FORTY-THIRD DAY.

Legislature Closing Upon the First Half of the Session.

THE PAYING OF COUNTY EXPENSES

Discussed in the Senate Today—New Bills in the House—Facts for Legislators.

Spectators seem to have lost an interest in the proceedings of the Legislature, or those who formed the audience have found employment elsewhere, judging by the attendance now observable in the visitors' department of the Senate and House; so that there is no special occasion for legislators to display their oratory for the entertainment of the public. Each member of the Legislature, however, appears to be busy at work, and a showing of satisfactory progress is being made. Today was the forty-third of the session—only two days more before the second half of the session is entered upon. After the reading and correction of the minutes, the business of the day was proceeded with as follows:

THE SENATE.

A communication was received from the House, stating that that body had amended and passed each of the following bills, which were returned to the Senate for its action:

S. B. 4, relating to the school for the deaf and dumb.

S. B. 5, the libel law.

S. B. 51, relating to the certification of bonds.

S. B. 50, relating to prosecutions in criminal cases.

S. B. 48, defining fellow servants.

Another House communication announced that the Governor had signed H. B. 60, amending Compiled Laws; H. B. 30, relief of school districts; H. B. 81, amending Compiled Laws; H. B. 82, fees of State officers; H. B. 87, amending Compiled Laws, and H. B. 88, trials by judges pro tempore.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The committee on education reported on S. B. 23, providing for free county intelligence offices, and recommended its rejection. The bill was one sent by the Governor of Nebraska to Governor Wells. The bill was cumbersome and created many offices and a new board, hence was regarded to be undesirable at present for Utah.

The committee on judiciary reported favorably on S. B. 65, for the removal of officers except for high crimes, and S. B. 67, duties of secretary of state, with amendments to both.

The engrossing and enrolling committee reported S. C. R. 3, distribution of laws, as correctly enrolled.

The committee on labor recommended the passage of H. B. 27, forbidding the employment of children under 14 years of age.

COURT DOCKETS.

S. J. R. 3, relating to court dockets, as amended by the House, came up on the question of concurrence in the amendment.

Allison opposed the amendments which required the State to purchase dockets for courts in the various counties, as that belonged to the counties; nor should the fees collected by county clerks as district court clerks be paid into the State treasury. They were not State officers. The amendments proposed by the House were a gross injustice to the more populous counties.

Sutherland said the spirit of the amendments was radically wrong. The State should not be made to sustain the county governments, as these House amendments proposed.

Evans said that the courts as organized were State affairs, and the procedure with reference to county clerks being district court clerks was a matter of economy by the Constitutional convention. This question did not extend to county government. He thought that if the counties had to pay the expense of criminal prosecutions, then many such prosecutions must fail for lack of funds. The State ought to pay a part of the salary of county clerks, when engaged in criminal business, and he would vote for it first, last and all the time.

Booth took a view opposed to that of Mr. Evans. The latter's proposition certainly would be something new under the sun. Under this rule the sheriff, assessor, and other county officers must be paid by the State. Booth believed the system that prevailed all over the Union, of counties paying their own expenses, should prevail in Utah.

Chidester took the position that district court clerks should be classed as State officers. He argued in favor of the House amendments. To defeat them would be to say there would be no dockets.

Sutherland said the issue was whether or not this Legislature should say that the people of certain districts should have the benefit of separate county government, but the State must bear the expense. He thought the counties should bear their own expense of the administration of the law in their own localities.

Snow admitted that it was a selfish proposition on the part of the smaller counties to ask the State to bear the expense of county clerks as clerks of district courts. It was asking Salt Lake and Weber counties to bear the burden of the newer and more sparsely settled counties. He wanted the State from a more populous portion, to bear part of the expense of the frontier counties like Garfield and San Juan. To do otherwise would be to wreck these small county governments. It was true that Salt Lake county was in debt, and the smaller counties were not, but that was because the latter did not have the property to issue bonds on. He thought the State should bear half the expense of criminal prosecutions, but not more. The condition in this State demanded [illegible]

Allison said this was a question of [illegible] moment, and he was opposed to the State bearing county expenses. When a county is created it is presumed that it is able to exist by its own resources. These proposed amendments were opposed to the principle of local self-government.

Evans took the floor in behalf of the amendments.

The discussion was in progress at the time the News went to press.

THE HOUSE.

Late yesterday afternoon the House passed Senate bill 50, prescribing new mode of procedure in prosecuting criminal cases; also Senate bill 53, authorizing and requiring county clerks, city recorders and school district clerks to endorse a certificate upon every bond, warrant or other evidence of debt issued in accordance to law, stating that the said warrant is within the legal limit of indebtedness; also Senate bill 43, defining who are and who are not fellow servants; also Senate bill 5, the new libel law, and the House then adjourned until today.

Today's Session.

The journal of yesterday's proceedings having been approved and there being no unfinished business, petitions and claims were taken up.

PETITIONS AND CLAIMS.

House claim 22, presented by Mr. Cushing, by request, was from Kent Cummings for services. Referred to committee on claims.

House petitions 35, by Mr. Wilson, and 36 and 37 by Mr. Helner, came from residents of Granite, Morgan and Croydon and asked the passage of Senate bill 22, on elections. Referred to the judiciary committee.

NEW BILLS.

House bill 118, introduced by Mr. Harris, providing for the restriction of corporation limits, was read first and second times and referred to the municipal corporations committee.

House bill 119, introduced by Mr. Taylor, provides for the government and control of the State prison. Read first and second times and referred to the Penitentiary and Reform School committee.

House bill 120, by Mr. Taylor, by request, provides for the purchase of a new site for the State Reform school in Weber county, at a cost not to exceed $15,000, and sets apart the present building for a deaf mute institute. Read first and second times and referred to the Penitentiary and Reform School committee.

House bill 121, introduced by Mr. Critchlow, provides for the incorporation of colleges and universities. Read first and second times and referred to the judiciary committee.

House bill 122, by Mr. Nye, prescribes the manner of commencing civil actions, and was read first and second times and went to the judiciary committee.

A MAP OF THE STATE.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Thompson, instructing the sergeant-at-arms to purchase a map of the State of Utah for the use and benefit of members of the House. The resolution was carried without opposition.

FROM THE SENATE.

A communication was received from the Senate announcing the passage of Senate bill 35, providing for presidential electors, and Senate bill 49, providing a state board of labor. Both bills were read in the House first and second times, and 35 was referred to the elections committee and 49 went to the labor committee.

THIRD READINGS.

House bill 74, regulating the sale of dairy products, prohibiting the marketing of milk or butter made from milk of diseased cows and prescribing rules for the government of the dairy business generally, was read by sections the third time and several amendments made to the bill improving the language; and one, by Mr. Harris, making all offenses against this law come under the head of misdemeanors. It was urged by many members that the imposition of a nominal fine upon an offender against the law, provided the amendment were incorporated in the bill, would not be sufficient punishment and would encourage the dilution of milk. The amendment was lost after a hard struggle by Mr. Harris, during which he enlightened the minds of members on the milk question in such a manner as to lead some of them to think that the gentleman was himself not an entire stranger to the use of the pump in enlarging a lacteal supply. The bill prescribes that the sale of butterine, oleomargerine or skim milk is not an offense, but the articles must be plainly labelled as such. Also that skim-milk cheeses must be made in one size—ten inches in diameter—so that purchasers can detect the difference between the skim-milk and full cream product simply by the outward appearance. Mr. Critchlow wanted to know the object of having the diameter fixed and Mr. Murdock made an explanation as above, and delivered quite a lecture on cheeses.

Mr. Critchlow didn't see the necessity of section 15, prohibiting the supplying of oleomargerine to State institutions.

Mr. Condon explained that the constituent substances of oleomargerine were some of the most deadly which threaten the life of man.

Mr. Nebeker, of Rich, asked the doctor why so many of us are still alive if that were the case.

"Because," said the doctor-legislator, "we don't all live on such stuff, and, besides, stockmen's stomachs can stand most anything."

An amendment offered left the purchase of butter, oleomargerine or butterine, for State institutions to the discretion of the boards of those institutions. Mr. Critchlow proposed the amendment and it was defeated. Failing in his object in one way, he attempted to get around the point in another, but his efforts were unsuccessful. He defended oleomargerine and was inclined to the belief that his pet product was as good or better than some of the cream butter concocted in the State.

Mr. Condon deplored the fact that any member should desire to encourage the manufacture of sale of a substance that is deleterious to public health. He was asked questions by Mr. Nebeker of Rich and some of his statements were questioned by Mr. Morrison, who was the recipient of a retort from the doctor to the effect that his doubt on the statements made by the speaker was a display of ignorance that most men would shrink from.

Oleomargarine "developed considerable strength" in the House but the friends of good butter and the defenders of an important branch of the farming industry were too numerous, and all amendments offered to give the butter substitute a show for its life were squelched.

The bill was considerably amended and passed.

Notes.

Miss Anna Eva Fay was a visitor in the Senate chamber this afternoon.

The militiamen had a chance to be heard before the House committee today.

When the Senate opened today all the members were in their seats but Raines, Jones and Warner.

Candland's sheep bill meets with lively opposition, and its consideration has been postponed for another week.

With the amendments made in the Senate yesterday, the bill creating a State board of labor passed without opposition.

The House has got up to bill No 122, in the list introduced for consideration of the legislature. This is almost half a hundred more than the Senate list figures up.

There will be a great many interested listeners at tomorrow's session of the House. The interest in the bill to validate excess county warrants is very great, and the measure being the special order for tomorrow, there will be few empty spectators' seats.

Petitions asking for the enactment of the Australian ballot law are being numerously showered upon legislators. The latter, however, are in no mood to institute, at the present time, a method whose introduction involves such a great expense upon the State.

The Senate committee on education held another session today, discussing the Allison school bill. Progress was made along in the consideration of the measure, but its completion was not reached. Several more meetings of the committee will be necessary to do that.

Mr. Harris's disquisition on milk, diseased, adulterated and diluted, would have caused a milk expert to turn green with envy. Some member asked Mr. Harris what he considered a technical offense against the law, and Mr. Stevens promptly answered that while one adulterator would use fresh water, another would use dirty water.

It is a mistaken idea which some of the holders of excess county warrants have in thinking the Legislature contemplates a repudiation of those warrants. The question upon which there will be the closest fight is the proposition to leave the validation to be done by the next Legislature; also upon the stoppage of interest on the warrants after the approval of the bill, provided it shall pass.

The excess county warrants may not have been issued in good faith, but they were taken up by the present holders in good faith, and as the county received the benefit, to repudiate payment therefor would be dishonorable. At the same time, any measure passed should be guarded so that scheme can take no further advantage.

The county warrants bill is made the special order for Wednesday, in the House. The legislators who oppose it do so largely because they wish to see the scalpers who committed the wrong made to suffer therefor. Most of them, however, at the same time realize that the warrants in question represent an honest debt, and must not be repudiated. It is probable that the measure validating the excess warrants will get through in form satisfactory to the warrant holder.

AS TO COUNTY WARRANTS.

Some "News" Objections Disputed, Others Heartily Approved.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah,
February 18, 1896.

To the Editor:

Your recent editorial in relation to House bill 54, having for its object the validating of county warrants, seems to us to be somewhat unjust under the circumstances. We trust you will investigate this matter thoroughly, and believe that upon a thorough investigation you will concede that the grounds taken by you under the existing circumstances are hardly applicable and certainly not controlling.

Permit us to call your attention to the fact that warrants issued by Salt Lake county, circulated and passed current in this community in perfect good faith.

The question as to whether or not the county had exceeded its debt limit, was not considered at the time these warrants were issued and sold, a doubtful question. The most eminent lawyers of this city were of the opinion that the reasonable and fair construction of the various provisions authorized the county court to issue all the warrants they did. Afterwards in the case brought by Mr. Fenton the question was raised in the Supreme court of the Territory, and that court after experiencing great difficulties in arriving at its conclusion, finally determined that the debt limit had been exceeded. Until that decision there had been no judicial determination of the question, and while since that decision there would be no excuse on the part of the county court or purchasers of county warrants for complaining, when you look at the situation as it existed prior to that decision, you will realize that all concerned [illegible] in perfectly good faith. The purchasers of these warrants had no judicial determination to guide them; the opinions of lawyers supported the validity of the warrants, and it does seem that under such circumstances the reasoning applied in your editorial should be so modified as not to infringe upon the uncertainties that existed prior to the decision, but should be limited to all time subsequent to the decision in the Fenton case, when for the first time the statutes were construed. Counties should not be encouraged to exceed the debt limit with the hope of expectation that future legislatures would validate their acts, but such a rule should not be applied until it was definitely determined what constituted the debt limit.

After that decision, we thoroughly agree with every word in your editorial upon that subject, for every person who desires to purchase warrants can then intelligently ascertain whether they are or are not in excess of the debt limit, but prior to that decision as already stated, there was no reliable means afforded that would be sure to guide the purchaser of warrants as to whether they were or were not in excess of the debt limit, particularly so as the statutes were somewhat vague and uncertain, and susceptible to perfect good faith, of two constructions, one of which would have made all the warrants valid, and the other (which was the one adopted by our supreme court) which fixes the debt limit below the amount of warrants which had been issued. Then again, you must remember that at the present time there is no telling what the decision of the courts may be as to which of the warrants now outstanding are, and which are not legal.

The case commenced a few months ago by Stephen Hays in the district court, will fully explain and show the difficulties that are yet to be determined. It will cause endless litigation as to priorities among all the warrant holders, it will require the determination of just what contracts were outstanding when the debt limit was reached, and whether or not warrants issued in payment of such contracts are not the warrants that are within the limit, and will require a thorough accounting and adjudication between all the warrant holders of this county. It cannot be that under such a state of facts you would advise and encourage the repudiation of warrants upon the ground that they had been issued in excess of the limit when that limit had not been judicially determined; when the law fixing the limit was obscure and uncertain, and equally susceptible of construction which would uphold the validity of warrants, and when all warrants were bought in this community by persons acting in perfect good faith and when if not legalized endless litigation must and will follow. It does seem to us, that when as in the bill proposed, the right to contest the validity of any warrant on any other ground except that it was issued in excess of the limit, is entirely fair and just to the county.

We trust you will reconsider this matter and will investigate it thoroughly, and will see your way clear in this instance, to withdraw the objections you have stated to the bill, and we join you in voicing these objections as to every warrant that has been issued since the judicial determination of the limit by our Supreme Court.

Yours respectfully,
SEVERAL HEAVY TAX PAYERS.

The Plain Truth

is good enough for Hood's Sarsaparilla. Just what it does is sufficient to prove its merit. The wife of Rev. Chas. Burtchaebank, Cosumne, Cal., says: "In this malarial country, we have felt dull, tired, dependent, no appetite. Since taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

we have been restored to health. We recommend it heartily." Get HOOD'S.

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

not one atom

can be lost without the whole body feeling it. The body is like a watch, a machine. This accounts for the success of SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod-liver Oil in all wasting disease. It feeds, nourishes, keeps up the strength when ordinary food is rejected.

When nutrition is impossible death is certain. Cod-liver oil, say the doctors, is the best nourishment, and SCOTT'S EMULSION, with the Hypophosphites, is beyond comparison the most effective form of cod-liver oil.

50c. and $1.00 at all Druggists.

TODAY WAS BETTER.

An Improvement Over Yesterday in the Pit of the Stock Exchange.

NEW MINING INCORPORATIONS.

The Alma Company Organized With a Capital Stock of $500,000—

It is gratifying to be able to state that an improvement over yesterday's business was noticed at the Stock Exchange today. The brokers present, though few in numbers, were evidently ashamed of yesterday's doings and went into the pit with a determination to do something.

The listed stocks did not fare very well, Sunshine being the only one to make a sale—Kenneth Donnellan to Sprenger, 200 shares at $3.58. Centennial-Eureka scored good quotations, as did also Mercur and Utah, 60 shares of the latter being wanted at $1.25—the highest figure yet offered on the exchange for the stock.

The unlisted call opened with Dalton and 1,000 shares changed hands at 6¾ cents. Then came Little Pittsburg, of which 7,500 shares were sold at figures ranging from 1½ to 1¾ cents. A block of Morgan Hardscrabble was knocked down at 60 cents, while Uncle brought 29 cents.

The closing figures were as follows:

LISTED STOCKS.

MINES.	Asked.	Bid.
Anchor	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ajax	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apollo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bullion-Beck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Centennial-Eureka	[illegible]	[illegible]
Daly	[illegible]	[illegible]
Daly-West	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eureka Hill	[illegible]	[illegible]
East Golden Gate	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geyser	1.44	1.25
Golden Gate	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glencoe	[illegible]	[illegible]
Horn Silver	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mercur	7.42	[illegible]
Mammoth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marion	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ontario	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silver Consolidated	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silver King	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sunshine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Utah	[illegible]	[illegible]

UNLISTED STOCKS.

NAME.	Asked.	Bid.
N. A. Natural Gas	14½	8
Dalton	7¾	6
Copper Queen	15	
Tetro (Tintic)	6½	4
Gold Belt		
Little Pittsburg	2½	1½
Eagle	40	
Petroro (Tintic)		
Rogue		
Morgan (Park City)		
Rover	[illegible]	[illegible]
Uncle	30	25
Camp Floyd		
Golden Star		
Ibex	2	
Electric		
Rock Ray	7	
Wasp		
Morgan (Hardscrabble)	60	60
Old Fred		
Cleveland (Tintic)		
Mineral		
Richmond-Anaconda		

TRANSFERS OF STOCK.

Two hundred shares of Sunshine at $3.58; 1,000 Dalton at 6¾ cents; 1,000 Little Pittsburg at 1¾ cents, 2,500 at 1½ and 4,000 at 1½; 100 Morgan Hardscrabble at 60 cents; 500 Uncle at 29 cents. Total shares sold, 9,200.

The Alma Gold Company.

The Alma Gold Mining company filed articles of incorporation with the county clerk today with a capital stock of $500,000 divided into shares of the par value of $1 each taken as follows by the incorporators: David Giles, 120,000 shares; Amos K. Nielson, 5,000; Morris L. Ritchie, 60,000; Glen Miller, 51,000; George L. Sprague, 40,000; Morris L. Ritchie, trustee, 250,000 shares.

The officers are: Glen Miller, president; David Giles, vice president; George L. Sprague, treasurer and secretary. The company owns the Alma gold and copper mine Nos. 1 and 2, situated in Henry mining district, in Sevier county, Utah.

Pips and Spurs.

The many valuable discoveries that have recently been made in the State line district, bordering Iron and Washington counties, are creating life [illegible] in those localities.

The Red Cloud, an extension of the Sunshine properties, has broken into an ore body at a depth of 280 feet, and if expectations are fully realized, Manager "Why?" Wickersham will at once commence negotiations for the erection of a mill.

Sentenced to the County Jail.

Albert Jellineck, charged with assault with a deadly weapon, was sentenced to 90 days in the county jail by Judge Hiles this afternoon.

Licensed to Wed.

Clerk Stanton granted marriage licenses to Robert W. Nichol, aged 24, and Emma Cartwright, aged 20; Peter Peterson, aged 41, and Emily Morton, aged 25, all of this city; and Reese T. Lowder, aged 36, and Amos Anderson, aged 34, both of Ogden.

MINOR MENTION.

The Sixteenth ward Sunday school will observe Washington's Birthday on Friday next, by a party for the children in the afternoon, and for the older members of the school, the teachers and their friends, in the evening.

Next Sunday is review day for the Sixteenth ward Sunday school. The review will occupy morning and evening sessions. In the morning two departments of the school will furnish the program, and in the evening the exercises will be by the other two departments.

Supreme Court.

The case of Marion M. Whiteside, appellant, vs George W. Green et al, came up for hearing before the Supreme court today, wherein the plaintiff prays for judgment against the defendants for the sum of $100 and costs for unlawfully entering upon his farm and tearing down plaintiff's fence and filling up irrigation ditches. The case was argued by Attorneys Walter Murphy and J. W. Sutherland for appellant, and Andrew Howat in reply. It was submitted and taken under advisement.

COMMERCIAL.

SALT LAKE CLEARING HOUSE.

Today's clearing house exchanges amounted to $249,977; same day last year, $286,567.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS.

New York.—Silver, 67¾; lead, $3.00.
London.—Silver, 30 14-16d.

ORE AND BULLION.

T. R. Jones & Co. received today. Ore, $8,800; bullion, $4,300. Total, $13,100.

W. S. McCornick & Co. received today: Hanauer bullion, $5,800; silver and lead ores, $4,200. Total, $9,700.

Wells, Fargo & Co. received today: Penn. bullion, $4,135.

STOCKS AND MARKETS.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Stock market opened higher on moderate dealings. Prices were quite steady [illegible] with St. Paul and sugar [illegible] features.

Trade was dull and irregular [illegible] with the range of fluctuations narrow.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.

Cattle, receipts, 4,500. Beeves [illegible]. Cows and heifers [illegible]. Texas steers [illegible]. Stockers and feeders [illegible]. Sheep, receipts, [illegible]. Market steady.

Hogs, receipts [illegible]. Light, [illegible]. Mixed, [illegible]. Heavy, [illegible]. Rough, [illegible].

Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.

Wheat—February, [illegible]; May, [illegible].
Corn—February, [illegible]; May, [illegible].
Oats—February, [illegible]; May, [illegible].
Lard—February, [illegible]; May, [illegible].
Pork—February, [illegible]; May, [illegible].
Ribs—February, [illegible]; May, [illegible].
Rye—[illegible].
Barley—[illegible].
Flax—[illegible].
Timothy—[illegible].

Silver, Lead, Copper.

Silver City: lead, [illegible].
Lead, firm. Brokers' price, [illegible].
Copper, firm. Brokers' price, [illegible].

DIED.

HAYES.—At Tooele, [illegible] Elsie M. C., daughter of [illegible] born March 18, 1893; died Feb. 18, 1896.

LOSS OF VOICE

After Acute Bronchitis

CURED BY USING

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

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. Bap. Publication Society, Petersburg, Va.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

GOLD MEDAL AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

AYER'S LEADS ALL OTHER SARSAPARILLAS.

GREAT

SLAUGHTER SALE!

HAVING BOUGHT THE STOCK OF

Clothing, Hats and Gents' Furnishing Goods

Formerly owned by E. CONHAIM, 205-207 South Main Street and 10 East Second South Street, from J. W. Houston, the Assignee, at a ridiculously low price (being the only bidder), will offer the entire stock, without reserve, at

Tremendously Low Prices.

Now this will be a grand opportunity to purchase good first-class goods at your own figures.

SALE NOW GOING ON.

Come Early and Get First Choice.

CHAS. CONHAIM.