SECOND EDITION.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

Tuesday, January 26, 1892.

Copy for Advertisements which are expected to appear in the Evening News on the day which we advise should be handed in to the business department not later than 2 p. m.

Rates of advertising furnished upon application.

All bills for advertisements must be on adver tisers.

FRAGMENTS.

The Keeley Institute is reported as doing an excellent business. Fourteen patients are now taking a course of treatment.

Robert Skelton and wife, of Provo, were in the capital today. They will return home over the Rio Grande Western tonight.

In the case of G. B. Bothwell et al. vs. J. M. Kennedy, a decree of foreclosure against the defendant was entered in the Third District court yesterday afternoon.

The Union Pacific Railway company, by its local agents today announced excursion rates to the convention of the Republican National League clubs which will be held at Boise, Idaho, on February 15th next.

The preliminary examination of Gifford, the Main street ticket scalper, on the charge of changing the date on a Union Pacific ticket, was to have been held before Commissioner Greenman yesterday, but by consent the case went over until February 18.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday afternoon by Deputy County Clerk [illegible]: Fred B. Kendel and Martha Thompson, of Ogden, both colored; William [illegible], Jr., of Utah, and Minnie Bell [illegible], of St. Joe (Mo.); Will Cowle and Sarah Young, of Castle Gate; Andy Earl and Rhoda Davis, Utah.

The regular monthly meeting of the Utah Woman's Press club will be held at 7:30 p. m., Saturday, January 30, at the residence of Mrs. Ruth M. Fox, in the Fourteenth ward, at 255 West Second South street. All members of the club are urgently requested to be present, as an important item of business is to be presented.

There is now on hearing before the Land office in this city the case of the United States vs. Charles E. Silverwood. It involves Desert Entry No. 1111 made March 20, 1885, covering the northwest ¼ of the southeast ¼ and the northeast ¼ of the southwest ¼, the southeast ¼ of the northwest ¼ and southwest ¼ of northeast ¼ of section 23, township 1 north, range 2 west. This is the first case ever in the Land office where the United States has contested the right of final entry.

By communication to Mr. George T. Odell we learn that the death of Walter A. Wood, the manufacturer of the famous harvesting machines, which was announced in the News a few days since, will make no difference in the business of the company of which he was the president. His funeral occurred at Hoosick Falls, N. Y., on the 19th inst., and produced a profound sensation. All the places of business were closed and the town was draped in mourning. Over 800 of his employes took part in the funeral cortege.

THE LIBERAL TICKET.

Nominees Designated at the Precinct Conventions Last Night.

Conventions were held in all of the precincts of this city by the "Liberals" last night. The following ticket was announced:

FOR COUNCILMEN.

First Precinct—C. P. Loofbourow, C. E. Wantland, George Olsen.
Second Precinct—S. C. Ewing, H. L. Evans, J. A. Hess.
Third Precinct—J. W. Farrell, W. F. Minor, A. F. Doremus.
Fourth Precinct—C. M. Bell, F. O. Horn, P. J. Moran.
Fifth Precinct—M. H. Beardsley, L. C. Karrick, A. L. Sizemell.

FOR JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

First Precinct—P. Lochren.
Second Precinct—Clarence W. Hall.
Third Precinct—John Bowman.
Fourth Precinct—Fred A. Kessler.
Fifth Precinct—W. W. Gee.

Action for Damages.

In the Third District court yesterday afternoon George Naylor brought suit against the Mountain Stone company and the Salt Lake City Railway company. Plaintiff alleges that on the night of December 7th the defendant left a pile of stones at the corner of Main and First South streets and permitted the obstruction to remain there without guards, light or other protection; that on that night he was lawfully traveling the street with a horse and cart, using due care for his own safety, when the rig ran into the pile of stones and he was thrown violently to the ground, receiving permanent injuries about the head, back and spine. Damages are asked in the sum of $4,900.

Amusement Notes.

Next Thursday and Friday nights the inimitable comedian, Roland Reed, will be seen at the Salt Lake Theatre, presenting the first night "The Club Friend," a piece in which Mr. Reed is said to be seen to much advantage. "Lend me Your Wife" will be the attraction on Friday night.

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN"

is announced for Saturday matinee and evening. This play is so well known as to render any preliminary notice of its merits almost superfluous. Of Stetson's Double Uncle Tom's Cabin Company, a Nebraska paper says: "It drew a large audience at the People's. There were the two Topsies, two Marks and four donkeys. This old favorite was well rendered, and some excellent songs and specialties were worked in. The specialties alone are worth the price of admission. Little Rosebud as Eva, is the most talented child artist on the stage."

WONDERLAND.

Large crowds are continuing to gather at this pleasure resort. Of special interest is the handsome group of figures representing "The Birth of Christ." These figures are remarkably well executed productions in wax of oriental types and are well worth seeing. The farce "Muldoon's Picnic" is rather coarse, but it is funny all the same, and takes well with the majority of the public.

TUG OF WAR.

At the contest at the theatre last night, the Scotch defeated the Fort Douglas team, the Danes were overcome by the Norwegians and the Americans got the best of the Canadians. Tonight the war is to be continued. The programme is: Scotland vs. England; America vs. Norway, and Canada vs. Denmark.

THE CALLAHAN MYSTERY.

Josie Hill and Three Others Arraigned This Morning.

THE ACCUSED SAY "NOT GUILTY."

The Preliminary Examination Set For Friday Next.—Commissioner Greenman Refuses to Grant Bail.

An account of the arrest of the four persons for alleged complicity in the Callahan murder was given in yesterday's News, and this morning the second were brought down from the penitentiary, shortly before 11 o'clock, for arraignment. The limited space afforded in Commissioner Greenman's room, in the Wasatch building, was altogether inadequate to accommodate the large crowd of curious ones who had congregated to listen to the brief proceedings and to have a look at the defendants, and therefore it was decided to adjourn to the grand jury room on the upper story of the building. When the quartette arrived from the pen, the two men were placed in the marshal's "cage," where each indulged in the luxury of a cigarette; Miss Hill and her female companion were provided with seats near the windows facing Main st., and spent the short time prior to going before the commissioner in conversation with Attorneys Armstrong and Glenn. Miss Hill looked very sick and it is evident that the position in which she is now placed is troubling her mind greatly. She was attired in a delicate pink, figured sateen dress, and also wore a short dish jacket of brown "cut," and a fashionable little brown hat and feather. Mrs. Minor was neatly dressed in black. She is apparently about 34 years of age. Her face also wore a very sickly look, and one seemed much distressed. The male defendants took the matter very coolly, and were seemingly in no way concerned at the charge laid against them.

The names of the accused are Josie Hill, Lottie Minor, Sidney Larkins and Richard Edwards (alias "Coyote Dick").

The complaint is that they did "wilfully, feloniously and unlawfully join in concert to perfect a conspiracy to rob and murder one Edward Callahan, and did then and there, with a gun or pistol loaded with gunpowder and leaden bullets, kill him."

When the charge was read over to them they all pleaded not guilty.

Hill and Minor are defended by Attorney Armstrong; Attorneys Glenn and Ginder represent Edwards and Larkins.

In the absence of County Attorney Murphy, Assistant Attorney Eichnor appeared to prosecute.

Mr. Eichnor said the only thing that could be done that morning was to fix the day and hour for the preliminary hearing, and he was willing in this regard to consult the convenience of counsel for the defense.

Attorney Glenn said he should be largely occupied during the remainder of the present week, and would therefore like the case to be continued until the early part of next week. The defendant Edwards sent for him yesterday, but it was impossible under the stringent rule and regulations which seemed to have been adhered to in this particular case for him to see him. He (Mr. Glenn) knew nothing whatever of the circumstances so far as Edwards was concerned, and therefore wanted time to prepare himself for the defense.

Attorney Armstrong—We are the parties who suffer, if anybody, by delay in this matter, but I have not yet had time to investigate the case of these female defendants. I have not, in fact, yet had time to talk much with either of my clients. I would therefore ask to have the case go over until next week.

Mr. Eichnor suggested Friday for the hearing, and after some talk, that was the day agreed upon, and 11 o'clock the hour.

Attorney Armstrong told the Commissioner that Josie Hill had been sick for the last three months, and asked that both she and Lottie Minor,—who was also sick,—might be admitted to bail.

Mr. Eichnor—I should not feel justified in consenting to any of these defendants being admitted to bail, as far as I am concerned, under this complaint.

Attorney Armstrong—Have you had any circumstances brought to your attention which would lead you to believe these women should not have bail?

Mr. Eichnor—Not one way or the other. This is virtually the old case brought up again, with more evidence. There must be more, or else the charge would not have been reviewed. The reason I insisted on an early hearing in this case was that I do not consider it a bailable offense, and I do not want to keep any of these people in prison one moment longer than necessary. We want, on the part of the prosecution, to be as fair as morality and the law will allow, but under the circumstances I must insist that this is not a bailable case, in the way the facts stand now. After the preliminary hearing probably we may consider that it is a bailable case, and perhaps, then, the defendants will be discharged. Of course I cannot say at present.

Commissioner Greenman—Under the present circumstances I do not think this is a bailable case, and the defendants will consequently be held without bail until the preliminary examination.

The female defendants, more especially Lottie Minor (who is a married woman), appeared to be greatly disconcerted at the commissioner's resolve in this respect, and the latter, advancing toward the table at which Mr. Greenman was seated said in a scornful tone—It is a shame; it is nothing but a nasty, dirty political scheme. I want to go down home and have somebody to look after the house and my business while I am away.

Mr. Eichnor assured Mrs. Minor that the prosecution would be fair towards her, and suggested that if an officer accompanied her to her home there would perhaps be no objection to her going to arrange affairs.

The court-room was quickly cleared, all the defendants being removed to the marshal's office in charge of two bailiffs and an officer from the penitentiary. On the short journey down in the elevator Mrs. Minor was accompanied by her husband, whom she kissed affectionately, assuring him of her innocence of any complicity whatever in the offense charged.

This afternoon the accused were conveyed back to the penitentiary.

It is announced that warrants are out for the arrest of Cal. Ross (the coach driver), and W. D. Pasco, who are expected to be heard from soon.

C. W. & M. Co.

The annual meeting for the election of directors of the Co-op. Wagon & Machine Co. was held yesterday and resulted as follows: Heber J. Grant, George Q. Cannon, Joseph F. Smith, C. S. Burton, W. H. Rowe, George Romney, George T. Odell, Francis M. Lyman, John Henry Smith, H. A. Woolley, Rulon S. Wells.

The other business transacted was the changing of the par value of shares of stock from $50 to $100 and making the last Monday in January the date for annual stockholders' meetings.

The following report was read to the stockholders by the vice-president:

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Jan. 25, 1892.

To the stockholders of the Co-operative Wagon and Machine Company:

Gentlemen—President Heber J. Grant being absent on account of the sickness of his family, it devolves upon me to give you a brief synopsis of our condition at the closing of business for 1891.

You no doubt are aware of the comparative dullness of trade during the past season, as against that of previous ones, and the conservative methods adopted in trade by the largest institutions of Utah and Idaho. Following out this policy our general and branch managers were instructed not to force goods on the public, but rather to let the trade seek us, knowing full well that the worst in general we expected would bring us a legitimate share of the vehicle and implement trade. This has been accomplished, and while the volume of business has not been as great in 1891 as in 1890, nor the profits as large, it has been such as to warrant the paying of our usual quarterly dividends of 3 per cent. Our inventories have been carefully made, expenses cut and bad debts reduced wherever possible, and I am pleased to report, that subsequent experience has proved the wisdom of our conservative policy. The reserve has been increased to $[illegible], the undivided profits are $[illegible], making our total available capital $[illegible]. Last February over $[illegible] in notes and accounts, considered somewhat difficult to collect, and being an accumulation since the inception of this business, were taken from our assets and placed in what we term "Class C" collections. $[illegible] of this amount has been collected, and much of the balance, I believe, will be. We have made in the year 1891 permanent improvements valued at $[illegible], and now have under consideration the purchase of realty in this city, our lease of these premises expiring January 1, 1893.

Close competition, high rates of interest during the past year have somewhat reduced our profits, and what is to be deplored, some manufacturers find it necessary to advance the cost of goods. The Junes being advanced on a portion of the premises we occupied in this city, we deemed it advisable to secure what is commonly known as the "Bain yard," and we are now doing business in somewhat cramped quarters. Notwithstanding the adverse conditions that prevailed in 1891, I am warranted in reporting the company's business in a healthy condition, our contracts with manufacturers, from whom we purchase, rank as the best in America. I anticipate a prosperous season, and believe we shall receive sufficient trade to warrant us in paying the usual dividends.

Respectfully,
Jos. F. Smith, Vice-President.

At Death's Gate.

The many friends of Sister Presendia L. Kimball will regret to learn that the estimable lady is at present very sick. Our informant states that the chances of her recovery are, considering her advanced age, very doubtful. She is about eighty-two years old.

Asks for a Foreclosure.

In the Third District court yesterday afternoon, Herbert Pembroke, printer and stationer, of this city, brought a suit against Alf C. Reese, J. W. Cattle and H. F. Cummings, Jr. He asks for a correction in the date of a promissory note for $1,800, and that the defendants be foreclosed of all interest in the printing plant at No. 18, Commercial street.

The Chilean Affair.

Dispatches from Washington just received state that the latest phase of the Chilean difficulty is the almost universal topic of conversation among members of Congress. The House committee of foreign affairs held a special meeting today, but no conclusion was reached. The Senate committee also met, but took no definite action. The question was also discussed at a Cabinet meeting, but the members of the cabinet were determined to give no information to the public on the controversy. While Secretary Blaine was walking from his house to the cabinet meeting this morning, he was asked if a reply to the President's ultimatum had been received from Chile, and he said that none had yet been received as far as he was aware.

A Disastrous Fire.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 26.—The most disastrous fire Columbus ever experienced occurred this morning. A small blaze started in a large brick building on the corner of Rich and High streets, and it was soon destroyed along with its valuable contents. By noon the entire block from Rich street to Walnut street and from High street to Wall street was destroyed. The Metropolitan Opera House building occupied by Goodman's leather store and shoe factory, and opera house was the next one to burn. A large force of women were employed in the building and had narrow escapes from death. They were driven from the building by the flames before they could save anything. Fire ladders and escapes were their avenues of reaching the ground.

A Town Burned.

BEVERLY, W. Va., Jan. 26.—The entire central part of this town is burned including the court house. The county records were nearly all saved. Over 100 people have lost their homes.

A Town Inundated.

BRISBANE, Queensland, Jan. 26.—Townsville, a seaport on Cleveland Bay, Queensland, is inundated. A number of buildings collapsed and the railway traffic has stopped.

The Bell Telephone Case.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—The justice of the United States court granted the application of defendants, giving them to October 1 to put in testimony in the case of the government vs. the Bell Telephone company.

THE NEXT CHIEF OF POLICE

A Good "Liberal" Says Who He Will Not Be.

MARSHAL YOUNG'S POSITION.

If Elected, He Will Be Shorn of the Dignity and Power of His Office.

"Who will be the next City Marshal?" was the question put by a News reporter, this afternoon, to a well known lawyer and delegate to the "Liberal" city and county conventions, which will be held in this city on the 29th and 30th instant.

"Captain Ed. Janney is the dark horse that will win the race. I am a Janney man and will make myself heard in the convention."

"How about Vandercook, Ryan and other 'Liberal' applicants for the office?"

"Oh, they are simply not in it," was the emphatic reply accompanied by a knowing laugh.

"The Ryan men," continued the delegate, "have been playing a bold game, but their opponents are just as proficient as they are. A kid—probably a child will follow—but what of that we still have the power in our hands."

"What do you mean by that?"

"Simply this: Should Marshal Young, Ryan or Vandercook be elected, they will only be figureheads, as that office without the chief of police, will count for nothing."

"The scheme is—"

"To make Janney chief of police. That office is appointive and the new councilmen will see that he or some other good Liberal will fill it."

"The Liberal party is done with John M. Young. If elected marshal he will be made to feel the inferiority of his position. His popularity with the sporting fraternity may insure his election, but, as I say, the enemy is our need. This subject has been discussed in public places, and I know whereof I speak. The next chief of police will not be John M. Young."

"But suppose that one of the national parties should elect the city marshal, what then would be the result?"

"The City Council will undoubtedly be 'Liberal'—the office of chief of police, as I said before, can be filled by appointment, and—the result—well, it might be the same."

Geo. C. Riser.

Brother Geo. C. Riser, whose death occurred on Sunday, and who was buried today, was widely and favorably known throughout Utah, where he has resided and figured more or less prominently for more than forty-four years. The following sketch of his life is condensed from the *Historical Record*:

George Christian Riser, the son of Christopher Casper Riser and Barbara Hoffmann, was born at Kornwestheim, Wurtemburg, Germany, July 14, 1818. He migrated to America in the spring of 1832 with his father, then a widower, located with a colony of German communists in Zoar, Ohio, where he resided for more than ten years. He first heard of "Mormonism" from a man named Ebenezer Kerr, who was employed in his shoe shop in the fall of 1842. For the purpose of getting more fully satisfied in regard to the divine mission of Joseph Smith, he bought a horse-team and started for Nauvoo, Ill., a distance of 600 miles, Sept. 8, 1842, together with his wife and child and his brother, John J. Riser. He was convinced that Joseph was indeed a true Prophet, and on Dec. 12, 1842, he and his wife were baptized in the Mississippi river, by Elder Albert Brown.

At the April Conference he and his brother John were sent on a preaching mission to Ohio. After laboring three months in that State, he returned to Nauvoo. In April, 1846, he started westward. Having arrived on the Missouri river, his brother John enlisted in the Mormon Battalion and marched to California, having his effects with his brother George. In the spring of 1847 he continued the journey westward, and arrived in Salt Lake Valley on September 25th of that year. A few days after his arrival in the Valley, he located upon the small lot on the ground where the "Old Fort" was built that same fall. He opened a small shoe shop in a large military tent on the fort, and thus established himself as the first shoemaker in the Valley, in the beginning of October, 1847.

At the October conference, 1852, Elder Riser was called on a mission to Europe. Together with seventy-two other missionaries he started from home with horse and mule teams. They arrived safely at Columbus, the capital of Ohio. While most of his fellow missionaries went for refreshments, Elder Riser remained in the car trying to decide which way he should travel in order to find his father, who lived somewhere in the State. Utterly unable to reach any definite conclusion as to what he had better do, an audible voice from above spoke to him, saying, "Get a ticket for Cardington." He went into the railway station and inquired if there was such a place as Cardington in the State. Being answered in the affirmative he purchased a ticket and on arriving there recognized among the bystanders near the station a brother-in-law by the name of Cull, who took him in his wagon a distance of nine miles to his house, and the next morning Elder Riser walked a few miles to where his father and stepmother resided. He remained with them two weeks, baptized them both, and after ordaining his father to the office of an Elder continued his journey to New York, where he again met his traveling companions and set sail for Liverpool, England, where they arrived January 3, 1853.

Elder Riser was appointed to labor in Hamburg and the dukedom of Mecklenburg. In March, 1853, he visited his native country (Kornwestheim, Wurtemburg), 800 miles from Hamburg. He was compelled to leave after only six weeks' stay, and returned to Hamburg, from where proceeded to England.

He labored with much satisfaction in Yorkshire until Jan. 21, 1854, when he proceeded to Hamburg, and took charge of the mission; baptized 18 persons, published a pamphlet and was doing a good work till August 13,1854, when he was arrested for having preached the Gospel, and incarcerated in the city jail with some of the worst criminals and finally compelled to leave the city. He left for Liverpool, arrived September 6th, and with a small company of Saints from Hamburg sailed from Liverpool February 3, 1855, and arrived in Philadelphia March 5th following. He finally crossed the plains as captain of ten in Seth M. Blair's company, which, after suffering extremely from hunger, arrived in Salt Lake City, Sept. 11, 1855. Dec. 9, 1855, he was set apart to act as first Counselor to Bishop F. Kesler, of the Sixteenth Ward, a position which he occupied for twenty years with rare efficiency.

For some years past Brother Riser's health has been quite poor. His integrity to the work of God, however, never wavered, and he died firm in the faith.

UTAH LEGISLATURE.

Introduction of Bills and Routine Business at Today's Session.

COUNCIL.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Council was called to order at 2 p. m. Quorum present.

Journal of yesterday read, and, after one slight amendment, approved.

Lund presented petition from citizens of Iron, Beaver, Washington and Kane counties regarding sheep and cattle on the range. Live stock committee.

Morrell offered a petition from the Utah Sugar Company praying for the payment of a bounty to encourage the sugar industry in this Territory.

Communication from the House stating that H. C. No. 3, relating to compensation of clerks, was not concurred in.

Also H. C. B. No. 8, relating to territorial auditors' accounts, not concurred in. House asks for a committee of two to be appointed from the Council to act in the matter.

Evans and Lund were appointed as said committee.

C. F. No. 12 relating to school bonds was referred to judicial committee.

H. F. No. 25 went to judicial committee.

H. F. No. 21 to same committee.

C. F. No. 12 relating to rules and regulations under the townsite act went to committee on private corporations.

Morrell on behalf of committee on private corporations reported that C. F. 27 was considered and bill recommended passed. Adopted.

Evans of judicial committee, to whom was referred H. F. 19, relating to trailing of depositions of witnesses out of the Territory, offered a substitute. Adopted with substitute and filed for second reading.

The judiciary committee, to whom was referred C. F. No. 23, recommended that the bill be put upon its passage. Adopted.

Melville, on behalf of the committee on claims, to whom was referred the claim of Bernard & Co., for stationery, recommended the rejection of the claim. Adopted and claim rejected.

Peters, on behalf of the committee on education, to whom was referred C. F. No. 15, reported that they had prepared a substitute bill, and asked that it be placed upon its passage. Adopted.

Committee on judiciary reported that H. F. 12 was considered and recommended that bill be placed upon its passage. Adopted.

Moran—A bill to establish an office of Inspector of steam boilers and defining the duties of the inspector. Appropriate committee.

Lund—A bill providing for the assessment and collection of taxes in incorporated cities. Committee on ways and means.

Moran—A bill for an act to establish a bureau of labor statistics. Committee on statistics.

Glendenning—A bill for an act to provide for the regulating of building associations. Private corporations.

Lund—A resolution to the effect that a committee of three be appointed to investigate the fee books of the clerks of the District court and said committee to report to legislature assembly as soon as possible. Adopted.

Chair appointed Lund from Council to meet with like committee from the House.

C. F. No. 27, for an act relating to the amendment of section 22 chapter one, part four, of the Compiled Laws of 1888, by striking out the figures "12" and inserting figures "23."

Bill received second reading.

H. F. No. 8, relating to the taking of witnesses out of the Territory, was read the second time.

C. F. No. 6, by Moran, a bill for an act to secure liens to mechanics and others, was read the second time by sections.

HOUSE.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

The House was called to order at 2 p.m. sharp.

Roll called. All answered but Marshall.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Minutes of yesterday's session read, during which Marshall came in and took his seat, making the attendance full. The reading and inevitable amendments were concluded at 2:15.

Pierce presented two claims from individuals which were referred to the committee on claims and public accounts.

Claim of A. J. Burt, Sheriff of Salt Lake County, presented by Murdock. Same reference.

A petition was presented from Elias Morris and others asking for the payment of a bounty on sugar. A division arose as to the reference of the petition and it resulted in its going to the committee on manufactures and commerce, 13 to 5.

Marshall presented a claim from Clerk H. G. McMillan, of the District Court. Committee on claims and public accounts.

A claim of George S. Bernard against the Territory for $285.12, for record work, was similarly referred. Also another from Clerk McMillan.

A petition to change the boundary line between Grand and Emery Counties was referred to the committee on counties.

Stoker presented a petition from the county court of Morgan county asking an appropriation of $2000 for roads and bridges. Committee on highways.

Reports of the committees on elections, manufactures and commerce, private corporations, and a minority report from the elections committee. The last named, after considerable parliamentary fencing, was voted on and rejected by a strict party vote—13 noes, 5 ayes.

Abbott then moved the adoption of the majority report. This was changed to read "report of the committee," and passed with the same vote—13 to 5.

During the vote on the minority report, Ferry created loud laughter by inadvertently voting "no." He then claimed an Irishman's privilege of a second chance and changed his vote to "aye."

The committee on commerce and manufactures' reports, with an amendment, was adopted.

The committee on claims reported back the claim of O. H. Belnap, Sheriff of Weber County, for $[illegible], services for attendance on the district court at Ogden, recommending its adoption. Adopted.

A claim from the same source for $350 for holding down and bringing to Salt Lake an offender. Adopted.

The committee on private corporations reported back H. F. 14, amending section 2803 and 2806, Compiled Laws, relating to common carriers, recommending that it be rejected. Adopted.

Kimball presented a bill to encourage manufactures and pay bounties. Committee on manufactures and commerce.

A bill to amend Sections 1671 and 1701 Compiled Laws, relating to city officers, and 1702, relating to the judicial power of cities, was presented and referred to the committee on municipal corporations.

Abbott presented a bill (H. F. 40) creating the office of inspector of steam boilers and defining his duties. Committee on commerce and manufactures.

Ferry offered a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-arms to furnish "Roberts' Rules of Order" to certain members. Adopted.

C. F. No. 2 (substitute for the elections bill) was taken up on its second reading.

Mackay moved a suspension of the rules, and that the bill be read the third time.

Kimball moved to amend by striking out in the third line after the word "elected" the words "also for members of the Legislative Assembly." On a division the amendment was lost, 13 to 5—a strict party vote.

Kimball moved to strike out Sec. 2, for the reason that it limited the terms of members of the Legislature. Lost, same vote as previously.

Colton moved to amend Section 6, but accepted an amendment by Pierce striking out Sec. 6 altogether. Same vote.

Mackay's motion for suspension of the rules came up again, when Pierce moved to recommit the bill to the committee. Lost, same vote.

A vote was then taken on the original motion and it resulted in its adoption, 13 to 5, the Speaker voting this time to make the necessary two-thirds.

Snow moved that the bill be read the third time and placed on its passage. Carried.

The bill was then read the third time, and during the reading Kimball again tried his hand at an amendment similar in effect to the others. Lost.

Marshall made an effort in the same direction, relating to metropolitan cities and made a short argument in favor of it. He referred to the proposed charter of Salt Lake City, wherein it was provided that the whole of a city council should not go out of office together, but that there should be two branches elected in alternate years, and this bill would upset all that. He also spoke of the coming election and showed that we were all ready for it. It was not good policy to keep men in office so long a time when they were claimed to be unfit and incompetent.

Mackay spoke in explanation of the measure and in opposition to the amendment.

Snow thought anything that might be said on this subject would not change a vote and opposed the amendment briefly.

W. H. Irvine spoke in favor of the amendment. He thought "conditions had decidedly changed," and claimed that the people ought to be allowed to express themselves on the 10th of February as usual. There were, besides, some officers of the city government who did not desire to serve longer.

Marshall was surprised at such a statement as that no speaking could change a vote, and hoped the gentleman from Box Elder (Snow) was incorrect. He referred sarcastically to Sargent voting to suspend the rules for the first time in order to get a bill before the House, and argued labelly in a legal vein against the measure.

Snow made an explanation, showing that he relied on what had already taken place, and claimed that if the party lash was applied on his side, it was also applied with equal force on the other.

The amendment was lost by a party vote, 13 to 5.

The bill was passed by 13 to 5—A strict party vote.

Utah Book & Stationery Co.,
72 Main St., Salt Lake City.
TOYS, OFFICE SUPPLIES, SCHOOL BOOKS, ETC.
Wholesale and Retail.
DUNCAN M. McALLISTER, Manager.
VALENTINES and MASKS.

Interesting Entertainment.
McKim's Pictorial Exhibition, given in the 17th Ward, Monday evening, to a crowded house, was a most enjoyable and instructive entertainment.

Pure Drugs—Johnson, Pratt & Co., 72 Main st.

15 Pounds of Blood
Is about the quantity nature allows to an adult person. It is of the utmost importance that the blood should be kept as pure as possible. By its remarkable cures of scrofula, salt rheum, etc., Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven its claim to be the best blood purifier.

For a general family cathartic we confidently recommend Hood's Pills. They should be in every home medicine chest.

As Staple as Sugar.
"Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is as staple as coffee in this vicinity. It has done an immense amount of good since its introduction here." A. M. Nordeen, Maple Ridge, Minn. For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

For the Children.
"In buying a cough medicine for children," says H. A. Walker, a prominent druggist of Ogden, Utah, "never be afraid to buy Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. There is no danger from it and relief is always sure to follow. I particularly recommend Chamberlain's because I have found it to be safe and reliable. 50 cent bottles for sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

La Grippe!
The tendency of this disease toward pneumonia is what makes it dangerous. La Grippe requires precisely the same treatment as a severe cold. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is famous for its cures of severe colds. This Remedy effectually counteracts the tendency of the disease to result in pneumonia, provided that proper care is taken to avoid exposure when recovering from the attack. Careful inquiry among the many thousands who have used this remedy during the epidemics of the past two years has failed to discover a single case that has not recovered or that has resulted in pneumonia. 50 cent and $1 bottles for sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

The Utah (General) Nursery Company
Has removed its office to its nursery in Sugar House Ward. Take the Rapid Transit Street Cars marked "Calder's Park, Forest Dale, or 11th East Street." Post Office, Sugar, Utah.

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Linsey Sheeting,
Blankets,
Flannels,
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BEN JOHNSON & CO'S
Special
Bilbath Toilet
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Scouring Soaps.
A Utah Production.
For sale in principal retail shops.

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Chronic Dyspeptics had better secure "Dr. Wilford Hall's Health Pamphlet" to be cured without Drugs and cost. Price $4.00. George Goddard Agent.

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Largest Assortment of CAGES in the West, at Eastern Prices.
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A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat should not be neglected. Brown's Bronchial Troches are a simple remedy, and give prompt relief. 25 cents a box.

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Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.
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