STATE LEGISLATURE.

Boards of Health Bill Up Before the Senate.

OPPOSED AS NEEDLESS EXPENSE.

Fight on the Fire and Police Bill to be Opened in the House—The Eight-Hour Bill—General Business.

The contrast in public interest in measures before the Legislature was illustrated by the meager attendance of spectators. A few had been drawn to the House by the prospect of a [illegible] discussion, but these were [illegible] outnumbered the few that took seats in the Senate auditorium.

SENATE.

President George M. Cannon announced, at the opening of the Senate session, that he was required to be in attendance upon court, and asked to be excused. His request was granted, and Senator Sutherland was called to the chair.

Mr. Jones asked leave to withdraw the petitions formerly presented against the fire and police bill, that they might be presented to the House. Granted. This means that the fight on the bill will be inaugurated in the House with all the vigor the opponents of the law can muster.

A communication was received from the House announcing the passage of an act relating to the custody of records. The bill was received and referred to the committee on judiciary.

PETITIONS.

By R. G. Miller, from citizens of Price, Carbon county, asking amendments regarding school lands, to allow settlers thereon to purchase said lands without the necessity of public auction; committee on school lands.

By R. G. Miller, claim of Thos. Searle; committee on claims.

LIVE STOCK BILL.

R. G. Miller, of committee on live stock, recommended the passage of S. B. 12, with amendments.

THE JUDGESHIP.

The nomination of a judge for the Third district had been expected, but there was no communication from the Governor upon the subject when the session began, so the Senate got down to other work. Later the Governor named John A. Street for the judgeship.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Senator Jones's bill for a State board of health of seven persons was taken up.

The members of this board are to hold office for seven years, one to go out each year; a majority to be physicians and one to be a civil engineer. This board is to have supervision of health matters, registration of births, deaths, etc., and is to hold meetings once in three months, and once a year at least in the State capital. The secretary is to be the only paid member of the board. Each county is also to have a board of health of three persons; also each city and town.

Allison moved to strike out the enacting clause, and was supported by Chiesler. Mr. Allison was opposed to the creation of public boards to draw money from the State treasury. There was no necessity in Utah at present for a board of this kind; especially as the State was now in debt nearly a million dollars. The matter of economy alone should defeat this bill, in view of the fact that there was no necessity for it, as the counties were able and were attending to the work to be assigned to it.

Jones raised a point of order against Mr. Allison's motion, and the point was sustained.

Booth argued that a State board of health was necessary, although he did not want it to be useless expense. He wanted a board of health, even if the members got no pay. He thought there were persons who would be appointed who would be so patriotic as to serve the State without expense. He cited the condition of Russia, in its failure to have boards of health, as a reason why Utah should have such a board.

Salisbury thought it would be penny wise and pound foolish to fail to have a State board of health, and said the death rate of Salt Lake had been largely reduced by the sanitary officers of this city; in 1891 there were 1,100 deaths in Salt Lake and in 1895 only 800, in approximate numbers. He cited several instances where sickness had become epidemic in Utah because there was no State board of health to do necessary work.

Chiesler said that no matter how the bill might limit the expense to which this board could go, it it were enabled it would mean expense and succeeding legislatures would be [illegible] to meet it. There must be a [illegible] place in this creating of official boards, and he believed here was the point to make that stop. The State could not afford it.

Geo. Miller argued that a State board of health ought to be provided to show the people of the East that we are not benighted. He did not think the expense of $1,500, provided for in this bill, was very great. If we had such a board, a servant girl could not come from a family in American Fork which had diphtheria, as one had done to his house a few days ago.

Wetherargued in favor of the bill, to give protection outside of incorporated cities and towns. He spoke of a diphtheria epidemic in American Fork in 1889, which he said was due to the surface wells.

Booth thought if only one board were established in the State, it should be a board of health.

Candland offered an amendment limiting the expenses of the secretary of each board; carried. Heals offered [illegible] minor amendment, which was [illegible].

Allison said he heard the figures of one of Sutherland's speech given by a physician of Salt Lake City, who evidently wanted to be a member of the board, before this session began. The matter of sanitation could be left safely with the municipal authorities, and there was no use filling the State with a lot of office holders to draw from the public treasury. If Salt Lake could not take care of its sanitation, Ogden could. On the point of expense, he did not think the doctors would serve the State without fee, and did not think they should be asked to do so. There was no demand from the people for this law, and he asked if it was not urged only by interested physicians.

Jones followed in support of the bill, and was speaking when the News report closed.

THE HOUSE.

Upon the convening of the House today and immediately after the usual exercises, the following petition from G. H. Belnap, ex-sheriff of Weber county, was presented by Stevens and referred to the examining board:

I herewith petition your honorable body to reimburse me for expenses incurred and which have either been paid by me or which I am personally responsible for. Suits are threatened and have only been withheld pending the action of the Legislature.

The occasion was at the time of the invasion of General Kelly's Industrial army and I will say that I acted in perfect good faith in the matter of appointing these deputies, because I was requested so to do by the then Governor, Caleb W. West, and I assumed that I should not be called upon to bear this expense when I was acting under executive orders. I will also say that the county court has absolutely refused to consider this matter.

The following named persons were summoned by me and were under my orders from April 9 to 11, 1894, and I would recommend that a per diem of $3 each be allowed, making $9 each of each man employed. I paid out in cash $10 for dinner and supper for the said men.

I attach a list of the men as their names appear on my books, hoping that my request will be acted upon favorably.

Attached to the petition were thirty-two names of persons who had acted as deputies, each being allowed $9, together with a charge of $10 for meals furnished.

Gibbs, by request, presented a claim of George Hearle, sheriff of Uintah county, in the sum of $186, for expenses incurred in criminal cases. Referred to the committee on claims.

Morrison presented claim of J. H. Tipton ex-justice and Daniel B. Jones, ex-constable of South Cottonwood precinct, in the sum of $[illegible] for expenses in criminal cases. Referred to committee on claims.

The only committee report presented was one from the committee on education in reporting on S. B. No. 16, an act prohibiting discrimination against the employment of females in the public schools. Its passage was recommended.

S. B. No. 5—the police and fire bill by Senator Sutherland—was then read twice and referred to the committee on municipal corporations.

The introduction and first reading of bills brought out two from Critchlow—Nos. 87 and 88.

H. B. No. 87 is a bill for an act amending sections 3193 to 3201, inclusive, of the Compiled Laws of Utah, 1888, relating to the place of trial of civil causes in district courts and the transfer of same.

H. B. No. 88 provides for the trial of causes in the district courts by judges pro tempore.

Upon the special order of the day—H. B. No. 11, the eight-hour law—being taken up, Morrison moved to amend it by striking out sections 3, 4, 5 and 7. His contention was that the law was unconstitutional, he having been so informed by eminent attorneys. He claimed that the passage of such a law would be disastrous to working men, as the greater part of them were paid by the hour, and if only allowed to work eight hours, they would not earn enough upon which to eke out even a livelihood.

EIGHT HOUR BILL.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Utah:

Section 1. Eight hours of labor in all mechanical trades, arts and employments, and other cases of labor or service by the day shall constitute a legal day's work, where there is no special contract to the contrary.

Sec. 2. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work on all public works.

Sec. 3. "Public works" as used in this act, shall be construed to mean all works of employments [illegible] controlled or paid for by the State of Utah, or of any county, city, town, school district or other political subdivision thereof, now existing or hereafter created.

Sec. 4. The period of employment of workingmen in all underground mines or workings shall be eight (8) hours per day, except in cases of emergency where life or property is in imminent danger.

Sec. 5. The period of employment of workingmen in smelters and all other institutions for the reduction or refining of ores or metals shall be eight (8) hours per day, except in cases of emergency where life or property is in imminent danger.

Sec. 6. Any person, body corporate, agent, manager or employer, who shall violate any of the provisions of the foregoing sections of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 7. This Act shall not in any sense be held to apply to farm, ranch, or live stock employment.

Cushing wanted to ascertain as to whether or not the act was constitutional and he moved that Critchlow be requested to give his opinion on the question.

Critchlow thought it was not a question that should be referred to any particular individual and he moved that action be deferred and that the bill be referred to the judiciary committee for consideration as to its constitutionality. The motion carried and the bill was so referred.

H. B. No. 34 on third reading was being wrestled with by the legislature when the News report closed.

Notes.

The friends of the fire and police commission law are so confident of the justice of their cause that they are doing little to meet the assaults of its opponents.

The House committee on salaries has a white elephant on its hands. This is the problem of making the salaries of county officers fit the ideas of both officials and taxpayers.

Some of the legislators do not like the gravel on the walks leading to the city and county building. It makes walking too hard—but it cleans the mud off the shoes of those who make the tramp.

The committee rooms of the legislature are now a scene of animation, as the respective members are wrestling with various matters assigned them. The committee work is the chief part of legislation.

The bill introduced into the House on the subject of meat inspection contains the essential feature of the present law. Those interested now have an opportunity to be heard on the subject.

Senator Booth's comparison of Russia to Utah, in his argument for a State board of health may not have been a very apt illustration, but it served to fill up time when the Senate did not seem to be very busy. Senator Sutherland, however, got down to figures in Utah on the subject.

Members of the Senate were on the qui vive this forenoon, in anticipation of a message from Governor Wells which would afford them their first opportunity of voting on the confirmation or rejection of an officer—that of a successor to Judge Howat as one of the judges of the Third judicial district.

The Senate committee on judiciary came to the conclusion this morning to report against the passage of the Glen Miller libel bill. Mr. Miller was notified that newspaper representatives and others interested in the law would be heard on the subject at 10 a. m. today, but no one appeared, and after waiting some time the committee came to the conclusion stated. The idea of the committee is that the present libel law is sufficient.

The eight-hour-day labor law was the most important measure anticipated for the House session this afternoon. It gives an eight-hour day—which some workers consider unconstitutional—to them by requiring employees to sign a contract for longer hours—for all laborers except those engaged in farm, ranch or live stock employment. Explaining the exception, one legislator said it is because "these classes of employes are not sufficiently civilized to entitle them to the eight-hour protection—at least the backers of the bill seem to think that way."

POOR "LITTLE JIM."

The Story of a Youthful Nomad From Pocatello Told in the Police Court Today—Other Cases.

"Poor little Jim," for such he may be very appropriately termed, was arraigned before Judge Wenger this morning on a charge of begging. The little fellow had been found by Officer Hilton, violating the city ordinances with respect to soliciting alms.

His face dirty, his hair unkempt, a pair of boots on, greatly the worse for wear, he stood before the judge, a subject for charity and sympathy. He related to the court that he had drifted from his home in Pocatello, Idaho, because of his father's unkindness to him. He was willing to work and had received the promise of a job from an employment agent, and begged the court that he might be allowed to go and get it. The arresting officer had no desire to press the charge against the lad and so informed the court. He believed the boy to be honest, as he had in his possession when arrested, money which belonged to another lad for whom he sold some newspapers and he seemed extremely anxious to turn the cash over to its owner. The urchin's name was James Henry and he had an uncle and aunt in this city, to whom the officer volunteered to take the boy if the court saw fit to discharge him. Judge Wenger did not want to imprison Jimmy and inasmuch as he had relatives here he ordered his discharge that the officer might turn him over to them.

James Sarvy, a lad of about ten years, pleaded guilty with tears in his eyes to having stolen two newspapers from the subscribers' premises, and after being given a thorough lecturing to by his honor, he was discharged.

John Hawkes plead guilty to an aggravated case of disturbance and intoxication and was fined $20, while John Johnson was fined $5 on a similar charge. [illegible] W. L. Lowry and Fred Wilson were still more fortunate both being discharged on their good behavior. John Jones, drunk and disturbing the peace, $10; James Fleming declared his innocence of the charge of vagrancy but got twenty days for his trouble while Martin Peterson acknowledged the corn and got eighty.

THE CHOIR'S TOUR.

Slight Change Made in the Dates—The Paderewski and Sousa Events.

That portion of the Tabernacle choir which will make the pilgrimage to California in April, is hard at work preparing the programs for the trip, and in addition arranging for the several concerts to be given here before they leave. The next of these concerts will be given in the Tabernacle on the 11th, and it will be specially interesting in view of the fact that Professor Stephens will "bring out" half a dozen young ladies who have not hitherto been before the public as soloists.

The choir also appears in conjunction with Paderewski on the night of March 4th, for which occasion the prices will range from two dollars downward on the 6th of March, the Sousa band concert will be held and for this event the prices will be one dollar for reserved seats and seventy-five cents for general admission. On the afternoon of Saturday, March 7, Sousa will have a grand "school children day," at which his band will play the accompaniment to a chorus of 1,500 children, selected by Mr. Stephens and Prof. Young. The price of tickets has been fixed at 50 and 25 cents. The railroads will give half fares from all over Utah for "the Sousa spring festival," as Mr. Stephens fitly describes this series of performances.

The date of the choir's departure for San Francisco has been definitely set for Monday, April 13th. They will travel in a train of sold Pullmans, just as they went to the World's Fair. They sing first in Oakland on the 14th; in San Francisco 15th, 16th, 17th, 18 and 19, ending with a grand sacred concert Sunday night. They then go to San Jose for the 20th, Sacramento 21st, and reach home on the 23rd. A rate of $30 for the round trip has been fixed for friends and relatives of the choir who wish to make the trip with them, and this includes railroad fare, sleeper berths and board while away. This is the lowest railroad rate ever given out of Utah to California points, and Mr. Stephens says all who avail themselves of it are bound to go and come with the choir, no stop over privileges being allowed.

Hailey, Idaho, [illegible]: Last Saturday evening at her father's ranch on Silver Creek, Daisy Wilson, 5 years old, was accidentally shot by her brother, 7 years old. He took his papa's gun down to shoot a [illegible]. [illegible] the little victim's face, between the second and third toe, and came out on the heel. The girl is resting at a [illegible], but it is feared she will be [illegible] as if her little brother could not have got that gun.

JUDGE J. A. STREET.

Appointment by Gov. Wells to the Third District Vacancy.

GIVES GENERAL SATISFACTION.

The Appointee Has the Endorsement of Members of the Bar and Business Men.

This afternoon Governor Wells reached the official order of filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Howat. There have been many names considered, and of all the Governor has selected Judge John A. Street, formerly of the law firm of Lilly & Street, of this city, as one of the judges in the Third judicial district.

Judge Street was one of the candidates before the Republican judicial convention, receiving a large vote, but not sufficient to nominate him. For his appointment by the Governor, his name has received the endorsement of most of the members of the bar, with whom he is popular, and who have great confidence in his ability as a judge. He is also endorsed by a large number of business men, and with all acquainted with him his appointment gives general satisfaction.

Municipal Session.

The City Council committee on finance will meet again this evening to further consider what must be recommended in the way of cutting down expenses. Another meeting will be held tomorrow afternoon.

A number of propositions, it is understood, has reached the committee on sewers the last few days, with reference to the disposition of sewage at the outlet of the gravity system. The offers mention two or three rights of way to the river, purchase of the sewage matter for land reclamation purposes and disposition by chemical process.

Personal Paragraphs.

E. D. Oswald, of Denver, is at the Templeton.

Charles W. Sutton and A. T. Warde, of New York City, arrived at the Walker this morning.

Frederick Warde, of New York, has his autograph on the Knutsford register.

J. H. Ross, is in this city doing business for the well known firm of F. W. Rosenstein & Bro., manufacturing [illegible], Chicago.

D. A. Wilkins and G. S. Christie, of Chicago, and C. W. [illegible], of [illegible], Mont., can be found at the Knutsford.

Hon. Abram Hatch and wife, of Heber City, leave for California tomorrow, to be gone a month or six weeks. The trip will be one of pleasure and observation during which they will visit most of the prominent cities on the coast and go by way of Arizona and New Mexico.

The Holmes Case.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 3.—The supreme court of Pennsylvania today heard arguments today on the motion of appeal in the case of H. H. Holmes, the convicted murderer of B. F. Pitezel and under sentence of death. S. P. Rotan, Holmes' counsel, claimed the verdict was contrary to law and evidence. The specific points alleged wrong in the opening address of the district attorney, the admission of the evidence of Miss Yoke, the alleged wife of Holmes, and the charge to the jury by Judge Arnold. District Attorney Graham replied. The court reserved its decision.

COMMERCIAL.

SALT LAKE CLEARING HOUSE.

Today's clearing house exchanges amounted to $[illegible]; same day last year, $[illegible].

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS.

New York.—Silver, 67¼; lead, $2.80.
London.—Silver, 31[illegible].

ORE AND BULLION.

T. R. Jones & Co. received today, Ore, $6,700; bullion, $10,700. Total, $17,400.

W. S. McCornick & Co. received today silver and lead ores, $3,000.

Wells, Fargo & Co., received today: Pans. bullion, $3,812.

STOCKS AND MARKETS.

New York Stock Market.

[illegible]

Chicago Market.

[illegible]

Chicago Live Stock.

[illegible]

Silver, Lead.

Silver 67¼; lead, $2.80.

BORN.

[illegible]

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[illegible]

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Ward Reports	25c	"
Relief Society Reports	25c	"
Primary Association Reports	25c	"
Y. L. M. I. A. Reports	25c	"
Y. M. M. I. A. Reports	25c	"
Elders' Certificates	25c	"

Bishops' Recommends, books of 50, 100; of 100, [illegible].
Primary Association Roll and Record Books, [illegible].
Y. L. M. I. A. Roll and Record Books, [illegible].
Ward Records, [illegible].
High Priests' Records made to order.
Seventies' Records made to order.

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