

living, has a starving family. Wednesday at 10 o'clock the ambulance took the woman to Sister Julia's home and the children will be placed in charitable institutions pending action by the society.

Nearly two years ago Koukle was arrested and convicted for cruelty and served a term in the house of correction. Two of the children were placed in the Maria Kid orphanage. Sister Julia took the youngest and gave the mother shelter and a chance to work. During his imprisonment she took the 5 cents given her for car fare to go and see the husband whom she was sure would reform, and bought a bit of fruit or something he liked. She would return with the clothes, wash and mend them—anything, everything to brace him up and have him start anew. When he came out the children were gathered together, and after a little no one knew what had become of them.

When the officers left for the night the children had been fed and were cuddled for the last time in the hotel, five on the small mattress, three at the head and two at the foot, sleeping as peacefully as the most carefully guarded darlings and dreaming of enough to eat every day—dreams that will all come true.

OPINION UPON BALLOT MARKINGS

Attorney General A. C. Bishop has transmitted the following opinions to the parties addressed:

J. Wesley Warr Esq., county attorney of Wayne county, Wellington, Utah,

Dear Sir:—I have before me your favor of October 24th in which you submit the following and ask to be advised thereon, first:

"Will a cross after the eagle be counted for the entire set of county nominees on the straight Republican ticket, since they did not adopt or certify a party emblem in their certificate of nomination? Second:

The Republicans of this county have filed a second certificate of nomination, styled the Independent Republican party and adopted the emblem of the said party, but we did that too late to get our senator, Mr. R. B. Collett's name on it. The question is, if we cross after the Bee Hive and then cross after Mr. Collett's name, which will appear as the nominee by the regular Republican party, will our vote be counted for the list of candidates named by the Independent Republicans and also for Mr. Collett? The same set of nominees were nominated by both parties with the exception of Mr. Collett."

Replying to your first question I beg to say, that in my opinion it was not necessary for the county convention to adopt or certify a party emblem as that comes within the province of the State convention. This being so, the crosses placed after the eagle would be equivalent to a vote for each and all of the candidates upon the straight Republican ticket.

Answering your second inquiry, I am of the opinion that the cross placed opposite the emblem of the Independent Republican party, would be equivalent to a vote for each and every candidate upon that ticket. If I understand you correctly, Mr. Col-

lett was the nominee of the regular Republican convention for State senator, and that the Independent Republican convention made no nomination for this office. If this be the fact, then the cross placed opposite the name of Mr. Collett for State senator, would be equivalent to a vote for him, and would not affect the vote as indicated by the cross opposite the bee hive for the entire set of Independent Republican nominees.

In other words, a cross placed after the emblem of the Independent Republican party in the case in question, and a cross placed opposite the name of Mr. Collett would be tantamount to a vote for the straight Independent Republican ticket, as well as a vote for Mr. Collett for State senator.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
A. C. BISHOP,
Attorney General.

D. H. Morris Esq., County Attorney of Washington County, St. George, Utah:

Dear Sir:—I have before me your favor of the 20th inst. in which you ask to be advised upon the following:

First—"Will you please give me your opinion how witnesses are to be paid who are subpoenaed on behalf of the defendant, by order of the court, after making the necessary affidavit, that he (the defendant) is impecunious and unable to pay the per diem and mileage of said witness, as provided in chapter 74, section 8 of the laws of 1892.

Second—"Does the State or county pay the bailiffs who serve in the district court?"

Answering your first question, I am of opinion that such witnesses are to be paid in the same manner as those who are subpoenaed on behalf of the State, that is, the order of the court, made in pursuance of the law which you cite is the basis and authority for the issuing of the certificate of attendance and mileage by the clerk of the court, and the said certificate when so issued should be included along with other certificates issued by the said clerk, in the statement required to be made by the county treasurer and the county auditor to the state auditor as provided in section 186, chapter 131 of the Laws of Utah 1896.

As to your second inquiry, I am of opinion that the compensation of bailiffs who serve in the district court is a liability against the county.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully yours,
A. C. BISHOP,
Attorney General.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST FIRES.

[From the Centralia Democrat.]

The celebration of the quarter-century anniversary of the great Chicago fire, the greatest of the whole world, calls up a little history of famous fires. The greatest fire of Chicago, October 9, 1871, destroyed one mile square of the best part of the city, over 18,000 buildings, 250 lives, rendered 100,000 people homeless and destroyed \$190,000,000 worth of property.

The second greatest fire of the world happened in May of the same year in the city of Paris, France, during the

reign of the commune. Loss \$160,000,000, household effects not included.

The third greatest fire occurred in 1812, from September 14 to 22, in Moscow, after the battle of Borodino, when the czar ordered the prisoners released, provided they would fire the city. Loss \$150,000,000.

Boston's great fire of 1872 comes fourth in the list. Loss \$75,000,000. Tremont Temple was destroyed, rebuilt and destroyed a second time, and again rebuilt.

The fifth great fire happened only a few days ago, October 8, 1896, in Panama. Three-fourths of the capital city of Guayaquil was destroyed, 2,000 buildings, all the best part of the city, and 3,500 people are homeless. Loss \$72,000,000.

In 1666 the City of London had a great fire. I was not there, but the loss was estimated at \$53,000,000.

In 1842 Hamburg suffered a loss by fire of \$35,000,000.

Constantinople comes in for its share of fires. The greatest in 1870, when half of the peninsula part of the city was destroyed; loss \$26,000,000. In 1848 she lost \$15,000,000, and in 1865 2,800 buildings were destroyed. In 1850 a ten days' series of fires, and in 1816 15,000 buildings were burned, and way back before my time, in 1729, she lost 1,200 houses and 700 lives, then in 1745 she had a five-day fire.

New York's big fire of 1835, \$15,000,000 worth of property, and 1845 \$7,500,000 in property and thirty-five lives were lost.

In 1866 Portland, Me., was nearly wiped out by fire; loss \$11,000,000.

In 1865 Carlsbad, Sweden, was entirely destroyed by fire, except three buildings—bishop's palace, city hospital and jail.

St. Louis had two great fires in 1851 first, 2,500 buildings, \$11,000,000; second loss, \$3,000,000.

In May, 1851, San Francisco lost \$10,000,000, and in June \$2,000,000 by fire.

Valparaiso, Chile, was entirely destroyed by fire in 1862. Troy, N. Y., also in the same year. In 1877 St. Johns, N. B., fire destroyed \$12,000,000 of property. In 1877 Pittsburgh, during the riot, had a \$3,000,000 fire.

The most noted fire was the destruction of the great Temple of Diana at Ephesus, 356 B. C., on the night Alexander the Great was born.

Probably the greatest fire ever known was A. D., 64, the destruction of Rome, said to be instigated by Emperor Nero. Thousands of lives were lost, and the loss of property on known and cannot be estimated. Jerusalem has been almost wholly destroyed by fire seventeen times.

WHAT TO DO WITH FRUIT.

The marketing of the immense and rapidly increasing fruit crops of California is a matter of vital importance to the growers of that state. The manager of one of the largest fruit-producing companies of the Pacific slope when asked about this subject by a New York Tribune reporter the other day, said:

"California is capable of supplying the markets of the world with most kinds of fruit. Her yield is simply enormous and is increasing so fast that there is considerable apprehension as to