LAWMAKERS' WORK.

Salaries Committee Reports a State and County Salaries Bill.

GOV. WELLS'S RECOMMENDATION.

Regarding Polygamous Children—Bill for Municipal Elections this Fall —Public Library Bill.

Today was a busy and interesting time in both branches of the Utah Legislature, the most notable feature being the fire and police bill in the House and the introduction of the county officers' salaries bill in the Senate. A resolution was introduced shutting off the introduction of new bills after the 15th day—March 21—except by consent of two-thirds of the members in the branch in which the introduction is made. The business of the day was transacted as follows:

SENATE.

The committee on printing recommended the passage of H. B. 101, to protect journalists from being the course of information for published articles.

The minority of the committee on education reported adversely to H. B. 45, Allison's education bill and the having of the law as it is. As the majority, which had agreed upon a substitute bill, has not reported, the minority report was laid over table till the majority should be equal to the necessity of presenting its report.

The committee on judiciary reported in favor of the Governor's suggestions as to S. B. 75, State auditor bill, and the was report adopted and the bill passed.

The judiciary committee reported in favor of passing, with amendments, S. B. 90, relieving officers from notifying warrants in certain instances.

The judiciary committee also recommended the passage of H. B. 112, relating to the school.

The judiciary committee also recommended the passage of H. B. 112, Utah school to be the school.

The committee on appropriations recommended that the claim of $5,500 for the State ship be not allowed, as the claim could not affect it.

The committee on manufactures and industries recommended the indefinite postponement of H. B. 52 relating to trusts and pools, because the subject was covered by a bill that had been passed.

The manufactures and industries committee also recommended the rejection of S. B. 69, forbidding the manufacture and sale of cigarettes.

The committee on manufactures and industries reported in favor of the passage of H. B. 74, relating to dairy products.

The committee on elections reported a new bill, S. B. 102, relating to elections. It is on the same general system as at present, with some necessary amendments.

POLYGAMOUS CHILDREN.

A message was received from Gov. Wells, announcing his approval of H. B. 73, relating to the legitimate rights of polygamous children in certain cases.

The Governor called attention to the fact that the question of polygamy being settled, it would be in harmony with the national policy to legitimate all such children born prior to one year beside the issuance of the manifesto of 1890 prior to the admission of Utah as a State.

In motion of Sutherland, this recommendation was referred to the judiciary committee to report a bill thereon.

MORE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

Communications were received from the Governor, submitting executive approval of the following: S. B. 40, attorney generalship; S. B. 91, land debtors; H. B. 46, disease of cattle; grazing.

SALARIES BILL.

The salaries committee reported, without recommendation, a State and county officers' salary bill.

OUT OF BILLS.

Caldwell presented a resolution shutting off the introduction of bills after the 15th day, except by consent.

NEW BILLS.

Besides the election bill reported by Chidester, of the committee on elections, the following bills were filed:

By Sutherland, S. B. 101, relating to the appointment of commissioners of the estates of deceased persons.

By Chidester, S. B. 102, providing for the contingent expenses of the State senate of the State Legislature.

By Booth, S. B. 103, providing for holding municipal elections November, 1896, and biennially thereafter.

EMPLOYE'S WAGES.

The Senate took up S. B. 65, which provides that employes in mines, mills and smelters must be paid in cash.

Snow moved to strike out the enacting clause, Bell moved to amend. Sutherland, Bell, Booth, Taylor, Snow, Taylor, Critchlow, Caldwell and Cowdell were heard on the question, when the motion to strike was lost by a vote of 14 to 10, as follows:

[illegible]

Sutherland was opposed to striking out the enacting clause, but thought the bill should be amended. The bill was so drawn that it would allow those who were compelled, subject to patronize the owner's stores or warehouses. It would also prevent the boss by employers of work, or threaten, from [illegible] was opposed to the bill.

Jones said that if an employer could not get money to pay his employes, then he should not employ anybody. He said that the Force mills paid in cash, and not in cash, and when the employes wanted to sell the Force mills would not cheat. Under the bill, every employer of more than 10 men would have to pay cash.

Snow asked if it would not be better to work for a trade than work for nothing.

Jones said yet, but if they did not have the privilege of working for cash they would turn their attention to something else.

Cullinan said that when the bill without exception, amendments, etc., he would not support it for a moment. It would destroy the industries in the outside counties, where money was not obtainable. If the miners were paid in bill, he would give it to it them, but not to others, and yet he could not support it. It affected the copper mines of the south, where the mines and not pay, but the men employing them were paying produce to workmen. This would be stopped if the bill passed, and he further thought he would not support the bill at all.

Evans said the bill would shut down the Provo and other mills. It was contrary to the law, and paying less wages, and in case the mills couldn't get the cash except for wages. The people of Utah mostly did not want the Provo mills to shut; they could not affect it. The mills which not even pay half of the employes in cash. The new condition of the country was a disaster for the detriment of the bill. Employers don't pay produce willingly; they would rather pay cash if they could get it.

Booth suggested that the bill would be injurious to workingmen, and in the interest of monopolists, and on motion of Sutherland the bill was recommitted to the committee on labor.

HOUSE.

The House was called to order at 1:30 today and the members realized that the work was piling up in their hands. A long list of bills was ready for action, and a knowledge of the fact that not a great deal of time remains in which to complete the work of the session appeared to have prevailed. In the latter body, A large majority of the members were in their seats at roll call. The reading of the journal of Saturday's proceedings revealed no errors and the journal was approved.

TO MEET AT 9 A.M.

Before the regular order of business was taken up Mr. Critchlow moved that when the House adjourn this afternoon it be to meet at 9 of the clock tomorrow.

Mr. Cannon thought two sessions a day were sufficient, but thought it advisable to give committees so that they could complete their committee work. He thought Wednesday or Thursday would be soon enough to commence extra sittings.

Mr. Maughan said that he had a resolution with the clerk of the House, which had a bearing on this subject.

Mr. Critchlow desired information as to what prompted the resolution, inasmuch as he was the mover of the motion, which was taken on the motion, and the Speaker stated the paper read. It was to the effect that the House meet at 10 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.

Mr. Critchlow thought better committee work could be done in the morning than in the evening and for the benefit of the committee work most necessarily be done at night.

Mr. Maughan declared that in his experience he had found it very difficult to get committees together in the morning, and said most of such meetings were now held in the evening.

Mr. Cannon favored morning sessions of the House and was of the same opinion as Mr. Maughan as to the best time for committee meetings.

Mr. Critchlow's motion to meet at 9:00 was carried by a vote of 34 to 20.

Mr. Maughan's resolution to meet at 10 a.m. was carried with only one dissenting vote.

FOR EIGHT HOURS.

House memorial 63 was presented by Mr. Ferguson, of Salt Lake. It asked the passage with the amendment suggested, of House bill 71, fixing eight hours as a legal day's work. The memorial came from Dalton N. 48 Western Federation of Miners, located at Park City. Referred to the committee on labor.

House printing 64 was presented by Mr. Howard, by request, and came from citizens of Orangeville, asking for the passage of House bill 41, authorizing the sampling county institutes. The petition went to the committee on counties.

RESTORED TO ORDER.

A communication from the Senate announced that the upper body had so amended House concurrent resolution 5, as to provide [illegible]

TO PROTECT COAL MINERS.

The salaries committee reported amendments to House bill 48, to protect coal miners and providing for the appointment of a State mine inspector, and recommended its passage.

Mr. Reddick made a report that the bill be recommitted to the committee on mines and mining, so that committee had an important amendment to the bill which it desired to make. There being no objection the bill was so referred.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Senate bill 93, authorizing cities and towns to establish free public libraries and reading rooms and providing means for their support, being one of the bills on special order today, it was taken up and discussed.

Mr. Harris offered an amendment making the special library tax one-fifth of a mill instead of one mill as now provided, and making the levy of the tax optional with a majority of the voters instead of a majority, and by order of the mayor and city council, as now provided in the bill.

Mr. Harris argued for the amendment, otherwise he would not vote for the bill.

Morris, Nye, Taylor, Critchlow, Cannon and Cowdell were emphatic against the amendment.

Mr. Nebeker of Salt Lake opposed the whole bill because of the increased taxation.

Mr. Taylor asked the gentleman if he had thought how much the tax would amount to on $1,000.

Mr. Nebeker hadn't given that phase of the matter any attention.

Mr. Taylor proceeded the information for Mr. Nebeker's benefit that the tax would amount to one dollar and a half, and dollars would be 50 cents.

Moses, Morrison and Thompson, of Sanpete, favored the bill without the amendment.

Mr. Harris said he didn't want to waste the time of the House, but he represented the people of Ogden City and he knew that the people of that town didn't want this bill to pass.

Title to right Mr. Condon to his feet, who responded Mr. Speaker's judgment in some change, but he thought he deprecated the condition of affairs in Ogden City and he challenge contradiction to say that I represent Ogden City and my colleague does not, and I know the sentiment of the most prominent citizens and heavy taxpayers of Ogden against the passage of the bill.

Mr. Harris—Will you name them?

Mr. Condon—I do not like to name my people's names on the floor of the House, but I will say that Mr. Fred J. Kiesel, one of the several taxpayers in Weber City and Weber county, informed me to use every legitimate means to secure the passage of this bill.

Mr. Nye made an eloquent appeal to the members to vote for the passage of the bill without the amendment. He said that the states of Idaho, Wyoming and Nevada had a less property valuation than Utah, but the defense of those states had not been heard to defend against their increased burdens. Not until this bill is passed will we ever see a solution of the problem. Not until then will the soldiers be taken from the streets and the poets from the poet rooms. He appealed to the members to pass the bill as it stands.

Mr. Stevens said he also represented the people of Ogden—the poor as well as the rich—and his opposition to the bill was not in the interests of the poor more so than the rich. The poor would have to pay their proportion of the tax and it would be a hardship upon them. He was opposed to the bill without the amendment, but he would vote for the passage of the measure with Mr. Harris's amendment.

Mr. Stevens said he came from a city of the third class, and as the bill relates only to cities of the first and second class, his opinion might not be entitled to much weight, but he thought the taxpayers ought to have a say as to whether or not the tax should be imposed. He favored the amendment.

The amendment was lost by a vote of 19 to 22.

Mr. Lewis moved the main question—that the bill be placed on final passage—and it was carried.

Mr. Harris said that if the members wanted to pass the bill in the present form, he would be compelled to vote against the bill. At my request (Mr. Condon) votes for the bill, and it appears, when he goes home and meets his constituents, he will have to come back and do another of his acrobatic feats."

Mr. Condon—I have already been home.

The ayes and nays on the passage of the bill were 25 in favor to 17 against, and the measure passed.

Senate bill 8, the fire and police bill, was the next special order, but Mr. Nye asked that consideration go over until tomorrow, special order, and it was so provided.

Committee Meetings.

The following House committees will meet at the time indicated: Private corporations, 7:30 p. m. Tuesday; elections, 7:30 this evening; counties, 10 a. m. Tuesday; joint ways and means, in the House chamber after today's adjournment.

Notes.

Senator Evans offered the opening prayer in the Senate today.

Barnes, Chamberlin and Warner were the only absentees from the Senate today.

Booth's bill for an election in this city this fall has strong support and strong opposition.

Evans of Utah county, made a vigorous defense of the Provo mills today, when they were assailed by Jones, in the Senate.

The judiciary committee's substitute for S. B. 90 provides for service of notes and witnesses by registered letter.

Chidester, Evans and Snow, Democrats, in favor of protecting house industries, and Jones, Republican, against protection, was the attitude in the Senate today.

Senator Candland's resolution looking to closing up business reader Received by the Senate, the H. ice concurring, that no bills shall be introduced in either house after the seventy-fifth day of the session, without the consent of two-thirds of the members thereof.

Booth's municipal election bill provides that in cities of the first and second classes, elections be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1896, and biennially thereafter. This would make Salt Lake election come next November.

Senator Jones said that if employes would not pay existing wages in cash, then it should pay less wages. He made a very sharp criticism of the Force mills and the Provo mills were assailed. He also criticised Chamberlin and Snow. The latter called Jones to time for his improper insinuations.

Sutherland's bill relating to probate procedure (provides that in case of administrators to be the guardian of the surviving husband or wife, or competent person to be the guardian of the children) the father or mother, the brothers or sisters, the grandchildren, the next of kin entitled to share in the distribution of the estate, the creditors, any person nominated by the surviving partner now not be appointed.

The Salaries Bill.

The salary committee's bill, reported today provides that the salaries of the State officers, which shall be paid out of the State treasury are fixed as follows: Governor, $3,000; secretary of state, $2,000; auditor, $1,500; treasurer, $1,000; attorney general, $1,000; superintendent of public instruction, $1,500; the salaries of supreme court, each; clerk of supreme court and ex-officio librarian and stenographer, $1,800; district judges, each, $3,000; reporter of decisions, $500; two land commissioners, each, $1,000; coal mine inspector, $——.

For the purpose of regulating the compensation and salaries of all county officers not otherwise provided for, the counties of the State are classified according to assessed valuation as shown by the reports of the several counties in 1895, as follows:

First Class: All counties having an assessed valuation of twenty millions of dollars or over.

Second class: All counties having an assessed valuation of more than fifteen millions of dollars and less than twenty millions of dollars.

Third class: All counties having an assessed valuation of more than ten millions of dollars and less than fifteen millions of dollars.

Fourth class: All counties having an assessed valuation of less than ten millions of dollars.

Salaries of the officers in the first, second and third classes are fixed by the act in the counties in the Territory, thus: The county of county commissioners of such counties are to fix the salaries of the officers of their respective counties within and not to exceed the schedule set out herein.

The salaries of the officers of counties of the first, second and third classes are as follows:

	First Class	Second Class	Third Class
Sheriff	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Clerk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Treasurer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Assessor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Recorder	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Attorney	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Surveyor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coroner	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Superintendent of schools	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Assessor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The salaries of officers of the fourth class are to be fixed the following schedule and under Sheriff, $1,[illegible]; county clerk, $1,[illegible]; assessor, $1,[illegible]; treasurer, $1,[illegible]; attorney, $1,[illegible]; superintendent of schools, $900; no fees; $100, salaries, $150.

The board of county commissioners within thirty days after the adoption of the act are to fix and determine the salary of officers within their jurisdiction. After the first determination of salaries, at the regular meeting of the board of county commissioners next prior to the election for county officers, in 1898, and biennially thereafter, the board of county commissioners are to fix the salary of county officers to their jurisdiction for the two years next succeeding; provided, that the salaries of such officers shall not be changed after the term for which they were elected and shall have qualified. The county commissioners are to fix their each four dollars per day for each day actually employed in attending to business pertaining to their official duties, together with mileage at the rate of 10 cents per mile, one way, while in the actual discharge of their official duties.

Counties created or organized after the adoption of this act, come under its provisions. When the assessed valuation of any existing county has been reduced below the class and rank first assigned the county of county judges and commissioners designate the class to which such county has been reduced, and such county is thereafter in such class, but the salary of county officers is in no way affected for the term for which they were elected and shall have qualified. All newly created counties are, for the purpose of fixing salaries and compensation of county officers, to be with classification of counties.

No county officers are to receive for their use any fees, penalties or emoluments for any official service, but fees, penalties and emoluments of every kind collected by him are to be turned over to the county treasury.

Whenever the county commissioners at the regular September session prior to an general election shall so order and enter said order upon their journal, any two or more county offices which do not conflict so far as their duties are concerned, may be combined and one person elected to fill the offices thus combined; and in case where one officer performs the duties of one more offices, he is to receive the combined salaries thereof.

The salaries order for county officers is to take effect on the 4th day of January, 1896.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Since the original production of Edwin Milton Royle's popular comedy, Mexico, or Cupid Impudence, in Cleveland the 25th of August, many changes, we are informed, have been made in the cast, and, in consideration, strength and effectiveness, have been made by the author. All unnecessary dialogue has been eliminated and trim action substituted until now Mr. Royle is satisfied that he presents to a house audience a perfect production of his second play. Two performances only will be given here, Thursday and Friday nights, March 12 and 13. Mexico is a more expensive production than the author's first play, Friends. It requires a larger cast and special scenery, costumes, properties and calcium effects for each act.

At the Grand this week a comic bill will be presented, consisting of a new act piece, Red or White, and a farce comedy, Showers.

At the Lyceum the residents, Queen's evidence, will be played this week.

Today, tomorrow and Wednesday evenings an amateur tournament will be held at Continental Market hall for the Newsboys' Union. Footrace, bicycle and other feats are on the program.

FRAWLEY COMPANY AT THE THEATER.

Much regret was manifested among the Salt Lake Theater patrons when it was understood that the Frawley stock company would give Salt Lake the go-by, from the fact that the popular company was expected to open at the Salt Lake Theater. At the eleventh hour the Provo club received a concession on building night that the organization would be pleased if the club an afternoon's entertainment under the auspices of the Salt Lake Provo club, who promptly secured the house. Despite the fact that it was impossible to get out a single line of advertising or to draw a notice, at 4 o'clock the afternoon standing room only was the fate of the one on the ground floor, while a comfortable gathering of patrons occupied the first circle. The Lost Paradise was the play presented, which has not been played here since Freeman's stock company with Maude Adams in the cast made her first bow years ago. As the various members of the Frawley company made their entrance they were greeted with a hearty round of applause, especially Jessica Kenyon, who acting for Annette Lawrence, a disappointed client, Dinsel, Hayes, Lillie Hinkemann, King and Mr. Frawley, who is a new comer, thanked the audience for their demonstration, remarking that it was the greatest moment of his life. From then on the various members of the organization seemed to partake of the audience's enthusiasm. Mr. Frawley is to be congratulated upon surrounding himself with such an excellent company. It will rear favorable comparison with anyone in the land.

THE BONNETT CASE AGAIN.

Mr. McCoy, who Baggley, Frank Carter and Mrs. Wren Pratt for murder.

The second day's trial of the case of the death of Miss Evelyn Bonnett, of Provo, opened before Justice Hickey and the attorneys. All of the witnesses were present and were represented by Chief Marshal Sheridan.

Assistant County Attorney Herrick and Attorney Hoge for the prosecution were ready to plead, and receiving an affirmative reply, read the complaint charging the defendants with the murder of Miss Bonnett. Mr. Hoge, referring to the amended information, said it was the same as the original. Counsel for the defense on account of statement of counsel on either side. The Justice ruled that it was clearly shown by the court announcing that it would hear the case as what was contained in the amended complaint.

The defendants, through their attorneys, then pleaded guilty, after which the hearing of proof was set down for Friday next at 10 a.m.

Chief Marshal Sheridan requested and moved that the date saved upon was the time the great court; was expected to strike the court. Justice Hickey suggested that the attorneys be provided with by any authoritative witnesses, and adjourned court until the regular hearing. The defendants were all remanded to the county jail.

POLICE COURT.

James Hamilton was tried in another case for being drunk and disorderly at S. C. Slaughter's 556 S. Fourth East, taking therefrom a quantity of cigars, tobacco, chewing gum, etc. Although he pleaded not guilty, Officer Wengel brought the witnesses sufficiently strong against him to warrant his entering bonds in the district court, and in order to that effect was made, the defendant's bond being fixed at $200.

COMMERCIAL.

SALT LAKE CLEARING HOUSE.

Today's clearing house exchanges amounted to $293,101, same day last year, $192,929.

MONEY QUOTATIONS.

New York—Silver, 89½ bid, $5.00 bid, Sterling, 4 bid.

[illegible]

Wells, Fargo & Co. received today: Specie, $[illegible]; Gold, $[illegible]; U. S. Jones & Co. received today: Specie, $2,000; Gold, $[illegible]. Total, $[illegible].

W. S. McCornick & Co. received today: Specie, $[illegible]; Gold, $[illegible]; Silver and bar, $[illegible]; Drafts, $[illegible]; Total, $[illegible].

STOCKS AND MARKETS.

New York Stock Market.

[illegible]

Chicago Grain Market.

[illegible]

Chicago Produce Market.

[illegible]

Chicago Wheat.

[illegible]

Chicago Lard.

[illegible]

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And the scalding, itching, burning, scaly, crusting, and blotching humors, rashes, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians and all else fail, are proof that the Cuticura Remedies are the purest and sweetest of all.

Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier, internally, and Cuticura, the great skin cure, and Cuticura Soap, the exquisite skin purifier and beautifier, externally, are the most wonderful curatives of humanity.

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wear off

The sun will be [illegible] soon as the snow melts so the time is coming to remove the signs of hard work. The sun will of course [illegible] the skin, but Scott's Emulsion will prevent the ill effects of exposure. Scott's Emulsion is a nourishment and a medicine. It is the best food for wasting tissues. It is the best medicine for weak lungs. It is the best medicine for Consumption, Scrofula, Anæmia, Wasting Diseases, Wasting Children, Weak Children, Weak Mothers, Weak Men, Weak Women, Weak Anything. Scott's Emulsion is the best medicine for all these troubles. Scott's Emulsion is the best medicine for all these troubles. Scott's Emulsion is the best medicine for all these troubles