LOBBY AGAINST "GALVESTON" BILL

Edward Callister of Smoot Federal Machine Makes Significant Amendment.

JOBS FOR RICH PEOPLE

MARSHAL SPRY AND REVENUE COLLECTOR VISIT SCENE.

Callister to Senator Clegg.

"This new government scheme for Salt Lake is too radical. A change like this should not be made on such short notice. Why. If the trustees are elected at large, it will mean jobs for the rich people only, like those that live up on the hill. We don't want these bills to pass."

The Smoot Republican machine, known familiarly as the "federal bunch," seems to have decided to order the legislature to kill the Benner X. Smith bill applying the Galveston idea of municipal government to Salt Lake. In the cloak room of the senate before the session yesterday afternoon Edward Callister, internal revenue collector for this district, and one of the machine leaders, made substantially the above significant statement to Senator Peter Clegg. If the assertion means anything, it means that the machine has willed that the bills be killed.

William Spry, United States marshal and head of the Smoot organization, was present during the conversation referred to. In fact, Spry and Callister arrived at the senate chamber long before the session convened on some business of seeming importance from their demeanor.

Callister remained in the cloak room, and Spry went in and asked several clerks for Senator Herschel Bullen of Logan, a valuable party manipulator, saying, in an offhand way:

"Senator Bullen sent up word that he wanted to see me."

It is a new departure in local politics for a mere senator to send word to the party boss that he would like to interview him. Usually the senator goes to the boss, and not the boss to the senator.

After a few moments' delay Bullen was discovered and taken into the cloak room, where a whispered consultation was held. Then Callister and Senator Clegg joined the bunch, and it was then that Callister made the statement quoted above. Shortly afterwards Spry and Callister departed.

Two or three things that have occurred within the past forty-eight hours also confirm the belief that the Smoot leaders are out after the Smith bills with an ax. The first came Thursday, when Senator John Y. Smith, who is close to the throne, objected to the adoption of the report on the bills being adopted, saying that some of the committee to which they were referred were unable to be present at the meeting and would like to hear them discussed. Senator Bullen, the man who sent for Spry, and Senator T. C. Callister supported Mr. Smith, and finally Benner X. Smith consented to their recommitment.

Twelve were present at the committee meeting that afternoon, and not one voted against reporting the bills favorably, which was done yesterday, the vote of the senate being unanimous.

After his request of Thursday, however, Senator John Y. Smith explained that he had written to Galveston for information concerning how the trustee system worked there, and wanted to receive an answer before he voted on the proposition.

The next chain in the link was forged yesterday, when Senator Callister, anticipating a decision today, asked Senator Benner X. Smith that the bills be not acted upon today, but be made a special order for Monday, as he wanted "time to examine them more thoroughly."

This, it appears, was after the visit of Collector Edward Callister and Marshal Spry to the senate chamber. Senator Callister is the recognized Smoot leader in the upper house.

There is another ground for suspicion against the federal machine, and it is really the first link in the chain of events which is likely to cause the defeat of the bills. It is a well known fact that the machine has never been entirely satisfied with the political independence of Benner X. Smith. On several occasions in the past they have taken the opportunity to let the world understand this, and it is not thought that they would be adverse now to disciplinary measures.

It is hardly likely that the machine will attempt to block the measures in the senate, because it might be embarrassing to some of the senators who have already committed themselves to them. If anything of this kind is attempted it will probably be in the house, where the machine control is more complete.

Instead of actually opposing the measures, the machine may make a compromise offer to the effect that it will ordain that they be passed provided that the trustees are elected each to represent a ward or district, and not from the city at large. This, according to Benner, X. Smith and the promoters of the measures, would defeat its purpose, as it would open the doors wide for all sorts of political manipulations impossible when all the candidates would have to canvass the entire city.

The fire and police commission bills, which the machine figures will take most of the municipal patronage out of the hands of the "American" party, were introduced in the house yesterday by Representative John Q. Critchlow and referred to a special committee. If passed they will not interfere with the Galveston scheme in any way.

"What is your attitude on these bills?" Marshal Spry was asked over the telephone by The Herald last night.

"I have not looked into the matter sufficiently to form a judgment," was the rather elusive answer.

"Are you against the bills?" was the next query.

"Not necessarily. You see I haven't even read them."

"Are you for the bills?"

"I don't know what attitude I should take were I called upon to decide," said the machine leader and Republican boss.

"What have you to say of the report that you are going to fight them," was the last question submitted to Mr. Spry.

"That is all a mistake," said the marshal.

NO RAILROAD DISCUSSION.

The scheduled meeting of the committee on railroads and common carriers of the house to take up the Critchlow railroad commission bill, did not take place last night, a quorum of the members failing to put in an appearance at the Wilson hotel. Another meeting has been called for next Monday night, when it is expected a time will be fixed for public hearings on the bill.

SPEAKER JOSEPH RUSHES THINGS

Large Amount of Business Ground Out at Friday's Session.

CIGARETTE BILL FAVORED

THIRTY-TWO NEW BILLS ARE INTRODUCED.

The house yesterday, after the most animated debate of the session, adopted a favorable committee report on H. B. 74, the Croft anti-cigarette bill, after rejecting the minority report, which recommended that the bill not pass. The majority report recommended that the bill be amended to make it go into effect Jan. 1, 1908. The bill now goes to the calendar and under the regular order will come up for passage on Monday.

The session of yesterday was decidedly the liveliest of the session thus far, and Speaker Joseph succeeded in putting through business with neatness and dispatch.

The calendar, which was neglected on Thursday, was caught up with and the introduction of new bills, which was cut off by the extended debate on the bill to increase the salary of the superintendent of public instruction, was accomplished yesterday, the grist of two days falling into the hopper and being referred without delay. There was a flood of committee reports and the consideration of a large number that failed to come up for consideration Thursday. In addition to this, the house passed two bills, one increasing the duties of the state board of equalization and another raising the salaries of the members of the board from $800 a year to $1,500.

Fire and Police Bill.

Representative Critchlow was allowed, under suspension of the rules, to introduce H. B. 126, the fire and police commission bill for Salt Lake, and it was referred to a special committee, composed of Critchlow, Nephi Jensen, Mills, Meeks and McMillan.

Favorable committee reports on the following bills were received and adopted: H. B. 66, by Larsen; H. B. 11, by Benson; H. B. 51, by Richards; H. B. 54, by Tolton (Sunday theatre bill); H. B. 55, by Tolton; H. B. 31, by Cottam; S. B. 19, by Rasband, H. J. M. 4, by Sutton; S. B. 13, by Hulaniski; S. B. 8, by Hollingsworth; S. B. 15, by Hulaniski; S. B. 23, by Walton, cutting amount from $1,500 to $1,000; S. B. 14, by Hulaniski (the automobile speed bill).

Unfavorable reports were received on the following bills, and they were killed: H. B. 6, by Pedersen; H. B. 3, by Jensen.

Mr. Jensen brought in a minority report on H. B. 101. The majority of the committee on elections was unfavorable to the bill, which professes to extend the terms of all county oficers except county attorney to four years. The majority report was adopted. Mr. Richards moved a reconsideration, but this was voted down.

A favorable report on H. B. 112 was made, but as the bill had not been printed, a motion to lay on the table was adopted. Speaker Joseph ruled that the report and the bill could be taken from the table at a subsequent time.

An unfavorable report on H. B. 114, by Tatt, providing for wide tires on all wagons after the year 1915, was made. This bill had not been printed. Mr. Robinson moved the rejection of the report, but subsequently withdrew his motion and moved to defer consideration of the measure until it is printed, which was adopted.

Senate bill No. 5, engrossed, was signed by the speaker and was sent to the governor.

H. J. M. 2, by Dorius, passed by the senate, was referred to the committee on engrossing and enrolling.

S. B. 54, by Hulaniski, was referred to the committee on federal relations.

S. B. 57, by Seeley (the butter bill), was referred to the committee on public health.

Amend Bankruptcy Law.

H. J. M. 5, by Critchlow, asking congress to amend the bankruptcy law, was introduced and referred to the committee on federal relations, as was also H. J. M. 6, by Hett, asking the return of the southern Ute Indians to their reservation in Colorado.

An invitation from the American Fork Commercial club, asking the members, their wives, sweethearts and the third house to attend a ball at the famous Apollo hall next Wednesday evening, was accepted, with a vote of thanks to the member from American Fork (Mr. Jackson).

The speaker gave notice that only five days more remain for the introduction of new bills, except by unanimous consent.

The house adjourned until Monday at 2 p. m.

TWENTY-NINE NEW BILLS.

Two Days' Supply Dumped Into House Hopper.

Two days' supply of new bills was dumped into the house hopper yesterday, twenty-nine being the exact number. The number, title and reference to the several bills were as follows:

H. B. 125, by Critchlow—Creating a board of fire and police commissioners in cities of the first class. Referred to special committee.

H. B. 127, by Robinson—Making it unlawful to wrongfully and without authority use the name, title of officers, insignia, ritual or other ceremonies of certain orders and societies and providing punishment for violation of the provisions of this act. Referred to committee on judiciary.

H. B. 128, by Tolton—To provide revenue for the support of the government of the state and for the several counties of the state and district and county schools, for the fiscal years 1907 and 1908. Referred to committee on revenue.

H. B. 129, by Kuchler—Appropriating $7,500 for the purpose of exhibiting Utah's products in Sacramento at the time of the meeting of the National Irrigation congress. Referred to committee on appropriations.

H. B. 130, by Cottam—To provide for the building of a bridge over the Rio Virgin, in Washington county. Referred to committee on highways and bridges.

H. B. 131, by Randall, by request—To amend section 2631, Revised Statutes, relating to the collection of taxes. Referred to committee on judiciary.

H. B. 132, by Randall, by request—To amend section 1244, Revised Statutes, relating to the rate and time for which liquor licenses may be granted. Referred to committee on judiciary.

H. B. 133, by Randall, by request—Establishing a board of park commissioners in cities of over 15,000 inhabitants in Utah; to define its powers and duties, and authorizing such cities to create such board and to make appropriations therefor. Referred to committee on municipal corporations.

H. B. 134, by Joseph—Creating an institution for the feeble minded youth and providing for the government and control of the same. Referred to committee on education.

H. B. 135, by Joseph—Proposing an amendment to section 4, article 10 of the constitution, and an amendment to section 3, article 19, relating to the control, location, establishment, rights, immunities, franchises and endowments of the University of Utah and the Agricultural college, and the location of the State Reform school, respectively. Referred to committee on education.

H. B. 136, by Joseph—Repealing chapters 2 and 10, title 61, Revised Statutes, and chapters 123 and 134, Laws of Utah, 1905, providing for the government and control of the University of Utah and the Agricultural college. Referred to committee on education.

H. B. 137, by Joseph—Creating a commission to investigate the work of the Agricultural college, the University of Utah, the State School of Mines, the State normals and the high school system, defining its duties and making an appropriation therefor. Referred to committee on education.

H. B. 138, by committee on highways and bridges—Providing for a system of state highways, also a state building fund, etc. (Substitute for H. B. 11, by Randall.) Referred to committee on printing.

H. B. 139, by Richards—Defining adult delinquency as a misdemeanor, etc. Referred to committee on judiciary.

H. B. 140, by Hett—To protect the relics of ancient races. Referred to committee on judiciary.

H. B. 141, by Robinson—To amend section 3685, Revised Statutes, as amended by chapter 89, Laws of Utah, 1905, relating to the form of pleadings in justices' courts, declaring certain judgments void and providing for review thereof. Referred to committee on judiciary.

H. B. 142, by Hendricks, by request—Amending sections 38 and 39, Laws of Utah, 1905, relating to water rights and irrigation, etc. Referred to committee on irrigation.

H. B. 143, by Croft—For the protection of fish and game, etc. Referred to committee on fish and game.

H. B. 144, by Marks—To prohibit gambling in any place prepared for such purpose; defining gambling and fixing penalty therefor. Referred to committee on judiciary.

H. B. 145, by Thompson—Proposing an amendment to section 4 of article 10 of the constitution, relating to the control, establishment, rights, immunities, franchises and endowments of the University of Utah and the Agricultural college. (Consolidation measure.) Referred to committee on education.

H. B. 146, by Robinson—To amend statutes relating to printing stationery, etc., for state, county and municipal officers, etc. Referred to committee on judiciary.

H. B. 147, by Heurle—Making an appropriation for the improvement of existing roads and bridges in Garfield county. Referred to committee on highways and bridges.

H. B. 148, by Richards—Prohibiting the frequenting of saloons by females. Referred to committee on judiciary.

H. B. 149, by Richards—Prohibiting compartments in restaurants and saloons. Referred to committee on judiciary.

H. B. 150, by Marks—Relating to property exempt from taxation. Referred to committee on judiciary.

H. B. 151, by Marks—Providing for the assignment of future earnings, etc. Referred to committee on judiciary.

H. B. 152, by Marks—Relating to when and in what cases attachments issued. Referred to committee on judiciary.

H. B. 153, by Hanson—Providing for investigations of the proper use of irrigation water and the reclamation of alkali and other lands, and making an appropriation therefor. Referred to committee on agriculture and horticulture.

H. B. 154, by Marks—Creating a state capitol fund, making appropriations thereto and providing for the investment thereof.

TO MAKE GAMBLING FELONY

Meeks Bill Limits Punishment to $1,000 Fine or Six Months in Prison.

To make gambling a felony is the purpose of a bill introduced in the house yesterday by Mr. Meeks. The provisions of the bill are as follows:

Section 1. Any person who shall be found gambling or frequenting a place where gambling is carried on, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars ($1,000), nor less than three hundred dollars ($300), or by imprisonment in the state prison for a period not to exceed six (6) months, or by both.

Sec. 2. By gambling is meant engaging in any game with cards, roulette, faro, and betting on races in the places especially prepared for those purposes.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect upon approval.

BOOST IN SALARIES.

House Passes Robinson Equalization Board Measure.

The house yesterday passed bills Nos. 18 and 19, by Robinson, the first increasing the powers of the state board of equalization so that it may assess the property and franchises of electric light, power and express companies doing business in more than one county, and the second increasing the salaries of the members of the board from $800 to $1,500 a year each.

An effort was made to reduce the salary proposed in the committee report from $1,500 to $1,000, but this was voted down after several speeches had been made on the subject. Speaker Joseph descended from the chair to oppose the amendment. On final passage only one member, Mr. Fuller, voted against the bill, and Mr. Thompson was paired with Mr. Critchlow, the latter favoring the measure.

While the bill was under discussion, J. J. Thomas, a member of the board of equalization, was on the floor of the house, and his presence was the cause of much unfavorable comment.

NEW FISH AND GAME LAW.

Provides for State Supervision and License for Sportsmen.

A new fish and game bill was introduced in the house yesterday by Mr. Croft, chairman of the committee on fish and game. It has the indorsement of the Utah Fish and Game club and of State Fish and Game Warden Sharp.

The bill was referred to the fish and game committee and will be taken up for a public hearing, in connection with the Westphal bill, next Thursday evening at 7:30, in the house chamber.

The Croft bill provides for state supervision of fish and game, under the direction of a state warden, at a salary of $1,800 a year, with not more than six chief game wardens at a salary of not more than $900 a year each. Necessary expenses are to be paid for the state warden up to $500 a year, and to the deputies up to $300 a year each. County game wardens are abolished.

License for Sportsmen.

Resident sportsmen are required to pay a license fee of $1, and non-residents $10. The money thus derived is to be devoted to the payment of the expenses of the department. The law is modeled after the Idaho law, in which state there is said to be a surplus at this time of $15,000 in the fund over all expenses.

STATE NEEDS $3,600,000.

Representative Tolton Fixes Taxation Rate at 5 Mills.

A bill introduced by Mr. Tolton in the house yesterday provides for the raising of $1,800,000 by taxation for general state purposes for each of the fiscal years 1907 and 1908, and fixes the rate for each of these years at five mills.

For the support of the district schools the rate is fixed at three mills. County commissioners are to be allowed to levy not exceeding five mills for general county purposes, not to exceed three mills for county school purposes, and not to exceed one mill for the pauper fund.

The rates are the same as at present provided. The state board of equalization may reduce the rate for general state purposes in their discretion.

FIRST STATE CAPITOL BILL.

Representative Marks Wants $100,000 Annual Appropriation.

In a bill introduced in the house yesterday by Mr. Marks, provision is made for the appropriation and setting apart out of any moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, $100,000 annually, until otherwise provided by law, for the purpose of erecting a new state capitol upon the site now owned by the state on Capitol hill in Salt Lake.

These amounts are to be credited to the state capitol fund, to be invested at interest in state, county, municipal or school district bonds of this state.

This is the first state capitol bill to be introduced, but it is probable that other measures will be presented before the end of the session.

ANTI-LUKE BILLS PASS THE SENATE

Measures Aimed at Methods of Justice Court at Murray.

UPPER HOUSE WAS BUSY

NINE BILLS INTRODUCED AND EIGHT ARE INDORSED.

Two so-called "anti-Luke" bills were passed by the senate yesterday. The measures were fathered by Benner X. Smith and are aimed to correct certain evils which are said to exist in the methods of the justice court at Murray, presided over by Justice Durand. They are called "anti-Luke bills" because of the fact that Francis G. Luke, the bad debt collector, utilizes the Murray court in securing judgments against debtors. The constable of the Murray court has at present jurisdiction to serve civil actions any place in the county and in these he is sent all the way to Salt Lake and the persons served are compelled to pay his mileage in addition to the other costs of the suits. Again it is claimed that because the Murray court is difficult to reach many judgments against Salt Lake people are thus secured by default, the defendants not appearing.

The bills referred to give the constables of justice courts no authority to serve summons outside of their own districts and provide a form of summons which complies with this requirement.

In the house there is also an "anti-Luke bill," which makes it a misdemeanor for any one to bring a justice court action in some other district than that in which the defendant resides.

The bills passed the senate unanimously. They are Senate Bills Nos. 61 and 62.

Six Others Passed.

Six other measures were indorsed by the upper house yesterday, making the total number passed eight, the greatest number which has been passed by either branch of the legislature in any day during this session.

The Callister bill, No. 22, providing for the loaning of the reservoir land grant fund to individuals and corporations, which caused so much discussion Thursday, was passed unanimously.

Senator Hulaniski's measure, No. 54, deeding 40 acres of land to the federal government for a post cemetery at Fort Crittenden; Senate Bill No. 57, by Seeley, making it a misdemeanor to sell less than sixteen ounces of butter for a pound, and three bills by Hollingsworth, Nos. 58, 59 and 71, the first two slightly changing the law regarding the service of summons, and the last changing the name of the State School for the Deaf and Dumb to the State School for the Deaf, were also passed without discussion.

Favorable reports were adopted on the Benner X. Smith Galveston idea bills, and Senator Brinkerhoff's bill, appropriating $2,000 a year to each county for road purposes. The Smith bills will come up as a special order Monday at 3 o'clock, and the Brinkerhoff measure will come up in its regular order for third reading and passage.

Bills Introduced.

Nine bills and one joint resolution were introduced as follows:

Senate Bill No. 80, by Hulaniski. Provides that domestic corporations shall keep their books within the state and hold their directors' meetings here. Private corporations committee.

Senate Bill No. 81, by Gardner. Regulating water associations and providing for the recording of articles of incorporation and stock subscriptions. Irrigation committee.

Senate Bill No. 82, by Hollingsworth. Codifying the voting machine law, to make it applicable to present conditions. Elections committee.

Senate Bill No. 83, by Hollingsworth. Compelling peddlers and itinerant venders to pay a license tax to the state.

Senate Bill No. 84, by Hollingsworth. Regulating school attendance in cities of the first and second class. Education committee.

Senate Bill No. 85, by Hollingsworth. Regulating the distribution of school apportionment. Education committee.

Senate Bill No. 86, by Hollingsworth. Changing system of local assessments in cities. Municipal corporations committee.

Senate Bill No. 87, by Bullen. Concerning disposition of requested instructions to juries. Judiciary committee.

Senate Bill No. 88, by Benner X. Smith. Appropriating $5,000 to Lafayette Chidester, injured while deputy sheriff in a fight at Bingham. Appropriations committee.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 1, by Hollingsworth. Changing election laws by amending constitution so that legislature may, if it desires, create a special election day for the choosing of judges of the district court. Elections and judiciary committees.

WOULD PROTECT MERCHANTS

Senator Hollingsworth's Bill to Levy Heavy Tax on Peddlers and Venders.

A bill, which if passed will practically put peddlers and itinerant venders out of business and which is aimed to protect home industries, was introduced in the senate yesterday by Senator Hollingsworth, of Ogden. The measure is comprehensive in its scope and prohibits peddlers of agricultural and domestic implements and machinery, wagons, buggies, vehicles and other articles from plying their trade without paying a license fee to the secretary of state.

The measure is for the benefit of the small merchants in the country towns of the states, who have been much annoyed by this class of competition.

Even the old lightning rod agent, who has at different times held full sway in every quarter of the globe, must bow to this law if enacted. A violation is punishable as a misdemeanor.

TO SEPARATE ELECTIONS

Constitutional Amendment Proposed to Change Time of Choosing of Judges.

Senator Hollingsworth is of the opinion that judges should not be chosen at the general elections, and in order to carry his view into effect introduced in the senate yesterday a resolution providing for an amendment to Section 9 of Article IV of the constitution relating to elections. This section provides now that all general elections, except for municipal and school officers, shall be held the first Tuesday following the first Monday in November. The proposed amendment includes judicial elections in the category and thus will enable the legislature, if it is passed, to fix these elections at some date other than that at which the general election is held.

Senate Notes.

The other bill, No. 85, provides that the school apportionment shall not be made by the county superintendent, but by the board of school directors.

Another bill by the same author, No. 86, changes the method of levying assessments for local improvements in cities. At present if two-thirds of the residents upon the street upon which the improvement is to be made do not protest it can be ordered by the council. The contemplated change makes it necessay for one-third of the residents to ask for the improvement before it can be ordered.

The senate really did some business yesterday. Eight bills were passed without debate and others were moved up on the calendar to come up Monday. The senate committees are getting busy and are doing good work.

The senate adjourned until Monday afternoon. Senator Rasband first moved that the adjournment be taken until today, but several of the lawmakers wanted to go home, and Senator Hollingsworth's substitute motion prevailed.

The senate has passed up to date twenty-four of the eighty-eight bills which have been introduced. This is taking into consideration the nine bills introduced yesterday. The work of clearing the calendar for the more important measures is progressing nicely and it looks as if all measures will have a fair chance to be heard.

Senator Hollingsworth's education bills introduced yesterday are worthy of note. No. 84 amends the existing law so that in cities of the first and second classes children cannot be sent in from other states to receive their education in the public schools because their parents happen to own some taxable property in the district. Free school privileges are limited to residents only, others being compelled to pay tuition.

BUTTER MAKER PROTESTS

M. O. Miner Argues Against Senate Bill Regulating Weight of Pound Packages.

M. O. Miner, of the Miner Bros.' Creamery company, is the author of the following communication:

"To The Herald:

"'S. B. No. 57—Introduced by State Senator John H. Seeley of Mount Pleasant, Sanpete county, Utah, regularing the sale of butter.'

"From the first reading of the above bill one would naturally think that Senator Seely had the interest of the public at heart, and wanted to regulate the manufacturers and producers so the consumer would get his full 16 ounces for every pound he paid for, and seemingly forgetting that the interest of the manufacturer and producer must also be considered, not willing to make a compromise between the two, but place the manufacturers in a strait jacket and in so doing would advance the market of our butter and dairy products.

"I wonder why he is not just as anxious about the interest of the public on other short weight commodities and have them incorporated in his bill, as to single out the butter proposition alone. Such a law is not only impracticable, but stands in the shadow of an impossibility.

"That butter maker has not as yet graced the inside of any of the creameries of our state who can stand at a butter table and mold or print his batch of 500 pounds of butter and have each pound weigh the same amount of ounces. Therefore each creamery would need an extra hand to weigh and mark each pound, and that is not the end. By the time these prints of butter reach the consumer the evaporation that would take place would still make the prints disagree with the marks on the package, and the maker thereof would still be subject to the violation of the law. The supporter of this bill has an article in the papers stating that the moisture should be minimized. Here is another absurdity, for the moment you extract the moisture from your butter you have an insipid, tasteless article, nothing more than grease, the flavor of your butter spoiled, and the end you desired to reach lost.

"How it is that a body of men selected as a committee from our lawmakers could read that bill over and give it their thoughtful consideration, and then report favorably on it, is a bumper to the thinking public. If it were possible to enforce such a law, the cost of manufacturing of butter would be advanced, and that would mean less profit to the milk producers, and one by one they would follow their neighbors who have gone out of the business, and soon our butter would be an imported article. I agree that some standard should be maintained, but let it be in such form so that reason can stand up and say to judgment this is justice.

"I think there is no creamery company or wholesale dealer in butter in our state but would guarantee that each pound of butter under his label would contain 12 4-5 ounces of butter fat, and that would conform with the national law that butter should contain 80 per cent of butter fat, 16 per cent moisture and 4 per cent salt and other solids not fat.

"Let the thinking public and the dairy people especially and those interested in dairy products and the upbuilding of our state, consider well the measures that are being introduced in the legislature before they lend a plaudit or a sanction to them becoming our laws. M. O. MINER."

HERE'S ANOTHER REPLY.

George A. Hone Says He's Not in Favor of Short Weight.

To The Herald:

I want it understood that I am not in favor of short weight butter, and many misleading statements were made by Senator Seely, as quoted in The Herald of Wednesday, Feb. 7. I will say that I think I am the person referred to as having contracts for thirteen-ounce butter, and will say that I was misrepresented, and that what I did say was that I had been asked by outside dealers to put them up rolls of butter weighing thirteen ounces, but made the statement that our firm refused to put our wrappers on butter containing less than sixteen ounces. And will say that the state of California has on the statute books the same law as Senator Seely proposes.

As to the statement in regard to one of the leading creamery men whose butter is famed for its purity, I believe it is absolutely without any foundation whatever, and the statement is a reflection upon every manufacturer and dealer in butter in this state, as every creamery sells some or part of its butter on this market. I think a creamery man made this statement, although I do not know who it was. I will assert that there is not a single pound of butter sold in Salt Lake containing more than sixteen per cent moisture. That is the government standard, and I have talked with people who have looked over the records of the food and dairy commissioner and find no records there. I have talked today with a party who has made several hundred tests for moisture in butter, and he corroborates this statement. Also the government inspector, E. A. McDonald, inspected this market last month, as he does several times each year. I am informed that he says that the butter market in Salt Lake was in a better condition than any place he had visited. He had not found a single sample that was in violation of the law, and will say that butter containing more than sixteen per cent moisture is subject to a tax of ten cents per pound, and a heavy penalty for manufacturing the same without a license.

I can say that there are many statements being made in regard to the weight of butter and the fact should be known before passing judgment. It is more than likely that the parties writing the letter referred to in The Herald of Wednesday have had a hard time in meeting competition of parties selling a large percentage of their butter in Salt Lake and take this method for revenge.

GEORGE A. HONE.

We have moved to 142 Main street. Salt Lake Photo Supply Co.

Cohn's DRY GOODS STORE 222-224 MAIN ST.

Saturday

Cloak Room Bargains!

WE have found many broken lots of goods that must be sold regardless of cost, to make room for the new Spring arrivals. We have marked these lots at quick selling prices, and every item quoted below is a genuine bargain.

$1.25 to $2.50 plaid wool, cotton, black and white nun's veiling waists 95c
$3.95 to $5.95 white nun's veiling, fancy stripes and embroidered fronts $2.89
$3.50 to $5.95 black and colored silk and white net waists $3.25
$3.95 to $5.00 women's and misses' skirts, plain Panamas and mixtures $3.25
$12.50 women's black taffeta silk coats, fancy braided collar, lined throughout $7.95
$3.50 to $6.00 children's coats, mixtures and plain Kerseys $1.95
$8.50 to $9.50 children's coats, mixtures and plain Kerseys $3.95
$1.50 black Coney neck scarfs 69c
$3.75 to $4.00 blended and natural river mink scarfs $1.25
$1.35 children's dresses, fancy checks and plaids 69c
$2.25 children's dresses, fancy checks and plaids 98c
75c to $1.00 black satin petticoats, accordeon plaited flounce 49c
50c to 95c short kimonas and dressing sacques, all sizes 39c
$1.25 to $2.25 short kimonas and dressing sacques, all colors 75c
$1.25 to $2.25 long kimonas, Persian and fancy figured 75c
$2.50 to $3.50 long kimonas, Persian and fancy figured $1.50
85c children's bearskin and velour muffs 19c

Saturday Special In Notion Dept.

REMNANTS OF RIBBONS, ALL COLORS, ALL WIDTHS AND ALL PRICES, GOING, REGARDLESS OF COST, FOR SATURDAY ONLY.
Automobile hat pins, regular 25c quality 10c
A sample line of fancy pearl beads, white only, suitable for the dainty white shirt waists. Saturday special 19c
Leather hand bags, black, brown, seal and Morocco, for our Saturday special 69c
Pearl buttons, ivory, white, one dozen on card, regular 10c. Saturday 5c

Saturday Special in the Hosiery Dept.

Children's fleeced lined hose, black, narrow ribbed, suitable for school wear. Saturday special 19c
Ladies' fleeced lined hose, light weight with Merino heel and toe. Saturday only 25c
Kid Gloves—A line of broken sizes, mostly black and small sizes. Saturday 25c

SALT LAKE THEATRE GEO. D. PYPER MANAGER CURTAIN 8:30

Matinee Today at 2:15. Tonight, Last Time,

The Kirke La Shelle Co. Announce

DUSTIN FARNUM

And Prominent Associate Players, in

"THE VIRGINIAN"

Dramatized from Owen Wister's Charming Novel.

NEXT ATTRACTION—For the week beginning Monday, Feb. 11, Olga Nethersole. Sale now on.

Orpheum

MODERN VAUDEVILLE.

ALL THIS WEEK.

May Edouin and Fred Edwards
St. Onge Bros. Harry Richard & Co.
Arthur H. Kherns Emilie Rose
Nellie Hoke Kinodrome

Every evening (except Sunday), 75, 50, 25 cents. Box seats, $1. Matinees, daily except Sunday and Monday, 50, 25 and 10 cents. Box seats, 75 cents.

Grand Theatre

A. M. COX, Manager.

Matinee Today at 2:30 p.m.
Tonight, last performance of

TILLY OLSON

Starting Sunday evening, The Melodramatic Success,

"LOST IN NEW YORK."

Lyric Theatre

TONIGHT

AMONG THE BUSHRANGERS

Night Prices, 10c, 20c, 30c.
Matinee Prices, 10c, 20c.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

We solicit the patronage of ladies and gentlemen. A change of management with improvements at the

Wasatch Skating Rink,

FAIR GROUNDS.

Also a Change in Prices. ADMISSION, 10c; SKATES, 20c. Checking free of charge. Ladies free afternoons and evenings. Competent instructors will give lessons in two-step and waltzing. Held's band Sunday afternoons and evenings.

Wasatch Amusement Co.,

C. I. COLSON Mgr.
WE AIM TO PLEASE.

This Week

We are giving special attention to the sale of Sponges, Bath Towels, Bath Brushes, Talcum Powders, Toilet Waters and all requisites for the bathroom.

HALLIDAY DRUG CO.

Meeting place for theatre parties between Salt Lake and Orpheum Theatres.

AUDITORIUM

RICHARDS STREET

Largest floor surface west of Chicago.

FREE

Ladies admitted free mornings and afternoons. If you would be graceful learn to roller skate. Open mornings, 10 to 12; afternoons, 2 to 5; evenings, 7:30 to 10:30.
Held's Band at all sessions.

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