

Great Benefit To SHEEP INDUSTRY

New Law Creating State Inspector And Board of Commissioners.

WILL ERADICATE DISEASE.

Standard of Native Wool and Mutton Is Bound to be Elevated Through Operation of New Statute.

A law that will most likely have a beneficial effect upon the sheep growing industry of Utah, is the one creating a board of sheep commissioners, and a state sheep inspector. The measure was introduced in the late Legislature by Senator Gardner, and despite its very worthy purpose, it met with some opposition both in the upper and the lower house. But its author was always on hand to point out its virtues and the great good it would do for the economic interests of the state. One admirable feature about the law is that it does not entail great expense upon the state, and its operation is bound to result in eradicating whatever disease there is among the Utah sheep, and to elevate the standard of native wool and mutton. The law is as follows:

An act to establish a state board of sheep commissioners, create the office

of state sheep inspector, provide for the control and suppression of scab and other infectious diseases in sheep, and to provide revenue to enforce the same. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Utah:

Section 1. That a state board of sheep commissioners and the office of state sheep inspector be and the same are hereby created.

Sec. 2. The state board of sheep commissioners, hereinafter called the board, shall consist of five members, all of whom shall be experienced wool growers, said members to be appointed by the governor and to hold their office for two years, or until their successors are duly appointed and qualified. They shall receive for their services the amount of \$5.00 per diem and their actual traveling expenses while in attendance at meetings of said board, to be paid out of the sheep inspection fund, hereinafter provided for.

Sec. 3. The state sheep inspector, who must be an experienced wool grower, shall be appointed by the governor, and shall hold office for two years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified. His salary shall be \$1,500 per year, and actual traveling expenses, which shall be paid from the state treasury. He shall give a bond to the state in the sum of \$5,000 for the faithful performance of his duties.

Sec. 4. The board is empowered to make rules and regulations for governing itself and for the enforcement of the provisions of this act, and is authorized to adopt on behalf of the state the rules and regulations of the United States bureau of animal industry, relating to the control and suppression of diseases in sheep, and to co-operate with the officers of said bureau in the enforcement of such rules and regulations. The board shall appoint a secretary, prescribe his duties, and fix his salary, which shall not exceed \$750 per annum. The board shall maintain an office, which shall also be the office of the state sheep inspector. The maintenance of such office and the secretary's salary shall be paid from the state treasury in the same manner as the salaries and expenses of state officers. The board shall fix the rate of tax to be levied as provided for in section 5 of this act, and shall send notice of the same to the county commissioners of

the several counties in the state on or before the 1st day of May in each year. The board shall audit all bills of salaries and expense incurred in the enforcement of this act that may be payable from the sheep inspection fund, and, if found correct, shall certify the same to the state auditor, who shall draw a warrant on the state treasurer in favor of the party or parties entitled thereto. The board shall make an annual report in writing to the governor on or before the 31st day of December in each year, giving a statement of the transactions of the board, and facts relating to the condition of the sheep industry in the state. The board shall have power to order an inspection or quarantine of any sheep in the state, compel dipping at such times and as often as it deems necessary to insure a suppression of scab, and divide the state into such districts as may be necessary for the enforcement of this act.

Sec. 5. The board of county commissioners, at the time of the annual levy of taxes, must, at the request of the board, levy the rate of tax recommended by the board, not to exceed four mills on the dollar on all sheep assessed in their respective counties, according to the assessed valuation of the same, said tax to be collected as other taxes and paid to the state treasurer, who must keep the same in a separate fund, to be known as the sheep inspection fund.

Sec. 6. The state sheep inspector shall have charge of the enforcement of the provisions of this act, and of all rules and regulations made and adopted by the board. He shall appoint such deputies as may be necessary, by and with the consent of the board; and said deputies, before entering upon the duties of their office, shall file a bond in the sum of \$1,000 for the faithful performance of their duties, with and to be approved by the board. Such deputies shall receive \$5 per diem and actual traveling expenses incurred in the performance of their duty, to be paid from the sheep inspection fund. The state sheep inspector and each deputy must keep a book, to be known as the inspection record, in which they must enter their official acts. Such record must show the name of the owner of every flock of sheep inspected, the time when the same was inspected, the amount collected from sheep coming in from other states and territories, and all orders relating thereto. They shall have the right at all times to enter any premises, farms, fields, pens, slaughter houses, buildings, or cars, where any sheep are quartered for the purpose of examining them, in order to determine whether they are affected with any infectious or contagious disease.

Sec. 7. The state sheep inspector shall report to the board in writing as often and at such times as he may be requested by said board. The deputy inspectors must report to the state sheep inspector whenever he so requires.

Sec. 8.—Each deputy inspector must inspect all sheep within the district assigned to him, when so ordered by the state sheep inspector, and must make and issue a certificate, or bill of health, for all sheep found free from disease, describing the sheep, with the marks and brands thereon, which certificate shall entitle the owner or agent in charge to pass such sheep from one district to another in the state.

Sec. 9. When any sheep shall become infected with scab or any other infectious or contagious disease, the owner or agent in charge must immediately notify the state sheep inspector.

Sec. 10. When sheep are found diseased, or have been exposed to disease, by having been corralled, herded, or grazed in the same place with sheep that have been diseased or quarantined, regulations for their quarantine must be made at once by the state sheep inspector, or one of his deputies, who must define the place and limits within which such sheep may be grazed, herded, or driven, and such sheep must be held in quarantine until pronounced cured from disease by the state sheep inspector or one of his deputies. The expense of dipping, branding, dressing, spotting, feeding and taking care of all sheep quarantined under the provisions of this act, must be paid for by the owner or agent in charge of such sheep.

Sec. 11. All sheep in the state must be dipped at such time or times as may be ordered by the board. Such dipping shall be done under the supervision of the state sheep inspector or one of his deputies. The dip used in all cases must be a lime and sulphur dip, or a sulphur and tobacco dip, the formula of each to be as follows:

1. A lime and sulphur dip made with eight pounds of fresh lime, and 25 pounds of flower of sulphur, or 32 pounds of native sulphur, to 100 gallons of water. The lime and sulphur to be boiled together for not less than two hours.

2. A tobacco and sulphur dip made from "Scab Cure," "Black Leaf," or "Lullaby" and McKill's Tobacco Extract, to be used in such quantities as prescribed by directions for using such dips, with 16 pounds of flower of sulphur, or 24 pounds of native sulphur, to 100 gallons of water. Clean, pure water must be used in all cases, and the dip kept at a temperature from 110 to 115 Fahrenheit. The sheep to be kept in the vat from two to three minutes. Provided, that if the formulas required by the bureau of animal industry of the United States for dipping sheep shall be changed hereafter, that the board may adopt the same in lieu of the foregoing formula.

Sec. 12. Any person or persons owning or having charge of any dipping vat or vessel in which sheep are dipped, and every owner of sheep or agent in charge of them, who shall refuse or neglect to dip all sheep in the manner prescribed in the preceding section, or who shall fail to observe any and all rules and regulations made and adopted by the board in accordance with the provisions of this act, shall be liable to the fines and penalties imposed hereinafter in this act.

Sec. 13. When any owner or persons in charge of sheep desire to bring such sheep into this state from an adjoining state or territory, they shall notify the state sheep inspector in writing of such intention ten days before entering the state, stating the time and place where such sheep shall enter; provided, however, that sheep in transit on the cars shall not be required to give such notice unless they shall remain in the state or are unloaded to feed and rest for a longer period than forty-eight hours. The board is empowered to make rules and regulations governing the inspection and quarantine of all sheep coming into the state in any manner. The inspector inspecting any such sheep, on which taxes are not paid in this state, shall provide for in this act shall collect \$5 per diem and actual traveling expenses while engaged in inspecting said sheep from the owner or agent in charge of the same. Any sum so collected must be paid into the state treasury, to be credited to the sheep inspection fund.

Sec. 14. In no case shall any weathy sheep be removed from one point to another within any district, or from one district to another, without a written permit from the state sheep inspector or one of his deputies.

Sec. 15. Whenever the governor has reason to believe that scab or any other infectious disease has become epidemic among sheep in any locality outside this state or that conditions exist in such locality that render sheep likely to convey disease, he may, thereupon by proclamation, designate such locality, and prohibit the driving, shipping or transportation of sheep from such localities into this state, except under such restrictions as he, after consultation with the board, and the state sheep inspector, may deem proper.

Sec. 16. Whenever any deputy inspector files in the office of the state auditor proper vouchers duly approved

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Your grandmother's doctor ordered it for your father.

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A ST. PAUL WOMAN'S GRATITUDE.

Kickapoo Indian Sagwa Saved Her Sister's Life and Cured Her.

Mrs. Annie Johnson, Vice-President of the East End Social Economic Club, and Inner Guard of Royal Neighbors Lodge No. 165, cured of Scrofula, and her Sister of Diabetes, by Kickapoo Indian Sagwa, the Guaranteed Vegetable Remedy.



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Gentlemen:—I always enjoyed good health until about three years ago, when my strength seemed to leave me. I had acute twinges of pain in the back and steady exhaustive aches. My eyes felt weak and the eyesight impaired. The doctor said it was Scrofulous Humor which had poisoned my system through and through, and advised me to take a thorough course of treatment. I had little faith, however, in doctors, but a strong faith in Kickapoo Sagwa, as it saved my sister's life when she suffered with Diabetes and Kidney Trouble. Within ten days after commencing to take Sagwa I found great relief, and am so pleased to say that after a month I was entirely well again. I can attend to all my duties and work seems but play since I have my health back. Your Sagwa is certainly a wonderful medicine, and I gladly give it the highest endorsement that I can.

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by the board, setting forth:

1. The name in full of such deputy inspector.
2. The kind and nature of services rendered.
3. The particular locality where the work was done.
4. The length of time employed.
5. The number of sheep inspected.
6. The name of the owner or person in charge of such sheep.
7. The disease or diseases treated, and the number treated for each disease, and the length of time of such treatment.
8. The amount claimed for such services.

Then, and in such case, the state auditor must draw a warrant in favor of such deputy inspector, payable out of any moneys in the sheep inspection fund.

Sec. 17. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this act, or who disregards any order or direction made by the board in accordance therewith, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 18. This act shall take effect upon approval.

PERPETUATES OLD CURFEW LAW

The last Legislature made a law, or rather perpetuated a law that dates back to ancient times. At least to the time of Oliver Cromwell, for it is he whom the fair heroine sues for her lover's pardon in that intensely dramatic favorite of the schoolgirl, "Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight." It was perhaps used for a different purpose, however, at that time, than that for which the following law was created. This law contemplates that every boy and girl in the state, under 14 years of age, shall be home by 9 o'clock at night, unless they are with or performing an errand for a parent or guardian. Some of the members of the Legislature tried to laugh this measure out of court, but as is here shown, they failed.

Following is the law:

"Chapter 59. Curfew law. An act regulating the presence of children under 14 years of age upon the streets of cities, towns and villages after certain hours of the night, designating the officers to enforce same and defining the penalties for a violation thereof. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Utah:

"Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person under 14 years of age to be or remain in or upon any of the streets, alleys or public places in any city, town or village in the State of Utah at night after the hour of 9 o'clock, unless such person is accompanied by a parent, guardian or other person having the legal custody of such minor persons, or is in performance of an errand of duty directed by such parent, guardian or other person having the care and custody of such minor person, or whose employment makes it necessary to be upon said streets, alleys or public places during the night time after said specified hours. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not to exceed five dollars for each offense, and stand committed until such fine and costs are paid.

"Sec. 2. It is hereby made unlawful for any person, guardian, or other person having the legal care and custody of any person under 14 years of age, to allow or permit any such child, ward or other person under such age, while in such legal custody, to go or be in or upon any of the streets, alleys or public places in said city, town, or village, within the time prohibited in section 1 of this law, unless there exists a reasonable necessity therefor. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding \$10 for each offense, and stand committed until such fine and costs are paid.

"Sec. 3. Each member of the police force, or town marshal, precinct constable or any police officer, is hereby authorized to arrest without warrant, any person willfully violating the provisions of section 1 of this act, and retain such person for a reasonable time on which complaint can be made and a warrant issued and served.

"Be it further enacted, that no child or minor person arrested under the provisions of this act shall be placed in confinement until they have first been

taken home to ascertain the parents' wishes, and the parents shall have refused to be held responsible for the observance of the provisions of this act by said minor persons.

"Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the police judge, or justice of the peace, upon the arrest of any child, or minor person, where the parents or guardians have refused to become responsible for said minor persons for violation of the provisions of section 1 of this act, to inquire into the facts of said arrest and the conditions and circumstances of such child or minor person, and if it shall appear that such child or minor person, for want of proper parental care, is growing up in mendicancy or vagrancy, or is incorrigible, cause the proper proceedings to be had and taken as authorized and provided by law in such cases.

"Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the mayor or precinct justice of the peace to arrange for some proper curfew signal.

"Approved this 12th day of March, 1903."

LINCOLN AND THE KITTENS.

On one occasion when President Lincoln visited Gen. Grant, Gen. Porter, who was Gen. Grant's secretary at the time, says that "three tiny kittens were crawling about the tent. The mother had died, and the little wanderers were expressing their grief by mewing pitifully. Mr. Lincoln picked them up, took them on his lap, stroked their soft fur and murmured: 'Poor little creatures, you'll be taken care of, and turning to Bowers, said: 'I hope you will see that these little motherless waifs are given plenty of milk and treated kindly.' Bowers replied: 'I will see, Mr. President, that they are taken in charge by the cook of our mess and are well cared for.' Several times during his stay Mr. Lincoln was found fondling these kittens. It was a curious sight at an army headquarters, and the cause of great military gossip in the nation's history, to see the hand which had signed the commissions of all the heroic men who served the cause of the Union, from the general-in-chief to the lowest lieutenant, tenderly caressing three stray kittens. It well illustrated the kindness, which mingled with the grandeur of his nature."

Jim Dumps the corner grocer met,

Who said, "No grocer can regret

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Of wealth an e'er increasing source!

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"Yes, health is wealth," laughed "Sunny Jim."

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