# PLENTY OF WORK TO DO

## Bills Now Before the Legislature For Its Action.

## OTHER LAWS REQUIRED.

### ACTS PROVIDED FOR IN THE CONSTITUTION.

**Resume of the Bills Which Are Pending and a Summary of Those Which Must Be Passed—Review of the Sundry Acts in Embryo—The Militia Bill With Its Proposed Changes Suggested By Those Interested—Some Information Anent the Legislature Which Will Be Read With Interest.**

While it is a difficult task, the foretelling of any action on the part of the Republican legislature, careful and painstaking investigation reveals the probability of the coming week being a busy one in both houses. There are a great many important measures upon the table now, and more are to follow.

Up to date the senate and house have not been doing anything on the last day of the week. This may be attributed to the action of the majority. The members thereof seem to conceive an especial fondness for the old home, with its familiar faces, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Friday. The Democrats have evinced a disposition to do some work on that date, a suggestion coincided in by one or two of the Republicans, but up to date the idea has not met with favor at the hands of those who might make it the rule, instead of the exception.

It is believed this week will see the beginning of the Saturday session. And the ice once broken, there will be night sessions also. This will be necessary in order to get through with the business in hand. There are many bills introduced already, but more will follow, ere the conditions imposed by the constitution are complied with. There are many measures required at the hands of the members. A search of the fundamental law of this state reveals the following laws which will have to be passed:

LAWS REQUIRED.

A uniform, non-sectarian school law; the creation of a board of pardons; a board of state prison commissioners; a board of insane asylum commissioners; a board of reform school commissioners; an act for the relief of the supreme court; an act providing for the employment of stenographers for the district courts; an act fixing the number of justices of the peace, and defining their duties and powers; an act fixing the duties and powers of county attorneys and other attorneys employed by the state; the creation of a state board of education; an act establishing a uniform system of county government; an act providing for the incorporation of towns; an act regulating the charges for transportation of passengers and freight; an act forbidding the formation of trusts; a statute providing for the publication of the expenditures of public money; the creation of a state board of equalization; a militia law; laws preventing forest destruction and establishing the fees to be collected and salaries to be paid the various officers in the state.

LAWS IN EMBRYO.

There are a great many laws in embryo, which will receive attention this week. There are the bills by Booth in the senate and Bolitho in the house relating to the land commissioners and the disposal and renting of public lands. These bills are both extenso measures, and as they affect the revenues of the state in, perhaps, as great a degre as any bills which will be passed, they will require a great deal of careful attention. They differ in some points and a conference committee will likely be called ere any agreement can be reached. The first bill is receiving a deal of attention at the hands of parties interested. It was considered faulty in many particulars, hence the introduction of the new measure. It is not the purpose of this article to criticise; when the bills are discussed, the salient points in each will be given.

The bill governing the law of libel will be debated very soon. This measure is considered a good one by many of the members of the Utah Press association, but is regarded as incomplete in many respects. On the other hand there are those who will antagonize the bill because they say the newspapers have latitude enough at present. But the probabilities are the bill will become a law with certain amendments which are now being prepared.

The Australian ballot law will doubtless pass, with a few minor changes. This measure is one which covers a great deal of ground and is a comprehensive compilation of several laws in force in other states. The father of the bill, Senator Allison, is very sanguine that it will meet with favor at the hands of the legislature and will become a law.

TORRENS LAND LAW.

It is said that many people in this city and in Ogden are preparing to fight the Torrens land law, introduced by the same member, on the grounds that it is going to cost a great deal for the changes it provides. Another point is that two attorneys are to be employed to examine all titles, which is said to savor of something akin to a job, although it is difficult to conceive how matters could be arranged without the aid of competent men. A further objection is the claim that while the bill is adapted to large cities, in the sparsely settled districts it does not improve the present conditions. The senator from Ogden, however, believes in the measure, and is prepared to make a good fight in its behalf.

The bill for court stenographers is already in; in fact there are two of them. Both have objectionable features, according to the stenographers themselves, who are the most interested. One bill provides for a salary of $10; the other for a salary of $5 per diem, for the time actually employed.

There are a great many members in both houses who will raise the cry of extravagance when either amount is mentioned. They think $10 per day too much for any person to receive, no matter what the work may be. The attorneys in the two houses will urge that it is to the interest of the litigants that competent people be employed, as testimony which is not taken absolutely correct is likely to raise expenses.

Senator Warner's bill for the protection of labor by making eight hours a legal day's work; prohibiting the employment of women and children in mines and other underground workings, etc., is receiving the support of the labor unions and working people generally.

The anti-blacklisting law which passed the senate Friday is said to be in need of qualification. It is too sweeping in its provisions and considered by many too severe in its penalties. Still it is favorably mentioned by many who have looked into the question. It is said that should it become a law as it now stands, the governor will be asked to veto it.

Jones' bill for the establishment and creation of a state board of health is in the hands of the committee on public health and is being considered seriatim. It will be reported to the senate with favorable recommendations, a few changes being made. The bill will pass, if present indications count for anything.

MILITIA BILL.

The bill pending before the legislature for the act which shall take the place of the present military code is a very extensive one, but by several of the leading military spirits is deemed defective in many points. There can be no doubt of the bill being amended ere it reaches a final passage.

For instance: Section 9 provides the governor shall be the commander-in-chief of the militia of the state. This should read "in times of peace." When in the service of the United States the governor is not the commander in chief, that power being vested in the president. This condition, however, may be implied and the change may not be absolutely necessary.

Section 12 is one which will be scanned closely. It provides that "when the guard shall be in active service, its commissioned officers shall be paid the same as the officers of like grade in the regular army of the United States, first sergeants and non-missioned staff officers $2.50 per day, sergeants, $2; corporals, $1.75, and privates and musicians $1.50."

This section should be changed, in the opinion of many, as in the event of a call into the service of the United States the guard would be paid by the general government and in addition might come back on the state for extra compensation.

The powers of the adjutant-general and his duties ought to be curtailed, it is claimed, in the opinion of many who have interested themselves. He is made an active executive officer by the provisions of the bill, when in fact he is not. They say the position is merely a clerical one. The power and authority given him to inspect companies, troops and batteries once every year; placing him in charge of the ordnance and arsenal and the performing, in times of peace, of the duties of quartermaster-general and commissary-general, when these officers are provided for, is simply depriving those officers of their rights and renders their positions those of mere figureheads.

Section 29, providing for discharges, ought to have another section added to it, to the effect that where an officer or soldier is dishonorably discharged, he shall be disqualified from holding any civil office under the commonwealth for a term of two or three years. This provision has been tested in other states and found to work well.

There are too many medical officers in the regimental formations. Two are ample.

The fines for non-attendance at drills without reasonable excuse are too small.

The division of the state into three military districts is a farce. The regimental and brigade organizations would be ruptured by any such proceeding, especially in time of encampments, as this section appears to have been made to cover. With only three regiments of infantry, three troops of cavalry and two batteries of artillery, the encampment should be by brigade, in order to obtain the best results.

In other essentials the bill is a fairly good one.

So it will be seen that the legislature has before it plenty of work and if discussions on all bills consume as much time as has been taken up with the fire and police law, the two houses will have no more time than is necessary. Of course this is not probable; still there are measures which will be warmly discussed ere they pass.

AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION.

A legislative committee of seven was chosen at the last meeting of the State Agricultural society. This committee was instructed to ask the farmers through the press to send to it any matter bearing on legislation of interest to farmers. The committee was further instructed to put these matters in proper form and lay them before the legislature and work to get laws beneficial to agriculture in all its branches passed by the law-making body.

In accordance with these instructions we heartily invite the farm public to work with us and send such suggestions as to the individuals or societies may seem best. Though any matter may be sent it was particularly desired that the farmers express themselves in regard to the solution of the school land question and to irrigation laws.

The school lands, if settled before survey as shown in the letter sent out on the subject, are subject to homestead and this is the only safe way to get a title to such lands. Several letters have been received in which men claim that by error they located on a school section: that these errors were caused through incorrect surveys, incorrect plattings and otherwise. It is my opinion that if the error occurred by fault of the government agents that the settler may homestead, while if the error occurred from other causes the homestead would not hold good. In any case the settler will find that by establishing a bona fide residence of ten, twenty, thirty or even forty years the department will construe everything possible in his favor. The only way to test the case is to apply to the land office for a homestead.

As to the disposition of the school lands by the legislature, the farmers are especially requested to express their opinions. In doing this let reason rule, and remember that these lands have been used without the payment of rent or taxes and that the schools must be kept up by direct taxation aside from the funds furnished by the interest on the money from the sale of the school lands.

Irrigation, after nearly fifty years of peaceful development is now one of the foremost topics for proposed legislation. The cause of this violent shaking up is the presence of so many "water corporations" who will hold and operate the canal, but will neither own nor cultivate the land.

In the governor's message occurs the following in regard to laws on irrigation: "For the filing and recording of rights already acquired through appropriation and the use of water." All agree that this would be a very desirable matter to bring about were it possible. This was attempted years ago, and after costing the territory and the farmers thousands of dollars it was found that the filings were worthless and it was stated at our meeting that in the Salt Lake county office there were a great number of certificates that were never even called for after they were made out by the recorder.

The proposition was discussed at some length and it was thought well nigh impossible to effectually file and record rights after some of them had existed for nearly fifty years. It would be well for the farmers to intelligently investigate this matter and give their desires in the matter.

Attention is called to the leading measures of interest to farmers now pending before the legislature, viz: the Torrens' land bill, the board of land commissioners, the new estray law, and the holding of the farmer's institutes.

It was thought desirous that once or twice during the session the legislative committee visit the capital and aid our friends in the legislature in meeting objections to proposed measures. If this be done it will be necessary to raise some funds at once to defray expenses.

The executive committee think best to ask the vice-president of each county to forward as a loan $10 at once, and then keep back the money from the first twenty members from his county. The farmers all over the state are asked to join the state society and organize as rapidly as possible. The society is now out of debt and the executive committee hope to keep it so, but the treasury is now without a balance.

All communications in regard to legislation should be addressed to the president at Logan. All money should be sent to P. A. Dix, secretary and treasurer, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Respectfully,
A. A. MILLS,
President Utah State Agricultural Society.

The spooks and goblins that delight
To fill with terror all the night;
That stalk abroad in hideous dreams
With which dyspepsia's fancy teems,
Will never trouble with their ills
The man who trusts to Pierce's Pills.

Pierce's Pleasant Pellets; vegetable, harmless, painless, sure! Constipation, biliousness, sick headache, indigestion; all vanish with their use.

## THE TURF

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 25.—Adolph Spreckels of California, son of the famous sugar king, Claus Spreckels, has just purchased the two noted thoroughbred stallions, Lew Weir and Eolo. He has also bought of different breeders several high class brood mares. They left here last night for San Francisco. Prices private.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25.—Rainy, disagreeable weather made the track almost unfit for racing today and spoiled the half-holiday sport. Anger and Fritzie were the only winning favorites. Attendance was fair.

First race, seven furlongsFeast won, Royal Choice second, Chugnut third. Time, 1:43¾.

Second race, half mile—Anger won, Fate second, Parmsan third.

Third race, one mile—Lester won, Ondague second, Billy Bennett third. Time, 1:56¼.

Fourth race, handicap, seven furlongs—Dick Bohan won, Jamboree second, Judge Debouse third. Time, 1:39.

Fifth race, seven furlongs—Fritzie won, Han Johnson second, Maxima third. Time, 1:44

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—The Norfolk stakes, the Lorrillard steeplechase and two handicaps were the features presented by the California Jockey club today as an inducement to race goers, and although the weather was disagreeable, a large crowd responded.

The Norfolk stakes went to Green B. Morris' imp Star Ruby, who was a 1 to 3 favorite, his victory being practically a foregone conclusion. Doggett took his mount off in front and was never headed, winning easily from Rosebud.

The Lorillard stakes went to Carmel, who opened at 6 to 1, and was backed down to 2 to 1 at post time, being the favorite at these figures. This was Carmel's initial race over the jumps and judging by the manner in which the money went in on him, it was evident he had been carefully reserved for this event for he won with consummate ease. Barney Schrieber's Janus at 20 to 1, came from nowhere at the end and secured the place from Col. Weightman.

Strathmeath, another of Green B. Morris' cracks was thought to have the handicap at his mercy, but the old horse went lame and was beaten out by Logan, who won pulled up.

Four favorites and two second choices were first today. Weather threatening; track heavy.

First race, 5½ furlongs selling—George Miller won; Toano second; Major Cook third. Time—1:08¾.

Third race, one mile, three year olds of 1895, the Norfolk stakes, value $1,500.—Imp. Star Ruby won, Rosebud second, Peter the Second third. Time—1:44¼.

Fourth race, about 1½ miles, handicap, steeplechase, the Lorillard stakes, value $1,500—Carmel won, Janus second, Col. Weightman third. Time—3:31.

Fifth race, seven and half furlongs handicap, three year olds and upwards, purse $3,000—Logan won, Strathmeath second; Gilead third. Time—1:37¼. No others.

Sixth race, five and half furlongs—Hueneme won, Banjo second, Beatrice third. Time—1:09¾.

### BURMA AND BUDDHISM.

Burma is a country dominated by an idea, or rather a series of ideas, which owe their origin to the influence of Buddhism. The Burman holds the view that this life is a sorry thing at the best, and that the wisest course is, therefore, to get through with it with as little care, worry and anxiety as possible. The world is, nevertheless, at the same time full of good things, which all can enjoy; therefore, why toil for wealth which brings only burdens of care in its train? Why strain every nerve to possess, when possession means the anxiety to hold and preserve? The bounteous earth supplies rice for the needs of all her children, and while there is love and laughter and gayety to solace us, while leisure can be secured and peace maintained, let us enjoy and be happy. Here we strike the keynote of the life of the Burmas. Strangers call them lazy, but they are not idle except on principle: they can work splendidly when they choose, but they have long ago decided that to turn the world into a workshop, to toil incessantly for a mere subsistence, or in order to gather up riches, is folly, as doing so destroys the pleasure of existence. As soon as a farmer has made a little money by selling his crops he gives a play, or pwee, to his town or village.

The stage is put up in the open street and all his neighbors enjoy the result of his good fortune with himself. He is happy as well as they. Do our utmost, life is still full of care, therefore make the best of good fortune while it remains, and share it with others, so that the sum of human happiness may be increased. This is Burman philosophy. Others, again, accuse them of cowardice. True, Mandalay was given up without the Burmese troops, who were badly led and still worse armed, striking a blow, but the sullen resistance and desultory fighting of the Dacoits, the remarkable indifference and courage with which they met execution, show that it is not want of courage which makes the Burmans bad soldiers and untrustworthy police. At the bottom of their incapacity to serve as soldiers and police is, in fact, the same dominant idea, viz., that no sustained effort is worth while, and as change of occupation is agreeable, it should be sought at any cost. A military officer told me that a Burman soldier would desert for a month, and would express the greatest surprise on his return at being arrested. "He had left his clothes behind, and did not want any pay. Why should he be punished? He was tired of the monotony and routine of a soldier's life, and had gone for awhile into the country."—Cornhill Magazine.

### A GENTLEMANLY PROFESSION.

A city man was lately asked to recommend a nice, gentlemanly profession in which a quick fortune could be made without risk. He replied that he knew of only two such professions, and they were both rather hard to get into. They were the professions of Kaffir millionaires and American railroad organizers. The Kaffir millionaire is not entirely unknown to our readers, but perhaps they are not so well acquainted with the railroad reorganizer. His native habitat is New York, and he is only to be seen in London as a bird of passage. He may honor us with his company for a few days when on his way to the Riviera or the Upper Nile, but he would be making himself too cheap if he were to recognize such a thing as business when he "had only run over for a short holiday." His work here is done vicariously through sympathetic agents or public spirited committees. He has also committees in New York, and nowadays he finds it necessary to have syndicates and underwriters as well.

A playful professional fiction assumes that these committees have been elected by the reorganized bond and stockholders to protect their interests. Another pleasant illusion gives the syndicates and the underwriters credit for stepping into the deadly breach to save the reorganization scheme from imminent peril. And they have to be paid accordingly, or, in professional phraseology, "compensated."—Saturday Review.

Gold pens are now usually tipped with iridium. The bits of this metal are laid in notches at the point of the pen, then fastened on with flux, being afterward ground and polished for use.

# UTAH FISH AND GAME

## Commissioner Musser's Biennial Report to the Legislature.

## VERY GOOD SHOWING MADE

### WHITEFISH AND BLACK BASS THE LEADING FISH.

**Reports From County Officials Show a Partial Enforcement of Law and Increase in the Varieties—Fish on the Increase—Bounty on Animals and Birds Proposed—State Fish Hatchery Advocated—Resume of the Report.**

Fish Commissioner A. Milton Musser, in his biennial report to the legislature, gives some valuable information on the progress made in fish cultivation in Utah, which will be read with great interest by those who realize the importance of the industry. Fishes as an article of food are growing in favor with the advance of civilization, on account of their cheapness, and the states of this union, during the past few years have been making gigantic strides in the work of cultivation and planting.

It appears from the report of the commissioner that Utah has not been backward in this industry and while there is great room for improvement the people have good reasons for congratulation.

In January, 1894, in response to a request, there were sent here 200,000 lake trout fry, but as they arrived in a heated condition and were practically valueless no benefit was derived. The commissioner secured 2,000 brook trout which were planted in City Creek and in Utah lake, which are doing nicely.

Through the courtesy of local railway men, who furnished free transportation from Sandusky, Ohio, 2,000,000 whitefish eggs were received in March, 1895, and hatched near Pleasant Grove, after which they were placed in Utah lake. In a letter received from the county commissioner of Utah county it appears they are doing well and but a short time will elapse ere the lake is stocked with these edible fish. Several specimens three inches in length were observed last summer and as they develop rapidly, it will not be long ere catches of white fish will be reported. They are one of the best fresh water fishes, develop rapidly and are very prolific, the female depositing from 20,000 to 70,000 eggs. Another consignment was asked for Bear lake and the reply received was a favorable one. The spawn will be shipped as soon as the department reaches it. Arrangements are being made for a few thousand land locked salmon for Bear, Weber and Sevier rivers and for Utah lake.

In one of the small lakes south of this city a few croppie, black bass, rock bass, brook trout, and white fish have been placed and all are doing well. Rock bass have been planted in Logan river also.

A consignment of European tench was promised for last season, but the report does not state whether they were received or not.

Following this general introduction on the part of the commissioner, he gives some statements of the fines collected and the sentences served by those who have been apprehended in violation of the fish and game laws. For the better convenience of the reading public it has been deemed best to give these statements in as brief form as possible. The first of the list is that of ex-Commissioner Barratt, of this county, for the year 1894, which shows: Arrests, 13; fines, $55; costs, $130; time served in the county jail, 49½ days, rewards paid, $40; expenses for the year, $194; time occupied, 71 days.

Commissioner Heath, the present incumbent of the office in this county, reports the arrest of 28 persons by himself and deputies, with a total fine and cost bill to the guilty parties of $334. Mr. Heath reports having placed screens in Big and Little Cottonwood creeks in order that the fish might not run into the irrigation ditches, as before, and die on the ground. Fish runs were provided in several of the streams and dams removed in others. As a result the Jordan has afforded better fishing than ever before, trout being caught very frequently.

Mr. Heath mentions the subject of game and reports that by reason of the enforcement of the law against night hunting, ducks were more plentiful than for years. Duck hawks are very destructive to young waterfowl, while pelicans, loons and other birds do great damage among fish. Weasels and skunks do a great deal of damage by eating duck eggs and to reduce this slaughter a small bounty should be provided. Mr. Heath suggests that quail be protected from hunters for a term of three years, and at the expiration of that time the season be limited to four months.

He recommends the seining of the Jordan for the capturing of all fish, such as carp and native fish, and making room for trout, bass, whitefish, etc., moose, buffalo and the young of all these animals be stopped. The shipping of game and fish outside Utah should also be prohibited.

M. C. Newell, commissioner of Utah county, reports a general observance of the fish and game laws. He states that the amount of fish caught and marketed, as nearly as he can estimate, is as follows: Suckers, chubs, carp and other common fish, 146,000 pounds; trout, 4,000 pounds; black bass, 20,000 pounds.

During the year 1894 twenty-one arrests were made, seventeen tried and fines to the amount of $82 imposed. The attention of the authorities has been called to the condition of the canals and the need for screens for the saving of the fish from death by running down the same.

Provo river has been extensively shot with giant powder in Wasatch county. This is a practice which should cease.

In 1895 fourteen persons were licensed to seine in Utah lake. The amount of fish caught was: Trout, 4,000 pounds; bass, 40,000; carp, 133,324; other fish, 189,900; total, 357,224. The increased value over the preceding year was $4,474.93. The amount of ducks killed and sold in this county was $1,000. Trout are slightly on the increase. That they do not increase more is due to the defective irrigation system. Black bass are increasing very rapidly, under favorable conditions. Pelicans, blue cranes and other birds retard the progress of the small fry to a great extent. Carp are increasing, while suckers and chubs are decreasing. Catfish are doing well. Sunfish are becoming quite numerous. The law permits the catching of black bass fifteen days too soon. They should not be taken sooner than July 1. Seining should be permitted as late as May 1 for carp, suckers and chubs. It should be prohibited from May 1 to September 1, and not allowed within a half mile of any stream flowing into the lake. Ducks should be protected from February 1 to October 1.

N. W. Crookston reports a society for the protection of fish and game in Cache with 100 members in 1894. Five convictions were had in that year. Deer and mountain sheep were killed by mountain lions, which are on the increase. A bounty should be offered for them. Game birds are increasing; fish are doing well; four convictions with fines of $25 each were had last year for using dynamite. The officer suggests a fine of $50 for this offense, and recommends that no sawdust be allowed to run down the stream.

Richard Peters of Box Elder says fish and game are scarce in his county. Ducks are plentiful. The law is well observed.

J. A. Lampert of Weber says he had $5 salary left in 1894 after paying expenses. Several arrests were made. One man was apprehended at a cost of two days' work and $4. He was fined a dollar. He thanks God his term expires in March, because there is no encouragement for doing good work.

A. C. Shields of Tooele says there are a few ponds there stocked with carp and two streams. The laws are well observed with the exception of a few duck and geese hunters. Carp caught run as high as ten and twelve pounds.

John W. Brown of Iron says deer are on the increase. The laws are generally obeyed. The Indians kill deer on summer hunts for the hides. Game birds are on the increase. There are few fish ponds in the county. Trout and carp do well where they are cultivated. The people are driving wells and using the surplus for fish ponds which will increase the stock in a few years.

Charles Skougard of Sevier reports a condition similar to that which prevailed in this county before screens were put in and recommends that unless farmers place them in position their water supply be shut off.

James S. Murdock of Wasatch says trout and herring are plentiful. Only two arrests for violation of the law. Game birds plentiful; deer scarce.

C. C. Kearl of Bear Lake county says the laws have been faithfully enforced. About 15,000 pounds of chubs were caught from the lake last year. Idaho men come down the lake and use seines and gill nets in an unlawful manner. It is almost impossible to catch them. He recommends the same law as governs fishing in Utah lake.

Christian Peterson of Sanpete finds deer scarce. Fish are killed by floods and are found in quantity only in the Sanpitch river. Ducks and geese quite plentiful in the spring. Fish and game commissioners should be empowered to make arrests. He wanted to plant black bass in Gunnison reservoir but was forbidden.

Garfield county, by David W. Evans, reports people seining for chubs and suckers and catching herring and trout. Eight tons of trout were caught during the season from the lake. The fish range from three-fourths to one and a half pounds each. Herring, trout and suckers are the only varieties.

In concluding the report Commissioner Musser makes a general statement of the condition of affairs relating to fish. He says he has sent bass to private parties who have cultivated them with good effect, some specimens weighing as high as five pounds each. He advises against the shipping of fish from the state and declares while we export our product we use stale fish at home. The black bass is considered the best market fish from all he can learn and is highly prized as an edible. He urges they be protected one year more in order that they may have a chance to increase. The destruction of birds and animals which prey upon fish and ducks is urged at some length, the methods of the "varmints" being described at length.

Several counties are without fish and game commissioners and the lawless have matters their own way in certain localities, but the work of the officers has been in the main good. Uintah and Carbon counties are situated where violations occur most frequently and some provision should be made for the protection of the game there. Venison has been shipped out of Utah by the carload. These two counties should have live, energetic game commissioners, together with Emery and Grand.

The commissioner regrets the lack of interest in fish culture, when a cheap article of food is provided with so little expense. He advocates the establishment of a state hatchery and urges every web-foot county to plant black bass in the waters. A hatchery with a capacity of from 500,000 to 1,000,000 eggs can be built, equipped and operated as follows: Grounds and building, $3,000; appliances, $500; team and wagon, $300; feed, $350; fish food, $150; labor (two men), $1,500. Total, $5,800.

Don't invite disappointment by experimenting. Depend upon One Minute Cough Cure and you have immediate relief. It cures croup. The only harmless remedy that produces immediate results. For sale by all druggists. Nelden-Judson, wholesale dealers.

# 'FRISCO INTERESTED.

### WILL ENTER THE COMING EISTEDDFOD AT DENVER.

**David Hughes Thinks There Will Be an Immense Delegation From the Coast—Interest Being Aroused**

DENVER, Jan. 25.—News was received at Eisteddfod headquarters today that San Francisco would enter the chorus and other musical contests of the forthcoming festival. This will be the first time that San Francisco has participated in any manner in the Eisteddfods of this country. Professor David Hughes, one of the eminent vocal instructors of San Francisco, writes for information to be used in the newspapers of that city to rouse public interest. He thinks there will be an immense delegation from the coast.

## OUTRAGES IN ARMENIA.

**Hitt Gives His Personal Views on the Subject.**

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—A special to the Tribune from Washington, D. C., says: "There seems to be no reason why the United States should be called upon to put an end to the outrages in Armenia," remarked Chairman Hitt of the house committee on foreign affairs, "in view of the fact that the five great powers of Europe have Turkey absolutely under their control. According to the terms of the Berlin treaty Russia, Great Britain, Germany, France and Austria adopted measures for the protection of citizens of these countries, and there is no reason why they should not put a stop to the outrages which are alleged to be daily taking place. There are a number of resolutions and petitions on the Armenian question now before our committee, and they have been referred to a subcommittee with instructions to study carefully the treaty stipulations on this subject adopted at the Berlin conference and report as speedily as possible. Under these circumstances, there must necessarily be a postponement of action until it is known just what the European powers can do. It must not be lost sight of, however, that any arrangement these powers enter into must ultimately result in the discomfiture of the Turk. As an illustration of this, note England's seizure of Cyprus and the Russian incursions with a view to gobbling up Turkish territory. As long as there is a chance for the great powers to acquire anything in Turkey they do not evince any desire to stop the outrages which are shocking the civilized world."

### THROUGH A BRIDGE.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 25.—A fire engine being drawn at a rapid rate to a fire in the lumber district at 2:30 this morning plunged through an open drawbridge spanning the river at Seneca street. Four firemen were on the engine, two of whom jumped in time to avoid going down. The driver William Burgess and Assistant Engineer Charles Coolidge, who went down with the engine, were injured, but not fatally, it is believed. The horses were drowned and the engine lies a wreck at the bottom of the river. A steep hill leads down to the bridge and the engine gained such a momentum in making the descent that it was impossible to stop.

## RUINED REAL ESTATE MAN.

**Inventory of the Assigned Estate of J. Rush Ritter.**

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—The inventory of the assigned estate of J. Rush Ritter, the ruined real estate officer of the embarrassed Solicitors' Loan and Trust Co., has been filed. It shows that he had borrowed the large sum of $401,703 from eleven local banks on securities, some of which have not much value. Much of the above amount, however, is secured by shares and bonds of the Citizens' Street Railway company of Indianapolis and the Brigantine (N. J.) Transit company.

The latter concern has failed. The assets include shares in various companies and notes and due bills of individuals, the latter item being over $100,000. The miscellaneous assets are of a character that show the wide extent of Ritter's investments and peculations. From Atlantic City to Indianapolis and from Tampa to Rochester his network of interests stretched and whether it was an artesian well, a gigantic street railway speculation, or a company to rent rolling chairs that needed a backer and promoter, Ritter, with his borrowed wealth, seemed always to have been ready to step into the breach.

### GERMAN SHIP BURNED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—The barkentine Arago, forty-five days from Junin, Chili, with nitrate, reports the destruction by fire at Iquiqui two weeks before she sailed for there, of the German ship Arcturus. She was fired by her cook for revenge against the captain.

**Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder**
Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

## FREE SHIPPING BILL.

**Sub-Committee Will Report It Adversely.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The subcommittee on shipping of the senate today decided to report adversely the free shipping bill providing for the admission of foreign-built ships to American register.

This bill had been recommended by the secretary of the treasury and the commissioner of navigation. The negative vote was unanimous, including the three Democratic members of the committee, Messrs. Gorman, Murphy and White. The sub-committee authorized a favorable report upon Senator Frye's bill to repeal the provision in the existing tonnage tax law, which relieves the vessels of other countries from paying this tax when the governments of the countries to which the vessels belong similarly relieve our vessels.

It is understood that the administration is favorable to this bill. It is regarded by some as an effort at retaliation at Germany for her exclusion of American products.

Major Quinn of the engineer corps of the army and J. W. Bryant were given a hearing upon the importance of Mississippi river improvements.

**"Saved My Life"**

A VETERAN'S STORY.

"Several years ago while in Fort Snelling, Minn., I caught a severe cold, attended with a terrible cough, that allowed me no rest day or night. The doctors after exhausting their remedies, pronounced my case hopeless, saying they could do no more for me. At this time a bottle of

**AYER'S**

Cherry Pectoral was sent to me by a friend who urged me to take it, which I did, and soon after I was greatly relieved, and in a short time was completely cured. I have never had much of a cough since that time, and I firmly believe Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved my life."—W. H. WARD, 8 Quimby Av., Lowell, Mass.

**AYER'S Cherry Pectoral**

Highest Awards at World's Fair.

AYER'S PILLS cure Indigestion and Headache

**ARRIVED!**

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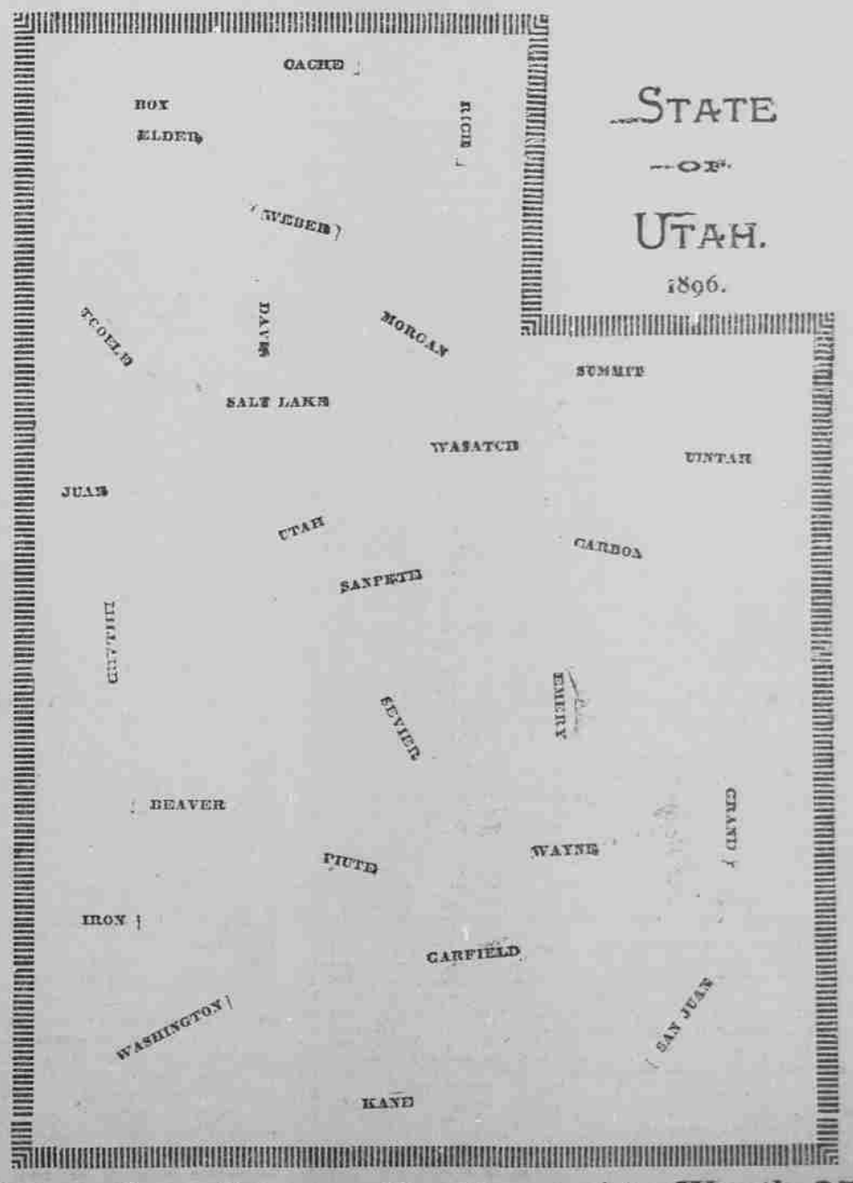


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