

## INHERITANCE BILL PASSES SENATE.

Provision for Taxing Legacies Accepted by Upper House.

## THREE SENATORS OPPOSE IT

German Against It—Bill Compelling Judges to File Their Decisions in a Certain Time is Decapitated.

The State Senate has not been so moved for months as it was yesterday afternoon, while considering Senator Allison's bill providing for the taxing of legacies. The measure was passed by a vote of 17 to 10. There was quite a spirited debate on the stock inspector bill but it was recommended to the committee on live stock. The bill requiring the judges to file their decisions within a certain time, although reported upon favorably by the committee, was killed by the opposition.

When the inheritance tax bill came up as a special order at 4 o'clock, Senator Allison spoke briefly upon it. He stated that the bill was a measure of justice and that it was necessary for the State to have a measure of this kind. He also stated that the bill was a measure of justice and that it was necessary for the State to have a measure of this kind.

The chief opposition to the bill came from Senator Sherman, who opposed it because it lacked a graduated provision. He said that there was a House bill looking to the same end, which might be acceptable, but which had not been reported upon yet. He also stated that the bill was a measure of justice and that it was necessary for the State to have a measure of this kind.

Senator Allison replied that the bill was a measure of justice and that it was necessary for the State to have a measure of this kind. He also stated that the bill was a measure of justice and that it was necessary for the State to have a measure of this kind.

Senator Allison replied that the bill was a measure of justice and that it was necessary for the State to have a measure of this kind. He also stated that the bill was a measure of justice and that it was necessary for the State to have a measure of this kind.

Senator Allison replied that the bill was a measure of justice and that it was necessary for the State to have a measure of this kind. He also stated that the bill was a measure of justice and that it was necessary for the State to have a measure of this kind.

Senator Allison replied that the bill was a measure of justice and that it was necessary for the State to have a measure of this kind. He also stated that the bill was a measure of justice and that it was necessary for the State to have a measure of this kind.

Senator Allison replied that the bill was a measure of justice and that it was necessary for the State to have a measure of this kind. He also stated that the bill was a measure of justice and that it was necessary for the State to have a measure of this kind.

Senator Allison replied that the bill was a measure of justice and that it was necessary for the State to have a measure of this kind. He also stated that the bill was a measure of justice and that it was necessary for the State to have a measure of this kind.

Senator Allison replied that the bill was a measure of justice and that it was necessary for the State to have a measure of this kind. He also stated that the bill was a measure of justice and that it was necessary for the State to have a measure of this kind.

Senator Allison replied that the bill was a measure of justice and that it was necessary for the State to have a measure of this kind. He also stated that the bill was a measure of justice and that it was necessary for the State to have a measure of this kind.

Senator Allison replied that the bill was a measure of justice and that it was necessary for the State to have a measure of this kind. He also stated that the bill was a measure of justice and that it was necessary for the State to have a measure of this kind.

Senator Allison replied that the bill was a measure of justice and that it was necessary for the State to have a measure of this kind. He also stated that the bill was a measure of justice and that it was necessary for the State to have a measure of this kind.

Senator Allison replied that the bill was a measure of justice and that it was necessary for the State to have a measure of this kind. He also stated that the bill was a measure of justice and that it was necessary for the State to have a measure of this kind.



CLEAR COMPLEXION SOFT WHITE HANDS LUXURIANT HAIR PRODUCED BY CUTICURA SOAP.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN USE CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and healing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itching, and chafing, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. In baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sensitive antiseptic purposes which suggest themselves to women, especially mothers. No other medicated soap is so to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic soap is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP all that is best in the best skin and complexion soap, the most toilet and baby soap in the world. Sold throughout the world.

past four years under the Democratic administration, retires on March 10th to make way for new appointees for the position of superintendent and matron, both of whom, it is presumed, will be Republicans. It is said that some strong party man and his wife will be chosen to fill the two positions. Mrs. Whipple has given entire satisfaction in her supervision of the institution, and will retire with the good will of all who have had dealing with her in regard to infirmaries. It is also reported that the gardener connected with the poor house will resign his position, and that "Sandy" McFarland, of Mill Creek, has been engaged to fill the vacancy, or at least until it is known whether or not his services will be satisfactory to the new superintendent.

### SMALLPOX CASES.

The city board of health was notified of three new cases of smallpox yesterday afternoon, which were placed under quarantine. They are as follows: Olivia Olsen, aged 9, Anton Olson, Jr., aged 3, 1001 West Fifth South street; James Cowan, aged 49, 641 South Third West street.

Four new cases of smallpox were reported to the state board of health yesterday.

### FORESTRY MEETING.

The Utah Forestry association held a meeting in the city and county building yesterday afternoon, and discussed matter and things pertaining to forestry. Petitions were received from residents of Payson and Spanish Fork, signed in each case by about nine hundred names, asking that Congress set apart the mountain areas forming the watershed of all the streams emptying into Utah lake, as forest reserves, that the water flowing in to the lake may be kept pure. The organization endorsed the petitions and will send them to Senator Kearns, at Washington, for presentation to Congress. It was also decided to hold their annual meeting of the association on April 7th, for the election of officers and other business.

### SON SHOWS FIGHT.

Young Boy Resents Insinuations Against His Mother.

The disparaging reference to Mrs. Lund, made by the defendant in the Vall divorce case, which has been on trial for the past week, culminated last night in arousing the ire of the young 15-year-old son of the lady mentioned. During the course of the trial, Mr. Vall testified on a number of occasions, that he had objected to Mrs. Vall going out with Mrs. Lund, and that he had somewhat blamed the latter woman for his wife's condition which led up to the present divorce proceedings. Counsel for the respective parties to the action met at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, before Judge Hall, and argued the case. Judge Hall, in his opinion, said that he was not going to allow the building of the house of Mrs. Lund made an attack upon Mr. Vall, and called him some bad names. His mother walked him, however, and Mr. Vall walked away, thus averting further trouble.

### DEMENTED MAN ARRESTED.

At the instance of Dr. McCoy, Sheriff Naylor yesterday placed in the county jail a man by the name of William Lynch, who, it is said, came here from Colorado Springs about six months ago, with his family. The man is very melancholy and his mind has evidently become impaired, hence he was placed under restraint. Sheriff Naylor says he is in a very bad condition. He is in one position yesterday, in his cell, without moving a muscle or saying a word, for about six hours. His wife desires to return to the Centennial State, but the sheriff thinks Mr. Lynch is in no condition to travel, and will therefore keep him in the county jail to see if he will not recover from his present condition. If he does not improve as anticipated, an endeavor will be made to have the man committed to the insane asylum for treatment. The unfortunate man is by trade a carpenter.

### ALL HALLOWS COLLEGE.

Magnificent New Structure to be Erected on the East Bench.

Architect C. M. Neuhansen has completed a draft of the perspective of the new All Hallows college that is to be erected on Thirteenth East and Ninth South streets. The style of the structure is Italian renaissance, which is known to be very beautiful. The building includes a central body, with dome and wings, an expansive porch and a northern side extension. The entire frontage will be 360 feet, the main building being about 275 feet, with high basement, three stories above and a roof space which can be used when necessary. The top of the dome will be 150 feet high, surmounted by a lantern, and fifty feet in diameter. The outer finish of the building will be of stone. The dimensions of the wings will be 60x100 feet each, there will be a middle extension at the rear of the central part, and the main body of the college will be

## SMITH'S BILLS PASS THE HOUSE

Giving Salt Lake City a New Judicial System.

### LOCAL BILLS EXCLUSIVELY.

Bills Provide for Two City Judges and But One Justice of the Peace in the City.

Mr. Holmgren of Boxelder seems danger in the air in the three county annexation bills. They are House bills 115 and 116 by Redd and 72 by Anderson. Especially does he discern the sinister eye in No. 72, whose passage he believes would result in a large southern slice of Boxelder going into the varacious maw of Weber, and worse than that this grasping county would thereby steal the proposed Southern Pacific cut-off across the lake and the taxes therefrom would go to enrich Weber instead of Boxelder. No, no, this lamb-faced bill was really a very vicious one. It was, in fact, a wolf in sheep's clothing.

"The Constitution," is much too generous on the proposition of changing county lines. If such a measure was started all a strong county would have to do to swallow up a weak one would be to get a few votes from the weak one that it was willing to be annexed.

The Speaker asked the member from Boxelder if he was aware that the district wishing to be attached must first vote on the matter.

"Exactly," snapped Holmgren, "and in this way perhaps fifteen people could vote away a valuable gold mine or railroad property. Take for instance Jesse Knight's straightening of Juab county bill and getting his silver mine over into Utah county where he pays his taxes. You can't tell me that the cut-off from Lucel is not the incentive that is urging the people of Weber to get the consent of Boxelder to part with a slice of her territory."

Mr. Smith remarked that if this measure passed it would be a general law, and sarcastically moved the repeal of that section of the Constitution authorizing the changing of county lines. The member from Boxelder seemed to have the impression that Weber thought it was smarter than Boxelder.

"We're smart enough to take a \$4,000,000 railway in sight," fired back Holmgren and continued with his strictures on the proposed invidious legislation.

Representatives South, Harmon and D. H. Morris each took a hand in the debate. The last named denounced such a measure as one which would countenance grand larceny. Where the shoe pinched him was in the proposed encroachment of Iron upon Washington county, and he scored it as one of the most wicked bills ever introduced in the House. Mr. Page was in arms against the measure as he thought it might afford entrance for a wedge which would enable Sevier to claim a rich gold mine just over the Blute line. He thought that a two-third majority of the vote of both counties should be obtained before any annexing could be done.

The trouble was temporarily settled by Mr. Axton, who moved as a substitute, Mr. Holmgren's motion to strike out the annexing clause of No. 72 that the bill be made a special order of business for 2:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, as it was too big a matter to handle at so late an hour in the day. Members were glad of the temporary relief and the substitute motion was adopted.

It was then that Mr. Redd moved that his bills No. 115 and 116 have consideration under suspension of the rules. They were on the same subject as the bill which had been the last subject of debate. Mr. Van Horn objected. He quoted Senator Arthur Brown as saying that if the general law was passed as introduced in House bill No. 72 that they could set at these two. Otherwise they would be unconstitutional. An opinion was read from the attorney general to the effect that he believed the bills constitutional and the Speaker commenting thereon said that it seemed that the attorney general sustained the chairman of the judiciary committee (Van Horn) on every point except the validity of the bills.

An effort was made to postpone further action on the bills. A motion to make them a special order for Tuesday was voted down. Mr. Redd asked if the annexation of No. 115 to annex San Juan to Grand county said that the total revenue from San Juan in 1889 had been \$1,344.47. He argued that it was impossible to keep up a county on such starvation rates. The Speaker asked if the annexation would allow of only one representative in the Legislature from the combination county. He did not care, he added in explanation, if the annexation got rid of the Democrat. A vote was then taken on No. 115 which was passed by 21 yeas to 14 nays. Further consideration of No. 116 was postponed. The House adjourned till 2 o'clock Saturday.

What are called Smith's city court bills, Nos. 113, 119 and 160, were passed in the House yesterday without a dissenting vote. In answer to calls for some elucidation on his bills Mr. Smith explained that the bills would take aim at the city and county courts, and the office of police justice, leaving only one justice of the peace and one constable. This justice would have no jurisdiction in criminal cases and their civil jurisdiction would be limited to \$100. The evils of the justice system would thus be abolished. In the new city courts there would be two judges at a salary of \$2,500 a year. They would be elected next fall for a term of three years and thereafter one-half to be re-elected by the State officers. They would have a jurisdiction in civil cases of \$500, but they would have no equity jurisdiction. The right of appeal would exist from their courts, and a further right of appeal in actions involving over \$100 might be had to the supreme court. Through the new courts criminal cases would be so apportioned that one-half would go to the city and one-half to the county. The share which would have become fees for the justices would be self-supporting. Last year each justice made probably over \$1,000 in fees. Mr. Smith said that all cities of any importance had abolished the curse of the justice fee system. There would be the same provision made for the practice of attorneys in the new court as in the district court. Mr. Glasman asked if the object of establishing the new court was not to defeat the objectionable system of collecting accounts which was practiced in the justice courts. Mr. Smith replied that while it would do away with this "no pay no fee" system that its prime object was to have a court where justice could be obtained.

Mr. Stuart drew a vivid picture of the evils of the collection system as practiced in the justice courts. Mr. Page said he had no idea things were as bad as that, and people were better off in the country after all. Mr. Van Horne, in advocating the creation of the new

# ROYAL

## The Absolutely Pure BAKING POWDER

Made from pure grape cream of tartar, and free from lime, alum and ammonia.

ROYAL is the most economical baking powder, no matter how cheap others are sold, because being of greater leavening strength it goes further. Besides, it safeguards the food against alum, from which low-grade, low-priced powders are made.

The low-grade, cheap powders contain alum and lime, and injuriously affect the stomach and kidneys.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

## HAS GEN. BOTHA SURRENDERED?

The News That He Had Received With Remarkable Apathy in London—People Are Waiting for Official Confirmation.

### VARIOUS COURT CASES.

W. J. Robinson, of Grantsville, has commenced suit against John Beck and E. W. Wilson, trustee of the bankruptcy estate of Mr. Beck, to quiet his title to 40,000 shares of the Alberca Land & Stock company, formerly owned by John Beck, but which the plaintiff now claims.

Judge Hall yesterday afternoon concluded the trial of the case of George Boyer vs. the Badger Mining company et al, and rendered judgment in behalf of the defendant. The contention was over the possession of the Badger mine claim, out at Bingham. The plaintiff claimed the defendant company, who has owned the claim for some time, had failed to do the assessment work, and the plaintiff relocated it. The court was satisfied that the defendant had done sufficient work to fulfill the law, and consequently awarded the possession of the disputed property to it.

A petition was yesterday afternoon filed in the probate division of the district court by Poolina Musso Maraffio, in the estate of Antonio Musso, deceased, asking that D. Rocco be appointed administrator. The petition stated that the deceased left an estate consisting of \$725.50 cash, in McCornick's bank, and the heirs are even as being the widow and four children, all of whom reside in Italy, except the petitioner. March 12th was set for the hearing.

### SOCIETY PARADE GROUNDS.

All Officers Ordered to Wear Their Uniforms in Public.

New York, March 1.—A dispatch to the Herald from London says: London will be much brightened soon by reason of the forthcoming army order that all officers shall dress in uniform instead of muffs in public, just like privates.

This is the great topic of conversation among society and cavalry. The order comes into force on April 2. It ordains that all army officers shall wear their uniforms in public and in theaters and in places of entertainment as well. This applies to all household regiments, and to the cavalry.

### BP. POTTER ON VICE CRUSADE.

Movement Started by Him Has Had Effect All Over Country.

New York, March 1.—Bishop Potter, who has returned from a visit to Jeckly Island, Ga., discussed briefly the most recent developments in the anti-vice crusade inaugurated by him. He said that the awakening of public sentiment in New York had produced a stimulating effect all over the country, and that good people everywhere had been aroused to a sense of their responsibility.

"This movement differs from any other that we have seen," said the bishop. "The institutions of religion, of education and of social reform are all united in the work. One of the most hopeful signs is that the men of the labor unions are interested, and have their representatives on the committee of fifteen."

"Every previous effort at reform has been attempted by a minority—not a political but a social minority. Social lines have been broken in the present instance and among all classes there is a growing desire for better things."

"There can be no doubt of the strength of the sentiment that has been created in favor of radical reforms in our city. What is needed now for the coming campaign is the unification of all the forces that are in favor of good government. Everybody opposed to the present system should labor to that end and then there can be no failure."

Persons who can not take ordinary pills find it a pleasure to take Dr. Williams' Little Pink Pills. They are the best little liver pills ever made. F. C. Schramm.

New York, March 1.—A dispatch to the Herald from London says: The reports of Gen. Botha's surrender, which should mean the virtual close of the Boer war, were received with remarkable apathy in London. For several days past the newspapers have been full of discussion whether the opportunity for such surrender was not thrown away after the fall of Pretoria, but the public care little or nothing about that controversy. Everybody is sick of the war and especially of the reshaping of ancient history. Even Gen. Dewet's puzzling movements are scarcely interesting while the statement for the hundredth time that he has been cornered excites little more than derision. The announcement of Botha's surrender caused just a ripple of excitement. But although the event caused a semblance of a rush on the stock exchange to buy Kaffirs this quickly subsided when it was seen that the public was holding aloof for official confirmation. At Paal Mall and in the vicinity of the war office there was plenty of evidence of interest, however. In fact the number of callers for news recalled the old days when the war was young and Ladysmith, Kimberley and Mafeking were still besieged. The first replies far from dispelled the belief that the news was true. Inquirers recalled the fact that important news frequently arrived long before the war office was willing to confirm it. But another consideration qualified this belief, namely, the fact that official reticence in the past has always referred to bad news, and that if Botha had really surrendered no doubt the war office would be eager to proclaim it instant.

## ELIAS MORRIS & SONS COMPANY.

21-23-25-27 W. South Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mantles and Grates  
Monuments and Headstones.

Just Received Four Carloads of New Goods.

Now is the time to get what you want in our line at the Right Price.

## Do You Want a Piano or an Organ?

If so, it will pay you to call at our store, or write for catalogues and prices.

We are going to move on or before March 1st, 1901, to our new store, 51 and 53 Main street, and for the next ten days we will sell any and all pianos and organs in our immense stock, at the actual cost to us laid down in Salt Lake City.

If you have thought of getting an instrument within the next two years, it will pay you to investigate at this time. If you will do so we are satisfied the quality of pianos and organs we are offering, and our prices and terms will do the rest. Correspondence promptly answered.

E. N. JENKINS COMPANY,  
Temple of Music, 205 S. State St.

J. Auerbach and Bro.  
Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods etc

## ADVERTISERS

SHOULD USE THE

## SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS

If they desire to reach the people of the Western States and Territories in their homes.

CIRCULATION BOOKS OPEN TO ADVERTISERS.