Weather Today

Fair; Continued Cloudiness.

Silver and Lead Quotations.

The silver and lead quotations yesterday were as follows:

Western Union.—Bar silver, 64 15-16 cents; lead, $2.90; casting copper, 11 cents.

United Press.—Bar silver, .64 15-16 cents; lead, $3.07½@3.10; lake copper, $12.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New York—Money easy; sterling exchange higher; speculation dull.

Chicago—May wheat 1⅝ lower; pork, 7½ lower; cattle, slow and demand light; hogs, lower.

South Omaha—Hogs, weak; cattle, steady to strong; sheep, firm.

Kansas City—Hogs, steady; cattle, steady; sheep, steady.

CITY CIRCULATION.

The City Circulation of The Herald has been leased to Mr. J. O. McCracken. Subscribers who do not receive their papers promptly will confer a favor if they make complaint to The Herald counting room.

All checks for city subscriptions should be made payable to

J. O. MCCRACKEN,
City Circulator.

TOWN TALK.

A notarial commission was issued yesterday to John M. Dunning of Garfield county.

Yesterday's clearings were $168,379, as compared with $133,983 for the same day of last year.

It is understood the drug business of the late J. H. Farlow will be transferred to Mr. Clen Scramm of Ogden, about February 1st.

At 6 a. m. yesterday the thermometer registered 18, at noon 29 and at 6 p. m. 29, the maximum temperature being 30 and the minimum 13.

The body of the late Elder Edward Stevenson will lie in state next Sunday morning between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock at the residence, 118 South First West street.

The funeral services over the remains of Mrs. DeCamp, the mother of Mrs. E. M. Knox, will take place at 2 p. m. today at Kaysville. The remains will be sent to Salt Lake for interment.

Archie Graham at Springfield made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide yesterday by taking morphine. The dose would doubtless have proven fatal but for the timely efforts of a physician.

Invitations have been sent out by the worshipful master and the secretary of Mount Moriah lodge, A. F. and A. M., for the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the institution of the lodge. The event will be celebrated at the Masonic hall on the evening of February 1.

Over $275 in bonds were forfeited in the police court yesterday morning, all of it being the bail of persons charged with operating gambling houses. George Earl escaped a sentence for vagrancy by having the charge suspended on good behavior. Samuel Galizzi was released from the charge of assault on the request of his wife, upon whom the battery was committed.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Michael Earl were held at the Twentieth ward meetinghouse yesterday afternoon. The services were presided over by Bishop George Romney of the Twentieth ward, and the principal sermons were delivered by President Angus M. Cannon, Joseph E. Taylor and Herbert J. Pougher. The remains were followed to their last resting place by many friends and a long line of carriages. The dedicatory prayer at the grave was delivered by Counselor Joseph F. Simmons.

The Utah Canning company of Ogden filed a copy of its articles of incorporation with the secretary of state yesterday. The incorporators are Thomas D. Dee, Isaac N. Pierce, George H. Matson, E. W. Matson and James Taylor, all residents of the Junction City. The capital stock has been placed at $12,000 in shares of $10 each, and the concern will engage in a general canning and packing business. Thomas D. Dee has been made president, Isaac N. Pierce vice-president, E. W. Matson secretary, and George H. Matson treasurer.

This evening at 7:30 o'clock the James A. Garfield Lyceum society will meet in Institute Literary society hall to hold a joint debate in the lecture room of the First Congregational church. The question up for discussion will be: "Resolved, That the president of the United States should be elected directly by the qualified voters of the country," and the Garfield Lyceum will support the affirmative, while the Institute society will uphold the negative. A musical and literary programme will also be rendered, and an interesting evening is looked forward to. All are welcome.

Abstracts furnished, Titles insured, and interest paid on deposits by Utah Title Insurance and Trust company, 106 Main street.

Utah Commercial and Savings Bank.

General banking business; pays 5 per cent on deposits. F. Armstrong, pres.; P. W. Madsen, vice-pres.; J. E. Jennings, cashier, 24 E. 1st South street.

"Coal."

Castle Gate lump, $4.50; nut, $4. Winter Quarters lump, $4.25; nut, $4. Anthracite, all sizes, $8.00. Sacking, 50 cents per ton extra. No extra haul charge within reasonable distance.

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D. J. Sharp, Agent; telephone, 429; 73 South Main street.

Zion's Savings Bank and Trust company pays 5 per cent interest per annum, compounded quarterly. For the convenience of workingmen, the bank is open for deposits on Saturdays until 8 p.m. Write for any information desired to Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Main street, Salt Lake city, Utah.

Wilford Woodruff ..... President
George M. Cannon ..... Cashier

The liquor and morphine diseases are positively cured at The Keeley Institute, 166 West Second North. Arrangements have been made by which ladies receive treatment, as secluded as in the privacy of their own homes. Address, in strict confidence, lock box 493, City, or W. S. Arnold, manager.

Weber Coal Company

Sell clean coal at market prices. Full weight guaranteed.

W. J. MONTGOMERY, Agent.
Telephone 411.

Kenneth Donnellan, stock and mining broker, 161 South Main street. Telephone 672.

For painless dentistry call on Dr. E. M. Keyser, 162 Main street. Scott-Auerbach building.

THE E. S. DEAN COMPANY.

Incorporated Capital. 1,000,000.
Bankers and Brokers

The special combinations we have operated has paid as follows:

Special No. 6 commenced July 25, 1896, run 60 days, paid 60 per cent net.

No. 7 commenced Sept. 15, 1896, run 60 days, paid 54 per cent net.

No. 8 commenced Oct. 15, 1896, run 30 days, paid 27 per cent net.

No. 9 commenced Dec. 1, 1896, run 30 days, paid 45 per cent net.

No. 10 commenced operation Jan. 2, 1897, runs 60 days.

No. 11 now forming to run 60 days, to April 5, 1897, will trade in (wheat only). Subscriptions received at our Salt Lake City offices up to Feb. 5. We advise you to take as large a share of this Wheat Combination as you can, for the profits are sure to be larger than any yet earned.

Call or write for information.

THE E. S. DEAN COMPANY,
Nos. 216 and 217 Atlas Block,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Improved and painless methods of dentistry. Dr. E. M. Keyser, 162 Main

FEES AND SALARIES

The Chief Theme of Discussion in the House Yesterday.

A SCHEDULE WAS ADOPTED

BY THE HOUSE IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

Chief Clerk of the House, Secretary of the Senate and Minute Clerks $4 a Day; Enrolling, Engrossing and Committee Clerks $3.50; Chaplains, Doorkeepers, and Messengers $3—Bills For Compensation For Judges of Elections and Regulating the Sale of Cigarettes Introduced.

The lower house spent $150 worth of time in fixing the salaries of officers and members, and after the bill was passed the important discovery was made that it would not become effective until after the expiration of the session. The value of the services of the members and the relative worth of the clerks, doorkeepers and chaplains was the subject of a debate that was waged throughout the day. Mr. Gibson's perpetual and exasperating proposition to reduce every proposed expenditure 10 per cent was so persistently urged that Mr. Sloan proposed to abolish the compensation of members, but the motion was killed with great promptness.

The members have not yet thoroughly familiarized themselves with the rules of parliamentary practice and legislative procedure, and yesterday became involved in a perplexing maze of substitutes, motions and amendments which afforded great freedom for expression of opinion, but resulted in a waste of time.

JUDGES OF ELECTION PAY.

Mr. Shepard, from the judiciary committee, reported a substitute for house bill No. 29, providing compensation for judges of election. It fixes the pay at $3 per day and provides for compensation for the judges who served in 1896.

Mr. Creer believed a constitutional provision would prevent any allowance for last year's services. The bill was made the special order for 11 o'clock today, after Thoreson had moved that it be placed upon its passage and Murdock had protested against such irregular proceedings.

The senate transmitted senate bill No. 17, relating to school indebtedness, and a motion that it be read the first and second time called from Sloan a demand that business be proceeded with in the regular manner provided by the rules. He objected to motions for first and second reading every time a bill was presented.

TO REGULATE THE SALE OF CIGARETTES.

Mr. Dotson introduced house bill No. 35, "to license and regulate the sale of cigarettes, and prohibiting the sale thereof to any person under the age of 18 years." Cigarette dealers are required to pay an annual license of $25, to be collected by the county clerk and turned over to the state. The sale of any cigarette containing opium is prohibited and it is made unlawful to sell or give away cigarettes to any person under the age of 18 years. Violations of the provisions of the act are punishable by fine not exceeding $100, and every dealer who sells cigarettes to a minor shall forfeit to the parents of such child $250 for each cigarette so sold.

Creer's irrigation bill was read the first and second time and referred to the irrigation committee.

FEES AND SALARIES.

The committee on fees and salaries reported a substitute for house bill No. 1 and senate bill No. 3, fixing the compensation of members of the legislature at $4 per day and mileage at the rate of 10 cents per mile, and the salaries of officers as follows: Secretary of the senate and chief clerk of the house $5 per day; minute clerks, $4.50; docket and committee clerks, $4; all other officers, $3.50.

Any measure involving an expenditure of money may be relied upon to bring Mr. Gibson to his feet, and when this bill was read the gentleman from Uintah expressed the opinion that "we ought to be satisfied with reasonable pay." It seemed that the members could not resist the seductive influence of money. He moved that the whole schedule be cut down 10 per cent but his motion was swallowed up and lost among subsequent motions and amendments.

The house then went into committee of the whole. Mr. O'Brien in the chair, and Mr. Kenner, who, in the Democratic caucus, sought to elevate the dignity of the members by lowering the salaries of the clerks, moved that the house bill be tabled and that senate bill on the same subject be taken up. This bill provided for uniform compensation of $4 per day for all officers and members.

The motion was carried and Mr. Duffin offered an amendment fixing the salaries of officers from $4.50 for the chief clerks down to $3 for doorkeepers.

Kenner detected an attempt to revive the house bill, which had just been tabled. He believed there should be uniformity in the salaries of employees. The constitution limited the pay of members to $4, and he believed it was the intention of the framers of the constitution to place a like limit upon the salaries of officers. It would be a great anomaly if the officers were paid more than the members themselves. He knew the clerks earned more and were entitled to more than they were paid, but this was also true of the members, who labored 12 hours out of the 24. The officers had accepted the positions with the understanding that the salaries were to be fixed at a certain figure, and they could not now ask for more. However, if it should appear at any time that any officer was really entitled to greater compensation than he received the legislature could give it to him.

Mr. Bennion moved an amendment reducing the pay of the chief clerks to $4.

Mr. Romney suggested that the question to be considered was not what the services of the members were worth, but what the employees were worth. "Because I am paid $4," said he, "it does not follow that some employee is not worth more. I would not serve in this house for $4 per day, were it not for the honor attached to the position." He strongly favored the classified schedule of the house substitute, which averages $3.90 per day for the employees.

Mr. Thoreson defended the claims of the outside counties for a fair share of legislative emoluments. The legislative patronage was distributed among the counties according to representation, and it would work an injustice to some of the counties to now make a distinction in the matter of salaries, after the offices had been apportioned. The house should stand by the caucus agreement of $4 per day all around.

Mr. Gibson offered another amendment, "to show the selfishness of the members." In his comical way he described how the Republican legislature had wasted $1 per day on its chief clerk. His amendment was out of order.

Mr. Bennion admitted that his services were not worth $4 per day, but he understood the time of some of the lawyers in the body was worth as high as $10 per day, and they were actually losing money. The salaries of the officers ought to be graded, acording to their abilities and the value of their services. Some of the clerks had not yet "struck a lick," but they were drawing their pay right along. "There is the engrossing clerk," said he. "I don't even know who he is; I have never seen him"——

"She," interrupted several members.

"I accept the correction," continued Mr. Bennion, who was not aware that the engrossing clerk was a lady.

SHOULD CUT MEMBERS' SALARIES.

Mr. Sloan reminded the house that this discussion of the salaries of officers was costing the state at the rate of $600 per day. As for his own salary, he would have been very much gratified by the election without any compensation whatever, and would also have been willing to give a chromo. The salaries of the members for the short time they were to serve was not a matter of great importance, but it would be unwise to begin cutting down the small salaries the officers received. Some of the clerks occupied positions of as great responsibility as any of the members. "These positions," said he, "were distributed among the counties as a reward for political faithfulness—we might as well admit it—and we should not punish them by reducing their salaries. If we want to cut, we should cut our own salaries."

Mr. Duffin believed the members had overlooked the important fact that "if this bill passes it will become law," and would fix the salaries for future legislatures. He thought the salaries proposed were reasonable enough. The chaplain, for instance, while his prayers were of excellent quality, yet his duties were very light. The chief clerk was certainly worth more.

Mrs. Anderson thought the house should stand by the caucus agreement, and suggested that the members should do less talking and more work.

Mr. Callis, with great gravity, declared that "when two such distinguished expounders of the constitution as Mr. Kenner and Mr. Sloan differ, who shall dare to step in and decide," but he believed the constitution makers intended to leave the question of compensation of officers to the legislature.

Mr. Kimball of Cache thought the salaries should be based upon the qualifications required and the nature of the service.

Mr. Thoreson declared that the question of qualification was not considered when the officers were elected. When the offices were apportioned there was no proposition to discriminate in the matter of salaries. It would be a great injustice to some of the counties.

"Does the gentleman mean to say that the counties are drawing these salaries?" inquired Mr. Bennion.

"It looks as though Salt Lake county would get most of them," retorted Mr. Thoreson.

At this point Mr. Roylance offered a substitute, fixing the salaries of chaplains, messengers and doorkeepers at $3 and all other officers at $4.

Mr. Sloan offered an amendment to the substitute for the amendment and the amendment to the amendment to the substitute for the house bill, and it was becoming apparent that the question before the house was carrying an extra large load.

"Mr. Chairman," said Kenner, "I ask in the most respectful manner where we are at?"

SCHEDULE AGREED ON.

Various amendments were then offered and considered, and finally the Duffin amendment, as amended by Mr. Bennion, was accepted. This fixed the salaries of the chief clerk of the house, secretary of the senate and minute clerks at $4; docket, enrolling and engrossing and committee clerks and sergeant-at-arms, $3.50, and chaplains, doorkeepers and messengers at $3.

Gibson moved that the salaries of members be cut 5 per cent.

Shepard—I move they be cut 95 per cent.

Stewart—I move they be cut 100 per cent.

Sloan—I move to strike out the enacting clause.

Duffin—I rise to a point of order.

The Chair—The point of order is well taken.

Parry—I move we adjourn.

A Member—You can't do it.

Out of all this confusion there came a motion that the committee rise and report, which was carried.

Sloan moved to strike out the word "members" from the bill.

Price cautiously inquired the purpose of this motion, and Mr. Sloan replied that the intention was to abolish compensation to the members, whereupon the motion was swept aside by a storm of vociferous "noes."

The bill was then passed, Gibson demanding that the ayes and nays be recorded. The vote was 27 to 30, seven members being absent and one being excused from voting.

Mr. Shepard and Mr. Wilson then called attention to the constitutional provision that no act shall take effect until 90 days after it is passed, unless by a two-thirds vote, and Mr. D. S. Cook gave notice that he would move a reconsideration. As the affirmative vote was less than two-thirds of all the members, the bill, as passed, will not become effective until after the expiration of the session.

The house then adjourned to 11 o'clock today.

In the Senate.

Legislation in the senate yesterday was again light and but little business was done outside concurring in the house amendment to senate bill 20, the appropriation bill for the regular and contingent expenses of the session. Although this bill came down from the house with a message from the senate designating it as "senate bill No. 2," the title was sufficient to identify it until the chief clerk of the lower body can correct his official boiler-plate.

The house announced the passage of house concurrent resolution No. 1, by Mr. Romney, another error, as house concurrent resolution No. 1 was introduced by Callis and passed by the first joint session. But this will all be fixed in time.

A message was received from the house announcing the passage of house bill 17, which proposes to amend section 11, chapter 61, laws of 1896. Inasmuch as this may interfere with the report of the code commission, it was after first reading, sent to the committee on judiciary.

Representative Sloan's joint resolution, providing for the manner of consideration of the report the code commission, came down in the afternoon and was ruthlessly slaughtered.

The senate adjourned until 11 o'clock today.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The lower house is now in good shape to stand a dead-lock, having fixed the salaries of officers and members and passed the legislative appropriation bill.

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Representative Soan's ready Irish wit can always be relied upon to help him out of a tight place. When Roylance interrupted him with an embarrassing question yesterday, he received an evasive reply.

"The gentleman is not answering my question, persisted Romney.

"Well, then, I rule the question out of order," was Sloan's quick response, and he proceeded with his remarks. He was wandering from the question when the chairman rose to call him to order, but was forestalled by Sloan. "Are you calling me to order, Mr. Chairman?" he asked. "I hope you will not."

The chair admonished him, but said he would be allowed to proceed. "Well, if you will allow me, it's all right," replied Sloan, and shortly afterward wound up his remarks by saying: "There are some things that cannot be explained."

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Mr. Price thought if the salaries of officers were reduced the legislature ought to pass a bill reducing the price of meals to 15 cents.

❖ ❖ ❖

Mr. Dotson declared the legislative officers from the outside counties would not get away from Salt Lake with a dollar of their salaries. It would take every cent to pay their expenses.

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The lady members of the house are not so loquacious as the men, and when they speak their remarks are brief and to the point. Mrs. Anderson yesterday rose to say: "I believe it would be a good idea if we did less talking and more work."

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Mr. Maxfield was heard from for the first time on the floor of the house yesterday. He seconded Mr. Kenner's motion for the previous question.

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Chairman Shepard of the house judiciary committee believes that the less the members have to do with the code commission's report in the way of attempted revision, the better it will be for the state. The commission spent a year on the work, and as the commissioners are all able lawyers, the legislature would not be likely to improve on the codification.

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When it became very apparent that many members did not know what they were voting on, Mrs. LaBarthe suggested that they pay closer attention to what was going on.

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The house committee on mines will meet today for consideration of Dresser's mine inspection bill, and a number of mineowners and attorneys for mining companies will be given a hearing. Printed copies of the bill have been sent to the miners' unions in the various camps, and they will also be heard.

THE COUNTY OFFICIALS.

MUST PAY A REASONABLE FEE FOR CERTIFICATES.

The Amount to Be Fixed by the District Judges—Such is the Opinion Delivered by Attorney-General Bishop.

The question of the county clerk's authority to charge county officials-elect for certificates of qualifications has been the source of much contention in many counties. Attorney-General Bishop yesterday rendered an opinion on the subject in response to a query from County Attorney Warf of Carbon county. The opinion, which follows, will be read with interest as similar conditions exist in many other counties besides Carbon:

J. W. Warf, Esq., County Attorney of Carbon County, Price, Utah.

Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your communication of the 6th inst., in which you say that the county clerk has charged certain parties, whom I assume to have been elected as county officers, various amounts, ranging from $1 to $2, for making out certificates of qualification, etc. You ask to be advised whether the clerk has a legal right to charge for such services, and if not, can the county refund the same?

SPECIFIED THE FEES.

Section 141, at page 559, of the laws of 1896, provides the fees which may be collected by such clerks. It will be observed that the legislature has attempted to enumerate and specify particularly the amount of the fee to be collected for each official act. It will also be observed that in order to provide for services of an official character not so enumerated, a clause was added at the end of the said section as follows: "For all other services for which no reasonable compensation, to be fixed by the judge of the district court." The expression "for all other services" evidently was intended to cover any official services not specifically mentioned which he should be required, under the law, to perform.

A REASONABLE AMOUNT.

I am informed that it has been the general custom heretofore existing for clerks to make out certificates of qualification, although I am unable to discover any express statutory enactment which would render such services an official duty. If such be true, then he could not be legally required to perform such work. If, however, he assumes to act officially and to give certificates of qualification as aforesaid, under his hand and seal of such office, it might fairly be assumed to be an official act, under the prevailing custom aforesaid, although not expressly authorized by statute, and if no fee has been prescribed by law for such services, then under the clause above set out, the compensation to be charged therefor should be a reasonable sum, to be fixed by the judge of the district court, which should be turned into the proper treasury as is provided for other fees.

All fees received by him for the performance of any official acts, that is, all acts which the law requires to be done, must be covered into the proper treasury. Personally, he has no interest therein, as his salary, which is a stated and fixed sum, must be assumed to cover all services performed by him as such officer, and if he fails to account for such said fees he would be amenable to the law for such dereliction of duty. I have the honor to be very respectfully yours,

A. C. BISHOP,
Attorney General.

HOTEL AND CORRIDOR.

Arrivals at the hotels yesterday were: Templeton—H. B. Kooser, city; Victory Bateman, Philadelphia; Miss Agnes Bateman, San Francisco; W. Roesler, city; R. Stevenson, Pocatello; Sam Bernstein, J. Feigenbaum, V. Calimberti, San Francisco; William Harcombe, Sacramento; S. E. Frost, Omaha; T. J. Lester, Lansing; Charles D. Vail, Ogden; J. W. Chandler, Chicago; H. H. Poulson, city; Charles H. Hart, Logan; A. B. Brandon, Chicago.

Cullen—Ora Haley, Laramie; C. J. Steadman, Providence, R. I.; W. D. Jameson and wife, city; S. P. Stokes, Denver; L. B. Mizell, city; G. F. Talbot, James H. Marriott, Nevada; James Hurner, Aspen, Colo.; Miss Lillie Yeaman, John J. Kelley, Ogden; F. E. Gottschalk, Ashland, Wis.; E. Amoretta, Lander, Wyo.; Joseph A. Ouan, Utah; E. F. Benson, Washington; R. Pollock, Chicago; W. N. Davenbery, Provo; P. Witter, Clear Creek; C. Y. Greenbrack, Silver City; William Doingo, Park City; D. Evans, Ogden; C. B. Morganthale, Tintic; George E. Robinson, San Francisco; William Harkins, Howard Park, Eureka; Walter Lippincott, Philadelphia; G. J. Ward, C. Sexton, Ogden.

Knutsford—H. V. Croll, W. J. Miller, Denver; George L. Paine, Boston; W. S. Aldridge, Rochester, N. Y.; John R. Walker, New York; Charles S. Grassle, Ogden; Mrs. Hanova Brown, Ogden; Sidney Kaufman, New York; George H. Armstrong, New York; H. A. Nelson, Castle Gate; E. B. Murray, St. Louis; W. McLee, Walsenburg; E. Kirk Greene, Montreal; W. N. Deaver and wife, Omaha; S. B. Jacobs, Denver; Edward C. Mix, New York; F. B. Whitmore, Denver; A. J. Mitchell, St. Louis; G. Hexter, New York; Harold Wilson, Silverton, Colo.; M. Caro, Mercur; C. Toohey, San Francisco; Clement J. Lyon, L. Foster and wife, Samuel Fortier, Logan; C. K. Bannister, Ogden.

Walker—William Jacobson, Miss Clark, Eureka; H. G. Williams, Castle Gate; I. P. O'Connally, E. S. Rolapp, Ogden; H. Steinman Jr., Mercur; Mrs. Mary Allsop, Sandy; J. Loes, Butte; H. R. McGraw, Park City; Monroe Bush, Mercur.

W. J. Miller, general manager, and H. V. Croll, superintendent of the Denver Engineering Works company, are at the Knutsford.

STATE AUDITOR'S REPORT.

It Will Be Filed With Governor Wells Tomorrow.

State Auditor Richards will tomorrow submit his annual report to the governor. It will be an interesting document, covering in detail the past year's receipts and expenditures.

As required by law, Mr. Richards has submitted to the governor an estimate of the state's expenditures for the two years, 1897 and 1898, placing the amount required at $937,992.35, as follows:

Legislative department	$ 77,040 00
Executive department	54,040 00
Judicial department	99,825 00
Land department	56,200 00
National Guard	16,800 00
Appointive officers	10,500 00
County officers	43,350 00
State institutions	397,397 35
State boards	20,340 00
Interest on bonds	86,000 00
Miscellaneous	76,400 00
Total	$937,892 35

This shows that the expense of running the state for the next two years is estimated at $468,996.17 per year. How this figure conforms with the expenditures during the past year can not be definitely determined until the report has been completed. The auditor's books show that $477,449.98 in warrants were issued during the year 1896, but this does not represent the total amount.

Troops Ordered to Massowah.

Rome, Jan. 28.—The war office has ordered six battalions of troops to be got in readiness to sart for Massowah.

NORDICA'S TRIUMPH

The Queen of Song Electrifies a Grand Audience.

TUMULTUOUS ENTHUSIASM

MAGNIFICENT WELCOME GIVEN WORLD'S GREATEST SINGER.

An Ovation For Schalchi, the Peerless Contralto—Scenes Not Witnessed Since Patti's Visit—Berthald and Dempsey Captivate the Audience—A Memorable Night in the Musical History of Zion—Miss Bateman Arrives.

Salt Lake, the city of stupendous musical events, added one more to the long number last evening, indeed last night was a sort of crowning achievement, one that makes all others, of recent years at least, pale in comparison.

Not since the visit of Paderewski have the receipts reached so handsome a total. Approximately speaking 700 or 800 people paid $1.50; 1,000 to 1,200 occupied the $1 seats in the gallery, and from 1,200 to 1,500 crowded into the 75 cent spaces on the sides. In all the receipts footed up $2,700 or $2,800—nearly the same amount that Paderewski received, and just three times what Yaw took in. Of the total the Nordica company receives three-quarters and pays all the expenses, the choir's one-quarter being net.

Vast audiences are by no means a novelty in that expansive auditorium, but vast audiences arrayed in bright evening costume are far from common, and the sight of the gathering, viewed from the singers' positions, was a most beautiful one. It was an inspiration in itself, and the artists, as they stepped upon the platform, showed by their countenances that they drank in all the exhilaration of the scene.

Probably no more tumultuous scenes of enthusiasm have ever been witnessed within those walls—certainly not since the night Patti sang there—than those which were enacted there last evening. And yet, high as the excitement reached, it must be said that it did not mount to the pitch such singing would cause elsewhere; it illustrates the staid character of our audiences, that very much the same programme was rendered in San Francisco last week, and that there the people broke into yelling as vociferously as any gallery at a minstrel show; handkerchiefs, canes and hats were waved in the air, and the thousand throats shouted encore and encore; could San Francisco have had added to her programme what we did last evening, and enjoyed the uplifting "Inflammatus" rendered by the peerless Nordica and over 500 singers together, it is quite probable her emotional audiences would have passed over the border line of sanity altogether. Still, it must be said that our great body of singers for once made their Salt Lake friends, to whom they are too old a story to often enthuse over, wake up to a realizing sense of their grandeur. We say emphatically that the "Rusticana" selection was the best artistic work of the choir's entire career, and that not only in that number, but in the other two, and in the inspiring "Inflammatus" especially, Mr. Stephens had no reason to blush for putting his organization on the same platform with the great luminous star of the occasion.

The quartette, Nordica, Scalchi, Berthald and Dempsey is a magnificent one, but admirable as the other artists are, Nordica is the overtowering presence that casts her fellow workers into the shade. It is not too much to say of her that she is today the world's foremost dramatic soprano; indeed, we believe it is conceded that she is the only singer capable of carrying through in triumph a round of the exacting Wagner roles in one season. How heavy her loss must be to the Metropolitan Opera company can now be sensed after hearing the wonderful qualities she exhibited last evening. Each of her appearances was the signal for a thunderous demonstration, the choir singers leading the applause. She presented a truly regal appearance; her face and form, as she stood in the blaze of a row of electric footlights, a crown of diamonds blazing on her forehead, and it required no great stretch of the imagination to think of her as wearing a crown by her absolute right as the queen of song. She wore a dress of striped silk, adorned with large figured flowers, sleeves of the regulation puff and of the new shade of pink, a black girdle, and the bosom literally spangled with diamonds. Her toilette was as perfect as her art. Her great dramatic qualities told best in the grand finale, in which she sustained a thrilling "C" trille the chorus and grand organ thundered in a vain attempt to drown her. It seemed that had their number been multiplied by ten, she would have still stood out boldly above the whole. In the Rigoletto quartette, too, in which she ended a D flat above, she was truly great. Many, many times have we heard this rare concerted number attempted, in opera and in concert, but never really sung until last evening. The aria from "St. Erzebeth" exhibited her florid work to the fullest extent; she had double and triple calls, and responded with two charming little ballads. She was presented with an elaborate bouquet during the evening.

Scalchi, who was a star that blazed in the musical firmament 10 or 15 years ago, when Patti's fame was at its height, did some admirable work, and though her voice has not escaped the ravage of time, she has so much of the old peculiar quality left that she roused a great amount of enthusiasm, and got some big recalls and she was at her very best in the quartette; her rendering of the contralto part there was a revelation. For one of her encores she gave Siebel's song from Faust in most admirable style.

Berthald, the tenor, and Dempsy the baritone, are both fine artists, and both were greeted with unmistakable marks of favor. Mr. Dempsey had a great recall after his opening number from Handel and he responded with the song with which he set San Francisco afire, "Drink To Me Only With Thine Eyes;" his rendering of this familiar song, which has furnished the theme of one of the most effective of hymns, was the perfection of tenderness in style. He gave Mephisto's serenade and "Off to Philadelphia" in an equally artistic manner.

Mr. Berthald was at his best in the "Rigoletto" quartette; his notes are beautiful, but were we to venture a criticism, we would say he lacked fire in his high passages.

The choir part of the programme was glorious; opening with the grand chorus from the Russian opera, they next gave one of the sensations of the night. As Mr. Stephens came forward to wave the choir to its feet to render for the first time in public the difficult and ambitious church scene from the opera of "Cavelleria Rusticana," he was greeted with a big round of applause; then the great choir arose and the beautiful opening from the 30 or 40 singers who had been selected from the main body and stationed in the gallery to take the part of the invisible choir, rose up clear and beautiful. Then the hallelujahs from the distant trebles followed, the great sonorous throng joined in the majectic strain, and the ponderous flood of harmony rolled out over the house. It was the most inspiring work the choir has ever done to our mind, and the roar of applause that followed told how the effort was appreciated. Mr. Berthald and Mr. Dempsey led in the applause. As an encore, the choir gave a delightful lullaby by Stephens. The work of the choir in the great closing number, the "Inflammatus," was equally grand. Only two things prevented a tremendous encore to this—the heat of the house and the fact that the other encores had stretched out the programme till considerably past 10 o'clock.

Mr. Daynes' work at the great organ calls for special commendation in the thrilling accompaniment to Nordica and in the Glinka movement, he was at his best. Nordica's pianist, too, is an artist who is a master at the art of subordinating his instrument to his singers.

MISS BATEMAN AND MR. KYLE.

The Actress Arrives and Conducts a Rehearsal of "Caprice."

The publication of the dispatch in yesterday's Herald containing the surprisingly bitter comments of Victory Bateman in relation to Mr. Kyle, created a good deal of comment; nowhere was there more eager conversation on the matter than about the Grand, where the company was called to meet at 10 o'clock for the purpose of being rehearsed in "Caprice," by Miss Bateman. All the players were assembled on the stage promptly as the clock struck 10, Mr. Kyle being among the rest. Miss Bateman walked down from the Templeton, where she registered with Miss Rankin, her companion, and arrived on time. She made a bow that included everyone; Mr. Kyle, who had been holding the prompt book prior to her arrival, announced "Ladies and gentlemen, Miss Bateman," and handed over the reins to her. Miss Bateman acts as director for this particular play, as it is one which she herself controls. The rehearsal proceeded without incident, and when it was over the players separated and went their several ways. Miss Bateman saw no one but the managers of the house, and that only for a few minutes; it is said the managers had but one thing to say to Miss Bateman, aside from business affairs, and that was, "Beware of talking to newspaper men." The lady evidently profited by the advice, for when a Herald representative sent his card up to her rooms at half past 7 last evening, the answer was returned that she greatly regretted that she must be excused, as she was worn out with the fatigue of travel and had retired.

Mr. Kyle sent the following note to this paper yesterday:

To the Editor of The Herald:

I am loth to court a notoriety that has already been pursued ad nauseum, but I must beg you to publish the enclosed copies of a telegram and letter which I received today:

San Francisco, Jan. 28, 1897.

Howard Kyle, Care Grand Opera House.

Be it known to all that you honorably resigned from our company.

WALTER MOROSCO.

Salt Lake City, Jan. 28, 1897.

Mr. Howard Kyle.

Dear Sir—Referring to a published report to the contrary, it gives us pleasure to certify to the fact that you were directly re-engaged by us on your individual merits and without your own solicitation or that of anyone else. Respectfully,

ROGERS & WYNGATE.

I also most emphatically deny that I have ever said that I am being pursued by anyone.

Keenly regretting the necessity of this letter, I remain most respectfully,

HOWARD KYLE.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

BART RACE OF GOSHEN SHOOTS HIS WIFE AND HIMSELF.

The Man Was Supposed to Be Insane and Was Once in the Asylum—Leaves Nine Young Children in a Destitute Condition.

Payson, Utah, Jan. 28.—A shocking murder and suicide, it is reported, took place at Goshen, Utah, early this morning or late last night and a request was received by Commissioner Peery by wire to send two coffins and to come and take charge of two bodies.

The report was that Bart Race had shot and killed his wife and then turned the weapon on himself with fatal results.

This is the third or fourth attempt Race made upon his own life. After the time previous to the present he was adjudged insane and committed to the asylum but was afterwards discharged as cured.

Mrs. Race was the daughter of John Milton a gardener of Payson, and the Race family was well known here, having many relatives in the vicinity. Race was here yesterday and left for home about 5 o'clock in the evening. Full particulars of the shocking affair have not yet reached here.

The deceased parents leave nine children in a destitute condition, the eldest but 13 and the youngest an infant a few days old.

THE M'BRIDE CASE.

Two of His Sureties Retire and New Ones Are Secured.

Frank M. McBride, ex-assistant postmaster of the city, now under bonds to appear before the next session of the federal court, was surrendered by two of his bondsmen at 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon and remained in the custody of the United States marshal until 10 o'clock of the same night.

The sureties who withdrew from the bond were Patrick J. Lannan and Richard Mackintosh. The names of Henry Ball and Messrs. Fisher and Crampton of Bountiful were substituted for those of the dissatisfied gentlemen. It appears that both Mr. Lannan and Mr. Mackintosh only consented to go on the McBride bail conditionally.

The arrival of Judge McBride has been expected for some days and last evening United States Commissioner Twomey, before whom Wednesday's proceedings were had, stated that Judge McBride would probably reach the city in a few days and then seek to prepare a line of defense for his son.

It is still confidently predicted that the relatives of the accused ex-official will exert themselves to make up the shortage.

EUGENE DEBS COMING.

Will Speak at the Lyceum Monday Evening.

The name of E. V. Debs has again become associated in the public mind with the great strike at Leadville and the efforts he has made in co-operation with Governor Adams to bring about its termination satisfactory alike to miner and mineowner. In company with Edward Boyce, president of the Western Federation of Miners, Debs will arrive in Salt Lake City in time to deliver an address at the Lyceum theatre on Monday night, under the auspices of the Utah Federation of Labor.

In the light of an arbitrator of labor troubles instead of a promoter of strikes, E. V. Debs should rally an audience other than such as listen to apostles of disorder and anarchy. Boyce has been in Leadville since the beginning of the trouble. Debs has only recently taken a hand in the settlement, with what success yet remains to be seen. No doubt the situation will be presented from the labor standpoint, but judging from the course of both men in their efforts to bring about an amicable arrangement, the presentation is likely to be a fair one.

Western Weather.

Washington, Jan. 28.—For Colorado—Generally fair; not so cold; easterly to southerly winds.

Wyoming—Partly cloudy; warmer; easterly to southerly winds.

Montana—Fair, probably followed by local snows; not so cold; winds shifting to southwesterly.

IN THE SOCIAL REALM.

The annual reunion of the employees of Z. C. M. I. will be held at the Salt lake theatre on Monday, February 1, next. The committee of general management have sent out the invitations to the number of several hundreds, and these in connection with the employees and their friends insure a large attendance. The previous reunions of the well known institution have always been of the most pleasureable character—when employer and employed meet on common ground, and endeavor to make life pleasant for each other. As the years have passed and each reunion has been more pleasant than the last, the hundreds of attaches of Z. C. M. I. have looked forward with pleasure to the annual meeting. This year promises to eclipse all others in genuine enjoyment.

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Mrs. Sadie Rogers entertained a few friends on Wednesday evening, cards and music being the amusements, and dainty refreshments were served. Among those present were: Misses Eva Browne, Steinie Young, Lizzie Jones, Mrs. Maggie Hempell, Messrs. S. W. Mann, F. Johnson, McHardy L. Haddock and Will Browne.

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The students of the Latter-day Saints college will give a grand ball in the Sixteenth ward meeting house this evening. Former students and friends of this institution will be made welcome. The grand march commences at 8 o'clock.

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"Karla Dagen" (King Charles day), was celebrated in this city yesterday by a number of Swedish gentlemen who were the guests of Charles Kampe, a direct descendent of King Charles of Sweden. Salt Lake is well supplied with people of royal blood, for beside Mr. Kampe, the following gentlemen claim the distinction of coming from the same stock as Sweden's illustrious king, whose birthday was celebrated yesterday: Olof Flink, Carl Stork, William Kampe, Carl Bunder, Carl Falf, Axel Hjalmar Oxenstjerna and Carl Lejon. Among the guests present were the Misses Youngberg, Ecklund, Clark and Stagelberg, Captain Lewis, Messrs. Gustafson, Anderson, Lewison, Johnson, Chapman, Steele and Nelson.

West Dip Mercur-Tintic.

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