UTAH LEGISLATURE.

COUNCIL.

SENATE AFTERNOON.

C. F. 14, creating a Territorial board of equalization, was read a second time and filed for third reading.

H. F. 6, preventing the befouling of waters and assessing section 3264 thereof, was read a second time.

S. F. 17, to regulate the practice of medicine, passed to third reading. Mr. Powers was opposed to the passage of the bill since it contained cold iron and a bill to do the dentists any good would prevent persons not licensed from extracting teeth. The motion was lost by a vote of four ayes to six nays.

C. F. 7, relative to licenses of C. F. 17, relative to licenses of dentists and for the revoking of licenses, was an amendment to other bills. An amendment to prevent the licensing for sale of liquors within 20 feet of any variety theatre or women hall, was adopted. The amendment of the bill was as follows: Yes—Messrs. Evans, Fox, Jones, Morse and Mulvey—10. Nays—Messrs. Allen, Bailey, Dunn, Hall, Hansen, Mattson, Powers, Rich, Stone and Thomas—10. Mr. Powers moved to reconsider, and Mr. Peterson moved to table the motion, which was carried. The bill was then lost.

C. F. 26, relating to Justices of the Peace and court commissioners, was passed to second reading.

C. F. 15, submitting to the Territories and to C. J. M. No. 3, for an amendatory amendment to the Constitution of the United States, were made third time.

The vote on the fee bill was reconsidered and on motion of Mulvey was made special order of the day for Tuesday.

In motion of Mr. Evans, it was moved to request the Secretary of the Treasury to give a list of the amounts of appropriations necessary to be made in conference with the acts in force. This is wanted for the committee on appropriations to make up the general appropriation bill.

The president gave notice of letters received from Mr. P. H. Lashley, asking the Council for protection against the other from D. E. Hurley, praying passage again of the Union Pacific extension construction bill.

C. F. Lund handed in an account of $7.30 in favor of W. F. Raymond for packing tacks.

Mr. Evans introduced two bills from George D. Barnard & Co. for supplies rendered the clerk of court at Ogden, amounting to $614.65.

These bills went to the committee on claims.

At 4:10 Council adjourned till 2 p.m. today.

HOUSE.

MORNING AFTERNOON.

Rich presented a petition signed by 37 residents of Moab and vicinity praying the Legislature to appropriate money for the World's Fair. Committee on World's Fair.

C. F. 5, a bill for an act to provide for organization, government and control of building, and fixtures and surplus essentials, both domestic and house, during incumbency in the Territory of Utah and other Territories, States and nations, was recommitted to the committee on judiciary on motion of Mr. Powers, who moved to add the subject of C. F. 6, by Moran, an act to assume liens to mechanics and others, was recommitted to the committee on judiciary for the purpose of giving those interested an opportunity to appear before the committee. The passage of the bill is also recommended by a joint resolution representing the Irish-Americans and sympathizers' natures.

H. B. 1, to repeal a certain section of the code relating to which C. F. 23 repeals, a bill for an act to allow persons to commence and prosecute suits, and was successful. It was then made the special order for Wednesday.

At 5:20 p.m. the House adjourned to today at 2 p.m.

Kilgore Settlement.

(Correspondence of the DESERET NEWS.)

Having received several letters of inquiry regarding our future correspondence, I would like to give a more definite description of the country now. We are about eighteen miles out of the U. S. R. R. The station is four or five miles up the canyon. There is livery has to come down to the mouth of the canyon and take the girls out to this place. The hack is well with some small weeks or drawing in the south. It is thick and inclined to be clayey, but will not take. The valley is mostly grass with some small sage, but some that would give to be grubbed to plow the land. I do not think the greater portion of the valley would be adapted to beets, as the water is too close to the surface. Good wells can be obtained almost anywhere from six to ten feet. Timothy does well. Wheat sown in the fall, so that it would get up, would do well, but when it becomes covered in the fall with snow, it is not uncovered until spring, and would grow somewhat through the winter. A person can dig through the snow now, and there is no frost in the ground. It has been so the last two or three years. Oats and barley would do if sown in the spring.

The snow falls, as we have to feel, commencing from the first of December to the middle. The heavy fall is generally from the 1st to the 15th of April. There is an abundance of bunch grass, and sagebrush tops. Poles are not so plentiful. A person can drive to it almost without making a road, with the exception of cutting down some timber out of the way. Our place is bounded on the north and northwest by mountains, not very high, but are covered with pinetops, blue spruce and red pine (which is called up here red fir), down to the almost level valley; to the east and southeast with low, rolling hills. You can see in that direction forty or fifty miles. South and southwest are much the same. The Teton peaks are very plainly visible from here. They are about sixty-five miles in a southeasterly direction.

We have a regular mail once a week, but there is some talk of having a semi-weekly the coming summer.

The News is a welcome visitor, and we look for mail day as a great event of the week.

The snow is now about 22 inches, but the weather is quite pleasant and has been for the last six weeks.

T. H. BINGHAM.

KILGORE, Bingham Co., Idaho, Feb. 12, 1892.

PUBLIC HAY CONTRACTORS OPEN THE PRICE would have been impossible had not the prevailing fencing for stacks made impossible mold to give fertility to the soil, as the entire organization of the forests now would in time bring mankind to a disastrous end.

BISHOP AND CZAR.

A STALWART PRELATE WHO WOULD NOT OBEY HIS MAJESTY.

THE RUSSIAN BISHOP ANTONIUS OF PETERSBURG HAS BEEN A TERRIBLE RECEPTION ON THE OCCASION OF A DEMONSTRATION THAT—HE MADE THE CZAR OBEY.

Bishop Antonius was an extraordinary man, remarked by the Dowager of the charmed for the death of his predecessor and for the revival of the spirit of the church. He was a simple man, he said his ancestors in his ancestral talent, in his clerical works, and especially his ascetic virtues. He lived in his episcopal palace with the minimum of comfort that had accustomed him to the people. He dressed like a simple peasant, lived in a cell in his palace, and his principal diet consisted of radishes and cucumbers. In our time he was the ideal episcopal ascetic, but for all that he had the strength of a giant. His salary of $300 of 10,000 rubles he distributed among the poor, giving right and left and never refusing charity to the hosts of beggars that always swarmed around him.

In 1891, Alexander I announced that he intended to visit Poland, but if he knew the complaint that was in store for him he would have tried some other way. The governor-general and the chief of police in the hamlet to request him to clean his palace before the arrival of the czar.

"All right," the bishop said, "I can get the money for the cleaning of the palace, but when can I raise your head and the governor's head? It would be unknown to carry them to our palace, the sense of your actions would still persist and be with us forever."

Of course the two officers were furious, but there was nobody for them to appeal to, was powerful. When the czar arrived the governor gave orders to the archbishop to come with all his clergy and receive the emperor at the front entrance to the cathedral, but that was just what he would not do. He answered his energy with all force known to a cite show on the subjects side. To the indignation of the governor he replied: "I am the archbishop, and I alone give orders here."

TAKING THE CZAR COMPLIMENT.

The civil authorities were powerful at the front entrance, and, as they naturally enough, were to be the place where the honors were. There were some rather sharp words on from of the side door and the czar complained that the kiss were not given and that he would prefer to enter the church from some other door.

"Excellence" the bishop exclaimed, "the entrance of your kiss doesn't present you from doing so. Come!"

Nothing loth he left the general talking behind the engine as he dropped the thresh of the east door, down in his lee make that the priest presented to him, but to his other astonishment of the crowd, for bishop with holding him to the area, forced him to bow down at most to the ground. The czar thought that was enough, so he again attempted to kiss the image. "No! more! more!" said the bishop. The czar had to obey and bow very more low, so he was compelled to kiss the holy image.

That, however, was only the beginning of his troubles. After leaving behind the Te Deum in the cathedral, the czar retired to the apartments that had been carefully prepared for him in the gorgeous, and was about to enjoy his first sup when all the bells of the churches burst into a terrible clamor. The arch-bishop, who had accompanied his sovereign and an immense crowd, all shouting loud enough to take the roof off, presented himself before the governor's residence and announced his intention to pray the Prince accompanied by the czar by sprinkling them with holy water. Alexander I had no objection to the terrible prelate to do, but this his majesty was fatigued and was unable to receive him.

"You are the adjutant of the czar of this earth," the bishop said, "but I am the adjutant of the czar of heaven."

COMPLIMENTS FOR THE CZAR.

The young czar refused to admit the, and the bishop was greeted now by the other hand and was kept from the czar and almost unceremoniously into the czar's back.

"I will have you arrested," the governor shouted, in a furious rage.

"There is no great enough in the whole world, the bishop responded, "to arrest the czar of God."

Alexander had to remain. His mind were thoroughly upset, after which he was conducted to dinner to an inferior miserable saloon on the owls of salt box and the passion for honey. On leaving the supper the archbishop proceeded once more to the cathedral for the evening office. At 9 o'clock the bells rang out a second time. Then the czar sent word to the archbishop to stop the ringing of the bells for the third time, which was the old Russian custom, but the prelate would not hear of it. He was the adjutant of the czar of heaven, and he would take no orders from a mere potentate. Soon hour later the bells began a doubtful jacket for the third time. The archbishop was called upon to arrive to troops, and, as he refused to hear more first, he dispatched his adjutant to the bishop with an order to celebrate mass at 8 o'clock and make the sacrifice of the bread as possible.

"Tell the czar," Antonius said to the adjutant, "that mass will be at 7 o'clock, as usual, and that it will be neither longer nor shorter than usual. Let strictly according to the laws of the church."

He kept his word. The czar and his troops had to wait. Of course he was jolly and his revenge. Antonius was dismissed from his office and retired to his native town, and he did not hesitate to give the process made to all Russia.—New York Sun.

American paper is for supplanting that of English made in Australia, owing to its superior quality and cheapness. One mill in New York state has produced over million from that century to supply $300 tons annually.

PER CAPITA INDEBTEDNESS.

The indebtedness of the United States is estimated at $32 for each person, while the debt of Italy is $147, of France, not far from $150, of Germany, about $47, of Austria, $100, of Great Britain, $75, while Canada owes $37, Australia $127, and the Argentine Republic $134 for each inhabitant.—Hardware.

SOIL TO BE COOPED.

The sentiments displayed by many colored citizens, notably the medical colleges, conversant in Washington, are well known. Among other reports current is a tale which credits the "night doctor" with a diabolical scheme whereby a hope is honored from upper regions, with a grave alive near upper by means of which persons by stealth are to go into the dens of the unknown terror.

Some medical students, amused themselves the other night with a colored man, who came with a message to some one in the college. The messenger stood in the middle of the street, calling loudly for the object of his visit.

"Oh, no, I reckon not. Don't fetch me to dar. I know better." he responded to the invitations to enter the room a land of fetters in the door-way. They set from the door, and down the sidewalk and began to set across a military movement, as though to surround the enemy.

When the colored man saw dark forms creeping up in the moonlight he was the atmosphere with a wild yell of terror. Some night have around the sleepers of Congressional cemetery, and he crept the street into darkness like a comet with a tail of darkness.—Washington Post.

MYTH OF CYCLONES IN JAPAN.

The Japanese believe in more mythical creatures than any other people on the globe, civilized or savage. Among them are mythical animals without any remarkable physical sense of conformation, but gifted with supernatural intelligence, such as a tiger which is said to live to ten thousand years old, and to turn as white as a polar bear. They also believe in a multitude of agreeable deities guided mostly by their ancestors and by the multiplication of their members.

Among these are serpents of feet long and long enough to swallow an elephant. Fleas with eight legs. Monkeys with four eyes. Trees with ten heads attached to one body. The flesh of which is a cure for leprosy. They also believe in the existence of a frame which, after it has rotted the flesh of the years, has no sign of any monument except some old, loose impedimenta.

WASHING DIAMONDS WITH TEA.

If one has a suitable place for the purpose, the washing of diamonds may become an easy matter. In an open space have a fire lightly stretched out of doors. To the notes the up produce of the blanket. Have strips of cotton cotted to the brooms are in bowls, for the soap page, which drive well into the gravel. Tow tires on the hose. Cold water, of course, and plenty of it. Drench the blankets well on both sides. If black soiled, rub the spots with soap and French sand. The force of the stream will do more than scrubbing.

After the white is quite clean, leave it to dry, never mind if it does rain; if the work has been thorough it will not stand, but to all the better for it. When the cut has completed the task you will possess blankets as white, soft and malleable as new, and the dirt will not be destroyed.—Ladies' Home Journal.

SIZE OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

In the Catholic church there are 10 patriarchates, with 12 patriarchs, 6 of the Latin rite and 6 of the oriental rite. Its archbishoprics number 1,117 Latin and 17 oriental, its episcopal sees 70 Latin and 33 oriental. Besides these 52 residential sees there are others called titular, for the most part subject to archbishops and bishops governing sees of a wide extent, vicariates, prefectures, or to the office of coadjutor, auxiliary or administrator. There are 7 vicariates, 117 prefectures and 41 prefectures apostolic. The total of parishes, archbishops and bishops in Jan. 1, 1891, was 1,221.—St. James Gazette.

WHAT REASONS FOR NOT BELIEVING.

"How many people there are in the world with ridiculous notions," said a gentleman to a fellow traveler with whom he was trying to become acquainted.

"I know it," said the other, "and how they delight to thrust them on the public! I've laughed about it again and again."

"So have I. Now, for example, there's that sun spot man."

"Excuse me. Science is never ridiculous. I am the sun spot man."—Youth's Companion.

THE ESTHETICS OF THE DAY.

This is an age of "Elegant Estheticism." Everybody must have a smattering of as nearly everything as he can, and after the manner of Dick Swiveller, sprinkle his conversation with quotations like a shop keeper who exposes all his stock in his window. Will the career of a young lady is made none the less attractive by a little superficial educational ornament.—London Telegraph.

A BIG LOAD FOR AN ARCTIC SHIP.

Consideration concerned from Helio polis in Rome an obelisk weighing 800 tons, and, as the ship was to take long covered moderate, the ship carried about 1,300 tons of pitch, stowed about the smaller end of the obelisk in order to bring the ship on an even keel.—Chambers' Journal.

Postoffices were first established in France in 1464. The first English postoffice was opened in 1581, the first German office in 1641.

DRY CELERY FOR SEASONING.

Yellow celery is used to the table it is a most place to keep the roots, leaves and trimmings and put them in the oven when the bread is ready to come out. The remaining time, when the roots and trimmings together through a sieve and use for soup stock. The use of celery is recommended by a lady housekeeper, who says on a well regulated kitchen everything may be put to some good use and a housekeeper is neither "lazy" nor "careless."—Exchange.

PURPOSE OF MOLDS.

The quantity of air in the fabrics of molds make very excellent, since has been found out, it is infinitely superior with cotton in the production of the special expensive cotton goods. A yard of cotton cloth, 36 inches wide, can take 32 inches of air, 36 inches wide, 64 inches of air, 72 inches wide, 128 inches of air, 108 inches wide, 256 inches of air, and so on. The quantity of air in wool cloth, and in the fabrics in proportion.

The effect of the best cement for the old world cloth and its infinite tensile strength of 31,000 pounds square inch, as tested last, of 31,1 tons per square inch, as shown by the tests of 14,3 per cent, and a reduction of 0.6 per cent in the percentage of carbon. It is reported for the period the tensile strength was found to be 37,1 tons per square inch, with a carbon fracture of 10 tons, and an elongation of 14