NO SENATOR IS CHOSEN.

[Continued from page one.]

who have declared him as your first choice, there is no reason why you should not come to him and vote him tonight, and if you do not do so, the blame will rest on you. I have sought to do what I thought right in this Legislature, so that my children and my children's children might arise and say that I did right and that I was worthy of the trust placed in my hands when I was made a member of this assembly, and I vote for W. H. King.

TANNER'S POSITION.

Senator Tanner spoke as follows:

I have listened with great interest to the remarks made by the honorable senator from Salt Lake county, and I have weighed them well. No doubt many of you felt that his plea was addressed to me because only in this session I cast my votes for W. H. King. I came to this Legislature unpledged to any candidate. From that day to this I have remained unpledged, and I am unpledged now; but I wish to say to the honorable gentleman that from the time this Legislature broke, the Hon. A. W. McCune has been my first choice. You may feel that my course has been inconsistent, but I believe when I come here that my constituents desired the election of the Hon. W. H. King.

"So long as I felt that there were chances for the election of King, I felt that it was my duty to serve my constituents, and I voted for the honorable gentleman. But when I felt that his chances of election had passed and that my candidate was in the ascendancy, I cast my vote for the man of my first choice, and from that day to this I have voted for him, day by day, and there the most, and side or twin, then I will be found. I vote again for A. W. McCune."

BENNION'S COURSE.

Representative Heber Bennion spoke, in part, as follows:

"I now have determined to lay aside my partisanship. I am not so blind-sighted and narrow that I cannot rise to the occasion and stand on the platform of a statesman and as a patriot in behalf of all the people of this state, for I feel if we had their votes here tonight they would say to us to have a senator so long as he is able, even though not the man of your choice. Let us here now unite and unanimously rise to represent Utah ably and the interest of this great state of ours. I believe that would be the sentiment of the people of this state, and whether I am ever elected to office again or not, it never may be confidence of the people of this state. I am going to act on my best judgment and leave the people to settle and judge in this matter. I am therefore going to vote for a man who will stand for and represent the people of this state as a straightforward statesman, that will have great influence in congress in behalf of this people, the people of this state, and will work in the interests of peace and harmony for Mormon and Gentile, the Democrat and Republican, and I believe in the near time the people of this state will say it was all right, and that it was the best thing that could be done under the circumstances. I vote for George Q. Cannon."

LAW'S ORATION.

Representative Law made a long address of a historical nature, in two places to referred to local matters. One was this:

"Yesterday morning my attention was called to an editorial in the Salt Lake Herald—I say my attention was called to it, because, as a usual thing, I never read the Salt Lake Herald. I was called to be acting on business suggested by The Salt Lake Herald, to visit the chairman of A. W. McCune. I was accused of being in complicity with Mr. Lawson, Mr. Pickett, Mr. Cannon and Mr. Powers. I want to tell you that I am not in complicity with, and have never spoken to Mr. Lawson in my life; that I have not said over ten words to Mr. Powers and never spoke to the chief of police of this city until the night before I made that statement, then only in the company of two of my colleagues in this room, and in view of those facts I assert that I have never been engaged in a conspiracy to injure A. W. McCune, and the evidence taken before the investigating committee certains me."

Continuing, Mr. Law dwelt on the history of Rome and on the early history of the United States, delivering a eulogy on patriotism, and speaking against the dangers from the power of centralized wealth. He said: "Gentlemen, I do not want you to think I am opposed to wealth or under-estimate its power. Gentlemen, I have the greatest admiration for the man who is successful in building with life, no matter how much wealth he may have, and I have no use for the man who, having acquired the distinction of "millionaire," becomes so bigoted and blinded to his fellow-men that he thinks he is the superior of his fellow beings, merely on account of his money. I say, sir, that it is this association of capital that I am opposed to, and when they raise precedence in an American public that he will use his money to obtain official honors, then I draw the line, and I say that I will never consent to this destruction of American institutions. Mr. President, that is the position I have taken in this contest, knowing as I do, that this influence and this condition of affairs, confronts us, we know the efforts have been made to corrupt the members of the assembly, the people's representatives. I wonder if it is my duty to do the utmost in my power to support, I ask you what the people would say on this point. How can we regard the sale of the highest office possible to be given any man? Do you think that we could compare to this building of American institutions, and I, as one of the people's representatives, hereby declare that so long as I have health and strength, and God gives me the courage of my convictions, I will protest against this degradation of our fair name, this degradation of the United States Senate.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I just want to occupy about one more minute. I want to make a short reference to what was said by Senator Whitney from Salt Lake county this morning. Sir, the subject and incomparable remarks of the senator from Salt Lake county this morning, after listening to it, sir, I want to say that I believe that he was totally wrong, by reason of his excitement which led to an judgment on that case. And I ask every one here to read again what he has been today, and the testimony taken. I ask you to question your reason if what he said, that the evidence was insufficient upon which to make a prima facie case, and he believes that to can reconcile his statement that he has the utmost confidence for the entire number of that committee. In view of the fact that that gentleman has been given the privilege of expressing his judgment of the minority members of that committee, and I myself, I want to express to him and you my utmost contempt for his judgment. I want to say to the people here tonight, that I honestly believe that if his body were no bigger than his soul he could walk for a week in the shadow of a gravestone."

M'QUARRIE'S PERPLEXITY.

"I am approaching the saddest time, perhaps, in my life, when I cannot fulfill all the pledges I was may from the pledges, which I made to my constituents that I would elect a United States Senator, and one who believed in the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and who stood firmly on the Chicago platform. This to me seems to be an impossibility, and any one who judges me from the outside, some of my constituents can ever feel worse than I do about it, who must take the responsibility.

"I believe that it is still within our power to elect here a United States Senator, and ladies and gentlemen, I propose to do all in my power to do it. They have talked of power, of traitors to men such as my good friend Mansfield here, who has voted tonight for George Q. Cannon. Both he and I have circulated calls, tried to call caucuses, have made every effort to get men who are willing to lay down our chaps and preferences, have given up our first choice and been willing to go to our second, been willing to unite with our fellow Democrats on any proposition, and any man, they might name after doing all that we can, that now I can see to the leaders of my party, if we have come to the parting of the way, so be it. I tell you that I am the people who have sent me here. I have tried hard to be true to you. I have worked for you from the time I came here, and now, ladies and gentlemen, I am going to act in a way that I think will meet with the approval of the majority of the people of my county, whom I believe have faith and confidence in George Q. Cannon, even though they differ from him in political views, and no matter how much you may regret this, I care not if you withdraw the hand of political and social friendship as much as I care for the blow that would fall if we allowed this State to go without a Senator, and regardless of all consequence I cast my vote and intend to do so for George Q. Cannon."

LLOYD'S LOYALTY.

Representative Lloyd spoke in part as follows:

It has not been until this evening that I thought Mr. McCune could not be elected. I am not fair and absolutely convinced of that now, but a question confronts us, as I view it, in two different phases. First, shall we elect a good Republican, to be elected to the Senate by Democratic votes, or shall we all Democrats get together and elect a Democrat? Second, a question which may require more time and discussion than I shall be able to give, is this, and the two questions are so close that I am almost unable to draw the dividing line, that if we are Democrats, and we allow our standard-bearers one after the other as they are put up, to be knocked down by vituperous character assassins, then I say where is the Democratic party to be in time? I for here as honestly as any man that Mr. Cane is innocent of all the terrible charges preferred against him. It comes now to the question as to what is best for the Democratic party to do. But I dismiss as unworthy of evidence the charges preferred tonight on the floor of this joint assembly by the word of a self-confessed and self-convicted liar and lifebreaker-confessed on the floor of this house. It is not the charge that perplexes me—I pass by that. I say to my Democratic friends now, since I have got a doubt in my mind as to the possible election of McCune, I believe we should go into a caucus tonight and obliterate the names of all candidates heretofore put up, and I will join with you, I remember that there are two duties to perform: that is, the election of a Democratic United States senator, and, secondly, there is the standing by the man and the men who have been so cruelly villified. It is a fine point, but I retreate and I confess to you in McCune I have not the slightest doubt of his innocence. But I believe that if he thought the Democratic party would suffer by our staying with him, you thereby failing to elect a Democratic senator, I believe he would get out of the race. I propose that we go into a caucus and obliterate the names heretofore put up, but if the new man cannot be elected, then I propose to return to McCune and let him go or bolter as I have given him my confidence. I was elected by the Democratic party, and they forbade the Republicans the limited release of river. If I voted for a Republican I ought to pay up and say, 'I give you warning that I leave the Democratic party.'"

MANSFIELD DETERMINED.

Representative Mansfield said: During the session of this Legislature, I have taken the initiative in casting a vote. Here in this Legislature is the majority of the Democratic party inhabiting a candidate and they claim they are holding for a principle that the majority of that party should rule the minority of the party. Now I say once and for all, that I can here honestly disclaim the allegations coming from me as to the corruption of this assembly. I made every effort to get the party into caucus before the first ballot was cast, that it might be settled, but only seven other men would attach their names to that document. Now here is a crisis, and I say once and for all, I have acted in the best interest of my party. I have placed my hand to the plow and I will plow the furrow long and will not look back. I say now I have risen above partisanship, and I propose to give my vote to a man who, who he may or may not be elected, will be a man who will do good work within the State, and I vote for George Q. Cannon."

EVANS'S RESOLVE.

In changing his vote from McCune to George Q. Cannon, Senator Evans said:

"I have voted here upon the floor of this house for fifteen days. I have cast 101 ballots for the man of my choice. I have pleaded for the maintenance of Democratic doctrines. I have done this earnest. I have contended for the principles of the Democratic party. I have voted for men who have declared him as your first choice, there is no reason why you should not come to him and vote him tonight, and if you do not do so, the blame will rest on you. I have sought to do what I thought right in this Legislature, so that my children and my children's children might arise and say that I did right and that I was worthy of the trust placed in my hands when I was made a member of this assembly, and I vote for W. H. King.

(Continued on page three.)

HON. A. W. M'CUNE.

Who Came Within Three Votes of Election.

Although essentially a Utah product, Hon. A. W. McCune was born under the British flag, and on Asiatic soil, first seeing the light of day in far off Calcutta, forty-nine years ago. His father was an English army officer stationed in India and with his wife and family became a convert to Mormonism. In 1857 after twenty-two years of military service he came to Utah. He was rather poor in the possession of this world's goods, but having plenty of pluck and thrift the family settled in Nephi, and in 1859 raised a crop. Those were days of struggles and privations and during them "A. W." as he was familiarly called, learned his first lessons of industry. As a young man he worked at various occupations, being a cowboy, shoeburner, freighter and contractor, and is a self made man in all that the term implies. His first business of any considerable consequence was that of handling cattle and from that he received his "start in life." He then branched out into railroad contracting, helping to build the Utah Southern from Juab to Frisco, and handled a large amount of supplies for various contractors. He was largely interested in a venture known as the Nash Contracting company of which he was general manager, organized for grading purposes on the Sio Grande. In the spring of 1886 he entered into other large contracts in connection with Grover & Reed in Colorado, on the Denver & New Orleans & South Park railway. A year later he went to Montana where he secured an immense woodchopping contract and where he earned the title of "Woodchopper" by which he is even now known. A little later he went to Butte where he purchased the big store owned by Walker Bros., and engaged in general merchandise and cord-wood business. From that he went to railroading again and secured the contract for a large amount of the work around Butte for the Union Pacific to reach the various mines of that section. He also built about one hundred miles of the Montana Central from Helena to Great Falls. He then took one of the largest contracts in the West to furnish wood to the Anaconda Mining company, which necessitated the employment of several hundred men. From all of these enterprises he made large amounts of money and his fortune was secured. Of recent years he has been more particularly interested in the rich silver mines of the Kootenai country in British Columbia, from which he realizes very large monthly dividends. Locally he has vast amounts of capital invested in various enterprises, chief of which are the Salt Lake Street railroad and the Consolidated Power company. He also controls the Salt Lake Herald and his interests in various other companies are numerous and heavy. Just now his work in building the Utah & Pacific is being watched with much interest. He is one of the very few real millionaires of Utah.

has never been a time, from that day to this, that I could have voted for any candidate and been complete in my course. There has never been a time that my candidate has had a chance, party of the Democratic party of this legislature, and so long, ladies and gentlemen, as I can believe he stands in the line of the Democratic party, I will be found here voting for him. Though I may go down to a political grave.

"As to the report that was attempted to be cast upon him, I feel that it was one of the foulest conspiracies ever concocted. I say to me he is the same high-minded, honorable gentleman that he was before and I feel that it is my duty to stand here in defense of him, because it was the session of the Democratic party who attempted to drag him down, and they by order of the chairman of the committee of the Democratic party. I am willing to go back to my constituents with the fidelity of the Democratic party. There is another candidate who was launched here not yesterday, and we hear rumors that different men have said there are going to cause votes. We and members of the Democratic party, elected by the votes of the Democratic people, given a solemn obligation to discharge, some of whom have so far forgotten that obligation that they have violated the compact entered into with their party. What are the influences that lead to this? We find that the men and individuals who have conducted this campaign in the past are silent. I appeal to the Democratic members of the Legislature, do not discredit themselves. Do not bring disgrace and reproach on the fair State of Utah by breaking faith with your political party and the people of the United States. I care more take pleasure in supporting the candidate of my choice, and say now, as he has a majority of the Democratic party in this Legislature, my flag will be nailed to the mast, and sink or swim, there I will be found. I vote again for A. W. McCune."

PREST. CANNON INTERVIEWED.

Tells How He Came to be a Candidate for U. S. Senator.

WAS TO SAVE UTAH'S CREDIT

Foreseen Disgrace in the Decision to Elect a Senator Was Not the Candidate of Any Party.

President George Q. Cannon was inquired of today as to how he came to permit the use of his name as a candidate for United States senator, and frankly gave his reasons therefor. Here are the questions asked on the subject, and the replies given:

Q—What induced you, President Cannon, to enter the senatorial contest, at so late a moment?

A—Ever since the State was admitted I have been approached by a great many people at different times, asking if I would not become a candidate for the United States senate. It is well-known that I never sought my name to be used in that connection. Personally, I was always discouraged, being entirely content with my present duties. At this time, however, great anxiety has been created by the apparent deadlock in this part of the legislative proceedings. On Wednesday last, when, for the first time my name was presented, the Assembly had been in session fifty-nine days. During that period, with the exception of the first week, they had been balloting steadily for Senator and more than a hundred ballots had been taken with no prospect of agreement being reached. Five weeks of balloting had been spent before the committee of investigation was appointed, and there were two days more of balloting after the reports of that committee were filed—the majority report exonerating the leading candidate—still nothing decisive, contrary to many expectations, was reached. There remained but two days of the session, and then it was proposed to present my name in the hope that it might be received as a compromise candidate. The situation confronting the State seemed to me most serious. During a somewhat extended period of public service, I had ever been proud of the record of the Territory of Utah. We had a reputation with the country at large, notwithstanding the peculiarities that existed, that was unexcelled by any other commonwealth in the Union. I need not dwell on our character—it is known. We had some credit for statesmanship and for prudence in public affairs. We were credited with producing results that called forth considerable admiration. I felt the greatness of the situation perhaps more than I would have done had I not been thoroughly familiar with the opinions and views that were entertained concerning us among leading men of all parties in the nation. It seemed to me that our character was being sacrificed and that discredit was being thrown upon us; for if the Legislature closed without the election of a Senator, as seemed likely would be the case, our position in the eyes of the world would be pitiable, if not contemptible. Having these in view, I was reluctant to permit the use of my name as a candidate was overcome, and, not being the least republican, I felt that I might be able to do the State some service if I could be elected, and help remove some of the misunderstandings and bad impressions which prevailed.

Q—From whom did you expect to receive support in the Legislature—which party's members, if any, or how?

A—Being the candidate of no party, but offering myself as an independent, I could not, with any hope of success, ask any party to make me its nominee. I felt that I might be able to do the State some service if I could be elected, and help remove some of the misunderstandings and bad impressions which prevailed.

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ALLEGED INJURY TO CHARACTER.

Trial of the Damage Suit of Davis Against Armstrong.

FORMERLY DEPUTY SHERIFF

Averred that Defendant Talked with Reporters, Resulting in Plaintiff's Dismissal from County's Service.

The damage suit of ex-Deputy Sheriff E. C. Davis against County Commissioner Francis Armstrong came on for trial before Judge Cherry and a jury this afternoon.

Plaintiff in this case seeks to recover of the defendant the sum of $1,950, as special damages, and $15,000 general damages, alleging that his character and reputation in the community had been damaged on account of alleged wrongful acts of the defendant.

The complaint sets out that Davis was regularly appointed a deputy sheriff in January, 1897, by Thomas P. Lewis. On the 16th of July, 1897, in the presence of two newspaper reporters, it is alleged, Armstrong made use of the following words:

"There is one deputy in the office who I am told is no good on earth. He does not do anything. The other men have to do his work and he draws pay for it. Davis is the man I mean. He might just as well be dispensed with."

The defendant, it is alleged, meant to convey the impression that the plaintiff was lacking in those qualities that go to make a first-class deputy sheriff; meaning that Davis was dishonest, insentient as he drew pay for work he never performed; that he was incompetent, lazy, inconsiderate and unfit for any position or duty in life.

It is also set out that the remarks were made in the presence of Messrs. Hawkins and Hall, as well as the reporters and others and that they were intended to and did influence the board in reducing plaintiff's salary of $65 per month to $1 per month, which was done at a meeting of the commissioners July 23, 1897. Plaintiff accuses the defendant of defaming his character by his aforesaid words and acts, to plaintiff's damage in the sum named.

The defendant, after having made the statements, claiming they were true so far as they applied to the plaintiff. It is also averred that the words were privileged statements and were made at a meeting of the county board.

The attorneys in the case are: Powers, Straup & Dickson for the plaintiff and Young and Moyle and G. F. Furman for the defendant.

Plaintiff Nonsuited.

The $25,000 damage suit of John H. and Ann White against the Rio Grande Western Railway company, the trial of which commenced before Judge Cherry and jury late yesterday afternoon, came to a sudden termination today by the court granting the defendant's motion for a non-suit.

The plaintiffs took an exception to the court's ruling and the case may be appealed to the Supreme court.

Carlson is Acquitted.

The jury in the case of Charles Carlson, charged with the stabbing of Neils Sorensen during a drunken brawl at Murray last Christmas night, returned a verdict of acquittal today, and the defendant was discharged from custody. The result occasioned no surprise, as the prosecution was unable to establish Carlson's guilt.

PRELIMINARY HEARING ON.

James A. Lake Now Stands Confronted with Charge of Murder.

Prosecution Found it Bad to Dismiss Previous Complaint and Substitute Another.

The preliminary examination of Jas. A. Lake, on the charge of abortion, alleged to have been committed on Emma Baker Christensen, in this city, February 22nd, was commenced before Justice Purdee today. Mr. Glunter appeared in behalf of the State and the defendant was represented by Krebs & Hopgoods.

The testimony of Drs. Anderson and McLean was taken. It was in line with their evidence as given at the coroner's inquest. Dr. John A. Hemes was also examined. He, too, repeated his previous story. In answer to Mr. Hopgoods, he stated that he was not acquainted with Lake, had never seen him before and did not remember ever having had a conversation with him.

Mrs. Emma Stewart was next called. The witness was about to give Mrs. Christensen's dying statement when an objection from the defense prevented her. Mr. Hopgoods contended that dying statements were admissible testimony except in cases of homicide. The complaint in this case, he said, did not allege Mrs. Christensen's death, but charged the defendant with having committed an abortion. The court sustained the objection.

Mr. Gunter then asked for a continuance, and this afternoon filed another complaint, charging Lake with murder. The defendant pleaded not guilty, when the further examination of witnesses was proceeded with.

Hobes W. Harley said he had seen Lake going up the stairway leading to Dr. Hemes's office on Thursday or Friday morning, but he did not know that Lake went to see the doctor.

The other witnesses are: Mrs. Harriet Minor, Mrs. Lena Altman, G. W. Altman, Melva Larsen, Mrs. E. C. Stevens, Albert Taylor, Mrs. E. J. Reeves and Henry Baker, all of whom told their story at the coroner's inquest.

TRAIN FIFTEEN DAYS OVERDUE.

Cheyenne and Northern Passenger from the North Lost.

BAD BLIZZARD IN WYOMING

Terrible Storm is Raging Today that Will Be Immense Damage to Stock Generally.

Denver, Colo., March 10.—A special to the Times from Cheyenne, Wyo., says:

One of the worst storms of the season is raging here today. Stockmen say this blizzard, following the extremely severe weather of the past six weeks, will undoubtedly cause heavy losses in cattle and sheep. Per-range stock some estimate the loss as high as fifty per cent, but with stock growers who still have hay to feed and shelter for their herds, the loss will not exceed ten per cent. The snow is drifting badly and all trains are belated.

The Cheyenne & Northern train from the north, now fifteen days overdue, was last heard from was near Iron Mountain station. There are forty-five passengers on this train. They were nearly out of provisions, having bought all the ranchmen could spare. Many efforts have been made to send out relief expeditions, but all were obliged to return.

UNION PACIFIC DIVIDEND.

Pioneer Railroad of the West Declares 1½ Per Cent on Preferred Stock.

New York, March 10.—The directors of the Union Pacific railroad declared a dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, which is the same disbursement as that of six months ago. The directors stated that the dividend was payable out of the surplus earnings for the six months ending December 31st.

In view of the fact that the present management has been in control of the property for only a year and therefore without a basis in experience for determining any fair average of results in succeeding years, it was deemed prudent to hold the present distribution of earnings to a dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock at this time.

It was stated that the management proposed to make permanent improvements on the property and the expenditures for this account during 1899 will absorb far more than aggregate net nine million dollars, equal to 12 per cent on the outstanding preferred stock. The improvements were of an extraordinary character and were extraordinarily charged to the operating account.

ACTIVITY IN FOUR ACES.

Brokers Continue Their Maneuvers With This Once Popular Security.

A Little Trading in Daly, Mammoth and Lower Mammoth—Bullion-Beck Dividend Declared.

In the old pit this afternoon Four Aces was the center of attraction, the brokers lingering long on the security and making transfers amounting to 6,600 shares which went at figures ranging from 35 to 35½ cents a share. Daly came in for attention at $1.55, while Mammoth sold at $1.80, a block of 100 shares changing hands at this price. Lower Mammoth was taken into consideration between 67½ and 68, but at the close the stock took a turn for the worse and was taken off a descending basis. Figures were posted as follows:

LISTED MINES.

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.
Anchor	25	
Alice	1 25	1 35
Alliance	1 50	1 75
Belle	25	1 00
Alison	25	50
Bullion-Beck	4 25	4 50
Centennial Eureka	67 50	68 00
Chloride Point	1 60	1 75
Cinnar	50	
Daly	1 55	1 60
Daly West	19 00	19 75
Dalton & Lark	9	11
Daisy	6¼	
Dexter	2 25	2 37½
Eagle	7	10
Four Aces	35½	36
Geyser-Marion	65	67½
Golden	42	
Grand Central	7 75	8 15
Herscheel	5	
Iron Silver	1 40	2 00
Malvern	3	
Mammoth	1 75	2 00
Mercur	8 25	8 50
Lower Mammoth	64	68

TRANSFERS OF STOCKS.

Daly, 200 shares @ $1.55.

Four Aces, 500 @ 35c; 4,500 @ 35½; 1,100 @ 35¾; 500 @ 35¾; 100 @ 35¾; 100 @ 35¾.

Mammoth, 100 @ $1.80.

Lower Mammoth, 5,000 @ 67½c; 2,000 @ 68; 100 @ 65¼; 600 @ 65; 500 @ 64¾; 100 @ 64.

Bullion-Beck Dividend.

The directors of the Bullion-Beck met in monthly session at 3 o'clock this afternoon and declared the usual dividend of ten cents a share, or $10,000, which will be paid on the 15th inst. This gives the company a total of $2,340,000. The mine is making regular shipments right along and is said to be in good condition.

FOR FARMERS AND FARMERS' BOYS.

Two New Laws Enacted for Them by the Present Legislature.

A WINTER COLLEGE COURSE.

An Experiment Station to be Established in Southern Utah—Two Measures of Importance.

The Legislature, which is now working out the last law-making day of the present session, has had many members in it representative of and favorable to the agricultural interests of the State. There has been constant manifestations to deal freely and liberally with such interests. Two measures of an important character, which become law are published in this evening's "News." They are as follows:

WINTER COURSE OF STUDY.

One of the new laws passed by the Legislature was enacted for the especial benefit of farmers' sons. It is "An act to establish a winter course of studies in the Agricultural College." Its author is Representative Holmgren and its provisions are as follows:

Section 1. The object of this act is the establishment and maintenance of a regular winter course of studies for students at the Agricultural College of Utah; which course shall include studies relating to agriculture and mechanical arts, and such other branches, and classical studies as the board of trustees and faculty may prescribe, and the board of trustees is hereby empowered and directed to establish such course.

Sec. 2. The special year of this course shall consist of five calendar months, beginning on or about November 1st of each year.

ANOTHER EXPERIMENT FARM.

A measure of considerable importance to the people of Southern Utah reached the Governor today. Its introducer was Representative McQuarrie of Washington county. It establishes an experiment farm in the southern portion of the State. The bill is as follows:

Sec. 1. An experiment farm for the purpose of making experiments in horticulture is hereby established in the southern portion of this State, the same to be located as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. A commission of three persons is hereby created, to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate, whose duty it shall be within four months after the approval of this act, to visit the southern counties of this State and determine upon a site for the location of said experiment farm. Said commission shall serve without compensation, but their expenses shall be paid when audited and approved by the State board of examiners.

Sec. 3. The said commission or a majority thereof, shall have full power to determine the site for said farm and, when so determined, shall certify the same to the secretary of State. The Governor shall have power to fill any vacancy that may occur in said commission.

Sec. 4. As a condition to the location of said experiment farm, the city or county in which said commission shall decide to locate the same, shall vest in the State a good and sufficient title to lands, with good water rights, for the successful operation of said experiment farm. The acceptance by the secretary of State of the title to said lands, the State shall establish at such place herein provided for, shall vest the control and management of the farm board of managers.

Sec. 5. For the purpose of maintaining and conducting the said farm for the years 1899 and 1900, and for the erection of suitable buildings upon the land to be given as provided in section 4 of this act, the sum of six thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the State auditor is hereby directed to draw his warrant upon the State treasurer in favor of the president or secretary of the State board of horticulture for the amount herein specified; and the president or the secretary of said board of horticulture is hereby authorized to expend said appropriation for the purpose prescribed in this act.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect upon approval.

VISITING SALT LAKE.

F. M. Brandebury of Cincinnati, Ohio, brother-in-law of Mr. Kess, the manager in this city of the New York and Utah Paper company, is in town for a few days.

THE GRIP CURE THAT DOES CURE.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets removes the cause that produces La Grippe. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet. 25c.

Use the Royal Bread. It's healthful and nourishing. Ask your grocer for it.

Ask Your Druggist for a sample of 10 CENT TRIAL SIZE.

Ely's Cream Balm

CATARRH

Ely's CREAM BALM is quickly absorbed. Gives immediate relief. It opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Sense of Taste and Smell. Full size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

COLD in HEAD

Piso's Cure for Consumption

Piso's Cure for Consumption is a priceless medicine for Coughs. I have within the past few weeks discovered another point in its favor, and that is: it is a SURE CURE for LA GRIPPE, if taken when the first symptoms are noticed.—W. A. HILLEBRAN, No. 43 Bushnell Building, Springfield, O., Jan. 11, 1899.

Piso's Cure for Consumption. The Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists. 25 CTS. PER BOTTLE.

The Piso Company, Warren, Pa.

CLEARING HOUSE REPORT.

Salt Lake City, March 10, 1899.

Today's clearings	$226,041.99
Same day last year	219,962.13

ORE AND BULLION REPORTS.

Following are today's ore and bullion receipts, as reported by the institutions below indicated:

DAMBRIGER & M'MILLAN.

Ores	$14,362

T. R. JONES & CO.

Ores	$6,880
Bullion	4,600
Total	$11,480

McCORMICK & CO.

Hanauer Bullion	$2,959
Silver and lead ores	10,590
Total	$13,549

RECEPTION TO LEGISLATORS.

At 8 o'clock this evening a reception is to be given to the members of the Legislature and to a number of Mr. McCune's friends. The affair will occur at the Knutsen.