TANNER MUST RESIGN

Cannot Be Both Court Reporter and College President.

DECISION OF THE HOUSE

REPRESENTATIVES BREAK ALL RECORDS AS TO BUSINESS.

Speeches Limited to Three Minutes—Bill Providing For the Election of Attorneys and Auditors Passed—Dresser's Quartz Mine Inspection Bill Killed—Proposed Fremont Monument — Horticultural Bill Passed—Pure Vinegar Bill Goes Through.

The house has decided that the president of the agricultural college must resign the office of supreme court reporter, or the supreme court reporter must retire from the presidency of the agricultural college. This was one of the great mass of measures acted upon by the popular branch of the legislature yesterday. With a short recess at noon, the house was in session from 9 a. m. until 6 p. m., and, in the amount of business transacted, broke all previous records. It passed six bills, two memorials and one concurrent resolution, and rejected three bills and one concurrent resolution, besides disposing of the usual amount of incidental business. The horticultural bill, Bennion's pure vinegar bill, Roylance's amendment to the statute of limitations, Shepard's supreme court reporter bill, Romney's bill relating to exemptions from execution and Perkins' bill relating to the election of officers in cities were the measures passed, and Dresser's mine inspection bill was among those killed.

Debate now proceeds under the three-minute rule, and Gibson, watch in hand, officiates as assistant time keeper, with the result that time is called promptly on the second.

THREE-MINUTE RULE.

Shepard offered a resolution, providing that debate proceed under the three-minute rule, and that no member be permitted to speak more than once except the author of the measure or the chairman of the committee reporting it, who should be permitted to speak five minutes in opening and closing. The resolution designated Gibson as assistant time keeper and was adopted.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The conference committee on the senate memorial relating to manner of electing United States senators recommended that the house recede from its amendment. The report was adopted and the memorial passed.

The committee on counties reported a substitute for house bill No. 137, authorizing the Salt Lake county commissioners to reimburse the "Civic Federation" for moneys expended in prosecuting the joint building cases. The substitute fixes the amount which the commissioners are authorized to pay at $8,972.

Senator Rideout's Cuban memorial was read twice and referred to memorials committee.

Wilson's concurrent resolution, directing the appropriations committees to report on or before Monday, March 8, was adopted.

ELECTION OF CITY OFFICIALS.

House bill No. 114, by Perkins, an act to provide for the election of officers in cities and towns, was taken up on third reading. The bill provided for the election of city recorder, treasurer and justice of the peace in all cities, and the election of auditor and city attorney in cities of the first and second class, and city marshal in cities of less than 12,000 inhabitants.

Callis offered an amendment, providing for the election of a city attorney in all cities. This official, when appointed, was often derelict. Callis cited the case of "the city of Coalville" as an illustration. In that "city" the sounds of reveling and disorder were heard on the Sabbath and in the night, because the city attorney would not enforce the ordinances.

Roylance represented that the "city of Springville" had no attorney at all, and did not need any. There were many other towns that did not want an attorney.

Thoreson offered an amendment limiting the bill to auditor and city attorney in cities of the first and second class, and city marshal in cities of less than 20,000.

The Thoreson amendment was rejected; the Callis amendment went the same way, and the bill was then passed.

MINE INSPECTION.

Dresser's quartz mine inspection bill was taken up as the special order, it having been reported by the committee without recommendation. The bill provided for the appointment by the governor of an inspector of mines other than coal mines, and defined his duties.

The bill was introduced by Dresser, the representative from Mercur, and was opposed by Wheeler, the member from the Tintic district, and by Callis, representing Park City.

As soon as the bill had been read Wheeler moved that the enacting clause be stricken out.

Dresser defended his bill and presented a petition from 284 Mercur miners, asking that the bill be passed. The legislature, he said, had passed bills for the protection of everyone and everything, and the miners should also be afforded some protection. He briefly replied to some of the objections to the bill. The experience of other mining states demonstrated the practicability and wisdom of such a measure.

Sloan opposed the bill. It contained objectionable features, and he was opposed to the creation of any more offices.

Wheeler declared that this bill would not protect the miners. There were over 4,000 mines and prospects in the state, and if but 5 per cent were being worked, no living man could inspect them, as required by this bill. Under this measure the miner would not have the same claim for damages against the mine owners that he has now. Moreover, the owners of the large mines would be likely to buy the inspector off, while the law would be enforced against the small owners.

O'Brien believed it was the duty of the state to protect the lives of its citizens, and the class deserved protection more than the miners. This bill would reduce to a minimum the danger from accidents, and the mine owner would not be relieved from liability.

A. P. Sorensen, a member of the mines committee, said the miners of but one district had asked for the passage of this bill. There was one mine in the Mercur district that was in an unsafe condition. It was with difficulty that men could be induced to work in it, and first-class miners would not work in it. The legislature was asked to pass this bill for the benefit of that one mine.

Mrs. La Barthe favored the bill, and thought the miners should be given protection.

Callis, chairman of the mines committee, opposed the bill, as he did not believe it would provide safety for the miners. In order to insure thorough inspection there should be three or four deputies, and the state should be divided into districts. The mine owners had taken a patriotic course in keeping their mines in operation in the face of adverse circumstances, and the very mines that the bill proposed to inspect were mines that needed no inspection. It was the small mines that needed inspection, yet the others were the backbone and the mainstay of the prosperity of this country. He believed in providing every possible safeguard for the miner, but this measure would not accomplish the purpose.

Hopkin opposed the bill. Quartz mines were not so dangerous as coal mines, and did not require an inspection.

Dresser replied to the arguments against the bill. A majority of the mine owners of the state might look after the safety of the miners, but there were properties that needed protection. He mentioned some of the accidents at Mercur, due to the negligence of the mine owners, which had resulted in the death and injury of miners. These accidents would not have occurred had the mines been inspected. Many mines were operated as cheaply as possible, without regard to the safety of the miners. One dividend paying mine at Mercur was in a very unsafe condition, but men were forced by their necessities to accept employment in it.

The motion to strike out the enacting clause was carried by a vote of 28 to 11 as follows:

Yeas—Anderson, Bennion, Callis, S. W. Cook, Creer, Dotson, Farshee, Gibson, Greenwood, Hopkin, O. G. Kimball, Joseph Kimball, Lemmon, Lund, Maxfield, McKay, Murdock, Oveson, Hay, Robinson, Romney, Stewart, Sloan, N. C. Sorensen, A. P. Sorensen, Thoreson, Wheeler, Wilson—28.

Nays—D. S. Cook, Dresser, Hardy, Kenner, Mrs. La Barthe, Mangan, Martin, O'Brien, Parry, Shepard, Taylor—11.

FORT DOUGLAS IMPROVEMENT.

Kenner introduced a memorial asking congress to appropriate $500,000 for the improvement of Fort Douglas, as printed elsewhere.

House bill No. 106, by Romney, relating to exemptions from levy and sale on execution, was passed, by a vote of 27 to 4. The bill reads as follows:

Section 1. One-half of the earnings of the judgment debtor for his personal services, rendered at any time within 60 days next preceding the levy of execution, is exempt from execution; provided, that in no case where the earnings are $1 a day or less shall any part thereof be liable to execution or garnishment.

WILL BE NO PRAYERS.

O'Brien created diversion by offering the following resolution:

"Whereas, on the 4th day of March, 1897, a Republican monometallic administration is to be inaugurated at Washington, D. C., and a Democratic monometallic administration with all its errors becomes part of the history of our Nation; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the legislature of the state of Utah, that the legislature of the state of Utah meet in joint session at noon of said day, and representatives return thanks for our safe journey through and deliverance from the outgoing administration; and that the chaplain of the senate pray that the country may as safely survive the incoming one."

Robinson (McKinley Rep.) moved that the resolution be laid on the table. He stated, as his reason, that he had very little faith in Democratic prayers. The motion was carried and the prayers will be dispensed with.

THE SOUTHERN UTES.

Martin's memorial asking that the Southern Utes be restrained from further predatory raids into Utah, and Robinson's memorial asking congress to appropriate $100,000 for a monument to John C. Fremont, were passed, and the house took a recess to 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

When the house reassembled Roylance, Wilson and McKay were appointed as a conference committee on the land bill.

CASE OF MR TANNER.

House bill 105, by Shepard, prohibiting the reporter of the supreme court decisions from holding any other state office of profit was taken up on third reading.

Shepard explained the purpose of the measure. It was desirable that the supreme court decisions be reported as soon as enough to make a volume had been handed down. "For some reason, I do not know why, unless it is because he is holding too many offices, the present reporter has prepared no reports for the entire year of 1896, or for the first two months of 1897. The reporter, Mr. Tanner, also holds the office of president of the Agricultural college at Logan, and this office gives him enough to do. So far as the results show, he has been drawing $600 per year for doing nothing. I believe there are enough Republicans left—though there are not a great many—to hold the office of supreme court reporter. I am against any man holding more offices than he can attend to, whether he is a Republican, Democrat or Populist."

In reply to a question from Duffin, Shepard expressed the opinion that a competent reporter could be had for $400 to $600.

"Is the object of this bill to oust Mr. Tanner from the office of supreme court reporter?" inquired Taylor.

"Yes, sir, that is the sole object," replied Shepard. "The object is primarily to oust Mr. Tanner, and generally to prevent any other supreme court reporter from holding any other office."

Robinson believed if the supreme court reporter was not doing his duty, it was the perogative of the supreme court to take the matter in hand. He claimed that Tanner now had in the hands of the printers more work than they were able to do. He was opposed to any bill limiting a person to one office.

Thoreson expressed a conviction that Republicans were very scarce, but still he believed there were enough to hold the office by giving them but one each. It would be to the good of the Agricultural college and to the good of the state to confine Tanner to the office of president of the college. A man who drew a salary of $600 from the state should be satisfied with that.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 28 to 9, the following members voting no: Bennion, Hanson, Maxfield, Ray, Robinson, Roylance, A. P. Sorensen, Taylor, Wheeler.

O. G. Kimball (Rep.) voted aye.

THE HORTICULTURAL BILL.

Bennion's horticultural bill was taken up as the special order.

Duffin offered an amendment, which was adopted, changing the districts as follows:

First District—Counties of Salt Lake, Davis, Tooele, Weber, Morgan, Summit, Rich, Cache, Box Elder and Beaver.

Second District—Counties of Utah, Carbon, Emery, Grand, Juab, Millard, Sanpete, Sevier, Uintah, Wasatch.

Third District—Counties of Garfield, Iron, Kane, Piute, San Juan, Washington and Wayne.

Kenner's motion to strike out the enacting clause was defeated.

Stewart's amendment, reducing the compensation of members of the state board of horticulture from $250 to $200 per annum, and the secretary from $1,000 to $600, was adopted, as was also Thoreson's reducing the allowance for traveling expenses from $150 to $100.

Taylor insisted that Kenner enlighten the house on the constitutionality of the measure, which that member proceeded to do, taking the ground that it was unconstitutional. It created a board, and invested it with power to legislate and inflict penalties, which was clearly unconstitutional. Another objection was that it deprived the counties of the right of home rule.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 29 to 10.

Roylance moved a suspension of the rules for a reconsideration of the vote on house bill 81, which got last Saturday, when many members were absent, failed to receive a constitutional majority. This bill amends the statutes of limitations by extending the time for the commencement of actions as follows:

On judgments, from five to eight years; on notes, four to six years; on accounts, from two to four years. It also provides that a payment on a note or an account renews the note or account.

The rules were suspended and the bill passed by a vote of 32 to 8, the following voting no: Callis, Kenner, Morgan, O'Brien, Price, Shepard, Taylor, Perkins.

O'Brien changed his vote and gave notice of a motion to reconsider.

FORECLOSURE PROCEEDINGS.

House bill no 84, by Shepard, amending the statutes to provide for the foreclosure of trust deeds in the district courts, was taken up on third reading, having been reported by the judiciary committee without recommendation. It was suported by Shepard and O'Brien, and opposed by Wilson, Thoreson and Creer.

Wilson, under the privilege of explaining his vote, declared the purpose of the bill was to create attorneys' bills and court costs.

Shepard, nettled by this charge, demanded the privilege of explaining his vote, but as he had spoken on the question, the chair ruled him out of order. Shepard appealed, the chair was sustained, and Shepard then voted against his own bill, giving notice of a motion to reconsider. The bill was rejected by a vote of 9 to 24.

ADMISSION OF ATTORNEYS.

House bill 64, by Wilson relating to the admission of persons to practice law, was next led like a lamb to the slaughter. It required applicants for admission to the bar to come to Salt Lake and submit to an examination at the hands of the supreme court, and for this reason the alfalfa sentiment was strongly against it. Shepard, too, smarting under the defeat of his trust deed bill, seemed disposed to take a fall out of Wilson's measure, and induced the house to defeat the bill before it knew what it had done. He offered an amendment providing that the licenses should be issued by the district courts, entitling the applicants to practice in all the courts except the supreme court, and this amendment was adopted.

O'Brien, a friend of the measure, then informed the house that it had adopted the present law as an amendment, and Shepard wicked the other eye. O'Brien moved to strike out the enacting clause, as there was no object in re-enacting the statutes now in force.

Wilson seconded the amendment and charged that Shepard had favored this bill in committee and had written the favorable report.

The enacting clause was stricken out and the bill killed, and then Shepard went around to Wilson and explained how he did it.

SUPPORT OF ILLEGITIMATES.

House bill No. 101, by Hopkins, providing for the suppose of illegitimate children, was amended by adding the provision that proceedings against the father of the child could be instituted before a district court, as well as a justice of the peace, and was then passed, Martin, N. C. Sorensen and Price voting no. After it had been passed Shepard discovered that the amendment made a portion of the bill inoperative and on his motion the vote was reconsidered and the amendment rejected. Further consideration was postponed until today.

PURE VINEGAR.

Bennion's pure vinegar bill (house bill 102), came before the house and Stewart moved to strike out the enacting clause.

Bennion protested against this method of disposing of all of his bills. This was a bill that involved no expense. Most states had pure food laws to prevent the adulteration of all articles of food. The people should be protected against swindles and fraud and this bill was simply in the interest of honesty.

The motion to strike out the enacting clause was defeated and the bill passed by a vote of 31 to 3.

REPORT REJECTED.

The conference committee on the public lands bill recommended that the house recede from its amendments reducing the salary of the commissioners from $1,200 to $1,000, and the maximum limit of grazing leases from 50,000 to 25,000. The other amendments had been concurred in by the senate.

Cook, of Rich, in disgust, moved that the enacting clause of the bill be stricken out, but found no second.

Lemmon remarked that applicants for appointment as commissioners at $1,000 were going around asking the members to endorse them, which showed that men were willing to accept the offices at that salary.

Creer knew a man, as good as anybody on the board, who would serve for $1,000 a year.

Thoreson did not believe the members should sign any petitions for men who were so anxious for the job. He favored efficient men at $1,200 per year.

"Why should we be trampled into the earth by this senate on every proposition that comes up?" inquired Price, who urged the members to stand on their dignity.

After further discussion the report of the conference committee was rejected and Roylance, chairman, demanded that the committee be discharged. This was done and Kenner, Price and Creer appointed as a new committee. As all of these members are in favor of the lower salary, the prospect for a speedy agreement with the senate is not hopeful.

Shepard wanted to take a recess to 8 o'clock, but was reminded that the house had accepted an invitation to the Thatcher reception and withdrew his motion.

The house then adjourned.

Legislative Notes.

Having been appointed official time keeper, Gibson yesterday attended strictly to business, and being unable to catch him napping, one of the members stole his watch from his desk. The result was that the member then on the floor exceeded his time.

"I suppose the time keeper's watch is running," suggested Taylor, who was in the chair.

"It's running all right, if I can find it," answered the bear hunter, desperately rummaging in his waste basket for the lost time piece. The watch was subsequently returned, but the sergeant-at-arms has been instructed to provide Gibson with an alarm clock today.

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The house has killed Dresser's mine inspection bill and the mines committee will report adversely Wilson's bill for the protection of stockholders in mining companies. With the exception of Callis' bill, providing for the weighing of coal at mines, no mining legislation will originate in the lower house.

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It was with great satisfaction that Bennion yesterday saw the house pass his horticultural and pure vinegar bill, as both of these measures have met with opposition and ridicule.

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Under the provisions of the public lands bill it will be the duty of the governor to appoint three Democrats as land commissioners. It is expected that one of these will come from Salt Lake, another from Ogden or the north, and the third from Provo or the south. Among the applicants for the Salt Lake appointment are G. R. Blakeley and J. D. Pardee. The friends of Fisher Harris are urging his selection also. But it has been given out semi-officially that the appointment will go to Byron Groo if he will accept it.

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When the senate notified the house that it had rejected Kenner's resolution providing for a recess to attend President Woodruff's birthday celebration, Kenner asked that the subject of the resolution be entered on the journal. "I want to show up the senate in its true light," he explained.

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Judge Judd was a visitor in the house yesterday.

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The governor has approved house bill No. 27, authorizing boards of education to use their sinking funds for current expenses.

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Thoreson probably did not mean all he said when he declared the statute of limitations bill might hurt the lawyers and collection agents, but it would injure no honest man.

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Some mischievous person yesterday locked up Watchman Grant of the house in a storage room connecting with the cloak room. It was during the noon recess, a most unfortunate and distressing period to remain in durance, as Grant had not been to lunch. In his desperation he wrenched the knob from the door and was preparing to hang a signal of distress from the window when he was accidentally released.

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The joint committee on fish and game will meet in the senate committee room at 9 o'clock this morning.

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Wilson yesterday led an attack on Shepard's trust deed bill that resulted in its death. Fifteen minutes later Shepard, by a very clever stroke, decapitated one of Wilson's bills, and it was horse and horse.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, burns, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. C. M. I. drug dept.

Something to Depend On.

Mr. James Jones, of the drug firm of Jones & Son, Cowden, Ill., in speaking of Dr. King's New Discovery, says that last winter his wife was attacked with la grippe, and her case grew so serious that physicians at Cowden and Pana could do nothing for her. It seemed to develop into Hasty Consumption. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in store, and selling lots of it, he took a bottle home, and to the surprise of all she began to get better from the first dose, and half dozen dollar bottles cured her sound and well. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to do this good work. Try it. Free trial bottles at Z. C. M. I. drug dept.

It is impossible to make a purer or stronger powder than Hewlett Bros.' high grade, Three Crown Baking Powder.

"Girlhood to Motherhood."

The next issue of the series will be one of the most interesting of all. It will be found in The Sunday Herald of March 7.

Reverend Rebukes the Senate.

Hartford, Conn. March 2.—In his prayer in the senate today, Chaplain Thompson rebuked the United States senate for its desecration of the Sabbath by sitting Sunday and hoped that the Almighty would not visit his displeasure on the people for the senate's action.

Telephone 405 for Hewlett's Three Crown Baking Powder, Spices and flavoring extracts. Wholesale only.

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A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

A BREAK FOR LIBERTY.

TWO PRISONERS ESCAPE FROM THE CITY JAIL.

Sam Phillips and Harry Lyons Are at Large—The Other Prisoners Who Might Have Gained Their Liberty Preferred to Remain—How the Job Was Done.

Sam Phillips and Harry Lyons sawed the padlock of the city prison during the early hours of yesterday morning and are now at large. A new lock is now the only obstacle standing in the way of the liberty of Frank Robertson, Jake O'Connor and another prisoner, but they will not repeat the performance of Phillips and Lyons, for they had the chance last night to get away and declined the hazard.

Phillips and Lyons were engaged upon the jail delivery from about 8 o'clock on Monday evening to 3 o'clock Tuesday morning. After Jailer Kimball had made his quarters as secure as possible, he left the interior of the old hulk to its occupants.

The systematic manner in which the breakers made ready for their labor stamps them as professionals. A bar was first sawed from the iron bedstead in their cell. This was to be used as a lever on the outside frame doors. Then work was commenced on the grating portal separating the prisoners from the main hall of the building. Two fine steel saws were taken either from the hatbands or shoes of the men. Thrusting his hands between the bars, one of the men held the padlock in the most convenient position while the other started to cut the lock. They did it by relays, while the other prisoners watched in amusement. About 2:30 the lock began to yield. When half way through the hasp, the bar wrenched from the bedstead was used to break the lock. A few smart blows accomplished the purpose.

Then Phillips and Lyons gave two low whistles, signifying their triumph, and in high glee invited their companions to seize the opportunity and flee into the night. There was some parley. Robertson is a prisoner who was sentenced for 180 days, and has 50 more of the original sentence to serve, or less with deductions for good behavior. He made a mathematical proposition of it and concluded to remain and be released without a cloud hanging over him. O'Connor had just been arrested for petit larceny. He was uncertain as to his fate when arraigned before the police magistrate, and also declined the invitation; the other man was serving a petty sentence and did not relish the chances, so, after being saluted as "chumps and fools," by the jail-breakers, they were left behind.

Lyons and Phillips crossed the hall, and with the iron bar forced the lock of the door, opening into the dining room, then the door from this apartment into the kitchen. It was an easy matter to crawl out of the window and take the alley back of the jail, out into State street. Discovery of the delivery was not made until about 5 o'clock, when the cook entered her kitchen to prepare the morning meal. She startled the desk sergeant a moment later by the cry: "They've got away; the prisoners is out."

It was all true enough. The three broken locks and the three culprits who were still sleeping in their beds, confirmed the story. Robertson and O'Connor gave the details. Robertson is a young fellow of smooth face who was sentenced last October for enticing some girl from Ogden to a house of ill fame in this city. He was required to pay a fine of $90 and serve 90 days, making a total of 180 days. If the young prisoner had known that another charge is pending upon which he will be arraigned when the first sentence is completed, he might have taken the advice of Phillips and Lyons. He must answer to a charge of petit larceny.

Phillips is the smooth rascal who stole Postmaster Barratt's overcoat on February 28, and glibly admitted it. He got 80 days. Harry Lyons was arrested for removing store clothing from dummies. He was sentenced on Feb. 4 to serve 110 days. No trace of the men has been found.

THE HORTICULTURAL BILL.

Provisions of the Measure That Has Passed the House.

The Bennion horticultural bill, passed by the house yesterday, is a very important measure, and if accepted by the senate will be substituted for the code chapter on this subject. It creates a state board of horticulture, consisting of three members, to be appointed by the governor, at a salary of $200 per annum and $100 per year traveling expenses These members shall be residents respectively of three horticultural districts, into which the state is divided as follows:

First District—Counties of Salt Lake, Davis, Tooele, Weber, Morgan, Summit, Rich, Cache, Box Elder and Beaver.

Second District—Counties of Utah, Carbon, Emery, Grand, Juab, Millard, Sanpete, Sevier, Uintah and Wasatch.

Third District—Counties of Garfield, Iron, Kane, Piute, San Juan, Washington and Wayne.

No more than two members of the board shall be members of the same political party, and they shall hold office for four years. One member shall be designated as secretary and shall receive a salary of $600 per year. The state treasurer is authorized to receive gifts and benefits for the promotion of the horticultural interests of Utah and to disburse the same on the order of the board. The office of the board shall be in charge of the secretary and shall be open every day, Sundays and holidays excepted.

The board may make regulations for the quarantining, inspection and disinfection of fruit and fruit trees, orchard debris, fruit boxes, packages, etc., and any person violating these regulations shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. It shall be the duty of owners of orchards and vineyards to disinfect trees and vines that are infected with fruit destroying diseases or insects, by spraying with a solution or disinfectant.

Upon the petition of 50 owners of orchards or nurseries, it shall be the duty of the county commissioners to appoint a county fruit tree inspector, who shall act under the supervision of the state board, and receive compensation at the rate of $2 per day for each day actually employed.

It shall be the duty of the state board, or of the county inspectors, under their direction, whenever they deem it necessary, to cause an inspection of any orchards, trees, plants, vines, fruit packing house or salesroom, and if found infested with any pests or diseases, they shall notify the owner to eradicate such pests or diseases. Upon the failure of the owner to comply with the order within the specified time, such pests or diseases shall be destroyed and eradicated at the expense of the county, and the cost shall become a lien upon the property, and may be recovered by a suit in equity.

Reports are to be prepared by the secretary, under the direction of the board, and distributed free.

The board shall meet at Salt Lake on the first Monday of January, April, July and October, for the purpose of consulting in reference to the horticultural interests of the state, and for the adoption of such rules and regulations as may be deemed advisable.

Hewlett Bros. have the only perfect plant run by electricity for the manufacture of Three Crown Baking Powder, extracts, and grinding spices in the interior west.

NEW YORK'S CHANCES.

They Are Growing Rather Slim For Representation in the Cabinet.

New York, March 2.—A Herald special from Washington says:

New York's chances for representation in the cabinet are growing slim. The machine is still insisting upon the appointment of General Stewart L. Woodford, while President-elect McKinley, according to the best information which leaked out from Mr. Hanna's headquarters yesterday, inclines strongly toward General Horace Porter. Unless a compromise between these two men can be agreed upon at the conference today between the president-elect, Mark Hanna, Thomas C. Platt and Cornelius N. Bliss, the probabilities are that New York will be ignored altogether in making the cabinet.

It was reported yesterday that Mr. Bliss had decided to reconsider his declination of a cabinet portfolio and that the slate would be shifted around so as to give him the navy department—the office originally tendered him. When Mr. Bliss was informed of these reports, he said that it was the first he had heard of the matter. He had no hesitancy in promptly denying the report. He emphatically declared that he had not heard anything from the president-elect on the subject and that under no circumstances would he reconsider his determination not to go into the cabinet.

Senator-elect Platt had a talk with Mark Hanna yesterday, and the latter was informed that the New York leader still insisted on General Woodford as his first choice, and that he would not discuss the question of another candidate until he had learned from Mr. McKinley that he would not appoint Woodford.

Mr. Platt is sure General Horace Porter will not be in the cabinet. That gentleman also considers himself out of the race. Knowing that his appointment would be objectionable to the machine, and being anxious for harmony in the party, he would much prefer to have Major McKinley agree upon some New Yorker who would be satisfactory to all elements. Besides, he is quite well satisfied with the French ambassadorship, which has been tendered him.

According to Mr. Hanna, the president-elect is very anxious to have the empire state represented in the cabinet, but if he finds that the various factions cannot agree on a man who will be acceptable to him, he will ignore the state entirely. Tremendous pressure is being brought to bear upon Major McKinley in favor of General Woodford, not only from the New York delegation, but from Ohio and other politicians who believe it to be good politics to cater to the machine.

In the event of New York being left out, it is believed by politicians here very close to Mr. Hanna that Pennsylvania will be honored with a cabinet portfolio, and the name of Charles Emory Smith is again prominently mentioned.

Lenten Frocks

is a subject of interest to the ladies now. The Sunday Herald of the 7th will tell all about them.

IN THE SOCIAL REALM.

The reception given last evening by Hon. Moses Thatcher and Mrs. Thatcher in honor of the members of the second legislature of the state of Utah now in session, was a very enjoyable and altogether successful function. The spacious residence was brilliantly illuminated and the handsome rooms were thrown open from 8 to 11 o'clock to the numerous ladies and gentlemen who were favored with invitations. The guests were received by Mrs. Thatcher and the Misses Thatcher. Several small rooms were set apart for those who wished to indulge in social games of cards, while the general assembly resolved itself into a conversazione and spent the time in discussing politics, literature, art and kindred subjects. The Thatcher Opera House band from Logan, under the leadership of Mr. Jeppeson, rendered musical selections at intervals during the evening.

Light refreshments and delicious punch were served and everybody was made to feel thoroughly at home by Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher and their family.

Among those present were: Governor and Mrs. Wells, Secretary of State Hammond, Attorney-General Bishop, Judge and Mrs. O. W. Powers, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher S. Harris Senator R. C. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. McCornick, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Dunbar, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Thatcher, Representative Callis Mr. T. F. Thomas, Miss Ottalie Holmgren, Senator Harbour, Senator John T. Caine, Representative R. W. Sloan, Mrs. R. W. Sloan, Mr. Charles S. Baldwin, Representative S. A. Kenner, Mr. Lon Johnson, Mr. D. P. Felt, Judge Goodwin, Mr. O. W. Moyle, ex-Surveyor-General Snow, Representative Munson, Representative E. W. Wilson, Adjutant-General John Q. Cannon, Mr. E. A. McDaniel, Senator Whitaker, Representative Hardy, Representative and Mrs. Sorensen, Senator Aldred, Senator Hamer, Senator Evans, Senator Shurtliff, Representative Overson, Representative Cook, Senator Wright, Representative Forsher, Representative Thoresen, Representative Roylance, Senator Smoot, Representative Duffin, Representative Martin, Mr. Aaron Parr, Hon. Warren Foster, Senator Rideout, Representative Dresser, Mr. D. F. Colleti, Representative Mangan, Mr. John James, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kimball, Representative Price, Representative Bennion, Mr. Lorin Farr, Mr. Aaron Farr, jr., Representative Murdock, Mr. Joe Young, Senator Johnson, Mr. Noble Warrum, jr., Mr. E. C. Dayis, Senator Show, Representative Creer, Representative Mrs. La Barthe, Senator Mattie Hughes-Cannon, Miss Katz, Representative Parry, Colonel Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Webber, Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo E. Hyde, Mr. Joe Cohn, Judge J. W. Burton, Mrs. E. Miller, Representative Lund, Representative Gibson, Representative Ray and lady, Senator Monson, Judge and Mrs. Colborn, Mr. J. N. Hinckley, Miss Burt, Mr. J. D. Grant, Mr. George Thatcher.

Real Estate Transfers.

Abstract of instruments filed in the office of the county recorder of Salt Lake county, March 2, 1897, compiled by the Security Abstract company:

Isaac Goff to J. H. Willard Goff, 20 acres in section 12, township 3 south, range 1 west	$1
Curtis E. Bolton to George E. Tensdale, lots 11 and 12, block 5, West Temple addition	500
Salt Lake county to Edward Marit, lot 12, block 23, Ten Acre plat A, and other land	116
Truble S. Brown to S. O. Day et al., part of lot 3, block 29, plat B	2,000
Hannah E. Bartlett to Curtis B. Hawley, part of lot 2, block 60, plat C	2,700
Annie E. Middlemass to Roselind Middlemass, north half of lot 5, block 30, plat A	1,000
George H. Naylor to Tessie C. Groesbeck, part of southwest quarter of section 21, township 1 north, range 1 east (on Canyon road)	2,200

JAPAN'S SILVER.

A Report in Circulation That She Will Unload it Upon America.

London, March 2.—Owing to the weakness of silver in China and the receipt of offers from America, it is expected that Japan will ship to the United States part of the silver which she is about to withdraw from circulation in consequence of the establishment of a gold standard there. It is also expected that the price of silver will fall still lower.

Killed by His Son.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 2.—John Zimmerman, a stockman living near Seneca, Kansas, was shot and killed by his 15-year-old son yesterday. Zimmerman was beating his wife when the boy fired with a double barreled shot gun.

Hewlett Bros.' Three Crown spices are put up in quarter, half, one and six pound cans, also ten pound boxes. Refuse all others, these are home ground and retain their full strength.

Spring Medicine

Is made a necessity by the impure condition of the blood after winter's hearty foods, and breathing vitiated air in home, office, schoolroom or shop. When weak, thin or impure, the blood cannot nourish the body as it should. The demand for cleansing and invigorating is grandly met by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives the blood just the quality and vitality needed to maintain health, properly digest food, build up and steady the nerves and overcome that tired feeling. It is the ideal Spring Medicine. Get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla The One True Blood Purifier.
Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills act easily, promptly and effectively. 25 cents.

THE CULLEN
RATES---$2 and $2.50 Per Day.
S. C. EWING, Prop.

To the Young Face
Pozzoni's Complexion Powder gives fresher charms to the old, renewed youth. Try it.

CHEAPEST POWER
FOR MINING, MILLING, PUMPING, IRRIGATING, ALL STATIONARY and MARINE PURPOSES.
3,000 IN USE.
Gas, Gasoline or Oil
All Sizes and Styles.
Catalogue Free.
2½ H. P. $185.00 Liberal Discount for Cash.
Hercules Gas Engine Works
The Largest Works in the West.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

—THE—
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co
CYANIDE
FEROXIDE
OF SODIUM
And all other Mining Chemicals.
Trade Mark. 72 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine. Safe, always reliable. Ladies ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Phila., Pa. Sold by all Local Druggists.

The Gun Goes Off

instantly when you pull the trigger. So sickness may come on suddenly. But it takes time to load the gun, and it takes time to get ready for those explosions called diseases. Coughs, colds, any "attack," whatever the subject be, often means preceding weakness and poor blood.

Are you getting thin? Is your appetite poor? Are you losing that snap, energy and vigor that make "clear-headedness?" Do one thing: build up your whole system with SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod-liver Oil. It is the essence of nourishment. It does not nauseate, does not trouble the stomach. And it replaces all that disease robs you of.

A book telling more about it sent free. Ask for it.

SCOTT & BOWNE, New York.

H. S. YOUNG, Cashier.
L. S. HILLS, President.
MOSES THATCHER, Vice-President.

U. S. DEPOSITORY.

DESERET NATIONAL BANK.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

CAPITAL $500,000
SURPLUS $250,000
Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent.

THE DESERET SAVINGS BANK
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.
Capital, $100,000. Surplus, $50,000.
DIRECTORS:
James T. Little, President.
Moses Thatcher, Vice-President.
Elias A. Smith, Cashier.
Henry Dinwoodey, George Romney, James Sharp, H. W. Riter, John R. Barnes, John R. Winder, John C. Cutler, D. H. Perry, David Eccles, E. R. Eldredge.
Four per cent interest paid on savings deposits, compounded semi-annually. Accounts solicited from $1 upward.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC
Frank Knox.....President
Geo. A. Lowe.....Vice-President
Ed. W. Duncan.....Cashier
E. O. Gates.....Assistant Cashier
CAPITAL PAID IN...$300,000
SURPLUS .....$ 22,500
Banking in all its branches transacted. Exchange drawn on the principal cities of Europe. Interest paid on time deposits.

M'CORNICK & CO.
BANKERS,
SALT LAKE CITY - - - UTAH.
ESTABLISHED 1873.
Transact a General Banking Business.

T. R. JONES & CO.,
BANKERS
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

WALKER BROS.,
BANKERS,
Established 1859. Successors to THE UNION NATIONAL BANK, of Salt Lake City.
A General Banking Business transacted.

WELLS FARGO & CO'S. BANK
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.
Established 1852.
Transact a General Banking Business.
J. E. DOOLY, Cashier.

B H. Schettler,
BANKING & BROKERAGE
22 South East Temple Street.
Real Estate, Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold. Notary work.

Established 1841.
150 Offices.
The Oldest and Largest.
R. G. DUN & CO.,
The Mercantile Agency.
GEORGE OSMOND, General Manager, Utah and Idaho.