FIRE AND POLICE LAW

The Bill to Repeal It Killed in the House.

WORK DONE TODAY BY THE SENATE

The Everlasting Printing Bugbear Delays Business in the House.

The Senate did a fairly good forenoon's work today, though nothing of special importance transpired in that body. It dispatches business much more rapidly than does the House.

The most important thing the House did today was to adopt the report of the committee on municipal corporations which recommended the rejection of H. B. 39, by Mr. Anderson, repealing the present fire and police law. There was no debate on the proposition to reject the bill, which was carried by an overwhelming majority. The reason assigned by the committee why the law should not be repealed was that the police and fire departments of cities would be left without any law to control them. Whether the matter will end where it is seems doubtful.

The printing muddle, which is ever present in the House, came up again today, pursuant to its daily regularity. There does not seem to be any member of the House who is able to tell the other members how to get bills printed and several billion total reading were laid over because they were not printed.

SENATE.

Opening exercises at 11:15 a.m.

Senate claim 12 of $415, made on behalf of Tooele county, was referred to the State board of examiners.

S. C. B. 8, by Hamer, a resolution to have the various sections of the code submitted to the several joint committees was adopted.

The following bills were introduced:

S. B. 27, by Cannon, "An act creating a State board of health, and defining its duties." Referred to the committee on health.

S. B. 28, by Evans, "An act creating a State board of land commissioners and defining their powers and duties. Referred to committee on public lands.

H. B. 17, regulating fees to be charged by our secretary of State, was passed. Harbour voting against it.

S. B. 2, fixing the salaries of members and employes of the Legislature, was referred to the enrolling and engrossing committee.

An invitation was received from the Utah Federation of Labor inviting the Senate to attend a meeting of that body to be held at the Lyceum Theater on Monday evening next. Accepted.

S. B. 29, substitute for S. B. 9, by the committee on claims and appropriations, making appropriation for the relief and maintenance of various public institutions, was placed on file for its first reading, it being a bill for the relief of institutions mentioned in the report received from the State board of examiners, which report was adopted.

Adjourned to meet in joint session.

HOUSE.

After the close of the News report yesterday, Speaker Perkins appointed the following standing committee on Territories: Marsh, Bennion, Sis, Anderson, Lemmon, Price.

A long and desultory discussion as to the procedure to be observed in getting bills printed occurred, which ended in the understanding that the printing committee would see that each bill favorably reported to the House was printed.

Kenner asked that at 4 p. m. next Monday the judiciary committee be excused from more for the consideration of the fifteen election capital punishment. He said a number of attorneys and lawyers would meet with the committee. His request was granted.

The legislative salary bill, which had once passed the House by a vote that provided a graduated scale, came up on Cook's motion to reconsider the vote by which it passed. A long debate ensued, and numerous amendments were made, finally resulting in putting the bill to the same form in which it had passed the House, viz., making a horizontal rate of $4 per day for everybody. In this shape the bill passed. It never can conceivably last long enough to cover costs, and hence adjournment should be now taken.

Bagley moved, I has of opinion, that under the law, the sheriff of this county is entitled to serve process in such cases in the justices' courts when the cause was placed in his hands for service. I also have of the opinion that, he certainly would be entitled, and it would be his duty to endorse and collect his fees for mileage by law for such services, and inasmuch as he is paid a fixed and definite salary, when on one the Constitution enjoins all fees of all official services of whatsoever character, it follows necessarily that such fees should be turned into the proper treasury as provided by law.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully yours,

A. C. Bennon,

Attorney General.

Second Semester Opens.

The first semester of the current year at the Latter-day Saints' College closed yesterday, under the most favorable auspices. The second semester opens next Monday at 9 a.m. Several new classes will be formed and students may find it a very opportune time for entering. A total attendance of nearly 300 is registered.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Interesting Topics Discussed Before the Mill Creek Farmers.

At the session of the Mill Creek Farmers' Institute held yesterday in the Mill Creek meeting house, a number of interesting and instructive lectures were given.

An address of welcome by President N. J. Jensen was first made, in which he spoke of the importance of the farming industry together with the dairy and poultry part.

Director Foster of the experiment station at Logan gave some valuable information regarding experiments in seed raising and tomatoes. E. B. Lewis commented the subject of Bee Keeping for Farmers; Prof. F. Foster, irrigation engineer in the Agricultural College explained How to Measure and Appropriate the Waters of a Stream. Joseph Ballantyne spoke of Small Fruit Culture, and J. H. Parry, editor of Church and Farm, discussed Farm Papers. Mrs. L. C. Foster of Logan and what she knows about Sewing, for the girls on a farm, and explained what was being done for the girls at that college.

At the evening session Director Foster resumed Problems in Dry Farming; Prof. Foster discussed Fruit Culture; Wm. Jennings spoke on Small Fruits; Irrigation Water, and Mrs. Foster spoke on The Home and its surroundings.

THE HORTICULTURAL LAW.

Recommendations and Suggestions by Mr. Ingersoll to Utah Orchardists.

To the Editor:

As an employee in this State and as an officer of Salt Lake County Horticultural society I feel myself in duty bound at this time to give a few of my reasons why it is necessary for this State to have a horticultural law. There have of late been petitions brought before our legislature asking them to repeal the present law and substitute another. Now in my mind it would be a great mistake, for many some ventilation. There are, however, several reasons for this act which I think ought to be repealed.

Three years ago a few fruitgrowers met together to discuss what means could be adopted for the extermination of the insect pests that were gaining on us from one year to another, until it was many destroyed our apple crops and also had started in with some other kinds of fruit. They have had under consideration the advisability of preventing the nursery men and others from importing infected and diseased nursery stock, as they realized that for many years those men had been some by very large trees