

the public, and to provide facilities for maintaining its governmental functions by the erection of buildings for the use of its officials, and its various public institutions, etc.

This interpretation is founded, not only in reason, but is sustained by well recognized authority. "Public works" are defined to be "permanent works or improvements made for public use or benefit, as roads, canals and harbors; especially such as are made by, or at the expense of the local or central government. Standard Dictionary of the English Language, page 1443.

Under this definition I think it may be fair to assume, would properly come the erection of public buildings, the construction of reservoirs for the benefit of public lands, and other similar works or undertakings.

Second, as to the meaning of the word "work," Webster defines it to be "toil, wearisome labor;" he also defines "workman" to be "one who is employed in any labor, especially manual labor; and the word 'laborer' 'one regularly employed at some hard work; one who gets his livelihood at coarse manual labor as distinguished from the artisan or professional man.'"

While the broad and common use of the words "work" and "labor" very often includes every effort of human endeavor, from rough manual labor to that of the professional man, yet that use seems loose and unwarranted under the definitions, and if we look to the subject of article 16, we find it designated as "labor" and its object and intent seems to be to furnish protection to the laborer. "Laborer" is defined to be "One who labors in a toilsome occupation; one who gains a livelihood by manual toil; one who depends upon hand work, not head work, for a living." Anderson's Dictionary of Law.

There are a number of judicial decisions in which the word "laborer" is defined, and from which a general rule is deducible, that a laborer is one regularly employed at some hard work; workman; operative; often used of one who gets a livelihood at coarse manual labor as distinguished from the artisan or professional man. Most of these decisions have arisen upon statutes giving liens or priorities to various classes of workmen.

"Labor" and "laborer" being synonymous to "work" and "workman," it would seem that article 16 was intended to limit the hours of toil of those engaged in hard work, wearisome and coarse manual labor, and that keepers and guards at State prisons do not come within this definition; they not perform manual labor in the sense in which the term is used. While it is true that every employment involves work in the broad sense of that term, as in the same broad sense, every effort of man in his employment is work, yet I am of opinion that the sense in which it is used in this section of the Constitution is a restricted one as suggested above.

The duty of the keepers and guards, likewise the warden, is in the nature of an overseer or manager; they are chosen on account of their ability to enforce the discipline and control the conduct and deportment of prisoners. Their duties are mostly disciplinary and executive, and do not in any event require any muscular effort, unless it be a case when it becomes necessary to use force in maintaining the discipline of the prison.

I am therefore of opinion, that the provisions of section 6 of article 16 of the Constitution which determines that eight hours shall constitute a day's work on all works or undertakings carried on or aided by the State, county or municipal

governments, have no application to the employes of the State prison.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully yours,

A. C. BISHOP,
Attorney General.

PIONEER CELEBRATION.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 8, 1897.

It is with regret that I read of the resignation of Mr. C. R. Savage from the Jubilee commission. It is something strange, to say the least, for a man who for so many years has taken such an earnest interest in the work of building up of Utah and who has been so closely identified with every celebration that has been held here, to take such a step. It seems to me there must be some other cause for it than an inclination to avoid the labor connected with the coming celebration, for he has been heard to say that he fully appreciates the vast amount of work it entails. Already he has given much thought to the details to be carried out, and has outlined plans which would lead to the ultimate abundant success of the undertaking. What then is the cause of the resignation?

To me it seems that there is some dissatisfaction among the appointees of the Governor. It appears that the only person that can take the lead in the eyes of some people, is the one lately chosen, and I doubt if any inquiries have been made to see if there is any other one in this community who could manage the undertaking. But there have been celebrations here, in years gone by, before that gentleman saw Utah, and they were successful too. We have men here who are competent to take charge of the pyrotechnic displays, (this term is used advisedly) and manage the getting up of elaborate processions, and entertaining the old Pioneers in a proper manner.

But, sir, I do doubt whether we have many men in our community who have the "perseverance"—some people call it cheek—to dictate to the leaders of the Mormon Church the amount of means they should donate to the celebration fund as the Church's share of the expenses connected with the celebration; or even to give vent to the thought when and how the wall around the sacred Temple lot should be torn down and the place be left unprotected.

That the celebration will cost lots of means there is no gainsaying; but there is no need of making it a boom for railroads or land speculators.

Allow me to suggest that with the influx of great numbers of people here, taxes are steadily increased and many who owned the homes they live in years ago are now renters; others are struggling to keep up payments of interest on their heavy mortgages, to say nothing of paying the principal, and what prospect is there of their ever clearing themselves? It seems to me that some steps should be taken to help people to keep their homes and not crowd them out, so that the property of the masses may not fall into the hands of the few.

Let the word go out for a genuine semi-centennial celebration to be held in every settlement in the State, and never mind about spending so much in one city. Jubilees in ancient times

were to free people from bondage, not increase their burdens.

Respectfully,

SEEDY.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

ATHENS, Feb. 10.—According to advices received from the island of Crete during the past twenty-four hours the situation has not changed for the better. The revolution is spreading and the Christians are in most cases fighting under the flag of Greece.

The commanders of the foreign men-of-war now lying off Canea persuaded the commander of the Greek squadron to salute the Turkish flag. The Greek commander was also given to understand that the bombardment of Canea, or the landing of troops, would under no circumstances be permitted.

The king and his ministers are now in perfect accord on the subject of the Cretan policy and a royal decree has been published to the effect that all available Greek warships shall be put into commission and requiring that several of them be sent to Crete with the least possible delay.

The conservative element in the legislative chamber is opposed to the policy of seizing the island in defiance of the powers. They argue that Greece should not attempt to annex the island until she is assured of the support of some one of the great powers. They claim, further, that Europe is not prepared to sanction anything that might serve to impel the Turkish problem toward a solution at this time. It is possible, they assert, that the war ships of other nations will co-operate in re-establishing if not maintaining peace and that King George may be served with a notice that he must not override the European guarantee of Turkish reforms on the island of Crete. On the other hand the radical element insist that Crete should be annexed to Greece without delay in spite of all opposition. At any rate, they assert, an aggressive stand may force the whole Turkish situation under the cover of which Greece can obtain possession of Crete.

During the uproarious debate yesterday the radical element urged the government to take a firm stand on the matter of Union with Crete at all costs. So warmly was the discussion on this question that personal encounters between the various deputies were only prevented by the intercession of officers.

A strange feature about the Cretan situation is that the dividing line between the combatants is creed only and not race. Substantially the whole population is Greek by race, but while the Greeks by religion number 270,000, they live side by side with about 70,000 Mussulmans. The latter are all descendants of renegade Greeks, hating the Christians ardently and hated as cordially by the Christians.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The House and Senate in joint session declared McKinley and Hobart elected. The vote is officially announced as:

McKinley, 271; Bryan, 176.

Vice President: Hobart, 271; Sewall,

149; Watson, 27.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—Leonard E. Clawson and Adam Beck, two well known business men, believe they