

PROHIBITION GUN FIRED IN HOUSE

Bill by Porter of Morgan Would Put Legal Ban on Liquor.

FOR UTILITIES COMMISSION.

Representative Clegg of Salt Lake Speaks Strongly His Desire to See The Legislature Act.

The first gun to be fired from the ranks of the prohibitionists in the house, in the form of proposed legislation, came this afternoon from Representative Porter of Morgan county. He gained the floor to introduce H. R. 5, being an act to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors within the state except for medicinal, medicinal and sacramental purposes. The bill, upon its introduction, was referred to the house committee on judiciary, of which Brigham Clegg of Salt Lake is chairman.

"I favor a searching investigation into the management of the public utilities of this city and state," said Representative Clegg, "and I should like to see the legislature act on this morning. Railroads are not the only public convenience which should come under the eye of a public utilities commission, such as is contemplated by the house committee named by the speaker. Electric light companies, telephone companies, street car companies, and others, in my opinion have such a heavy hand upon the people and the people of the state, through their officers, should be entitled to regulate, to a consistent degree, the charges made by such utility companies. "I might make special reference to one condition which obtains in this city at the present time. I think it is a robbery of the worst type, and should not be continued by the citizens of the city. I refer to the telephone situation. Every business man in town is compelled to pay at least \$4 a month for the use of his office telephone, and if he desires to put in another phone he is compelled to pay \$5.00 for the other phone, with, to say the least, no better service than he receives for the \$4 phone.

"Why should the telephone company charge \$5.00 per month for business office service, when the other company can furnish equally as good service, perhaps at the higher price? This is a robbery of the worst type, and should not be continued by the citizens of the city. I refer to the telephone situation. Every business man in town is compelled to pay at least \$4 a month for the use of his office telephone, and if he desires to put in another phone he is compelled to pay \$5.00 for the other phone, with, to say the least, no better service than he receives for the \$4 phone.

"Why should the telephone company charge \$5.00 per month for business office service, when the other company can furnish equally as good service, perhaps at the higher price? This is a robbery of the worst type, and should not be continued by the citizens of the city. I refer to the telephone situation. Every business man in town is compelled to pay at least \$4 a month for the use of his office telephone, and if he desires to put in another phone he is compelled to pay \$5.00 for the other phone, with, to say the least, no better service than he receives for the \$4 phone.

"Why should the telephone company charge \$5.00 per month for business office service, when the other company can furnish equally as good service, perhaps at the higher price? This is a robbery of the worst type, and should not be continued by the citizens of the city. I refer to the telephone situation. Every business man in town is compelled to pay at least \$4 a month for the use of his office telephone, and if he desires to put in another phone he is compelled to pay \$5.00 for the other phone, with, to say the least, no better service than he receives for the \$4 phone.

"Why should the telephone company charge \$5.00 per month for business office service, when the other company can furnish equally as good service, perhaps at the higher price? This is a robbery of the worst type, and should not be continued by the citizens of the city. I refer to the telephone situation. Every business man in town is compelled to pay at least \$4 a month for the use of his office telephone, and if he desires to put in another phone he is compelled to pay \$5.00 for the other phone, with, to say the least, no better service than he receives for the \$4 phone.

"Why should the telephone company charge \$5.00 per month for business office service, when the other company can furnish equally as good service, perhaps at the higher price? This is a robbery of the worst type, and should not be continued by the citizens of the city. I refer to the telephone situation. Every business man in town is compelled to pay at least \$4 a month for the use of his office telephone, and if he desires to put in another phone he is compelled to pay \$5.00 for the other phone, with, to say the least, no better service than he receives for the \$4 phone.

"Why should the telephone company charge \$5.00 per month for business office service, when the other company can furnish equally as good service, perhaps at the higher price? This is a robbery of the worst type, and should not be continued by the citizens of the city. I refer to the telephone situation. Every business man in town is compelled to pay at least \$4 a month for the use of his office telephone, and if he desires to put in another phone he is compelled to pay \$5.00 for the other phone, with, to say the least, no better service than he receives for the \$4 phone.

"Why should the telephone company charge \$5.00 per month for business office service, when the other company can furnish equally as good service, perhaps at the higher price? This is a robbery of the worst type, and should not be continued by the citizens of the city. I refer to the telephone situation. Every business man in town is compelled to pay at least \$4 a month for the use of his office telephone, and if he desires to put in another phone he is compelled to pay \$5.00 for the other phone, with, to say the least, no better service than he receives for the \$4 phone.

"Why should the telephone company charge \$5.00 per month for business office service, when the other company can furnish equally as good service, perhaps at the higher price? This is a robbery of the worst type, and should not be continued by the citizens of the city. I refer to the telephone situation. Every business man in town is compelled to pay at least \$4 a month for the use of his office telephone, and if he desires to put in another phone he is compelled to pay \$5.00 for the other phone, with, to say the least, no better service than he receives for the \$4 phone.

"Why should the telephone company charge \$5.00 per month for business office service, when the other company can furnish equally as good service, perhaps at the higher price? This is a robbery of the worst type, and should not be continued by the citizens of the city. I refer to the telephone situation. Every business man in town is compelled to pay at least \$4 a month for the use of his office telephone, and if he desires to put in another phone he is compelled to pay \$5.00 for the other phone, with, to say the least, no better service than he receives for the \$4 phone.

"Why should the telephone company charge \$5.00 per month for business office service, when the other company can furnish equally as good service, perhaps at the higher price? This is a robbery of the worst type, and should not be continued by the citizens of the city. I refer to the telephone situation. Every business man in town is compelled to pay at least \$4 a month for the use of his office telephone, and if he desires to put in another phone he is compelled to pay \$5.00 for the other phone, with, to say the least, no better service than he receives for the \$4 phone.

"Why should the telephone company charge \$5.00 per month for business office service, when the other company can furnish equally as good service, perhaps at the higher price? This is a robbery of the worst type, and should not be continued by the citizens of the city. I refer to the telephone situation. Every business man in town is compelled to pay at least \$4 a month for the use of his office telephone, and if he desires to put in another phone he is compelled to pay \$5.00 for the other phone, with, to say the least, no better service than he receives for the \$4 phone.

"Why should the telephone company charge \$5.00 per month for business office service, when the other company can furnish equally as good service, perhaps at the higher price? This is a robbery of the worst type, and should not be continued by the citizens of the city. I refer to the telephone situation. Every business man in town is compelled to pay at least \$4 a month for the use of his office telephone, and if he desires to put in another phone he is compelled to pay \$5.00 for the other phone, with, to say the least, no better service than he receives for the \$4 phone.

"Why should the telephone company charge \$5.00 per month for business office service, when the other company can furnish equally as good service, perhaps at the higher price? This is a robbery of the worst type, and should not be continued by the citizens of the city. I refer to the telephone situation. Every business man in town is compelled to pay at least \$4 a month for the use of his office telephone, and if he desires to put in another phone he is compelled to pay \$5.00 for the other phone, with, to say the least, no better service than he receives for the \$4 phone.

"Why should the telephone company charge \$5.00 per month for business office service, when the other company can furnish equally as good service, perhaps at the higher price? This is a robbery of the worst type, and should not be continued by the citizens of the city. I refer to the telephone situation. Every business man in town is compelled to pay at least \$4 a month for the use of his office telephone, and if he desires to put in another phone he is compelled to pay \$5.00 for the other phone, with, to say the least, no better service than he receives for the \$4 phone.

"Why should the telephone company charge \$5.00 per month for business office service, when the other company can furnish equally as good service, perhaps at the higher price? This is a robbery of the worst type, and should not be continued by the citizens of the city. I refer to the telephone situation. Every business man in town is compelled to pay at least \$4 a month for the use of his office telephone, and if he desires to put in another phone he is compelled to pay \$5.00 for the other phone, with, to say the least, no better service than he receives for the \$4 phone.

"Why should the telephone company charge \$5.00 per month for business office service, when the other company can furnish equally as good service, perhaps at the higher price? This is a robbery of the worst type, and should not be continued by the citizens of the city. I refer to the telephone situation. Every business man in town is compelled to pay at least \$4 a month for the use of his office telephone, and if he desires to put in another phone he is compelled to pay \$5.00 for the other phone, with, to say the least, no better service than he receives for the \$4 phone.

"Why should the telephone company charge \$5.00 per month for business office service, when the other company can furnish equally as good service, perhaps at the higher price? This is a robbery of the worst type, and should not be continued by the citizens of the city. I refer to the telephone situation. Every business man in town is compelled to pay at least \$4 a month for the use of his office telephone, and if he desires to put in another phone he is compelled to pay \$5.00 for the other phone, with, to say the least, no better service than he receives for the \$4 phone.

"Why should the telephone company charge \$5.00 per month for business office service, when the other company can furnish equally as good service, perhaps at the higher price? This is a robbery of the worst type, and should not be continued by the citizens of the city. I refer to the telephone situation. Every business man in town is compelled to pay at least \$4 a month for the use of his office telephone, and if he desires to put in another phone he is compelled to pay \$5.00 for the other phone, with, to say the least, no better service than he receives for the \$4 phone.

"Why should the telephone company charge \$5.00 per month for business office service, when the other company can furnish equally as good service, perhaps at the higher price? This is a robbery of the worst type, and should not be continued by the citizens of the city. I refer to the telephone situation. Every business man in town is compelled to pay at least \$4 a month for the use of his office telephone, and if he desires to put in another phone he is compelled to pay \$5.00 for the other phone, with, to say the least, no better service than he receives for the \$4 phone.

"Why should the telephone company charge \$5.00 per month for business office service, when the other company can furnish equally as good service, perhaps at the higher price? This is a robbery of the worst type, and should not be continued by the citizens of the city. I refer to the telephone situation. Every business man in town is compelled to pay at least \$4 a month for the use of his office telephone, and if he desires to put in another phone he is compelled to pay \$5.00 for the other phone, with, to say the least, no better service than he receives for the \$4 phone.

"Why should the telephone company charge \$5.00 per month for business office service, when the other company can furnish equally as good service, perhaps at the higher price? This is a robbery of the worst type, and should not be continued by the citizens of the city. I refer to the telephone situation. Every business man in town is compelled to pay at least \$4 a month for the use of his office telephone, and if he desires to put in another phone he is compelled to pay \$5.00 for the other phone, with, to say the least, no better service than he receives for the \$4 phone.

"Why should the telephone company charge \$5.00 per month for business office service, when the other company can furnish equally as good service, perhaps at the higher price? This is a robbery of the worst type, and should not be continued by the citizens of the city. I refer to the telephone situation. Every business man in town is compelled to pay at least \$4 a month for the use of his office telephone, and if he desires to put in another phone he is compelled to pay \$5.00 for the other phone, with, to say the least, no better service than he receives for the \$4 phone.

"Why should the telephone company charge \$5.00 per month for business office service, when the other company can furnish equally as good service, perhaps at the higher price? This is a robbery of the worst type, and should not be continued by the citizens of the city. I refer to the telephone situation. Every business man in town is compelled to pay at least \$4 a month for the use of his office telephone, and if he desires to put in another phone he is compelled to pay \$5.00 for the other phone, with, to say the least, no better service than he receives for the \$4 phone.

"Why should the telephone company charge \$5.00 per month for business office service, when the other company can furnish equally as good service, perhaps at the higher price? This is a robbery of the worst type, and should not be continued by the citizens of the city. I refer to the telephone situation. Every business man in town is compelled to pay at least \$4 a month for the use of his office telephone, and if he desires to put in another phone he is compelled to pay \$5.00 for the other phone, with, to say the least, no better service than he receives for the \$4 phone.

"Why should the telephone company charge \$5.00 per month for business office service, when the other company can furnish equally as good service, perhaps at the higher price? This is a robbery of the worst type, and should not be continued by the citizens of the city. I refer to the telephone situation. Every business man in town is compelled to pay at least \$4 a month for the use of his office telephone, and if he desires to put in another phone he is compelled to pay \$5.00 for the other phone, with, to say the least, no better service than he receives for the \$4 phone.

"Why should the telephone company charge \$5.00 per month for business office service, when the other company can furnish equally as good service, perhaps at the higher price? This is a robbery of the worst type, and should not be continued by the citizens of the city. I refer to the telephone situation. Every business man in town is compelled to pay at least \$4 a month for the use of his office telephone, and if he desires to put in another phone he is compelled to pay \$5.00 for the other phone, with, to say the least, no better service than he receives for the \$4 phone.

"Why should the telephone company charge \$5.00 per month for business office service, when the other company can furnish equally as good service, perhaps at the higher price? This is a robbery of the worst type, and should not be continued by the citizens of the city. I refer to the telephone situation. Every business man in town is compelled to pay at least \$4 a month for the use of his office telephone, and if he desires to put in another phone he is compelled to pay \$5.00 for the other phone, with, to say the least, no better service than he receives for the \$4 phone.

"Why should the telephone company charge \$5.00 per month for business office service, when the other company can furnish equally as good service, perhaps at the higher price? This is a robbery of the worst type, and should not be continued by the citizens of the city. I refer to the telephone situation. Every business man in town is compelled to pay at least \$4 a month for the use of his office telephone, and if he desires to put in another phone he is compelled to pay \$5.00 for the other phone, with, to say the least, no better service than he receives for the \$4 phone.

"Why should the telephone company charge \$5.00 per month for business office service, when the other company can furnish equally as good service, perhaps at the higher price? This is a robbery of the worst type, and should not be continued by the citizens of the city. I refer to the telephone situation. Every business man in town is compelled to pay at least \$4 a month for the use of his office telephone, and if he desires to put in another phone he is compelled to pay \$5.00 for the other phone, with, to say the least, no better service than he receives for the \$4 phone.

"Why should the telephone company charge \$5.00 per month for business office service, when the other company can furnish equally as good service, perhaps at the higher price? This is a robbery of the worst type, and should not be continued by the citizens of the city. I refer to the telephone situation. Every business man in town is compelled to pay at least \$4 a month for the use of his office telephone, and if he desires to put in another phone he is compelled to pay \$5.00 for the other phone, with, to say the least, no better service than he receives for the \$4 phone.

"Why should the telephone company charge \$5.00 per month for business office service, when the other company can furnish equally as good service, perhaps at the higher price? This is a robbery of the worst type, and should not be continued by the citizens of the city. I refer to the telephone situation. Every business man in town is compelled to pay at least \$4 a month for the use of his office telephone, and if he desires to put in another phone he is compelled to pay \$5.00 for the other phone, with, to say the least, no better service than he receives for the \$4 phone.

"Why should the telephone company charge \$5.00 per month for business office service, when the other company can furnish equally as good service, perhaps at the higher price? This is a robbery of the worst type, and should not be continued by the citizens of the city. I refer to the telephone situation. Every business man in town is compelled to pay at least \$4 a month for the use of his office telephone, and if he desires to put in another phone he is compelled to pay \$5.00 for the other phone, with, to say the least, no better service than he receives for the \$4 phone.

"Why should the telephone company charge \$5.00 per month for business office service, when the other company can furnish equally as good service, perhaps at the higher price? This is a robbery of the worst type, and should not be continued by the citizens of the city. I refer to the telephone situation. Every business man in town is compelled to pay at least \$4 a month for the use of his office telephone, and if he desires to put in another phone he is compelled to pay \$5.00 for the other phone, with, to say the least, no better service than he receives for the \$4 phone.

"Why should the telephone company charge \$5.00 per month for business office service, when the other company can furnish equally as good service, perhaps at the higher price? This is a robbery of the worst type, and should not be continued by the citizens of the city. I refer to the telephone situation. Every business man in town is compelled to pay at least \$4 a month for the use of his office telephone, and if he desires to put in another phone he is compelled to pay \$5.00 for the other phone, with, to say the least, no better service than he receives for the \$4 phone.

"Why should the telephone company charge \$5.00 per month for business office service, when the other company can furnish equally as good service, perhaps at the higher price? This is a robbery of the worst type, and should not be continued by the citizens of the city. I refer to the telephone situation. Every business man in town is compelled to pay at least \$4 a month for the use of his office telephone, and if he desires to put in another phone he is compelled to pay \$5.00 for the other phone, with, to say the least, no better service than he receives for the \$4 phone.

"Why should the telephone company charge \$5.00 per month for business office service, when the other company can furnish equally as good service, perhaps at the higher price? This is a robbery of the worst type, and should not be continued by the citizens of the city. I refer to the telephone situation. Every business man in town is compelled to pay at least \$4 a month for the use of his office telephone, and if he desires to put in another phone he is compelled to pay \$5.00 for the other phone, with, to say the least, no better service than he receives for the \$4 phone.

Extreme Carefulness, Coupled With Quick Delivery and Reasonable Prices Continues to Increase our Prescription Business.

DRUG STORE. The Pure Drug Dispensary 112-114 So. Main Street

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS—Ran-dell, Baker, Russell, Holt, Murdoch, Bowyer, Fuller, Webster.

PENITENTIARY AND PRISON—Cannon, McMillan, W. Russell, Dorius, Jensen.

PRIVATE CORPORATIONS—McCracken, Ashton, Hays, Thompson, Clegg, Dyreng, Fuller.

STATE LIBRARY—Nelson, King, Bowyer, Fuller, Webster.

STATE MENTAL HOSPITAL—Hays, McMillan, W. Jensen, White, Barnett, STATISTICS—McMillan, H. Eardley, Webster, Randall.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON REVENUE—Webster, Randall, Russell.

CAPITOL—McMillan, W. Baker, Bowyer, Fuller, Webster.

AGRICULTURE—Funk, Hammond, White, Hodges, Hansen.

ART—King, Fuller, Clegg, McMillan, H. Archibald.

APPROPRIATIONS—McMillan, H. Funk, McCracken, Hansen, Davis, Holt, Hodges, Thompson, Morris.

BANKING—Dyrenge, England, McCracken, Barnett, Hansen.

Census—Murdoch, Baker, McMillan, H. Barnett, Hendrie.

CLAIMS AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTING—Davis, Morris, Cannon, Parmley, Thompson, Holt, Dyrenge.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES—Allen, Pope, Barnett, Porter, Nielson, Eardley, Hammond.

COUNTIES—Thompson, Pope, England, Davis, Hendrie, Morris.

EDUCATION—Wootton, Dyrenge, Funk, McMillan, W. Hays, McCracken, Baker, Cannon, Davis.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS—Barnett, Nielson, Hansen, Dyrenge, Eardley.

PUBLIC FUNDS—Eardley, Morris, Baker, Parmley, Smith.

PUBLIC HEALTH—White, Thornley, Thompson, Wootton, McMillan, W.

PUBLIC LANDS—Davis, White, Porter, Nielson, King.

PUBLIC PRINTING—Jensen, Ashton, Clegg, Holman and Barnett.

PUBLIC UTILITIES—Hansen, Thompson, Allen, Bowyer, Eardley, McMillan, Archibald, Russell, Holman.

RULES—Bower, McMillan, H. Archibald, Hansen, Allen, Davis, Murdoch, SALARIES AND FEES—McRae, Cannon, Funk, Holt, Murdoch.

SCHOOL FOR DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND—Porter, Ashton, Allen, Thompson, Randall.

FOUR BILLS IN SENATE.

The senate held a short session this afternoon adjourning early to permit the members living out of town to visit their homes over Sunday. Four new bills were introduced as follows:

Bill No. 5, by Badger, strengthening the statute on indecent assault.

Bill No. 6, by Badger, making it a misdemeanor to print any photo of any person in an advertisement without the consent of the party photographed.

Bill No. 7, also introduced by Badger, amending the law relating to indictments.

Bill No. 8, by Hulsanick, provides for an appropriation of \$3,500 to reimburse Fred J. Kiesel, T. R. Cutler and Joseph Georgehan for money advanced covering state expenses at the National Irrigation congress held recently at Albuquerque, New Mexico. The senate will reassemble Monday at 2 p. m.

LEGISLATIVE SIDLIGHTS.

According to a resolution introduced by the publishers of the house journal will be held responsible for all errors in the journal indicated by the minute clerk in the proof and not corrected by the printers. The work of revising the journal of the last session showed very slack work on the part of the publishers in correcting typographical errors.

The resolution introduced by Representative Ashton suspending business in the house on Lincoln's birthday and commemorating the same by proper observances, renewed the efforts of the late Seth Taft, member of the last session from Wayne county, who with his patriotic soul introduced a bill in the house declaring Lincoln's birthday a holiday.

LABOR—Holman, Parmley, Haycock, King, Barnett.

LIVESTOCK—Hendrie, Hansen, Dorius, Hodges, Porter, Haycock, Dorius, Murdoch, Thornley.

MANUFACTURING AND COMMERCE—Baker, McMillan, W. Hays, Holt, Eardley, Nelson, Cannon.

MILITARY AFFAIRS—Holt, Baker, Funk, Nielson, McMillan, H.

MINING AND SHELTING—Archibald, Parmley, Baker, Holman, Webster, Smith, Eardley.

Firemen Take Long Ride—"The boys" at fire station No. 4 had a long ride in the fire engine when an alarm was turned in from the residence of F. C. Stannard, 1173 Second avenue. Burning out in the chimney gave rise to a fire scare and the department quickly responded to the alarm. No damage whatever was done. The place is owned by J. H. Taylor, formerly police patrolman.

Funeral of Rose Infant—The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Rose, of 2113 Seventh East street, was buried this afternoon. The funeral being private from the family residence. The little one was born Wednesday night and lived only about 24 hours. The parents have the sympathy of many friends in the bereavement.

Celebrate Burns' Anniversary—The 150th anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns will be celebrated by the Thistle club, Monday evening, Jan. 25, at Unity hall 123 Second East street. The most elaborate banquet and program yet undertaken by the society will be a feature of the evening. Among those who will participate are the following: Nichol Hood, John Gibson, David Henderson, master of ceremonies, John Donaldson, Charles Gardner, Ivy Williams, William Service, Prof. Charles Kent, Flora MacDonald Snyder, Mrs. Corinne Hammer, Will O. Farrell, William Cook, Prof. Blakester, and the West Thistle dancers.

KILLED WHILE READING BIBLE

Matilda Ecklund of Sandy Shot By Insane Visitor to Her Home.

MURDERER IN PADDED CELL.

Says He Had to Have Rest and That He Knew He Would Have It After His Deed.

In a padded cell at the county jail is Axel Anderson, admittedly guilty of murder, and one which has no equal in the criminal history of Utah. The victim was Miss Matilda Ecklund, who was shot dead in her own home while she sat reading her Bible. The murderer stood at a window, and the first bullet struck the lamp. A moment later from another window two more shots were fired and both found lodgment in Miss Ecklund's back. Making his way into the room, Anderson sent a bullet into the woman's temple.

That the murder was the act of an insane man there can be little doubt. When seen at the jail today, Anderson talked of the tragedy in a matter of fact way, freely admitted his guilt and said he was glad of what he had done.

"I had to find rest, and that was the only way I could get it," he said. "Did you find rest by killing an innocent woman?"

"Sure," he replied. "I feel pretty good now, but would feel better yet if I was outside."

By a multitude of questions, Anderson was induced to tell the details of his crime. He said that he had been living alone in a cabin on the premises of the brother, 224 Airfield street. He declared that since last winter persons had been seeking to kill him, but who they were or any of the circumstances he was not able to tell. When the "mad" broke out, he said, "Right down under the hill where I live they make a noise all night, and I cannot sleep. I have to have rest some how."

TOOK CAR TO MURRAY.

At 6:30 o'clock last evening he went on the car to Murray, he says, and walked from there to Sandy. Going to the house of his sister, Mrs. Annie Ecklund, he found no one at home. Then he went to the Ecklund residence, and the tragedy followed.

"I had to find rest some how," he again repeated.

"I thought that woman was no good to the other woman, and I had to kill to find rest."

"If you had not seen her, would you have killed someone else?" Anderson was asked.

"Sure not," he answered.

He said he had met the woman several times before, the last occasion being about a month ago at the home of his sister. He said there had been no quarrel between them. "I would have nothing to do with her," he said. "If he thought Miss Ecklund had anything to do with breaking an engagement between her sister and another young lady, Anderson said she might have done it, but he did not kill her for this, but because he said that he had to find rest."

Lying on the floor of the cell that Anderson occupied was another man, apparently asleep. He said he did not know who the man was, and to the question what he called his companion, Anderson replied with a laugh.

"Oh, I guess he is crazy," he said.

Anderson was asked why he did not run away and hide after shooting the woman, and answered that it would have done him no good, he would have been caught anyway. The dead woman was about 47 years of age and unmarried. Anderson is 28, and is a single man. He gave the names of his brothers and sisters, there being four. Erick and Gus Anderson, Mrs. Gus Nelson and Mrs. Annie Ecklund. The first three reside in the city, and the last named in Sandy.

CREATES A SENSATION.

The killing of Miss Ecklund was most startling and created a sensation in the little town of Sandy, where she was so well and favorably known. It was nearly 11 o'clock when the shooting occurred. The victim sat near by a Mrs. Dahlquist, who resided in the same house. Suddenly she was heard proceeding from the window, the shade of which was not drawn. The bullet, intended for Miss Ecklund, missed its mark and shattered the lamp. Almost instantaneously other shots were fired, and both found their way into the back of Miss Ecklund. She fell to the floor, scarcely more than uttering a groan.

Carlson then entered the room, the door being unlocked, and bending over his victim, shot her in the temple. Mrs. Dahlquist, who was in the room all the time, was not molested by the assassin. No sooner had he quitted the place than she sped to a neighbor's and told of the tragedy.

After consulting the deed, Carlson went to the post office and took two drinks of whiskey. He then returned to the Ecklund home, and as Officer Ward had by that time reached the place, Carlson was placed under arrest. He was turned over to Deputy Sheriff Beckstead, and latter was brought to the county jail by Sheriff Sharp and Deputy Corcoran.

HOPE FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

That tuberculosis can be cured, and that if all the people of the United States could be made to observe proper sanitary rules for 10 years the "great white plague" would disappear from American life, is the declaration of Prof. Sundwall of the University of Utah.

Prof. Sundwall concluded a series of talks on tuberculosis Sunday, and he declared that the disease is not only curable, but is the result of living under improper conditions. Feather duvets should be banished, he said, and any sweeping of floors, or dust lifting rooms and offices would become as nearly dustless as possible. People should avoid unventilated rooms and dark rooms, and should be acquainted with the sources of their milk and butter supplies. His statement that tuberculosis can be cured, he based upon the fighting power of a healthy constitution to overcome disease germs.

ACCOUNTING IS ASKED.

St. Newman has instituted a suit against the Utah Clothing company, otherwise, Charles, Max and A. Olsen, for recovery of \$2,199, which he alleges was his part of the company's \$9,599 capital. The suit was filed in the county court last October. The plaintiff was a receiver appointed to administer the affairs of the company pending a settlement.

ELECTRIC CARS NO PIN TO OGDEN

Senator Simon Bamberger Closes Up Deal for His Road to Junction City.

DISPOSES OF \$600,000 BONDS

To the Harris Trust & Savings Company of Chicago—Consulting Engineer Now in the City.

Senator Simon Bamberger returned early last evening, from his important trip to Chicago where he completed arrangements for financing the Salt Lake & Ogden electrification, and inaugurating the double track system.

He disposed of \$600,000 worth of bonds to the Harris Trust & Savings company of Chicago. The \$600,000 represents the total cost of electrification and re-equipment, the copper fittings and appurtenances being figured at \$120,000. Consulting Engineer H. A. Strauss accompanied Senator Bamberger west from Chicago, and will remain here long enough to thoroughly inspect the Salt Lake & Ogden properties, and aid in completion of the plans and specifications. An option has been taken on copper purchasing, so that it may be increased, if found necessary. This line of supplies will be secured from Chicago.

While the double tracking of the line is not planned for as immediate, the overhead system for a double track will be erected, as it can be done more profitably than to enlarge the existing single track. The new line is laid within the city limits of Salt Lake and Ogden the poles will be of steel, like those of the Utah Light & Railway company, while outside, Idaho poles will be used, which are encountered practically in hand. The trolley wire will be of the dented variety, that is, with a groove running on either side, in which the trolley wheel fits so securely that it cannot slip off. Senator Bamberger brings back with him specimens of rail bondings of copper that show marked improvement on other devices.

DIFFICULTIES PATCHED UP.

It is a matter of interest to the traveling and railroad public to learn that such differences as may have existed between the Short line and the Salt Lake & Ogden railway have been amicably adjusted, and every facility will be accorded the local line for entrance to Ogden. The Union Pacific and Short lines are now in the process of patching up the differences between the Bamberger road was a sub rose connection of the Jim Hill roads, and an opening for the Hill interests into Salt Lake. Consequently, they were all friendly, or disposed to do anything calculated to aid a supposed competitor. But when shown that all apprehension was groundless, the Salt Lake & Ogden road was a purely local concern, there was no further occasion for hostility, and peace now reigns. The Short line is ready to make switch connections with the Salt Lake & Ogden road, both in this city and Ogden, and interchange business.

Preparations are now in order to erect a reinforced concrete bridge over the Union Pacific tracks at Thirty-first street, which will avoid permanently any grade crossing there. With the advent of spring, the sidings along the line are to be bonded by another year it will be an easy matter to connect up the ends and presto; there is a double track.

Mr. Bamberger made a careful and long examination of the interurban cars and trains running in and out of Chicago, studying their various features. He decided for the first order on 16 cars equipped with four 100-horse power motors