest was accordingly drafted, adopted by the meeting and the secretary was instructed to forward a copy to the committee of the House of Representatives, having the bill under consideration. The meeting then adjourned sine die.

Adjourned Mint Meeting.—The adjourned mint meeting, Mayor Little in the chair, convened last night, in the Institute Building.

The committee of seven made the following report, which was read by the secretary and unanimously adopted:

Memorial to Congress for the establishment of a mint, assay and refining office at Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah. To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, citizens of Utah, in mass meeting assembled, resolved to petition your honorable body to locate one of the proposed branch mints, assay and refining offices to be established in this city.

In geographical position, this city promises to be the great centre between the Missouri river and the Pacific Ocean.

It is already the home market of a rich agricultural and manufacturing Territory.

Labor is abundant at very reasonable wages. Building materials are plentiful, lime and building rock of