'TWIXT DEVIL AND DEEP SEA

Uncomfortable Predicament of School Principals.

DECIDED TO OBEY SCHOOL BOARD ORDERS

And Will Be Prosecuted by the Board of Health.

The principals of the city schools have decided to obey the order of the board of education, to open the schools to all pupils, regardless of vaccination. The city board of health has served notice upon all concerned that it will prosecute the principals as well as the members of the board of education. Some interesting developments may be looked for next week.

The city board of health yesterday unlimbered its guns in the vaccination war, and trained them on the board of education, Professor J. H. Paul and all school principals who may follow the example of the president of the Latter-day Saints college in refusing to bar unvaccinated pupils from the institution under his charge.

The city health board, by unanimous action, decided at its meeting yesterday afternoon to start the legal machinery of the city to work at once on Professor Paul's case, and adopted a resolution which contemplates similar prosecution of principals generally for any infraction of the law requiring unvaccinated children to be excluded from the schools, and holding the principals jointly responsible with the board of education.

Resolution Adopted.

Every school principal in the city Monday will receive a copy of the resolution passed, which is as follows:

"Resolved, That instructions be given to principals of the public schools and the medical inspected of the board of education to see that the order of the board of health prohibiting the admission of unvaccinated persons to the public schools be strictly enforced, and that the principals, jointly with the board of education, be held responsible for the admission of unvaccinated persons to the public schools of Salt Lake City."

Mayor Thompson presided over the meeting, and Health Commissioner King, Dr. R. W. Fisher and C. P. Brooks constituting, with the mayor, the city board of health, were present in joint conference with City Attorney Stephens.

The question of vaccination was discussed pro and con at considerable length. Dr. Paul's alleged misdemeanor was reviewed and action on his case was not taken until after C. P. Brooks had introduced his resolution holding the principals and the board of education responsible.

Prosecution of Paul.

A motion of Dr. Fisher, that "the board of health direct Dr. King to immediately proceed to prosecute President Paul for violating the order of the board of health was carried unanimously. Mayor Thompson concurred in the action, although, as chairman of the board, he had no vote.

On a motion of Dr. King, the board voted that the city attorney be associated in the prosecution of violations of the orders of the board of health.

As a result of this procedure, it is said that a warrant for Professor Paul's arrest will be issued Monday. According to the programme arranged yesterday, Dr. King is to make a complaint to County Attorney Christensen Monday, and the warrant will be issued and the prosecution commenced forthwith.

Attorney Christensen was present during part of the board meeting, and announced his purpose of pushing the case to an immediate issue.

Meeting of Principals.

At a meeting of the school principals yesterday afternoon the action of the board of education in ordering that all pupils, whether vaccinated or not, shall be admitted to the schools, was briefly discussed. The consensus of opinion was that it would be the duty of the principals to comply with the order of the board, although it might conflict with the order of the health department. It was assumed that the responsibility rested with the school board if any prosecutions follow compliance with the new order.

COUNTY BOARD'S ACTION.

Decides to Square Orders of State Health Board.

By an overwhelming vote the county board of health yesterday decided to rescind its action of Dec. 14, excluding unvaccinated children from the public schools.

A resolution to this effect was adopted, Dr. James of Murray, casting the only negative ballot.

As a substitute precaution against the spread of smallpox the county board adopted a report in which new plans are laid to stamp out the epidemic which is now prevalent throughout the county.

These includes plans for the establishment of a detention hospital in health district No. 2; the enforcement of quarantine regulations and a provision for prosecution for infractions thereof and the fumigation of all schools, public halls, places of worship, entertainment places, etc.

The committee consisted of James H. Anderson, Henry Harker, W. J. Horn and H. N. Mayo, who were appointed Jan. 12 to consider a petition by Oscar Van Cott and others asking for more stringent methods for the suppression of smallpox throughout the county. After some amendments the report was adopted.

County Commissioners Anderson, Harker and Horne, County Physician Mayo, Dr. G. A. Robertson of Sandy and Dr. E. O. Jones of Murray, were present at the meeting and all voted in favor of the report, except Dr. Jones, who objected to the word "rescinded" in the first section, which refers to vaccination.

Dr. Mayo explained the result of his investigation as to the probable cost of establishing and maintaining a detention hospital in district No. 2, based upon what it cost the city last month to keep four patients in the isolation hospital, which was $549.85.

For the rest of the meeting the board contented itself in the discussion of different methods of disinfection and consideration of the duties of the prospective public disinfector. It was unanimously decided to adopt for Salt Lake county the formaldehyde method.

Superintendent Ashton's Opinion.

Last evening B. W. Ashton, county superintendent of schools, directed a letter to each of the school trustess, notifying them of the action of the county board of health. "The matter now rests with the state board of health," says the communication. "The question is now whether the 'resolution' of the state board has any force. The prevailing opinion seems to be that the state board must make the order apply to all public gatherings, otherwise the state has no jurisdiction in the matter. A local board may, however, issue an order applying to schools only.

"I infer from the action of the county board that the state board's order is not mandatory on local boards, not being a general order, as it applies to school gatherings and not to gatherings in general and is therefore a special regulation, and that the state board, having supervision only when gatherings of all kinds, or the public in general, are included, has no power to make special regulations in which only the schools are concerned."

STATE WILL PROSECUTE.

County Attorney to Handle President Paul's Case.

County Attorney Christensen stated last evening that it has been decided that the state will proceed in the case against President Paul for admitting unvaccinated pupils into the Latter-day Saints college. At first there was a question whether or not the county or city authorities should handle the case, but after discussing the matter with City Attorney Stevens, Mr. Christensen has decided to take it up. He will file a complaint against President Paul tomorrow.

WAR OFFICIALS ARE JEALOUS OF "BOBS."

(Marquis de Fontenoy in Washington Post.)

Only those who know of the scurvy treatment to which Lord Roberts was subjected by the war department in England, and by the ruling military cliques in Pall Mall, when he was out in India, and even after his return to England, can appreciate the species of poetic justice which now places him in virtually supreme authority at the Horse Guards as commander-in-chief of the British army.

Throughout the forty years of his Indian career, and especially after he became first a divisional commander, and then commander-in-chief of the British forces of India, he was an object of mingled contempt and jealousy to the war department at home. His achievements were belittled, obstacles were offered to the recognition of his services, while his suggestions, his requests, and his demands were either ignored or rejected. The condition of affairs was such that when he came to England on the completion of his Indian command, he confided to his friends that in spite of all that he had been able to do or say, the troops in India remained armed with ordnance that was, for the greater part, muzzle-loading and altogether obsolete, and that there was not a quick-firing gun, or even a machine gun, in the entire Indian army. This will give a fair idea of the contempt and neglect with which the Indian army and everybody connected therewith were treated by the war department, and by the high military authorities in Pall Mall.

After his return to England he was persistently slighted, and it was only the personal intervention of the queen which forced the war department to confide to him the command of the troops in Ireland, which is the only home command that is considered appropriate to an officer of the rank of field marshal. In one word, the war department and the ring of military bureaucrats so long supreme there, have been throughout his entire military career his most persistent enemies and the source of every annoyance, slight, and even trouble of one kind and another which have marred his otherwise happy and brilliant career.

No one knows better than Lord Roberts the need—indeed, the crying need—for reform, root and branch, of that Augean stable, and those who imagine that Lord Roberts will allow himself to be swayed by social influences and that he will refrain from interfering to any great extent with affairs at the war department are manifestly ignorant of the extent to which he has suffered at its hands. Indeed, he may be relied upon to show a degree of vigor and energy in the matter which the public, at any rate, does not expect. If he were a revengeful man—which he is not—one would be disposed to say that he has many old scores to settle.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're ill or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force, in the shape of violent physic or pill poison, is dangerous. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

EAT 'EM LIKE CANDY

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe, 10, 25, and 50 cents per box. Write for free sample, and booklet on health. Address 423

STERLING REMEDY COMPANY, CHICAGO or NEW YORK.

KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

But the Flowers Did Not Smell.

(New York World.)

Mr. Quay's welcoming flowers were largely immortelles. His record, too, is everlasting—despite his return to the senate.

DIRECTOR MURDOCH SAYS THE GREAT SALT LAKE WILL BE FILLED AGAIN.

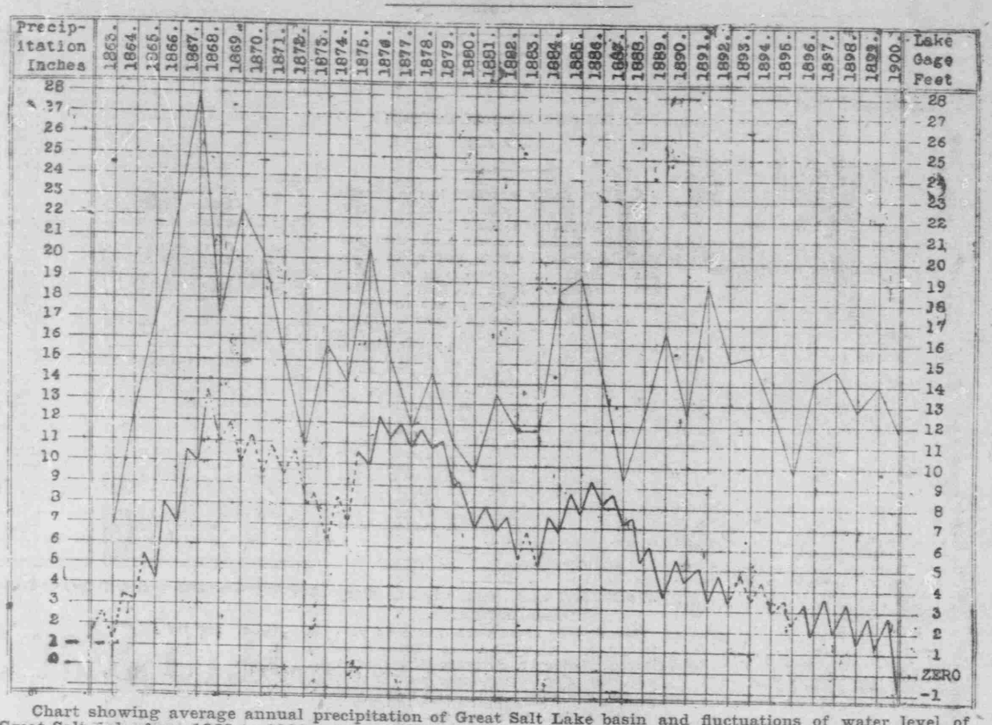

Chart showing average annual precipitation of Great Salt Lake basin and fluctuations of water level of Great Salt Lake from 1863 to 1900. The upper line indicates the precipitation and the lower one the lake level. Dotted line indicates periods of no authentic observations or that the data has been approximated. The lake level from 1863 to 1890 is from a diagram published by the Oregon Short Line Railroad company and based upon data furnished by Professor Marcus E. Jones.

BY L. H. MURDOCH,

Section Director, Weather Bureau, Salt Lake City.

On Dec. 31, 1900, the water level of Great Salt lake was 9 inches below the zero of the scale, measured on the gauge at Garfield beach. This gauge was established many years ago by the United States geological survey and its zero placed at what was believed to be one foot below the lowest known water. Many old settlers claim, however, that the water was lower in 1848 than the point accepted by the officials of the United States geological survey as the lowest known level. In 1848 there was a dry bar extending from the main land to Antelope island. In September of 1900 this bar was again exposed and since then it has been possible to drive or walk to the island dry shod. There can be but little doubt that the reading of minus 9 inches is the lowest water level reached since the settlement of the state.

The question naturally arises, What is the cause of this remarkable fall in the lake, and will it continue to fall and finally disappear within a few years?

One explanation offered is that the fall is due to the diverting of large quantities of water from the streams flowing into the lake for irrigation purposes. With a view to ascertaining how far a shortage in precipitation is responsible for this decline in the lake level, all the precipitation data collected in the Great Salt lake basin was tabulated and the averages calculated and compared. But it was seen that objection could be raised to any conclusions drawn from these averages for the reason that the average annual rainfall of the basin ranges from less than five inches in the driest parts to about eighteen inches where the precipitation is heaviest, and as stations have been established here and discontinued there, it was seen that the data were not comparable. Nevertheless the results of these calculations and comparisons show that the last fifteen years have been the driest on record.

The precipitation data for Salt Lake City, including that for Fort Douglas, are complete back to 1863, with the exception of the data for 1866. The data for Ogden and Corinne are complete back to and including 1871. These stations lie a few miles east of the lake and the distance from Corinne on the north to Salt Lake City on the south, is about 55 miles. The data for these stations were tabulated, averages obtained for each year and the results charted.

The average annual precipitation for these three stations from 1863 to 1900, inclusive, is 14.65 inches. The last decline in the water level of the lake began in 1887. The average precipitation from 1863 to 1885, inclusive, is 15.32 inches, while the average from 1886 to 1900, inclusive (15 years), is only 13.67 inches, which is .98 inch below the average for the preceding 23 years. The year 1886 has been included with those following because it was a decline in the percipitation that year which caused the lake to fall the following year. Of course the average for the entire period given the best normal and, as the comparison of the average for the last 15 years with this normal shows an average shortage of .98 inch for each year, the total shortage for the 15 years ending 1900 is 14.70 inches. With a shortage of 14.70 inches in rainfall, a decided fall in the lake level would naturally be expected, and a fall of about 9 feet and 11 inches occurred. The fall was from a maximum of about 9 feet 2 inches in 1886 to a minimum of minus 9 inches at the close of 1900.

The average precipitation for the fifteen years preceding 1886, or from 1871 to 1885, inclusive, was 14.24 inches, which is .57 inch greater than the average for the fifteen years ending 1900, but .41 inch below the normal. The average for the eight years from 1863 to 1870, inclusive, approximating the precipitation of 1866 at 22.25 inches, is 18.22 inches, or 3.57 inches above the normal. The wettest fifteen consecutive years were those from 1864 to 1878, inclusive, with an average of 17.14 inches, and during this period the lake rose to a maximum height of about thirteen feet five inches in 1868, fell to a minimum of about six feet in 1874, and reached a maximum height of about twelve feet five inches in 1876. The rise of 1868 was preceded by twenty-eight inches of rainfall in 1867, and the rise of 1876 by 20.45 inches in 1875.

The question now arises, Is the climate of the Great Salt Lake basin becoming drier? In connection with this subject the following extract from a paper by Professor Willis L. Moore, chief of the United States weather bureau, will be instructive:

" * * * I have known intelligent and truthful men publicly to declare that they knew, from personal recollection, that the climate of their particular places of residence had changed since they were boys—that they had reliable landmarks to show that the streams were drying up; that the precipitation was growing less, and that the winters were becoming milder, notwithstanding the fact that carefully taken observations of temperature and rainfall for each day for the previous hundred years showed no alteration of climate at such places. Of course, wide variations, sometimes extending over periods of several years, had occurred; but a deficit at one time was made up by an excess at another. To be sure, changes must have taken place during geological periods, but these have been so slow that it is doubtful whether man in his civilized state has occupied the earth long enough to discover an appreciable quantity. Quite accurate records of the opening of navigation in the rivers of Europe and of the time of vintages for 500 years show no changes in the average data of the first ten years as compared with the average of the last ten; and the date palm, the vine, and the fig tree flourish as luxuriantly today in Palestine as they did in the days of Moses. Dried plants have been taken from the mummy cases of the Pharaohs exactly similar to those now growing in the soil once trod by those ancient monarchs.

The matter of change of climate is very important to our subarid west, to the states whose normal rainfall is just enough to produce a profitable crop. Some years ago, when the tide of immigration was strong, there were several years of rather more than average rainfall in regions that heretofore had had little rainfall for profitable agriculture. These two conditions were accidentally coincident; but the fact probably gave rise to the theory that civilization brings an increase in precipitation. It was thought that the breaking of the virgin soil, making it more permeable, and thereby conserving the scant deposit of moisture; the planting of trees and the propagation of vegetation, by restricting the run-off and by drawing up the moisture from below the surface of the ground through roots; the enormous quantities of aqueous vapor injected into the air by combustion incident to a teeming population—had all combined to increase the rainfall and to render the sub-arid plains more responsive to the efforts of the husbandman. No one with even a spark of that fellow feeling which "makes us wondrous kind" can fail to regret that this theory is not founded upon fact. But a moment's thought will indicate to the physicist that the volume of superincumbent air is so great, and its capacity for moisture so enormous, that the additional vapor of water evaporated as above described, great though it be, is ineffectual to change appreciably the amount of rainfall which nature beforehand had ordained should be precipitated.

The size of continental areas, the topography of the land surface, the proximity of large bodies of water, and the direction of the prevailing winds, are all factors in determining the precipitation of a region; and it is probable that the feeble efforts of man will never be able materially to modify the result."

The climate of the Great Salt Lake basin is not changing. The average precipitation for the next fifty years will agree very closely with the average for the past fifty years. Periods of heavy precipitation will occur again, and following them the lake will rise to about the same levels reached by it in the past.

J. H. MURDOCH,
Section Director, Weather Bureau.
Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 25, 1901.

PIE AND HADES.

Change of Food Brings Health and Brilliant Complexion.

When the human body is furnished with food which satisfies its demands, the desire for unnatural food, such as an excess of sweets, pie, cake, and all sorts of unwise preparations—disappears. A California woman's experience on food is valuable.

She says: "I have for years been addicted to meat, particularly pork, pie, hot biscuits, griddle cakes, etc. Have been in ill health for the past 12 years and under the treatment of a number of doctors. Very serious kidney and bladder troubles set in; finally liver and stomach troubles appeared.

"My liver was so swollen it was impossible to lie on my right side, and everything I ate soured and distressed me beyond the power of words to express. I was irritable as a tarantula and weary all the time, brain so dull that it was almost impossible to pull myself together enough to dress.

"I finally tried a watering place, but that did no good. While there I was attracted to Grape-Nuts breakfast food. At that time I just barely tipped the scales at 100 pounds and looked like a wreck and was one. I found that the Grape-Nuts food did not distress my stomach and I followed the directions a month, eating it regularly.

"My appetite increased and Nature finally began to come around. I noticed I lost my taste for meat, also for pie and pastries. My stomach, liver and kidneys noticeably improving, until now, at this writing, I am thoroughly well and can stand a smart blow on the small of my back or on the stomach, which would have nearly or quite killed me a year ago.

"I sleep good, no more nightmares, and thoroughly enjoy my food. Grape-Nuts at breakfast, with lots of berries and other fruit. My brain is clear and bright; am not irritable and do not know that I have either stomach or nerves. The world seems like a picnic. My flesh is firm and white and my complexion looks like I had been through a course of beauty doctoring. New blood, you see, and plenty of it.

"I was weighed last week on the same scales and tipped the beam at 139½ pounds, nearly 40 pounds gain. I do not claim that Grape-Nuts cured my taste for the pork and the other indigestible foods, but I do know that Grape-Nuts filled every requirement of Nature to rebuild where I have been so long tearing down, and the body, being satisfied with the perfect nourishment, did not demand the foods I had eaten, which destroyed instead of building up. Consequently the taste for them naturally dropped out, one by one, so gradually that I myself scarcely noted the difference. My case is well known and can be verified by hundreds of people. Do not publish my name," but any one interested can obtain it by writing to the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

UTAH WINS FAT PLACE

Revenue Collectorship Added to Federal Plums.

PROMISE FROM LEADERS

KEARNS PUSH WILL OUST SEVERAL OFFICIALS.

One of the fattest places at the disposal of Senator Kearns has been discussed so little that only the insiders know it is get-at-able. Therefore, the senator has been troubled with but few applications for it. This is the office of collector of internal revenue for the district of Montana and Utah. It pays something like $3,600 a year and is held at present by a Montana man, whose headquarters are in Helena.

There is an interesting little story behind the collectorship. It is stated that when the big guns of the Republican national committee, Perry Heath, R. C. Kerens and others, were here during the campaign, they promised that if Utah elected a Republican legislature the senator chosen by that organization should add the collectorship to his string of jobs. That is, provided Montana did not also elect a Republican legislature.

Goes to Utah.

The Utah people carried out their part of the contract, and Montana fell down. Therefore, Mr. Kearns will name the collector. Just who will fall heir to the plum is yet a wide-open question. It might have gone to Ed Callister, chairman of the Republican state committee, if Edward hadn't been against Kearns. Arthur Pratt might have had it if he had been with the winner instead of the tail-ender.

But it's a good deal easier to tell who won't than who will get it. Joe Lippman is mentioned as a possibility. So are others who worked to make Mr. Kearns senator, but all speculation is as yet of the vaguest character. It is barely possible that when the time for a show-down comes, the gentlemen who agreed to make the trade will fail to deliver the goods.

Considerable guessing is going on as to who will get the other places at the disposal of Senator Kearns. About the only thing that seems sure is the marshalship for Ben Heywood, if Senator Kearns is successful in throwing Arden Miller out. Marshal Miller's term does not expire until February of next year, and he fully expects to be able to hold his commission that long, anyway.

Representative Van Horne is reported to be hot after United States Attorney Whittemore's shoes. Senator Kearns doesn't like Mr. Whittemore any too well, even if the latter is attorney for the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake railroad. Mr. Whittemore was a supporter of W. S. McCornick in the recent fight, and for his friendship to the banker he is liable to forfeit his position.

Thomas in Danger.

Postmaster Thomas, in spite of his "drag" with President McKinley, is in danger of being jarred loose from his office. His commission, like Marshal Miller's, doesn't expire until February of next year and he is not likely to be let out before then, except for cause. If his activity against Kearns is taken as sufficient cause by the powers that be, then out he must go to make room for a friend of the senator.

Some say that W. P. O'Meara will succeed Thomas. Mr. O'Meara has vigorously denied that he is after anything. He says his work for Kearns was actuated purely by personal friendship, and he disclaims any idea of self-interest. However, the rumor that Mr. O'Meara will be selling stamps to Salt Lakers before many months longer is growing every day.

Reward for Snow.

For register of the land office, Alviras E. Snow is talked of as successor to Frank D. Hobbs. Mr. Snow, who is a son of the church president, was in the Kearns camp good and hard for some weeks before the election, and his friends say he is entitled to some reward.

George A. Smith is not likely to be disturbed in his position as receiver of the land office. While he did not work for Kearns, so far as anybody is aware, he did not work against him. Besides, Mr. Smith has considerable strength with the church politicians who are said to have landed the senatorship for Kearns, and they will insist that he remain in office.

Place for Axton.

Of the minor positions, about the only thing that seems settled is that John Axton can have Ralph Guthrie's place as deputy collector of internal revenue if he wants it. Mr. Guthrie was an ardent supporter of Senator Brown, who got him his present position.

It is being whispered that Representative Kelly, after his duties in the house are completed, will take up the responsibilities of private secretary to Senator Kearns. Mr. Kelly was slow in getting into the Kearns camp, but he stuck hard after he was once landed. If he doesn't get the secretaryship, his friends say, it will be a piece of ingratitude on the part of the senator.

THOMAS' INGRATITUDE.

Has Not Thanked Members for Their Support.

Quite a bit of comment has been and is being made over Governor Thomas' apparently ungracious attitude toward his recent supporters in the senatorial scramble. Every other candidate except Mr. Salisbury and Mr. Thomas has given his admirers a banquet or some testimonial of esteem and gratitude. There have been some very delightful events, at which pledges of loyalty were renewed and mutual exchanges of confidence had.

"Governor Thomas hasn't even shaken hands with me since Kearns was elected," said a Thomas legislator yesterday. "So far as I have been able to learn, he hasn't said a word to any of the others who voted for him ten or twelve times. I'm not complaining, but it does look to me as if he might have told us he felt complimented by our votes and grateful for our support. One thing is sure, and that is, he'll never get me to vote for him again if I'm so unfortunate as to be a member of the legislature when a senatorial contest is on."

There Was One.

(Washington Post.)

"Were there any tomfool election bets up your way?" was asked of the old farmer.

"There was one," he answered, in very solemn tones. "I bet a feller 10 cents even up that New York state would go Democratic, and she went Republican, and I had to pay."

"But how do you make tomfool bet of that?"

"How? Why, I bet with a natural-born idiot, and I might jest as well have bet him 50 cents even up that New York would go Republican and raked in all the spondulicks!"

Has a Guess Coming.

(Wheeling Register.)

Wu Ting Fang, who thinks the race problem in this country may be settled by the intermarriage of blacks and whites—a species of benevolent assimilation—will have a chance to guess again.

Living Up to Its Name.

(Columbus Press-Post.)

The Cincinnati Blaine club will not go to Washington to attend McKinley's second inauguration. Neither would the distinguished Republican for whom the club is named, if he were alive.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

NEWS FROM OVER THE STATE.

GALBRAITH IS TRUSTEE.

Court Sustains Kaysville School Board With Incidental Irony.

(Special Correspondence.)

Farmington, Jan. 26.—The decision of Judge Rolapp in the case of Seth C. Jones vs. William L. Galbraith, involving the right to the office of trustee of the Eighth school district (Kaysville), was handed down today and is adverse to the plaintiff. The case will be remembered as one originating from the action of the school trustees in appointing W. L. Galbraith to fill a vacancy that, they believed, occurred by reason of Mr. Jones failing to properly qualify in the time specified by law. Mr. Jones, a Democrat, had defeated Mr. Galbraith, a Republican, at the school election, and the Republican trustees seized upon the technical omission on Mr. Jones' part and appointed one of their own political belief to take his place. While the decision supports the trustees' action as a matter of law, the court, in a written opinion, takes occasion to say that it is left to the sense of propriety of the trustees whether, in the event of a failure to perform technical requirements, they should appoint the one elected by the people or some other person.

Mr. Galbraith, now that he has won, will only hold office five months more.

In the cases of the Inland Crystal Salt company vs. Isaac Sears and W. B. Clark vs. Edward Bills et al., hearing on injunction was postponed until Feb. 2, 1901, and defendant Sears was allowed to take salt from the land in dispute until the hearing.

Inland Crystal Salt company vs. Charles Backman; continued for the term.

Estate of John Smith, deceased; final account approved; decree of distribution entered.

State ex rel. John W. Thornley vs. John Reading, justice of the peace; remanded for new trial.

J. S. Leddingham vs. Oregon Short Line Railway company; motion for new trial overruled and denied.

Simon Bamberger vs. North Cottonwood Irrigation company; motion for new trial denied.

Estate of Joseph Egbert, deceased; administrator discharged.

Estate of Esther Maland; Samuel W. R. Brown appointed administrator.

Estate of David Briggs; order appointing Joseph L. Holbrook, Jed Stringham and Parley P. Willey appraisers; Rachel A. Smith appointed administrator; bonds, $200.

Estate of Zacheus Cheney; order appointing Z. Cheney, jr., administrator.

Estate of Thomas F. Fisher; Thomas H. Phillips appointed commissioner in partition.

Estate of Thomas G. Lewis; order appointing Mary A. Lewis administratrix; bonds, $1,100.

Estate of Fannie E. Burnett; Joseph D. Burnett appointed administrator; bonds, $100.

SCOFIELD BOY SHOT.

Accidental Injury to Frank Mereweather—Schools Will Ropen.

(Special to The Herald.)

Scofield, Jan. 26.—Frank, the eldest son of Frank Mereweather, accidentally shot himself through the hand yesterday while pulling a gun through a fence. The bullet entered the palm of the hand and passed out at the first knuckle of the index finger. Dr. Deane attended the little sufferer and reports him doing very nicely.

At a mass meeting of the residents of Scofield, held yesterday afternoon at the schoolhouse, resolutions were adopted urging the school trustees to ignore the order of the state board of health relative to the closing of the schools to unvaccinated children and in consequence the schools will be opened Monday to all children that apply. A resolution was also adopted asking the legislature to abolish the state board, and to enact measures against compulsory vaccination. A committee of three was appointed to call on the voters and secure signatures.

Mrytle branch, Rebekah lodge No. 12, gave one of the grandest balls of the season Friday night at Odd Fellows' hall. An elaborate spread was prepared on the second floor by the participants.

Much disappointment was manifested at the non-appearance of the grand lodge officials who were expected and who would have been most royally entertained had they come.

Cedar City Items.

(Special Correspondence.)

Cedar City, Jan. 24.—The people of Cedar are very much exercised over the order from the state board of health to enforce vaccination in the schools. A petition against it is now being circulated. A few of the normal students are leaving school rather than comply with the demand, and the majority of the townspeople refuse to have their children vaccinated.

A reunion of the seventies' and elders' quorums was held Tuesday evening, and tomorrow night the Sunday schools will give an entertainment and ball to raise funds to meet expenses. A pleasing literary and musical recital was rendered at the normal school Saturday evening by the Misses Thomas, Knickerbocker, and Savage of Salt Lake, the first two of whom are instructors.

No more cases of smallpox have developed as yet.

Springville School Notes.

Dr. Fred Dunn has made a contribution of nine volumes to the library. Books are also being procured in other ways.

At the regular Friday night meeting of the Acorns, Miss Sadie Boyer delivered an interesting lecture on Mark Antony.

The sixth grade gave a surprise for Miss Ida Alleman. The play of "Little Women" was given by some of the students.

Springville may compliment itself on the attendance of pupils under vaccination. There are about 90 per cent in attendance.

Springville claims the honor of having named the first school in the state after the late Dr. John R. Park.

Provo Court Happenings.

(Special Correspondence.)

Provo, Jan. 26.—Frederick L. Soefner, a young man of Payson, yesterday was adjudged insane and was committed to the insane asylum.

Milton E. Price today commenced suit against the Mt. Nebo Land & Irrigation company for an adjudication of the respective rights to the use of the waters of Current creek.

Thea H. Christensen filed a petition asking for letters of administration in the estate of Christiansen L. Christiansen, deceased.

Cache Stake Division.

(Special Correspondence.)

Logan, Jan. 26.—The quarterly conference of this stake assembles here tomorrow, and the proposed changes in the stake, it is said, will be effected then. Cache will be divided into three stakes, of which Logan and a few nearby towns will be the center one. It is also reported that William C. Parkinson, president of the Pocatello stake, will be transferred to Hyrum to preside over one of the new stakes.

The jury in the case of Abraham Smith vs. John Q. Adams, which occupied nearly four days in trying, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $108.

In the case of Elmer Johnson vs. L. R. Martineau, a compromise was effected, after some evidence had been put in, and the case was accordingly dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

Payson News.

(Special Correspondence.)

Payson, Jan. 26.—Mrs. D. W. Irvine gave birth to a fine son this morning.

Thomas Cloward's wife presented him with another son Thursday.

AMERICAN BEAUTIES CAPTURE TWO BARONS.

(Chicago American.)

Two more German barons have recently succeeded in winning two beautiful American heiresses.

The engagement of the beautiful daughter of ex-Governor Frank Brown of Maryland came as a surprise to every one.

All last summer, when May Brown was abroad with her father and brother, taking in the sights at the exposition, reports of a handsome, distinguished baron, who was constantly at her side, floated over. Baron Rudolph Lehman, a wealthy Hollander, and the consul general for Greece to The Netherlands, had been introduced to Miss Brown by her father just after their arrival in Paris. From that moment he attached himself, so to speak, to the wheels of her chariot.

There were rumors then, but nothing came of them. They died out, and early in the fall Miss Brown returned with her father and brother to her home in Baltimore.

The baron and the lovely Miss Brown were separated just a few months when he appeared as a guest of the ex-governor.

May Brown is tall, stately, gracious and well-bred. In a city renowned for its beauties, she stands as one of the greatest.

While May Brown and the handsome Hollander were inspecting the sights at the exposition, Maud Brice of Philadelphia was lingering in Hamburg. A dashing officer of a regiment of Uhlans detained her. He was Baron Frederick Frantz von Corning.

This baron, too, has been for some weeks in America. He came to Philadelphia on a diplomatic mission.

He had been in Philadelphia only a couple of days when he became the guest of Maud Brice's sister, Mrs. Frederick Turnbull.

Since the early days of November he and Miss Brice have been seen driving and walking together.

Since Miss Brice's visit to Hamburg the baron has left his army in order to make a home for his future wife. Evidently he believed he should win her, for he resigned from service before he came over to ask for her hand.

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