

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

## WEATHER REPORT.

Record at the local office of the weather bureau for the 24 hours ending at 6 a. m. today:

Barometer reading at 6 a. m., 25.78 inches; temperature at 6 a. m., 25 degrees; maximum, 34; minimum, 18; mean, 24, which is 4 degrees below normal.

Deficiency of daily mean temperature since Jan. 1, 22 degrees.

Excess of daily mean temperature since Jan. 1, 22 degrees.

Precipitation since the first of the month, .13 inch, which is .25 inch below normal.

Excess in precipitation since Jan. 1, .42 inch.

FORECASTS TILL 6 P. M. WEDNESDAY.

Local forecast for Salt Lake City and vicinity:

Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; probably light snow tonight.

For Utah: Forecasts taken at Denver, Colo.

Fair tonight and Wednesday; warmer in south portion tonight.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The crest of an area of high pressure extends from northern California eastward to Colorado. The area of low pressure is central over the Mississippi valley.

Precipitation has occurred over Washington, northern Oregon, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas and Louisiana. It is generally warmer over the great basin, the middle Mississippi valley, the Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys.

L. H. MURDOCH, Section Director.

## TODAY'S TEMPERATURE.

6 a. m.	25
7 a. m.	26
8 a. m.	26
9 a. m.	26
10 a. m.	28
11 a. m.	28
12 noon	28
1 p. m.	27
2 p. m.	27

## To-day's Metals:

SILVER, Bar, 47 7-8 cents

LEAD, \$3.50.

CASTING COPPER, 12-14 cents a lb.

## THE SEMI-

## WEEKLY NEWS,

## THE GREAT COUNTRY PAPER

## OF THE WEST.

is issued Mondays and Thursdays and contains all the cream of the Daily and Saturday News.

## LOCAL BRIEFS.

The James B. McKean Women's Relief corps meets tomorrow at 2:30 p. m. in Odd Fellows' hall.

Elder Rudger Clawson addressed the missionary class at the Latter-day Saints' university this morning.

J. W. Hoywood of the Western Sugar Refining company, announces a cut of 15 cents per bag on granulated. The cut is caused by fluctuations in the eastern markets.

Miss Pollock, supervisor of the primary grades in the public schools, will meet with the teachers of A First and B Second classes tomorrow in the joint building, at 2:30 p. m., room 204.

Mary Jane, the seven-year-old daughter of William and Anna Burridge, died at the family residence, 65 Grape street, this morning of diphtheria. The funeral will be conducted privately from the residence this afternoon.

The body of James A. Forsyth, whose death occurred at Alhambra, Pa., on Friday last, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, in charge of Elder Heber Andrews. It was sent on to O. J. Salisbury, owner of the Kenyon hotel, formerly the Greenback block, to be held in a few days it will be taken to the historic structure there, and a hotel situated there after the fashion of the Auditorium in Chicago. A building suitable to the locality, Mr. Salisbury thinks might cost a million.

## SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen S. Hays announce the engagement of their daughter Julia K. to Mr. Enoch D. Hoge, the wedding to take place Feb. 18.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Fabian entertained at dinner last night in honor of Mr. Werner Fabian of Chicago.

Mrs. Russell Tracy entertained at a party last night.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilby Douglas left yesterday for a short stay in Denver.

Tonight will occur the ball to be given by the Electrical Engineers at Christensen's and the event promises to excel all others.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Noble have gone to their Utah ranch and from there will go to California for the remainder of the winter.

Mrs. H. D. Niles has issued invitations for a luncheon to be given next Wednesday at the Alta club.

The golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. James Jack will be celebrated at their home on Fifth East street tomorrow night.

The meeting of the Utah Society Daughters of the Revolution will convene on Monday next at 5 p. m. at the residence of Mrs. W. B. Douglas, 49 north West Temple street. The topic for the afternoon will be "George Washington, his birth, nationality, family life, boyhood, school days, courtship, marriage, taking command of the American army, his civil, religious and military labors, his inaugural address as president, his farewell address, and his closing years."

ZION'S SAVINGS BANK & TRUST CO. has paid a million dollars to loan in sums to suit borrower on first class collateral at lowest market rates.

UTAH COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS BANK Interest paid on savings. W. F. Armstrong, pres., Byron Groo, vice-pres., J. L. Caine, cashier.

DIAMOND COAL, 31 W. 2ND ST. Wholesale and Retail Coal Co. 31 West Second South. Tel. 495.

A machine of pure clean steel kneads our dough for Royal Bread. No sweat from the human hands and body makes it unclean. All grocers sell it. Shipped all over Utah.

Everybody drinks Manitwa water, the water that made Colorado famous. UTAH LIQUOR CO., 33 SO. MAIN.

## OPPOSE TO PLEASURE TRIPS

## Invitation From President Kerr Roughly Handled in Senate.

TO GO OR NOT TO GO?

Proposed Junket to Agricultural College Occasions Hot Debate in the Senate.

The senate yesterday was stirred more than at any previous session and it all arose out of a courteous invitation from President Kerr of the State Agricultural college to the members of the senate, together with those of the house, to visit the institution of which he is the head. Senators Love, Lawrence and Johnson sought to cast a veto blanket on the acceptance of the invitation, but they were not entirely successful. The opening shot was fired by Lawrence, who stated that he was absolutely opposed to the waste of time and expense that would be entailed by a trip of the entire senate to Logan.

"Such visits are a waste of time," said he, "and we have the report of the institution on the table before us, so I see no necessity to waste a day for this purpose."

Senator Hamberger said he would like to visit every public institution in the state, and was therefore in favor of going to Logan next Friday.

Lawrence suggested that the Democratic members be allowed to go.

Hamberger quickly replied that he was perfectly aware of the superior ability of the Democrats and if they visited the college it would not be necessary to send anyone else.

Senator Murdoch's objection to going was that the college authorities were so kind and hospitable he was afraid that out of the gratitude of his heart he would be apt to promise them anything they asked for. He afterwards, however, joined the ranks of those who favored the trip.

Senator Love called attention to the chair and then descended to the floor to deliver a brief oration on the iniquity of legislative "pleasure trips."

He proposed that the matter be referred to the committee on public institutions, recommending that the committee visit Logan or appoint five senators to perform that duty. The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was lost, Bennett voting with the junketers.

Then Senator Johnson elucidated a few ideas he was entertaining that were calculated to heighten the controversy. His argument was the waste of time and money, and also the unsatisfactory results of such visits. He thought it would be better for the members to visit the college individually; they could do it without much expense, as the mileage bill had been killed.

Senator C. P. Larsen said he thought he could see a spirit of partiality in the attitude of the senators from Salt Lake county, which was not favorable to the agricultural college, and the senate therefore vote in favor of going to Logan.

Senator H. S. Larsen said a brickbat at the opposition by declaring that they were playing to the gallery. He told them they could waste a day in going to a reception tendered by an individual, but could not afford to suspend work one day to visit one of the most important institutions of the state.

Sensors Barber and Whitmore went on record as favoring the visit, and then Senator Murdoch moved that those senators who desired to visit the Agricultural college on Friday be excused. The senators voted as follows:

Affirmative—Hamberger, Barber, Barnes, Bennett, Gardner, C. P. Larsen, H. S. Larsen, Murdoch, Whitmore—4.

Negative—Johnson, Lawrence, Lewis, Loomis, Love, McKean, Sherman, Williams—8.

The prevailing of the motion is of course evidence of a formal acceptance of the invitation.

GOVERNOR SENDS VETO.

Governor Wells returned senate bills to the governor, with his veto upon them. These measures are to exempt from taxation land, the title of which is in the state. The gist of the governor's objection is contained in the following paragraph of the veto message:

"When a person purchases from the state a tract of land and makes a payment thereon, he receives a certificate of sale which gives him an interest in the land, which is assignable and is frequently subject to sale. Under the constitutional definition it is certainly property and must be taxed."

Senator Whitmore moved that the senate do not concur, but after a short discussion, the vote by which the bills passed the senate was reconsidered, and the two measures were referred to the committee on public lands.

TO PROTECT CHILDREN.

The bill in relation to the rescue of children from vice and pernicious surroundings, in which Captain W. H. of the Salvation army has so much interested himself, was introduced yesterday afternoon in the senate by Murdoch, and in the house by Dr. Condon.

The bill, which is bill No. 85, defines conditions of child dependency, neglect and ill-treatment; prescribes methods for the protection, disposition and supervision of the dependent, neglected and ill-treated children and prescribes punishment for neglect or ill-treatment of children.

Section one defines the various terms of the act. A children's aid society is required to be incorporated under a limitation that its charter shall be revoked upon abuse of the powers granted by the act.

Section two requires any peace officer to take into custody without warrant, any boy under the age of 14 or girl under 16 who is dependent on the public for support, who is found begging or soliciting, who is found in a house of ill fame, or in company with a reputed prostitute, or who is found in the custody of vicious, corrupt or immoral people, or surrounded by such influences, or who is found deserted by his parents, an orphan or having a single surviving parent in a state of prison or insane asylum.

Section three provides that a child so taken into custody may be given in charge to any children's aid society, who shall be responsible for it and have legal custody until it is brought before a court, the society to receive no compensation. The court is authorized to make in its discretion that the aid society shall be the legal guardian of the child.

Parents who have reformed and wish to again obtain custody of their child must do so by petition and after investigation of the facts.

Section four authorizes the appointment of two or more probation officers under approval of the court, by each of the aid societies, said officers to receive no compensation from the public treasury. It shall be the duty of such officers to make investigations as required by the court and to take such charge of the child as may be directed by the court.

Section five requires each aid society to provide for the expenditure of 30 cents a day for each child under its care, with provisions for sharing the property of a former parent or an heir of any child of which it is guardian.

PENALTY IS PRESCRIBED.

Section six deprives parent or guardian of all rights in a child under decree of a court.

Section seven permits county commissioners to transfer children from county institutions to aid societies.

Section eight provides a fine not to exceed \$100 or imprisonment for three months as penalty for ill-treatment, neglect, abandonment or exposure of a child.

Section nine makes the court the sole judge of the child's age in the absence of prima facie documentary evidence.

Section 10 provides a fine of \$20 and 30 days imprisonment for attempting to place a child away from custody in which the court had placed it.

Section 11 authorizes the city council to provide for the expenditure of 30 cents a day upon each child for food and lodging, pending a hearing.

Section 12 stringently prohibits taking any child for hearing into any courtroom, where criminal cases are heard, or the incarceration of a child in any lock-up or jail used for criminals.

Sections 13, 14 and 15 provide for the keeping of records, and inspection and investigation of aid societies and their acts by public officials.

MORE NEW BILLS.

S. B. No. 86, by Mr. Barnes—Transfers the management of experiment farms from the state board of horticulture to the agricultural college.

S. B. No. 87, by H. S. Larsen—The anti-trust and anti-rebate bill prepared by the National Live Stock association and submitted to all the state legislatures. It is the adopted bill of the annual convention of the association in Denver, as adapting to trade and commerce within each state the Sherman anti-trust law, the hour bill now in the senate and the Sherman anti-trust bill now in the house.

S. B. No. 88, by Lawrence (by request)—Amends the statute relative to the right of a creditor to require a guaranty only on surety instead of two.

S. B. No. 89, by Mr. Barnes (by request)—Prohibits the location, under penalty of the law, for the maintenance of any powder house for the storage of more than 100 pounds of powder within half a mile of any traveled county road.

S. B. No. 90, by Lawrence—Repeals the law relating to county auditors for each assignment of certificate for tax sale or for each additional description of property.

S. B. No. 91, by Lawrence—Prohibits the recording of records from practicing law.

S. B. No. 92, by Lewis—Provides for a state dog tax license of \$2 for males and \$1 for females.

S. B. No. 93, by Lewis—To bring private banks under the supervision of the bank examiner.

S. B. No. 94, by Sherman—Provides for the maintenance of a public exposition for a period of five, including the governor and four others to be named by him, and appropriating \$50,000 for the proposed Utah exhibit at St. Louis.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The railroad committee reported unfavorably on Senator Gardner's bill, No. 44, making the selling of live stock by a railroad prima facie evidence of neglect. Several railroad attorneys appeared before the committee at a meeting prior to the session, and they succeeded in convincing the committee that it was a bad bill, but when the report was submitted to the senate, it was turned down by a majority of one vote.

The day law bill, No. 19, introduced by Senator Sherman, was reported upon favorably by the committee on federal relations.

The railroad committee, rejected Senator Barnes' memorial for the construction of drawbridges by the Southern Pacific railway along its line across Great Salt Lake.

Senate bill No. 23, the smelter fume measure, was rejected by the committee on mines and minerals.

Senate bill No. 63, penalizing the destruction of electric wires and equipment, was reported upon favorably by the judiciary committee.

House bill No. 24, seeking to the federal government the federal buildings, was reported upon favorably by the federal relations committee.

An attempt was made to pass it, but it was defeated by a vote of 15 to 10. There were many anxious to see a technical character that the subject was held over until today.

## AUSTIN'S BILL RECOMMENDED

## That on Collection of Statistics Sent Back to Committee.

GRASSHOPPERS DISCUSSED.

Representative Done Introduces a Measure Prohibiting Duplication of Studies in State Colleges.

When Representative Austin's bill No. 46 came up in the house yesterday, after the usual formalities had been disposed of, it provoked some discussion. The bill, which provides for the collection of statistics by assessors, came up for its third reading, having been favorably reported by the committee having it in charge. It was finally recommended to the committee on statistics.

Dr. Condon called up house bill No. 25, introduced by Representative Nash, providing for the burial of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines and changing the existing law somewhat. It was finally passed.

Representative Morris' bill No. 50, amending the law relating to the investment or disposal of funds derived from the sale of land, was introduced and permitted the state to borrow such funds on its own notes, was passed and goes to the senate.

Senate bill No. 12, by Mr. Larsen, known as the grasshopper bill, was reported favorably by the committee on agriculture. It provided for the payment of bounties for the destruction of grasshoppers, locusts and crickets. It was passed by a vote of 21 to 19.

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