

J. B. Milner as director of the insane asylum.

O. W. Snow, of Brigham City, as a member of the dental board.

#### HOUSE.

Shortly before two o'clock this afternoon the House was called to order for the first time today.

A message from the Council transmitted the Governor's veto of the tax levy bill.

The governor announced his approval of the general appropriation bill, but his message criticised the smallness of the sums allowed public institutions, and especially the University.

A message from the Governor was read vetoing the bills giving bounties to silk, sugar beets and canaigre roots. The veto was based on the proposition that the Legislature had not provided funds to pay the bounties, and on the further ground that bounty laws were unconstitutional and contrary to public policy.

Another message from the Governor was read, vetoing the memorials to Congress relating to sugar, lead and wool, all of which involved the tariff question. The veto message discussed this question, as related to the subjects of the memorials, at some length.

Other executive messages announced the Governor's approval of the bill making an additional appropriation for the contingent expenses of the session, his disapproval of the tuition bill, because he had not had time to consider it properly, and his veto of the bill to prevent deficits, on the ground that public institutions would have to close or deficits be made.

Varian then offered a concurrent resolution for final adjournment, and this, having been adopted by both houses, the Legislature at 3:50 on Monday, March 12, adjourned sine die.

Herewith is given a list of the more important bills that were passed, lost and vetoed during the session. Besides these there were many classed as "lawyer's law," intended to amend the procedure codes, etc., which were not of general public interest.

The following bills, originating in the Council, became laws:

Making eight hours a day's work on all public works, that is work paid for out of any public treasury, whether territorial, municipal or school district. A contractor may agree with his employees as to the number of hours they will work, but in the absence of such contract, eight hours shall be deemed a day's work.

Creating the new county of Carbon, and another designating the manner in which the seats and officers of new counties shall be chosen at first.

Regulating the practice of dentistry, providing for a board of examiners, and requiring all dentists to procure a license.

To protect the dairy interests by restricting the sale of imitation butter and cheese, and punishing the sale of those articles as the genuine.

To protect persons and firms in the use of a trade mark, or label or advertisement of peculiar design, adopted by them.

Providing for the appointment of one or more fruit tree inspectors in each county, and for the disinfection

of orchards, and the destruction of such forms of insect and vegetable life as are inimical to the fruit industry.

Reducing the costs in cases of tax sales of real estate.

Validating deeds and other recorded evidences of title to real estate, notwithstanding defects in the form or execution thereof.

Punishing as larceny the surreptitious use of electricity for the purposes of lighting, power, etc.

Authorizing the World's Fair commission to dispose of the Utah exhibit.

A memorial asking Congress to give the Woman's Industrial home in this city to a woman's hospital.

A memorial asking Congress to restore the suffrage to the women of Utah.

A memorial asking Congress to grant further time in which to prove up desert lands.

A memorial to Congress asking to have land grants for the University and Agricultural College reserved out of lands in the Uintah Indian reservation.

Following are a few of the more important bills introduced in the Council, which failed:

To abolish county tax collectors, and impose their duties upon the county treasurers.

To require so-called title notes to be recorded.

To regulate voluntary assignments, and prohibit the making of preferred creditors.

Defining and prohibiting usury.

Several bills to change the present exemption law.

To provide for the maintenance of illegitimate children.

Several bills amending the present liquor law.

To tax estates of decedents.

Providing for an attorney's lien.

To locate the seat of government at Provo.

Several bills relating to schools.

#### IN THE HOUSE.

The following bills originating in the House became laws, as did many others of less importance.

To provide for the disposal of stray animals, and for distress and damage.

To provide a mechanic's lien, etc.

Creating a Territorial board of equalization and providing for assessing railroad grant lands.

To prevent scab and other diseases in sheep.

Creating a board of fire and police commissioners in cities.

Creating a Territorial militia.

Requiring railroads to post notices of stock killed by trains.

To prevent the sale of unwholesome meats in cities.

For the protection of fish and game.

To regulate and inspect the sale of illuminating oils.

To regulate the practice of medicine.

Making numerous and important amendments to the school law.

The following House bills failed to become laws:

To tax debts secured by mortgages, etc.

Creating the office of precinct water-master, etc.

To regulate the use of artesian wells.

To provide free employment offices; vetoed by the Governor.

To restore the control of elections to the county courts.

To unite the University and Agricultural College.

To regulate the locating and recording of mining claims.

To change the time within which to redeem real property sold at forced sale.

To prevent attorneys nearly related to a judge from practicing before him; vetoed.

To establish free public libraries; vetoed.

General revenue bill.

To prevent public officers from creating deficits; vetoed.

To provide for tuition fees in the University and Agricultural College; vetoed.

The Governor vetoed the bills paying bounties on silk, sugar beets and canaigre roots, and the memorials to Congress asking that the bounty be retained on sugar, and the duty on lead and wool.

#### THE PUBLIC PURSE.

Following is the full text of the general appropriation bill as it passed the Legislature and was approved by the Governor:

Section 1. That the following sums of money are hereby appropriated out of any money in the territorial treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purposes hereinafter expressed:

To Territorial Insane Asylum, for maintenance for two years, 1894 and 1895, one-half to be drawn each year, and on the order of the board of directors, or so much thereof as may be necessary.....	\$ 75,000 00
For the University of Utah, for the general maintenance of all departments, except the School of Deaf Mutes and Blind, for the years 1894 and 1895, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and in lieu of all special appropriations, one-half to be drawn each year.....	45,000 00
For the School of Deaf Mutes and Blind, for the years 1894 and 1895, one-half to be drawn each year, or so much thereof as may be necessary.....	15,000 00
For Territorial Reform School, for maintenance for two years, 1894 and 1895, one-half to be drawn each year by the board of directors.....	15,042 92
For the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, deficiency For expenses to operate Fair for 1894, and to provide for expenses for the year 1895, to be drawn on the order of the board of directors.....	2,939 75
For the Agricultural College, for maintenance for the years 1894 and 1895, to be drawn one-half each year, by the trustees of said college, or so much thereof as may be necessary.....	7,060 25
For deficiency for building College... For interest on Territorial bonds...	15,000 00 2,741 98 70,000 00
Sec. 2. For payment of witnesses and jurors and phonographic reporters in Territorial criminal cases in District courts of this Territory for the years 1894 and 1895, or so much thereof as may be necessary; provided, that the said amounts shall be drawn by the court commissioners of each district and paid out upon vouchers duly authenticated for services as jurors in Territorial civil and criminal cases, and for witnesses and phonographic reporters in criminal cases in which the Territory is liable, as required by law.....	
For outstanding jurors' and witnesses' certificates for the years 1892 and 1893, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be drawn on the order of the court commissioners, as follows:	
First Judicial District.....	7,556 22
Second Judicial District.....	6,521 30
Third Judicial District.....	2,042 65
Second Judicial District, salary....	2 00
Fourth Judicial District, salary....	672 00
Witnesses' and jurors' certificates for the Second Judicial District, years 1892 and 1893.....	250 00