HIS FIRST MESSAGE.

(Continued from Page One.)

better results than those obtained from the erection of the useless buildings. The erection of the extra building imposed upon the Territory the cost of the maintenance of an unnecessary building, while the first building was amply sufficient to accommodate at least four times the number of children ever confined to the school at one time.

I therefore suggest that either a radical change be made regarding the Reform school, or that the school be removed to some other location in Weber county, where it may be conducted at less expense, and that the present buildings be put to other uses.

Under all the circumstances I recommend an appropriation to meet the deficiency, and the appointment of a committee from the Legislature to accertain if the State cannot make more advantageous use of these buildings. In this connection, I submit for your consideration the fact that the military academy building, north of Ogden city, which is said to have cost about $37,000, and is situated upon ten acres of ground slightly located, with a perpetual free water right, can be secured for the State at a very low price. If in your wisdom, you deem it proper to place the deaf and dumb and blind asylum in the building now occupied by the Reform school, and secure the military institute property for the Reform school, I shall be glad to act with you in accomplishing the purpose. The major portion of the land now devoted to an unprofitable attempt at farming, might prove to be valuable, if the money now paid for water for irrigation would be materially decreased, as well as would other incidental expenses. I believe the change would be of permanent advantage to the State, and will reduce the burdens of the Reform school to a minimum.

INSANE ASYLUM.

The State Insane Asylum, located at Provo, in Utah county, consists of a tract of land of about 232 acres, upon which has been erected a thoroughly modern and well-equipped asylum, which has cost the Territory for grounds, buildings, furniture and machinery, to November 30, 1894, $403,-073.81.

The number of patients confined in the asylum at present is 217, of which 110 are males and 107 females. It is estimated that the capacity of the asylum as at present constructed is 250 patients, and that portion of the asylum called the administration building, wherein the medical superintendent, steward, guards and attendants have their quarters, is ample for a much greater number of patients. The increase in the permanent population of the asylum during the past year was eight; patients admitted, sixty-one; died, fifteen; discharged, thirty-eight. The average attendance (daily) of the patients was 215. The average cost of care and treatment per capita per diem was 39½ cents. It is stated by the medical superintendent that this is the actual cash expense for the care and treatment account, and that it is considerably lower than for any previous year. The increased number of patients treated, the decreased cost of supplies, the increased yield from the farm, garden, orchard and dairy, and the practice of strict economy, have all been factors in bringing about this reduction.

The sanitary condition of the buildings and the general bodily health of the patients have been good. There has been no epidemic or contagious sickness of any kind during the year.

The estimate of the Territorial board for the ensuing year, for which appropriation is asked is as follows:

For care and treatment of 250 patients at 45½ per capita per week	$42,315
For fuel	3,000
Additional furniture for convalescent wards	1,000
Keeping in repair service buildings—expense of board and other necessary expenses	6,300
Total	$52,615

While it may be possible by the exercise of further economy to reduce these expenses below the estimate, I recommend the appropriation of $50,000 for the maintenance of the asylum for the ensuing year.

Your attention is respectfully invited to the difficulties the board has had to contend with, and the extra expense incurred in being unable to cash auditor's warrants issued to them. It will be noted that the item of interest during the past two years, necessitated through inability to realize upon the warrants, has cost the institution $6,278.33. It will be my pleasure to treat upon this subject in the special message which it is my intention to present at a future date.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The Constitution locates the school for the deaf and dumb and school for the blind in the county of Weber, and orders the transfer of the property of the school for the deaf, heretofore conducted as a department of the University of Utah, to the school to be located in said county.

The appropriation made for the school for the deaf by the last Legislature for two years, from January 1, 1894, is exhausted. The University regents, under whose management the school has been conducted, contemplated closing the school on January 1st, but the superintendent of the school, in strong terms, solemnly offered to bear the expenses of the school until the present Legislature could take action, and the offer was accepted. The school continues under that arrangement. It will be necessary to make immediate provision for the expenses of the school to the end of the school year.

It will be necessary to provide a permanent location for the school for the deaf and dumb and the school for the blind in Weber county, and provide for moving the property of the school. Proper legislation should be passed also providing for the control and supervision of these schools under the direction of the State board of education. If use the arrangements described to another part of this message can be economically effected, by which the school for the deaf and dumb, and school for the blind may be located in the buildings now used for the Reform school, and the Reform school located at some other point, it is my judgment that these schools should wait until the State can better afford to build.

THE CAPITOL GROUNDS.

Until such time as the State may be able to erect its capitol, the grounds, which are already laid out and surrounded by a cost iron fence, should be improved, and the trees and shrubs cared for. I recommend a small appropriation for this purpose covering the actual cost of caring for the grounds, and that the capitol commission be abolished, at least until actual building shall begin.

DESERET AGRICULTURAL AND MANUFACTURING SOCIETY.

The only business in which this society has devoted itself for many years has been the holding of annual (or biennial) fairs, although its charter and the various amendments thereto authorize the collection of statistics. By the provisions of an act of the Assembly of March 10, 1892, a bureau of statistics was created, and the statistician was authorized to collect, tabulate, the same or similar statistical data to that which the society is authorized to collect. There would be a conflict of authority here, except that the statistician is provided with an appropriation to defray the expense of his work, while the society is not. I recommend a repeal of the society's charter, with the view of eliminating its complete and antiquated powers, and vesting it with new and appropriate ones, calculated to encourage Home industry and develop the natural resources of the State. While the holding of fairs leads in the direction indicated, it does not go far enough. The society should have power and means to collate information relative to the most approved methods for cultivating the soil and increasing the yield of crops; for the proper breeding of livestock and the prevention of contagious diseases among them; for yielding our fruit of infection, etc., and to disseminate this information for the education and benefit of the people engaged in these pursuits. If you should decide it better to repeal the society's charter entirely, and establish instead a State board of agriculture, having the powers mentioned and others of a similar nature, such action would have my hearty approval.

I recommend, in any event, the appropriation of $5,000 in assist in paying premiums at a fair in 1896, and $3,000 for the expense of the society's board.

INTERMOUNTAIN FAIR.

On the 24th of July, 1897, a half century will have elapsed since the pioneers entered this valley. The event is of such importance as to be worthy of fitting commemoration. I recommend that the board of directors of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing society or such other authority as you may constitute, be directed to consider the advisability of holding an intermountain fair in 1897. In case the project should be determined upon, I recommend that no State fair be held in 1896, but that all our energies and funds be reserved for the intermountain fair, which, if properly managed, would prove of great advantage to the new State.

EDUCATION.

An efficient system of public school education is one of the safeguards to a prosperous commonwealth. No people can for a long time maintain their liberties or live a government where ignorance and incapacity prevail among them. It cannot, therefore, be said too often, nor advocated too frequently before those who hold the right of suffrage and who have the present and future welfare of the State at heart, that our public schools, when conducted with efficiency, are indeed the bulwark of our free institutions.

The Constitution of our State is simple in its fundamental provision for liberal legislation on the subject of popular education. With reasonable care, therefore, in directing, through appropriate enactments, the favorable public sentiment that exists among the people for liberal education, we should build up a public school system not to be excelled anywhere. The Constitution provides for a complete system of public instruction, from the kindergarten to the university. It is hoped that you may find it possible, without burdensome taxation, to provide for the maintenance of a course of study, extending through the entire system, free of charge, for tuition to every child of the State.

Besides adjusting the present school law to the new condition of Statehood, you will need to provide, in some safe and definite way, to secure the benefits of the constitutional provision for the establishment and growth of a perpetual and inviolable school fund. To secure confidence in our system of public schools, these must be behind it the means of permanent and uniform support and efficient administration. The State school fund should ever be an object of serious care and guarded with unequal concern.

The school lands accruing to the State under the grant of government for the benefit of schools, as designated by kinds and grades, should be so controlled by wise legislation as to secure, without delay or loss, the purposes designated in the grant.

ELECTION LAW.

For nearly fourteen years the election machinery of Utah has been operated by a commission appointed by the President of the United States. During that period great progress has been made in many of the states in perfecting their election laws. Utah is, therefore, lamentably behind the times in this important particular. The perpetuity of a republican form of government is dependent upon the purity of the source from which it springs. That source is the will of the governed. The ballot box is the means by which that will is expressed. Therefore, the protection of the purity of the elective franchise is of primary importance. In submitting the results of the states in which election laws have been in force, I shall have been at no expense, since the proceeds from the sales of the reclaimed lands are to be applied to the reimbursement of the State for moneys invested, the residue of the receipts derived from the million acres to create a fund for the reclamation of additional desert lands. The establishment of the irrigation plant, which must precede settlement and sales, devolves upon the State, according to the terms of the act.

Legislation is needed providing for the acceptance at the hands of the grant, and for the irrigation, occupation and disposal of the lands thus acquired.

LABOR.

Legislation is needed to give the article on labor, in the Constitution, proper force and effect. A board of arbitration and conciliation is provided to represent the interests of both capital and labor, whose duties and compensation are to be provided by law. The conservative character of our people, the fact that no serious disturbances have ever occurred between capital and labor in our past history, and the unpromising state of our finances, suggest that, for the present, this compensation should be small. The prohibitive clauses of the article should be made effective, especially those prohibiting the contracting of convicts labor and the exchange of black-leads by railroad companies or other corporations or persons.

STATISTICS.

The first triennial report of the bureau of statistics, authorized by act of the Territorial Assembly of March 10, 1892, made its appearance during the year. The work appears to have been well done; the information is common, comprehensive and interesting. In view of the great local values attached for statistics in Utah, the publication of this report is noteworthy, and the copies should be given wide circulation.

RESTORATION OF SILVER.

No manifold are the resources of our State, that through its great industry—silver mining—has been almost prostrated, our people are still reasonably prosperous. But it would be wrong to attempt to conceal or discount the great injury brought about by taking from silver its American market, and the reduction in the price, or the further loss suffered by our producers, by the corresponding reduction, because of the demonetization of silver—in the prices of all other products of our State. It is my hope, that the cause of this great evil in power generally, will, at no very remote time, be understood by the great army of producers in the Silver states, and that they may realize the impossibility of there being any marked advance until silver shall be restored.

If in your wisdom you deem it appropriate to memorialize Congress on this subject, it will be a pleasure to me to co-operate with you.

HOME INDUSTRIES.

The necessity of doing all in our power to encourage the growth and development of our home industries is apparent to all. We may differ as to what may be the best methods to pursue to accomplish so laudable a purpose, but all will agree that something should be done. Without desiring to bring into the consideration of this important subject partisan feeling, I deem it to be my duty to suggest that the policy outlined by the pioneers of the State, of paying reasonable bounties to infant industries, has been so frequently and decisively endorsed by the people as to place the policy of paying bounties beyond the domain of argument, so far as the wishes of the majority are concerned. The people of Utah believe the wealth of their mountains should be utilized; that work should be found for their young men, and a home market provided for their farmers. The policy which fastens upon a people a system which makes them send their money away for articles which they need, and which could and ought to be produced at home, and which also makes them send their surplus products to a distant market at a heavy cost for freight charges, cannot be the best for the people or the State. We must find employment for our people, and must keep our money at home. The statutes of Utah are full of laws providing for bounties and remissions of taxes to new industries suitable to the wants and needs of the people. I favor such action consistent with these views and the finances of the State, as will help to promote an industrial development, and commend this important subject to your earnest consideration.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

Owing to the prevalence of the idea, that the adoption of any measures in any way attacking transportation revenues might cause losses on operation and investment, we have no legislation in regard to railroad and general transportation charges. We hope as the question is approached in a spirit of moderation, however, and with the purpose to do exact justice between the corporate powers and their patrons, the sensation of hostility or prejudice to organized capital represented in transportation companies, fails to the ground. Nothing should be done to militate against the construction of new railroads or to impair the usefulness of those we have; at the same time, it is a well known fact, that discriminations have been made in transportation charges that are unjust to the public, and that have, in numerous instances, crippled and killed struggling industry in Utah. If legislation can correct this evil, it should be provided.

I therefore recommend the enactment of a law on this subject, that will prove equitable to all concerned, always having in view the upbuilding of our internal industries. Under proper regulations, coal would be delivered at our manufacturing centers within the State, at such prices as would place Utah in the front rank in manufacturing, and secure to our smelting and refining works the reduction of such ores as legitimately demand treatment here. No discrimination in charges or facilities for transportation should be made by any railroad between persons or places, and unjust and unreasonable rates for passengers and freight should be prohibited. The recognized method to accomplish proper results is through the creation of a commission clothed with power to carry into effect the designs of the law-makers, and I recommend that one be created. Economy and efficiency both being imperative, the commission should consist of not more than three persons, two of whom might be officers already in the pay of the State, and the other to be paid a reasonable salary. I am convinced, that advantages to the citizens and the State would accrue from proper legislation on this subject, which would many times pay the attendant expense.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

I direct your attention to the recommendations made by the board of equalization of 1893 and 1894, which I think should be adopted, as follows:

That the propriety of plats for the use of the county assessors and their revision each year by the several counties, be made compulsory;

That there be appropriated for original and uniform assessment rolls and tax-payers' statements, for the year 1896, $1,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary;

That $2,000 be appropriated for the expenses of the board of equalization for the year 1896, or so much thereof as may be necessary;

That the law be amended so as to require county assessors to have their rolls completed by May 15th, in each year;

That the county boards of equalization be required to complete their work and finally adjourn on or before July 1st, in each year, and that it may be the duty of the county clerks, immediately thereafter (and not later than July 15th) to report to the board the total valuation of each class of property as enumerated on the assessment rolls, and the aggregate assessment of the taxable property as corrected and approved by the county board of equalization.

That the county boards of equalization be given authority to raise or lower the valuation of any class or kind of property in their respective counties.

By the provisions of section II of article III of the Constitution, the Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer, and Attorney-General are constituted a board of equalization to serve until otherwise provided by law. Under existing laws the board is charged with the performance of very important duties. The assessment of the property of railroads, telephone and telegraph companies must be made by the board. It must also equalize assessments between the several counties, and see to it that the revenue of the State is presented by fair and equal assessments of all property subject to taxation in the counties. These are, under Statehood, far-reaching and very important duties. Therefore, though not especially required by law, the board can practically town non-partisan. In order to obtain the highest possible advantages to the State finances, in my judgment this board should be appointive and non-partisan, and I recommend the passage of a law making such a provision.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Before another Legislature shall have assembled, and election for President and Vice President of the United States will have taken place, provision should therefore be made, as prescribed by United States statute, for canvassing the votes, declaring the result, etc.

FEES.

The Constitution provides that officers within the State shall receive fixed and definite salaries, and that the fees that may be provided for by law, except for notaries public, boards of arbitration, court commissioners, justices of the peace and constables, shall be covered into the proper treasury. The importance of this subject cannot be overestimated. I commend to your attention the necessity of legislation providing for moderate fees that will not oppress the people, and requiring officers to keep a true and correct account of all fees collected by them, and pay them into the proper treasury at proper intervals.

FISH AND GAME.

It is of the utmost importance that our fish and game should be hedged about with all the protection that just laws can afford. Already our laws on the subject are fairly good, if properly enforced; gross violations of them are, however, matters of public notoriety. The citizens should unite to condemn these violations and furnish information to the proper officers, whenever in instances of the law come under their notice. I recommend that the present law be amended, to prevent the exportation of fish and game outside the State.

BANKING LAW.

All banks chartered under the State ought to be under such wise restrictions and supervision as will make absolutely safe all funds intrusted to their care.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The report of the adjutant general shows that the National Guard of Utah consists of sixteen companies of infantry, three troops of cavalry, two batteries of light artillery, and a signal corps. The strength of the entire force, as organized from last report is 1,412; namely, general, field and staff, 27; infantry, 1,226; cavalry, 136; artillery, 104; signal corps, 23. The guard has been well equipped by the government, under United States statutes, with arms, ammunition, ordnance, uniforms and other essentials, excepting overcoats and blankets; these, it is believed the government may be induced to supply at an early date.

The war department has detailed First Lieutenant William A. Lassiter of the 8th United States infantry for duty in connection with the Utah militia. Lieutenant Lassiter reported for duty to Governor West on April 6, 1894, and has been active and efficient in his instructions to the State forces. The appointment is made in conformity to the United States statutes. The general government takes sufficient interest in the National Guard to supply the state with a regular army officer, without any expense for money or equipment. His duty requires that under authority from the Governor he shall visit each organization of the militia at its home station once a year, and to generally gather information and transmit to the war department such of it as would likely be of service to that branch of the government, also to render any assistance in his line of duty that may be required by the Governor or Adjutant General. Following the precedent of other States, a small appropriation, covering the actual traveling expenses of this officer, while on military duty for the guard, might be made.

The National Guard of Utah is composed of young, energetic men, imbued with a martial and patriotic spirit, who have contributed much time and labor to the perfection of the organization against many embarrassing obstacles. While a due regard for the financial interests of the State will not allow excessive appropriations for any purpose not imperatively demanded, I trust that the Legislature will treat this important subject at the executive power of the State with liberality and consideration. To this end I recommend favorable action upon the suggestions of the adjutant general as to the necessary appropriations for the ensuing year.

FIRE AND POLICE COMMISSIONS.

Two years ago the fire and police departments of all cities of 10,000 inhabitants were placed under the management and control of a non-partisan board of four citizens in each city, appointed half by the mayor and half by the city council. The object of the change from ordinary conditions controlling departments of this character was evidently to increase the efficiency of these departments, as it is a well established fact, that the highest results cannot be attained where the positions of officers and men are dependent upon the caprice of politics and where a change of administration, a whirl of the political wheel, may mean the removal of police and firemen of acknowledged worth and practical experience. While its operation has not proven entirely satisfactory in the cities of Salt Lake and Ogden, I am convinced that the law is a step forward in municipal government, and that, with certain amendments, which the respective boards ought to be able to suggest, should be retained.

REVISION OF THE LAWS.

A pressing need is a revision of the statutes. A compilation only repeats the obsolete and incongruous provisions existing, and leaves it to the people as well as the lawyers to trace a law through a number of amendments, not easily construed, and add much to the length of the laws. It would, perhaps, take a year to get a revision completed and reports, and the commencement of Statehood is a favorable time to commence the work.

I recommend the appointment of a competent commission to perform this work and report to the next Legislature.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION DEFICIENCY.

The Constitutional Convention consumed the entire appropriation of $25,000 made by Congress to defray its expenses, and about $10,000 besides, if allowance is made to the members for the excess per diem.

I recommend that the expenditures made for printing or for other actual outlay, be appropriated, and will be pleased to join you in a memorial to Congress, asking that the State be reimbursed therefor. If you see fit to include in the memorial a request for compensation to members it will meet my approval.

REPORTS OF TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Such reports of Territorial officers as have been presented to me I herewith transmit to you.

CONCLUSION.

The recommendations above set forth are based upon only a casual investigation of the affairs of state, and are communicated to you not as the summum bonum of human wisdom, but as the best judgment of an executive who is anxious to co-operate with you in every effort to guard well the rights of the people and promote their happiness and welfare.

Standing at the threshold of State government, proud of past achievement, and confident in our hope of the future, with greeting to our sister states and gratitude to our parent government, pledging unfaltering loyalty to the Union, and trusting in the God of nations, we claim ourselves in the full habiliments of Statehood.

CHRISTMAS IN "SUNNY SOUTH."

How Xmas is Observed in Mississippi A Treat of Two Baptisms.

MERIDIAN CITY, Miss., Dec. 27, 1895.

To the Editor:

With a view of interesting many of your readers whose daily thoughts are upon their loved ones in the mission field, I submit a few lines for publication in the above topic.

Customs and conditions draw, in many respects, a clear distinction in the pleasuring of southern and western people. In the South one observes that Santa Claus deals largely in fire crackers and powder spurts. The partridge and squirrel are the principal game, though the stillness of night is quite frequently broken by the barking of hounds on a remote of opossum chase. We have not heard the merry jingle of sleigh bells, nor have I yet seen a snow bird. Fat hogs fat, for a day or two ago, four of us were seen on a hunt, covered with umbrellas to avoid the sun's heat, wiping perspiration from our brows, as we scurrily walked toward a Christmas turkey. On this day the short suffers, and "mock bompie" usually supplants the turkey. For the season of "crawfish" or "chickened bread" corn bread cooked with the scratchings of hog fat, which he "roots" and "squeals" contribute to the pale least, palatinous beer being a common beverage. Corn whisky is drank in liberal quantities. Notwithstanding this county is strictly "prohibition," Meridian City, supporting a white population of about fifty souls, contains four "blind tigers" in constant operation.

A peculiar dialect characterizes this people. They "carry" their mules to water and "tote" the corn to the hogs. Elder Rod. B. Ashby is responsible for the following pun. He, it seems, had not been in the field long when a southerner asked, "Do you-uns have pestimonts (pests) in your-alls country like we-uns do?" "Is you-uns country tory-ed (troubled) with the crops, don't tory?" The humiliated Elder gave the only answer he had learned: "Yes, 'enright sunset."

To add to our pleasure this Christmas we were joined by Elders Hubbard and Ashby, of Tippah county in company with Brothers Pardue and myself truly enjoyed ourselves. Our program may be outlined under the following circumstances: One Sunday some four weeks ago my companion and I repaired to a small anti-quated schoolhouse wherein we spoke to some twenty villagers. As we sang a hymn, discussed on the truth, two pair of tear-stained eyes were upon us, and at the close of the meeting two of the chosen seed of Israel met us with a hearty "God bless you," "We believe you are sent by God to us." The seed sown "fell on good ground and sprang up," and they chose this day to "be born of water and of the Spirit." Sister Annie Fleet and her daughter Hattie—to name but a few of the names of the newcomers—with a few white and colored friends, repaired to the beautiful Gray's creek, on a large "mud bar." Nature lent her pleasant smiles. The sun broke through the darkening clouds as light from heaven, reflecting its rays in the crystal waters as they tripped down their course. The ordinance being performed and the Holy Ghost imparted unto our members, we left the spot, feeling to thank God for such a Christmas feast.

During the day we feasted liberally among our friends, for did we spate the gastic, two of which decorated our table. The people generally extended to us every courtesy possible. Half past 10 p.m., our company just returned from tower latitude; "pressure" held their jessies in a delightful state, we desired to manipulate the chess with his horn. All being ready we scampered out a dozen strong. Our aim being to follow the dogs, we tore through the woods, tripping over stumps, dashing through briar, leaping over thickets, scrambling in the water, yelling with fearful energy, wandering along the—but hark! "A possum! a possum! Hear them dogs bark! Be still!" cried a chorus of voices. All grew still. The noise was the best of an evil. On we pressed again through the Mississippi (times until 1½ hours had rolled by, when the dogs became lost, the company exhausted and the leader discouraged. We sauntered back home reserved to tramine Mr. "possum" no more.

Hoping appreciating your paper, I remain your brother,

JOSEPH W. MUSSER.

POULTRY AWARDS.

Names of the Fowls Whisper Up To Date—Others Will Receive Distinction Before the Close.

This is the third day of the Utah poultry exhibition, and like the two first was well attended. A long list of awards has been made and others will follow as fast as the scoring can be made. Those already announced are as follows:

Buff Cochins—David Jeremy, city, first and second on pullet.

Brown Leghorns—Miss Cora Rickards, Ogden, first and second on pen, first on cockerel, first, second and third on pullet; Lorenzo Price, Sugar, second and third on cockerel.

White Leghorns — Edward Jones, North Salt Lake, first on pen, trio cockerel and pullet (highest scoring pullet in show—97 points) and second on pullet; John L. Hancock, Ogden, second on trio; George Reid, city, second on pen; Lorenzo Price, Sugar, third on pen.

Buff Leghorns—J. W. Haslam, city, first and second on pen, first and second on cockerel (highest scoring cockerel, 94 points), first, second and third on pullet, second on cock; Howe & Druce, third on pen and cockerel.

Black Minorcas—Howe & Druce, city, first and second on pen, second on cockerel and pullet; J. W. Haslam, city, third on pen, first and third on cock and hen, first on trio.

White Minorcas—Joseph H. Haslam, first, second and third on pens, hens and pullets and cockerels.

Blue Andalusians — George Reid, city, first on pen; George W. Gibbs, city, first on cockerel.

W. F. Black Spanish—David Jeremy, city, best exhibit.

Houdans—Charles J. Trump, city, best exhibit.

Indian Games—E. E. Sturtock, North Salt Lake, best exhibit.

Pit Games—E. E. Sturtock, best pen; Rose Smelse, city, first, second and third on pens, trios and single birds.

Golden Polish—J. L. Hancock, Ogden, best trio.

R. C. Brown Leghorns—J. Dryden, Agricultural College, Logan, best exhibit.

Pekin Ducks—E. E. Sturtock, North Salt Lake, first on drake, first and second on duck.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—Day, Howe & Co., city,—First on cockerel, pen and pullet, third on pullet; Charles Rigby, Farmers ward, second on pen and hen, third on cockerel, fourth on pen and pullet; H. W. Earl, city, third on pen, first on hen, second on cockerel; H. H. Pinnock, tie for second on pullet.

White Plymouth Rocks — Edward Jones, North Salt Lake, first, second and third on pen, first and second on cockerel; first and second on pullet; first and second on hen.

Buff Plymouth Rocks — Howe & Druce, best exhibit; C. J. Trump, second on cockerel.

Silver Laced Wyandottes—H. H. Burton, Farmers ward, best exhibit.

Golden Laced Wyandottes — John W. Bird, Farmer's ward, best exhibit.

White Wyandottes—E. E. Sturtock, North Salt Lake, best exhibit.

Light Brahmas—H. W. Earl, city, first and second on pen, first on cockerel, pullet and hen.

Dark Brahmas — John W. Bird, Farmington ward, best exhibit.

Black Langshans—W. J. Dugin, first on pen, cockerel and hen, second and third on pullet; W. G. Margetts, city, second on pen, third on pullet; E. Larson, Ogden, first on pullet, third on pen; John Brough, second on cockerel.

Edward Jones of North Salt Lake carried of the special gold medal offered by Brown & Baker of Ogden, for the highest scoring pen in the American class, on his White Plymouth Rocks.

B. T. Lloyd Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Lloyd are celebrating the advent into the family circle of their brothers. The new comer is a boy, fine in form and strong in voice. His parents are exceedingly happy and welcome his debut into society with all the fervor and fondness which they are capable of displaying. B. T. Jr., promises to be a bright boy.

That Tired Feeling

And other troubles—pains about my back, indigestion, that complaint, dizzy spells and headaches made me a great sufferer. After other medicines failed

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Gave me wonderful relief. I always take it now when I have any bad feelings. I am also very much pleased with Hood's Pills." MRS. E. H. CROVER, Lebanon, Ore.

Hood's Pills are hearty, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

LOSS OF VOICE

After Acute Bronchitis

CURED BY USING

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A PREACHER'S EXPERIENCE.

"Three months ago, I took a violent cold which resulted in an attack of acute bronchitis. I put myself under medical treatment, and at the end of two months was no better. I found it very difficult to preach, and concluded to try Ayer's Cherry

Pectoral. The first bottle gave me great relief; the second, which I am now taking, has relieved me almost entirely of all unpleasant symptoms, and I feel sure that one or two bottles more will effect a permanent cure. To all ministers suffering from throat troubles, I recommend Ayer's Cherry Pectoral."—E. M. BRAWLEY, D. D., Dist. Secretary, Am. Bapt. Publication Society, Petersburg, Va.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

GOLD MEDAL AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

AYER'S LEADS ALL OTHER SARSAPARILLAS.

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