Wheats. An even High

ing notaries public, no restrictions are specified as to age and citizenship of persons who may be appointed to that

position. (See Revised Statutes of Utah, 1898, title 47.) It is certainly advisable that the law be so amended as to re-quire that all notaries public shall be citizens of the state, at least 21 years of

ON UNIFORM LEGISLATION.

There are a number of important matters outside the jurisdiction of the Congress of the United States, on which uniform laws in the several states are desirable. Among these are the subjects of marriage and divorce, inclusion the descent of distribution

LAW OF LIBEL.

Maligning and Disreputable Journals

Should be Held Accountable.

While I am strongly in favor of safe-guarding the freedom of speech and of the press, yet there is one respect in which I think the present law of libel should be amended. I refer to the com-mon custom of the newspapers and of while newspapers aspecially in the heat

mon custom of the newspapers and of public speakers, especially in the heat of political campaigns and at other times of general excitement, of mis-quoting the remarks of opponents, at-tacking the character of honorable pec-

lic meetings, and so on. I will also in-clude the custom of certain disreput-

able journals of causing to be published

able fournais of causing to be published spurious letters or utterances attribut-ed to individuals, and using these as a basis of attack and misrepresentation, intended especially for foreign con-sumption. I am safe in saving that any community in which this work goes on is irreparably injured thereby in repu-tation and fipmess

is irreparably injured thereby in repu-tation and finances. I would recommend such amendments to the present law as will reach these cases with severe penalties, while en-couraging a bold and fearless stand on the part of public prints that are bent on supporting the right and punishing crime whether public or private. Un-

crime, whether public or private. Un-fortunately, the publishers of many of these disreputable prints are finan-

cially irresponsible; and on this account I suggest that the law of criminal libel be given broader scope and made cap-able of freer interprtation, in order to

reach cases worthy of punishment, but out of reach of the civil act on account of the impecuniosity of the people in-

Any enactment on this subject must

FRAUDULENT SCHEMES

Deceiving Mining Stock and Wildcat

Promoters Should be Checked.

I have the honor to call your atten-tion to the stps already taken in Cali-

volved.

missioners.

Grade all the time.



(Continued from page three.)

<u>(Continued trom page three.)</u> <u>and the other near Fort Russell</u>, <u>tush and largely altended in the history</u> <u>and success of the attendance at the</u> <u>cent over 1902</u>, and 27 per cent <u>over 1901</u>. A most valuable feature <u>of the 1906 encampment was the ac-</u> <u>cive participation of the guard. for</u> <u>the first time in its history, with the</u> <u>regular army</u>. The lessons learned <u>from this contact are invaluable</u>. From <u>the fact that the government padd</u> <u>sit 4000 of the total cost of this en-</u> <u>campment (\$21,000) and the further</u> <u>fact that the appropriation bill of this</u> <u>seson carries \$1,000,000 to pay the</u> <u>seson carries \$1,000,000 to pay the</u> <u>suitia of the various states, it is evi-<u>denty the intention of the guard</u> <u>so</u> <u>the regular troops as possible</u>. <u>The National Guard of Utak will</u> <u>the militia of the other states at fu-</u> <u>ture encampments</u>, and it is desirable <u>stal be made</u>. I therefore make the sal-</u>

ture encampments, and it is spossible that as good a showing as spossible shall be made. I therefore make the solutions suggestions: That the salthat as good a snowing as showing the showing the showing algositions: That the sal-following algositions: That the sal-ary of the adjutant-general be made at least \$1,800 per annum, in order that a man thoroughly competent in military and business matters may be secured, who will give all the time necessary to the work. The salary of the assistant adjutant-general should, in my opinion, be fixed at \$900 a year, and he should have the rank of col-onel. The appropriation for the band should be \$600 per annum. A rifle range should be fitted up by the state for the exclusive use of the government range, with certain time imitations: but this is not considered sufficient. Wherever possible, arm-ories should be built, to stop the pay-ment of rental. This applies particu-tion solt Lake City. Provision

autoreal where the property of the should be built, to stop the pay-ment of rental. This applies particu-larly to Salt Lake City. Provision should be made to have a picked team to represent the state at the annual national shoot at Seagirt. In this con-nection the recommendations of the military secretary, appended to the adjuant-general's report, are respect-fully called to your attention. The First battery should be reorganized, and as far as possible, men o. experi-ence in military affairs, and especially the Philippine veterans, be drawn into this arm of the service. A law should be enacted requiring officers who have charge of government property to give

a bond for its safe keeping; and those to whom the property to give a bond for its safe keeping; and those to whom the property is issued should indemnify the officers issuing it. Your attention is called to the fact Your attention is called to the fact that the law passed by the last legis-lature indivertently omits mention of the commissary general on the gover-nor's staff. This should be remedied. There are a number of other items, not in the adjutant-general's report, that I should be glad to consult with you should you about.

The appropriations asked for meet the expenses of the guard dur-ing the next two years are tabulated in the report, and make a total of \$51,-In the report, and make a total of sol-400, without providing for increase of salaries. It seems impossible that the organization can do well on a smaller appropriation. I therefore recommend that all the items be allowed, if the state funds will warrant state funds will warrant.

HORTICULTURE.

The report of the state board of horiculture shows good work especi-ally along the lines of preventing and removing diseased conditions among the orchards of the state. Improved methods of spraying, sanitation, quar-antine, etc., are being adopted. There is also a greater desire on the part of orchardists to emphasize the com-mercial side of fruit-growing, and to enlarge the foreign market for Utah fruit by improving its quality and adopting better methods of hand-ling and shipping.

If the efforts of the orchardists and with the members of the board re-sarding these matters, and the en-tire report is commended to your careful consideration.

enforcement of such an enactment, I would respectfully suggest that each shop be required to display in a con-spleuous place a placard stating that no person afflicted with any of the dis-enses - specified in the act will be served; and that if such person asks for service and receives it, it shall be at his own risk, if the barber is not abvised of his condition. It would seem advisable also that the law shall provide for the punishment of the pro-prietor or foreman of any shop where such a person is knowingly served.

prietor or foreman of any shop where such a person is knowingly served. It is suggested that you amend the law so as to make it operative through-out the state, and applicable to all bar-bers. EXPOSITION ECHO.

Official Report of Utah's Showing at The Portland Fair.

The Portland Fair. The final report of the Utah com-missioners of the Lewis and Clark Centennial exposition, has been pre-sented. It is a cause of congratula-tion that Utah was so well represented at this exposition, and received so fav-orable recognition. In the education-al and mining departments, Utah won easily over all other exhibitors, and in the other departments favorable comparison was made with all the states that entered. A state building was erected, in which the exhibits were advantageously placed; and en-tertainment was provided for guests from Utah, and a welcome extended to all visitors. Utah day was appropri-ately celebrated, and some of the cities of the state had their particular days.

days. All the exhibits were arranged with the purpose of representing in a typ-ical, not an exaggerated way, the re-sources and products of the state. As in the case of the Louisiana Purchase in the case of the Louisiana Purchase exposition, the concentrating mill connected with the mining exhibit at-tracted much attention. The educa-tional exhibit was enthusiastically commented on by visitors from all places. In agriculture and horticul-ture the state made a splendid dis-play, which received many encomi-ums. A detailed statement of the work

ums, A detailed statement of the work done by the commission, and of the various awards made to the state, is contained in the report of the com-missioners, which will be printed and furnished you. It gives me pleasure to be able to report that not all of the funds appropriated for the work of the commission were used. Two thousand five hundred dollars of the amount appropriated was not drawn. amount appropriated was not drawn, and \$189.12 was covered into the state treasury, making a total of \$2.689.12 not used. The economy and care exnot used. The economy and care ex ercised by the manager, the secretary the directors of the various exhibits and all others concernel, are worthy of especial commendation, and entitle these hadies these ladies and gentlemen to thanks of the citizens of the state. the

OTHER CELEBRATIONS.

Statement as to Those at Jamestown And Seattle.

An exposition and celebration in hon-An exposition and celebration in non-or of the three hundredth anniversary of the settlement of America, will be held near Norfolk. Virginia, from May to November, 1907. Utah has been in-vited to participate in this celebration, with an exhibit and in other ways; and the National Guard of Utah has received an invitation to take part in an received an invitation to take part in an international naval, marine and mili-tary celebration to be held in the vicintary celebration to be held in the vicin-ity of Jamestown, from May 13 to Nov-ember 1. I am informed that space for an exhibit will be provided free of chargo in the "state's exhibit building" in case Utah should desire to place one. It is understood that it the guard participates in the review, it will be necessary for the state to pay all the expenses, and also those of the exhib-it with the excention of space in the with the exception of space in the

building. I desire you to use your best judg-ment in determining whether or not Utah shall take part in this celebration. In view of the great historical import-ance of the event, it would doubtless be very desirable for Utah to participate, if the way seems clear to meet the necessary expenses. At Seattle, Washington, from June 6, to November 30, 1909 the Alaska-Yu-

At Seattle, Washington, from June 9, to November 30, 1909, the Alaska-Yu-kon-Pacific exposition will be held. Major T. S. Clarkson, representing this exposition, called on me in Septem-ber, 1906, and extended a formal invi-tation to the State of Utah to parti-cipate. A letter was also written by the director of exploitation, asking me to appoint a provisional commission

of the state board on these com-mendable lines can be aided by friend-iy legislation, it should be done. You are respectfully requested to concise the taking part in it. The matter is Utah taking part in it The matter is respectfully referred to your honor-able body for determination. Such in-formation as you may need as to the aims and purposes of the exposition I shall be glad to furnish so far as I may handle.

You are doubtless familiar with the recent attempts of the government to regain possession of certain lands known or supposed to contain coal. The outcome of this action will be awaited with interest. In line with this, I would respectfully recommend that no lands belonging to the state, which are thought to be coal-bear-ing, be sold. The little land of this character that we have remaining should be held for lease, under such regulations as you think wise. The report of the board amplifies these matters, and contains information of great value.

great value.

RECLAMATION SERVICE.

Excellent progress is being made by Excellent progress is being made by the government engineers on the Straw-berry project. When completed, this first great reclamation project attempt-ed by this department in Utah will bring under irrigation some 50.000 acress of land in Utah county, and will inci-dentally prove beneficial to Sait Lake county. We are safe in supposing that upon the successful completion of this project, other work of this kind will be done in Utah, to the great benefit of the state. the state

ARID EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

Insolvency, the descent and distribution of property, law of sales, warehouse receipts, the execution and probate of wills, and others. The suggestion has been made that each state appoint a board of some three commissioners to ARID EXPERIMENTAL FARMS. As a direct result of the operation of arid experimental farms and the suc-cess attending dr- farming in various portions of the state, a strong move-ment has set in for the improvement of arid lands. Thousands of acres have been secured by stock companies and wrivate individuals, and we may look for a great increase in the wealth of the state from this source. The or-ganization of the Transmissouri dry farming congress, which holds its first annual convention this month in Den-ver, will give still greater impetus to the movement. board of some three commissioners to represent it in this matter. I am in hearty accord with this recommendation; and suggest that you authorize such a committee and provide by ap-propriation for its expenses. A general act to accomplish this end has been sent to me by the secretary of the conference of commissioners on uniform state laws, and I shall be pleased to submit it to your commit-tees and confer with them on the sub-ject of this enactment. I deem it proner to state for your information the movement. proper to state for your information that 33 of the states and the District of Columbia have appointed such com-

Incidentally I would suggest that a strong effort be made to secure the next meeting of this congress for Utah. There is no more important subject afur state than the establishment of arid farms.

SALARIES OF JUDGES.

The legislature in its 1903 session en-acted a law fixing the salaries of jus-tices of the supreme court at \$5,000 per annum, and of judges of the district courts at \$4,000 per annum. It was the intention of the legislature that the fix-ing of these salaries in the sums named should do away with the payment by the state of the mileage of the judges. The law referred to expressly states The law referred to expressly states that no mileage shall be paid to judges. But, apparently through an oversight, the old law was not repealed. I therefore respectfully suggest that you re-peal section 2651, Revised Statutes, 1898, as amended by chapter 103, session laws of 1901, the section under which mile age was paid.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The president of the State Historical society advises me that the society is without a building for its headquarters and for the care of its valuable his-torical relics. He recommends that an appropriation be made to purchase a suitable site and erect at least the wing of a building for this organization. I favor such an appropriation, if it seems consistent with the financial con-cition of the state. The Historical socition of the state. The Historical so-ciety is a valuable organization, and under proper conditions its work will be of great benefit to the state.

FOR INDIAN WAR VETERANS.

For the fund appropriated by the former legislature for the purchase of medals for the Indian war veterans has been exhausted, and a number of applica-tions are now on file, with a strong probability that a large number will yet come in. The previous fund was \$500, and apparently not half of the claimants have been supplied. I would suggest that an appropriation be made by your honorable body for this laud-able purpose.

GAMBLING.

In view of the many cases of gam-bling that have developed of late, in which laboring men and others entirely unable to stand the lors of their money, fornia and at the mining congress regambling a felony, instead of

necessary evil.

stroyed in the interest of commercial enterprises. It has been suggested by the promoters of this movement that the various state legislatures memor-alize Congress to pass a measure pro-hibiting the destruction of certain specified scenery in localities not set aside as national parks. Special men-tion is made of Niagara Falls. I believe there could be no objection to each state legislature specifying certain places within the borders of the state, asking that they be included in the general prohibition. HUSLER'S FLOUR! is the result of scientiohibition. I am pleased to be able to state that fic milling of selected

action has already been taken setting aside and protecting against vandalism, the ruins of the cliff dwellings and some other objects of interest in Utah. This fact, it seems to me, should ren-der us willing to assist other states, by our memorials, in securing similar pro-tection for their natural beauties.

STATE CAPITOL.

Governor Makes it Very Clear That One Should Soon be Built.

Utah has now been in the Union just Utah has now been in the Union just eleven years. And yet it has "no place to lay its head." The state is addicted to the rather reprehensible practise of renting a home. If a young couple has been married for eleven years and had made no step whatever toward acquir-ing a home, they might justly be ac-cused of lack of thrift. While the same accusation can hardly be made against the state, yet the time seems opportune for a comencement toward same accusation can hardly be made against the state, yet the time seems opportune for a comencement toward securing a building for the state offices. I would suggest that you gentlemen take a walk at your convenience to the brow of what is known as Capitol Hill. If you go there on a clear day, when the maginificent panorama of the city, the valley, and the lake lies be fore you, I think you will agree with me that nature could scarcely have done better in providing a site for a copitol building. Such a walk may give you at least a part of my en-thusiasm for the errection, at the earliest possible time, of a capitol fli-ting to such a site. All the building stone and most of the stone trimmings could be secured

All the building stone and most of the stone trimmings could be secured from our own quarries. There is no scarcity of skilled workmen in masonry, carpentry, pathing, and so forth. With site and material and workmen at our doors, it will require only a united and enthusiastic effort to erect a building commensurate with the dignity and im-portance of the state, and an object of pride to clizens and admiration to visitors.

visitors. It would please me greatly for you to take the initial step toward this much desired consummation. For upon its completion the beautiful, stately building we all have in imagination, would be a lasting monument to its founders, the members of the seventh visits betalature. state legislature

CODIFYING THE LAWS.

At the close of this session five vol-umes of session laws will have been added to the Revised Statutes of 1898, with a consequent lack of harmony in many respects, and difficulty of con-sultation. To remedy these conditions, I would recommend the creation at sultation. To remedy these conditions, I would recommend the creation, at I would recommend the creation, at the earliest possible moment in your deliberations, of a commission to be composed of three members, learned in the law, whose duty it shall be to recommend to this legislature such measures as the commission may deem necessary to harmonize, simplify, or otherwise improve existing legislation; and that you further provide that on adjournment of this session such com-mission shall carefully compile all the laws then in force with the view of laws then in force with the view of having them printed in one volume after the style of the revision of 1898; to omit all laws repealed, and insert all amendments and new laws in their all amendments and new laws in their proper places; to bring the annotations of Utah decisions down to date; to prepare a comprehensive index; and, finally, to contract for and supervise the printing of the volume. This work could be thoroughly done as outlined, and the compilation be ready for dis-urbution before the close of the pres-ent year. ent year

CHANGE IN FISCAL YEAR.

be carefully drawn, in order that it may stand the most rigid tests in the courts. But I would favor your going as far as the constitution of the state and the statutes of the United States will permit, in providing punishment for this abuse of the power of the press. The former legislature changed the fiscal year, so that instead of ending, as before, on Dec. 31, it now ends on Nov, 30. The change has caused some complications. In order to avoid these and conform to the fiscal year, I would respectfully suggest that you make appropriations for the period ending Nov. 30, 1908. The law should be made uniform in providing that the reports of all departments must reach the governor not later than Dec. 15, preceding the meeting of the legisla-



has increased faster than the facilities

of the roads. It is claimed by some citizens that he roads are purposely holding coal at The roads are purposely holding coal at various points, and refusing to supply the demand while amply able to do so. The absurdity of this claim is apparent when we consider the high price of coal, the large profit the railroads must make by handling if, and the strong business reasons they have for supplying it. To accuse the roads of holding back a com-modity so profitable to them, is to ac-cuse their managers of an utter lack of business sagacity. From my ob-servation I am convinced that it is mostly a question of shortage of equip-ment, caused by the increased business that has come to the roads. If this is the case, and I think it can not be successfully disputed, the rem-edy is more equipment or more rail-roads.

If the present railroad service nadequate to furnish the citizens of Inadequate to furnish the citizens of Utah with coal, then the service must be increased, or coal prevented from go-ing out of the state until we are sup-plied. Yet there is enough coal in Utah to supply all the western states for centuries. Therefore another alter-native would be for the citizens to build railroads to the mines.

The new federal law, covering unjust discrimination, rebates, etc., is now in operation, and the roads will doubtless adapt their affairs to its provisions. Prudence and calm judgment should to railroads to clear up the situation and overcome present difficulties.

UNDER ONE BOARD.

University-Agricultural College Commission is Directly Urged.

accordance with an act approved March 9, 1905, the governor appointed a commission to investigate the work of anarch 3, 1905, the governor appointed a commission to investigate the work of the university and the Agricultural col-lege. It consisted of the following gen-tlemen: J. C. Walters and H. Bullen, Jr., of Cache county: A. S. Condon of Weber ounty; George A. Eaton and John M. Mills of Sait Lake County; S. H. Goodwin of Utah County; Peter Sundwall of Sampete county, and Rein-hard Maeser of Beaver county. The governor acted as ex-officio chairman. The members acted without compen-sation, only their actual expenses be-ling allowed. Their labors were per-formed with faithfulness and Intelli-gence, every phases of the subject be-fore them being thoroughly canvassed. They completed the work and handed their report to the secretary of state on July 1, 1906, according to the terms of the act creating the commission.

the act creating the commission. report will be transmitted to you the act

Three reports were prepared. The majority report, signed by five of the members, recommends absolute consolidation on one site, the mill tax plan of support, and the distribution of the monor support, and the distribution of the monor support. money saved by consolidation, among the counties of the state for high school purposes. One minority report, signed by two members, favors separate mainby two memoers, favors separate man-tenance with proper supervision and as-signment of work, and the mill tax plan of support. A third report, signed by one member, favors separate mainte-nance so far as location is concerned, with control by one board of trustees. Through the enterprise of certain gen-tlemen, these several reports have been

themen, these several reports have been printed and distributed to the leading educators of the state, and to the mem-bers of the legislature. In view of the fact that not all the funds appropriated for the work of the commission were used by it, I would respectfully recom-

mend that an appropriation be made to reimburse those who have under-taken this distribution. The recommendations of the commis-

The recommendations of the commis-sion are submitted for your considera-tion and action. One suggestion I take the liberty of making. Two years ago, these two institutions asked for \$617.-621, or nearly one-half of the expected revenue for the ensuing two years. They are asking now for over \$579.000, or over one-third of the expected reve-mue for the next two years. In order to supply even a reasonable part of these demands, it becomes necessary for these demands, it becomes necessary for the state and other in-stitutions and departments, of funds absolutely necessary for their support. Therefore my strong opinion is that you gentlemen, even if you go no farther, should provide for the placing of the two institutions under one board, with wo institutions under one board the proviso that one sum be asked for both schools.

I wish to give an additional reason for this conclusion. It has been the history of every section of the legisla-ture since statehood that officers of these chools and others interested in them schools and others interested in them have been active and persistent lobby-ists. After setting forth their needs in the reports, some of the paid officers have taken time properly belonging to the state, to emphasize their claims. This has created a rivalry between two institutions which should work together for the educational between of the for the educational betterment of the

youth. If this condition can be improved ef-fectively, it should be done at once. The longer the present situation is allowed to prevall, the more difficult will it be to set matters right in this important department of the state's growth. I commend this to your care-ful consideration as one of the vital questions demanding your action.

CONCLUSION.

I trust you gentlemen will not conider me presumptuous in offering another suggestion. So many important matters will come before you for con-sideration and action, that it is advisable for you to enter at once upon your work, in order that vital questions may not be left for hasty and ill-con-sidered action at the close of the ses-sion. Your responsibility is no ordin-ary one. The rights of the people, the prosperity of the state, and the wel-fare of its vested interests are largely in your hands. As guardians of our in your hands. As guardians of our interests, you are asked to render a strict accounting of your temporary stewardship. So far as my co-opera-tion will assist you in discharging your responsibility, it is cordially extended to your

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KEITH O'BRIEN A large shipment of china for painting ha RANGES

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

The report of this bureau shows the usual careful and conscientious work, and contains information of great in-terest to citizens of the state. No re-commendations are made as to legis-lation.

BOARD OF PARDONS.

During the two years 1905 and 1906 there were granted by this board 5 pardons, 13 paroles, and 10 com-mutations of sentence. In nearly every case the lenlency extended has been appreciated by the prisoners, and in only a few isolated cases have pa-roles been violated or criminal courses resumed.

STATE BANK EXAMINER.

From the report of the state bank ex-From the report of the state bank ex-aminer it appears that his work has in-creased practically 160 per cent in the past two years. Under the present law it is his duty to examine not only the corporate state banks, but building so-cettes, loan and trust companies, and life and fire insurance companies. From the fact that the number of banks in the state has increased with such rap-flity, and the indication that this in-crease will be fully as rapid in the fu-ture, I would recommend that the duture, I would recommend that the du-ties of the bank examiner be limited to the examination of banks; that the the oral function of banks; that the ether institutions of banks; that the ether institutions named be placed un-der the supervision of some other offi-cer; and that the contingent fund of the examiner be so adjusted as to ren-der it possible for him to visit all the banks of the state as often as neces-sury, without asking the board of ex-aminers for a deficit. Considering that his duties now occupy all his time, I as duties now occupy all his time, I strongly urge that the salary attached to the office be increased and made commensurate with the labor and re-sponsibility.

PRIVATE BANKS.

PRIVATE BANKS. I vish again to emphasize the ad-visability of emacting a law to protect the second second second second second second the second second second second second second second the second s

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be able

The state board of land commis-sioners reports satisfactory conditions,

in the board's report:

attention is here canned to some items in the board's report: The artesian well attempted in Mil-lard county was never completed. The land where it was being driven has been sold for \$8,000. The amount will yield the appraised value of the land, together with all the money expended upon the experimental well. On account of increased land values, the present board raised the price of selected lands from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per acre, and school and state lands in proportion. Upon lands that have been and will be sold, following this increase in price, the revenues of the state will probably be increased up-wards of half a million dollars, by rea-son of this action.

And Drinks it Whenever He Wants It. "I want what I want when I want

I was broken down in health with acid dyspepsia, as the doctors called it; had been sick for five years and falling all the time. I would drink coffee for breakfast and then bloat up, my stom-ach would be so full of acid I'd belch up gas and have the water brash. "Then would come heart burn, and a rumbling and cramp in my stomach all night would keep me awake. Then I'd go two or three days without eat-ing, with some improvement. But as soon as I would eat something and drink coffee, I'd be as bad as ever. "About three months ago I got so

STATE LANDS.

Recent Attempts of Government to **Recover Coal Lands Referred To.**

and consistent care in conserving the valuable lands of the state. Special attention is here called to some items

son of this action. In accordance with authority grant-

DRINKS ALL HE WANTS

it." A Mich, man, who perhaps never heard Pruette sing the song, wrote the other day concerning Postum Food Coffee, "I am well and hearty. I drink all the Postum Cereal coffee I want and whenever I want-the more I drink the better I feel. I was broken down in health with

demeanor, as at present, and giving au-thority to the chief of police or the sheriff to confiscate all gambling apsuppress in the name of mining, having for their purpose the enriching of the promoter at the expense of the honest but de-ceived investor. The California statute, enacted by the legislature of that state in 1905, makes the flotation of these fraudulent schemes and the distribution of misleading statements to bolster them up, a felony punishable by im-prisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by both fine and imprison-ment A bill providing for the punish-ment of the promoters of these nefari-ous schemes was drafted by distin-guished representatives at the Ameri-can mining congress, an dadopted by in the name of mining, having for their sheriff to confiscate all gambling ap-pliances and destroy them at the city hall or the sheriff's office. I believe that, as now, the person conducting the game, the one engaging in it, and the party renting a house knowingly for the conduct of gambling, should be de-clared equally guility. It is my confi-dent belief that such a statute, strictly and impartially enforced, will free the various communities of the state from this terrible evil. And I believe there is no one, expect the professional gam-blers themselves, who will have the temerity to claim that gambling is a necessary evil. can mining congress, an dadopted by that body for recommendation to the various state legislatures. Its pro-visions are similar to those of the Calithat body for SPEED OF AUTOMOBILES. The number of automobiles in use in

visions are similar to those of the Cali-fornia statute already referred to. I would strongly urge in the interest of honest, legitimate mining, that a similar law be enacted in Utah. For while our state has been freer than others from these schemes, it is most desirable that steps be taken to rid the community of the few now being floated and to prevent, as nearly as may be, any recurrence of such frauds. I shall be pleased to submit to your committees on mines and mining, if decommittees on mines and mining, if de-sired for their information and assist-ance, the California statute and the proposed bill adopted by the mining congress.

LAW AGAINST USURY.

king chattel or salary loans ngly of opinion that a law enacted fixing eight per cen

The number of automobiles in use in the state has increased so rapidly dur-ing the past two years that it seems opportune for a state law regulating their speed to be enacted. This need is emphasized by the fact that in the recent past a number of fatal accidents with automobiles have occurred, the victims being pedestrians. I am in-formed that stringent laws governing this matter are in force in some of the states, and I believe the public safety demands similar restrictions in Utah. This matter is respectfully referred to you for your consideration and action. There is in my possession the German law on this subject, which, with some eliminations and amendments, may be adapted to conditions in Utah. Although the legal rate of interest in Although the logal rate of interest in Utah is eight per cent per annum when not stated in an obligation, there is no means of preventing a creditor from charging any rate he may be able to exact. As a result, much hardship and suffering has been entailed upon indi-viduals who by misfortune or lack of thrift have been forced to the neces-struct constitue other solary loans. SUNDAY THEATRICALS.

Should be Prohibited as They Are Shock to Community Morals.

Shock to Community Morals. In certain of the cliies of the state theaters are allowed to open their doors and run regular performances on Sun-day. This is so decidedly contrary to the moral and religious sense of a Christian community, that I regard it as a legitimate subject for legislation. I think you will agree with me that no theatricals, in the ordinary meaning of the term, should be permitted on Sunday. While each clity in the state should regulate this matter within its own limits, it is a fact that in some clites, within the shadow of the churches-tragedy, melodrama, vaude-ville, comedy, opera, and other forms of theatrical entertainment are allowed free rein on Sunday. In view of this sity of n free rein on Sunday. In view of this fact, I would strongly recommend that you pass a measure prohibiting such forms of public amusement on Sunday.

INCOMPETENT OPTICIANS.

INCOMPETENT OPTICIANS. Some time ago the Utah Association of Optometrists was organized, having as its object the raising of the stand-ard of professional work in their line, and protecting the community against those who practise as opticians, with-out possessing the necessary skill to do their work well. In view of the fact that incompetent opticians may do a great amount of harm by permanently injuring the eyesight of those who go to them for advice. I would favor legis-iation making strict requirements of those whose business it is to fit glasses. A law should be passed establishing a state board of optomertrists, before which every one desiring to practise must pass an examination as to his ability. The eyesight of the people is as impotant as any other element of physical health, and should be equally safeguarded from incompetents.

NOTABIES PUBLIC. Under the present state law regardture.

AS TO RAILROADS. **Executive Refers to Railroad Commis**

sion and Advises Caution.

sion and Advises Caution. There has been considerable discus-sion of late about the creation of a radiroad commission. There are many arguments in favor of a commission; but whether or not the time for it is opportune, when so many raliroads are asking for admittance to the state, is the question for you to determine. In the state constitution, article 12, section 15, power is given to the legislature to govern radiroad rates and prevent abus-es on the part of common carriers. Ther can be, therefore, no question of your authority to create a raliroad your authority to create a railroad commission; and the only question is on the advisability of such action at this

time. Probably the most difficult problem connected with the operation of the rail-roads in the state is the shortage of equipment, especially as it affects the delivery of coal. Various causes are responsible for this, among them un-precedented prosperity, calling for the carrying of a large amount of freight, and the demands of other states for Utah coal. The business of the state



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