provide for a reunion of all our valian sons wherever they had served, and t celebrate their return in an appropriat and impressive manner. The 19th of August, 1899, was the day of the acrival the batteries, after an absence lifteen months, and it was most splen last of their returning compatriots, all the volunteers in the State whose whereabouts could be ascertained, were assembled in this city without expense to themselves, and the procession which formed and which paraded the principal streets amid javish decora-tions and through fine triumphal arches, excited a degree of proud en-thusiasm probably never before equalled in the community.

This was made the occasion for the distribution of the volunteer medals which your predecessors two years ago made generous provision for; and amid tears and cheers, praise and patriotism, feasting and thanksgiving, the day passed a delightful memory in our history. To meet the expenses of such an occasion no public funds were avail-able, but adequate contributions from the citizens were not less prompt than cheerful, and an ample sum was imme cheerful, and an ample sum was immediately at hand to cover every necessary outlay. These contributions reached the figure of \$13,772,95; Drafts were made upon this fund to pay for a special train from San Francisco to Salt Lake, conveying the batteries home and later to assist in defraying the expenses of entertainment of returning volunof entertainment of returning volum teers from neighboring States who tarward journey; and an important dis-bursement, one which will appeal to the heart of every citizen, was for the in terment of the bodies of our gallan dead, with military honors, and with which, within our modest circum stances, their bravery and devotion en titled them to receive. There remains in the hands of the treasurer of this fund an unexpended balance of \$2,300.

I feel sure that had the legislative representatives of the commonwealth been in session when means were required for the execution of the foregoing purposes, no call for public contri would have had to be made The State is proud of its volunteers, as it has reason to be, and it would have been its sincerest pleasure to expend whatever sum might be nece In showing its appreciation of them liv and its honor for them Impressed with this conviction, I recommend that appropriation be made

State treasury equal to the amoun of the fund above named, from which, i desired and deemed advisable, the don-ors may be reimbursed, or, preferably, that this constitute the nucleus of a fund for the erection of a monument ch or other sultable memorial to ou brave sons who marched forth at the blem to defend the national honor. there be added by legislative appropria-tion a sum sufficient for the construction of such a memorial at some appro priate point within the State as shall be n enduring external evidence, beyond that which is held in the hearts of their fellow citizens, of the exaxited esteem n which these patriots forever will be In this connection I am reminded that in many of the States of the Union laws

have been enacted making provision at public expense for the interment and marking the graves of honorably dis-charged soldiers, sallors and marines who die within the State without leav-ing sufficient means for their burlal. The loyalty and patriotism of Utah for-bld the thought that her statute book is intentionally silent on a matter where public gratitude for honest service can be so easily shown; and I earnestly be so easily shown; and I earnestly recommend the enactment of a measure

SCOFIELD DISASTER.

A calamity almost unparalleled in the istory of coal mine disaster throughout the world fell upon Utah on the morning of May 1st, 1900. An explosion in Winter Quarters Mine No. 4 at Scoffeld, owned and operated by the Pleasant Valley Coal company, caused the death of 200 men and injuries to 7 others. A or 200 men and injuries to 7 others. A large proportion of the men so killed were heads of families, and to the awful horror of the disaster itself were added the tears, the cries, the misery of widows and orphans. The whole country stood stricken and benumbed in the presence of the appalling visitation. On the 3rd of May I issued a public appeal to the people of the State, present ing such facts in connection with the disaster as were obtainable, asking for assistance for the widowed and fatherless, and appointing a central relief committee with Hon, James T, Harnmond, secretary of state, as chalrman to take charge of and administer the funds and provisions contributed. The response was immediate, noble and genrous. The people of Utah bravely tained their reputation for open-heart-edness and self-reliance in the dreadful emergency. Many thousands of dollars were contributed by municipalities, cor porations and religious organizations and individuals within the State. But believing that the magnitude of the disaster fully justified it, on the 5th of May I issued a further appeal for assistance to the people of the United States and procured its transmission to every pornation through the medium of the Associated Press. Money was received from all parts of the Union and messages of sympathy came from every section, the most distinguished of which, perhaps, were those of the Presiof our own republic and of the President of France.

The total amount received and dis-tributed to the sufferers by the relife committee was \$116,289.81, and the beneficiaries consisted of 113 widows and 306 children, 12 full orphans and 91 depend-ent parents whose sons were killed.

The Pleasant Valley Coal company, although exonerated from responsibil-ity, has also donated \$500 to the family of each of the men killed, a total o \$100,000, making a grand total distribu tion to the sufferers of \$216,289.81. The relief committee has been extremely diligent in its work and the money has been distributed to the beneficiaries not only throughout the State, but to various other States of the Union and to Finland, France and Italy. The labors of the relief committee for the benefit of their suffering fellows were so distuter pairstaking that, in my opinion, they call for some public expression of apprecistion from you as the representatives of the people, to which I should also be of the people, to which I should also be most happy to subscribe. The names of the committee are as follows: J. T. Hammond, E. W. Wilson, W. F. Colton, Ezra Thompson, A. W. Carlson, A. L. Thomas, William Igleheart, Mrs. O. J. Sallsbury, Mrs. Gec. M. Downey, of Salt Lake City: Mrs. A. R. Heywood of Ogden, Lafayette Holbrook of Provo, John Jones of Spanish Fork, O. G. Kimball and T. I. Parmeley of Scoffeld. ball and T. J. Parmeley of Scoffeld.

The State Coal Mine Inspector was on the ground immediately after the cas-ualty and in addition to rendering immade careful investigation as to the cause of the explosion. He communiadvised as to the situation. only instructions to him were to endeavor to ascertain the cause of the and give out nothing publication as to such cause until after a most thorough examination of needed assistance, to so advise me. It is the opinion of the coal mine in-spector and of almost every man of exwith whom I have conversed on the subject, that the explosion orig inated from an accidental discharge of powder and was augmented by coal dust. The inspector, however, regards it as an anomaly that an explosion of this nature could take place without the presence of fire damp, and he insists that fire damp is unknown in this mine. A chemical analysis of the coal was made by Mr. C. B. Sprague, chemwith a view to arriving at the facts with reference to the explosiveness of

the conl dust and the gases of the ector's report, which will be laid I quote a paragraph in r. Sprague's report: "If the coal dust had itself expl

amount of ash mixed with the natter, but this is not as pear that the explosion gases given off from the actual explosion of the dust

the grand fury of Carbon coun hat the responsibility or blame for esults of the explosion could be hed to no one. The coroner a st upon the bodies taken out of ine also held that no one was tame. The coal mine inspector, hower, has put into effect a new rul at "for the safety of miners, not mor an Sta pounds of powder shall be miners. allowed to be taken into the mine by

The whole dreadful tragedy was a shocking to the civilized world that I calls for the most studious though and the most searching investigat nto precautionary methods adopt elsewhere. The facts in this case sor to be that the explosion was the rest f accident that could not have be oreseen or prevented, and for the reason, the impector, the company ou the State itself are perhaps exonerate in the eyes of the world. If, however another explosion of the same or simi ngaged in the precarious occupati I coal mining, to now make this ment of the public service as e levise and by adequate appropriation of accurate most experienced and ex-bert inspectorship obtainable. To the accomplishment of these ends I invite

HORTICULTURE.

The board of hortlculture reports abundant evidence of progress in the fruit industry within the State. Prior to the establishment of such board the plantations of fruit trees as a rule consisted of very small lots in which in such indiscriminate planting was each year a crop of fruit far in excess of the local consumption, yet of varieties un suited for transportation to distar markets. As a remedy for this un favorable condition the board has taken pains to ascertain and make known the varieties most suited for commercia orcharding, and it is gratifying to not as a result of its work that orchards planted during the past five years have been made up very largely of the varieties recommended, and that these sorts have been used in such number. of each as to enable the grower to shi i ear lots when such orchards sha come into bearing. Another encour aging sign of improvement in Utah hor ticulture is the decided betterment of the fruit in the freedom from the ray. insects and fungus disease The board has devoted itself assiduous The board has devoted itself assictious-ly, through the free distribution of bulletins and by personal visitation, to the dissemination of the best known methods of orchard disinfection, and that the intelligent work performed by it has been productive of most satis-factory results is attested in the su-perior quality, condition and appear-ance of the fruit found on the local

In its bulletin No. 4, issued in March, 1900, the board announced the pres-City and other places in ber county of that most niclous of insects known as San Jos scale. Immediate and intelligent efforts were made to eradicate the pest and in so doing, approximately, 1,500 infested trees were destroyed. In this connection it may be proper to advise you that the people of Plain City and vicinity have appealed to me for reimbursemen for the loss of trees so destroyed, and about 1,000 other trees that it will be necessary to destroy, as they believe the pest was introduced into their orchards by the importation of infected nurser nursery stock should be inspected. While there is no legal liability on the part of the State and while it was vastly to the interest of there citizens to the trees, I suggest that a conference be had between the interested parties, your committee and the attorney general to ascertain if it is possible to grant

The commission appointed to select a site for an experiment farm in the southern portion of the State, have chosen a tract of land near St. George in Washington county. The experimen erty turned over to the board of horticulture. The farm only awaits further appropriation to begin its experiments and it is the plan of the board that these shall include experiments to de termine the advantages arising from cultivation, pruning, spraying, thinning grading, packing and all the advance ideas pertaining to fruit culture. The of \$8,000, for the two years, is asked or the purpose of maintaining the exient form and increased comper to the members of the board is sug

Believing that the horticultural lay prevents of the State, elevating then usicion to become of even greate ractical benefit than in the past, I rec

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH.

The new buildings of the University mpleted and are now being occurie-The bourd of regents reports that though the buildings are plain and no embellished with towers, steeples an in price of all kinds of building nurses of the University as anticipated and : so provide a heating plant, a tunnconduct the heat to the buildly lighting, walks, besides fencing grading the grounds. According y alanned have been erected the signed to be used for geological, mine alogical and biological museums, clasembly hall. All these important d

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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

partments are, therefore, necessarily crowded into the other three buildings.

But the regents feel that they have used the means entrusted to them for ng of a permanent home for the University to the best possible ad-After ascertaining that the To the | vantage. four buildings could not possibly be constructed with the money at their regents thought it would be either economical or wise to best subserve the purposes of all the departments, for in doing so a great waste of money would result in readjusting matters after another building would be provided. Only slight changes, therefore, were made in the new buildings, with the expectation that the Legislature would appreciate the conditions and make appropriation for the fourth building at this session. An unexpected expense of \$3,525 was found to be necessary in the purchase of deadening felt and linoleum in order to prevent the noise occasioned by students moving about the buildings, and the appropriation for buildings having been exhausted, an indebtedness of the sum named was incurred, consent thereto having been obtained from the State oard of examiners. Following are the amounts asked for the ensuing biennial period;

Deficit on furnishings, as above explained Museum, or School of Mines building and heating, plumb-ing and furnishings Machine shops and machinery 10,875.00 Apparatus, books and other supplies *** For critic teachers and direc-3,900.00 tor for training school For kindergarten general maintenance and supplies... For branch normal at Cedar 'ity general maintenance

Total \$233,178.40 It is my belief that the University will suffer by the curtailment of any single item of its outlined needs, yet the ag-gregate is so enormous as to appear yend the ability of our reve nues. I would advise a conference be-tween the committees of the two houses and the board of regents, for the purpose of ascertaining how these estibe reduced with the least disparagement to the welfare of the

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The board of trustees of the Agricul-tural college report that the college is in good condition, financially and edu-By the exercise of rigid xpenditures have been kep available means and the scademic year will be comasks for appropriations as follows:

To complete and furnish the front part of the main build-

house and equipment al land and water right. hase of pure bred stock nt of agricultural lamuseum and class de la reconstancione ********** General maintenance 44,000

It is represented by the board that notwithstanding the liberality of the late in the past in its appropriations ege, the institution has now point in its development further growth will be aras provision be made for ad state of the main arged as an imperative need. careful review of our finan-tion, it is ascertained that amed as the cost of complet rnishing the college building ared without restricting oth ared without restricting out ant requirements. I should appropriation, as I am fully with the trustees in the view tonal room for the adminis-ark, for the librar and read-the assembly hall and addi-come has long been needes rooms has long been need-onclusion favorable to build-hed, it might be probable that the other appropriations asked to be curtailed to some extent it is hoped that the excellent ich the college is doing may paired for lack of funds.

DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND. lieved at the present, practi-he deaf and dumb and blind live and thirty years of age, within the State, attend the rovided for them at Ogden, a gratitying fact that adjoinrecognizing the good stand-igh character of these schools, ig their deaf and blind to be

now in attendance 76 pure now in attendance 76 purchich 65 are in the school for and 11 for the blind. Of these from Utah, 15 from Idaho, 3 coming, and 2 from Arizona h of the non-resident pupils I receives a tuition of \$250 a a total of \$5,000 from those

stees ask the followin- approfor the blennial term; d apparatus

80 axes 400 dec enteres rustees earert that the work cess in all the denartments of cols have been satisfactory and schools are performing the which they were established. I ad the appropriations asked.

Industrial school, \$6,569.55 only was expended, the annex was completed and the balance of the appropriation, \$930.45 remains unused. Of the \$24,000 approprinted for general maintenance of the institution, \$21,182.32 was expended and the balance \$2,866.63 was unused. Of the \$3,909 appropriated for manual training, \$1,615.03 was expended and the balance, \$1,815.03 was repended and the balance, \$1,284.92 was unused.

The board of trustees is to be specially commended for economy and safe-guarding the interests of the State. By reason of the increase in cost of build-ing material since original estimates were made, the trustees find themselves unable to finish the cottage for girls with the amount heretofore appropriated, towit: \$3,500. If the unused balance above recited could have been applied to the cottage, it would have been com-pleted, but the altorney general de-cided that the funds could not be so

Marked improvement has been made in the efficiency and general conven-iences of the school, and the reforma-tory and educational facilities are in greater evidence than heretofore. Complaint is made that the general public and also several of the district judges the mistaken idea that it is a place o punishment instead of reformation and moral and educational betterment. To more fully subserve these ends and im-prove the standard of the school, appropriations are asked for the ensuing term as follows:

Maintenance......\$34,000

Total.. ... \$32,000 Belleving that the school more nearly approximates the objects for which it was established than ever before and that it is an indispensable institution of the State which should not be permitter to retrograde, I recommend that its needs be supplied,

STATE PRISON.

The distinctive feature in the management of the State prison during the past two years has been an increase in the industrial facilities and consequent increase in the receipts from sale of convict made goods. Care has been taken to manufacture, nothing that would enter into competition with honest labor or with any of the home industries of the state. The profits arising from sale of goods manufactured at the prison, sale of excess products of the farm, live stock, etc., during the two years has been applied on the expense of general resintances. There pense of general maintenance. There have been two deficits authorized by the State board of examiners for amounts expended in excess of appropriations:
For the completion of the new boiler

For general, maintenance account \$4,887,44, Estimates of the needs of the institu-tion for the coming two years, based up-on rigid economy and deducting from maintenance account the probable proeeds from sale of goods, are as fol-

and purchase of new boller.

OWS: Cost maintenance of prison for

Gratuities to discharged con-Viets. 2,500.00 600,00 Knitting and finishing ma-Machinery for brush factory. 300.00 Electric plant, engine and dynamos.... Building for electric plant.... Administration building and Blacksmith shop Building and fixtures for soap making New floor in prison dining 675.00 Setting old boiler Tream separator 400.00

Two ranges ... New gateway and miscellane Hot water heating plant 1,000.0 Addition to root cellar Trusty house Four jacket steam cooking ket-Paint, oil and brushes

made and are as accurate as possible The last Legislature cut down the estimates then made by the board of corrections, and thus the deficiency heretofore stated is explained. I recom-mend the amount asked be supplied. I iso recommend that the provision of law prescribing maximum salaries for employes of the prison be repealed, as I believe that in certain meritorious cases the board in its judgment should be allowed greater latitude, and that the whole subject may safely be entrusted to the board.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Part of the act passed by the last Legislature, creating the office of dis-trict attorney, has been declared unconstitutional by our supreme court. The question arose in the case of the State vs James W, Beddo. The decision holds that when the Legislature attempted to amend sections 633, 2061, 2442, 4692 and 4693 of the Revised Statites of Utah by conferring certain district attorneys, which had hereto-fore been performed by the county atterneys, without setting forth the en-tire sections as amended, it was in conflict with the latter part of section 33 of article 6 of the State Constitun. The provison is: No law shall be revised or amend-

ed by reference to its title only; but the act as revised, or section as amended, shall be re-enacted and published at length.

issue upon which the decision turned was that the information of the case in question had been signed by the district attorney instead of the

ounty attorney.
The defects in the district attorney act should be speedily rectified, and direct your attention thereto in orde that you may give the subject your earliest consideration. Two remedies are suggested: First, amend chapter 56 of the session laws of 1899, in accordance with the constitutional pro-vision as cited by the supreme court.

FRAGRANT GRAIN FIELDS.

Food that Takes One Back to Childhood "The delicious odor that comes when you pour hot milk or cream over Grape-Nuts food is the chief. I was led to the wide, golden harvest fields when the wind biew in your face the scent of rip-ened grain, and make you, oh so hun-Of all the appetizing foods, Grape-

Nnts food is the chief. I was led to change my diet and take up Grape-Nuts, from the fact that I had a very serious, long-standing case of constipation, which originated from coffee irinking. Constant headaches, backaches and a stomach that felt like lead, was the condition; while the mind was filled with misglyings of all sorts, and I verily believe I would have gone in-sane if it had not been for the temporary relief from various cures for con stipation, but there seems to be no per-manent relief exept in good food like

This food is the same to a weak stomach as kind words and a gentle touch, to an aching heart. All my doubt and fear and distress of mind isappeared as soon as I found that a ities. Life became brighter and better, my home a "sweet home," I have proved conclusively that the food is recommend the appropriations asked.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Of the \$7,500 appropriated by the last Legislature for an annex to the State

Second, pass an entirely new act defining the duties of district and county attorneys. Whatever law is passed re-lative to this subject should be tramed so as to carry out the original intent of the district attorney act. The sevral district and county attorneys were chosen at the last election with the understanding that the duties of each office were clearly defined, and it is but justice to all concerned to pass a law that will clearly perpetuate this understanding.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The attorney-general reports that the volume of business transacted in his office during the past two years has not been as great as for the three pieceding years, due to greater familiarity of officers with their official duties, thus lessening the number of legal opinions to be furnished, and to precedents established by the courts. numerous important decisions in

which statutery and constitutional questions are involved have been rendered by the supreme court of the State, and one case, that of Charles L. Maxwell vs George N. Dow, involving the question of the validity of that provision of our State Constitution providing for trial of felony cases by a jury of eight persons, was appealed to the supreme court of the United States, and there the decision of the State supreme court was affirmed and the provision held to be valid. The questions presented in this controversy were entirely new to the jurisprudence of this country and the decision therefore was most important not only to the State of Utah in holding its constitutional provisions valid, but a rule was thereby established applicable to every other State in the Union. The decision was certainly fortunate to the State of Utah, for had it been other wise, of the one hundred and fiftyeight prisoners, then confined in the State prison, one hundred and thirty-three would have been released.

The retiring attorney-general, Hon. A. C. Bishop, is to be commended for his able and successful prosecution of this case, as well as for his conscientious and zealous watchcare of all the legal interests of the State during his incumbency.

FISH AND GAME.

Your attention is invited to the interesting and exhaustive report made by the State Fish and Game Commissioner of the operations of his department during the past two years. Your immediate predecessors provided for the establishment and maintenance of a State fish hatchery, and the institution has yielded very satisfactory and encouraging results.

Through the public press the com-

munity has been informed from time to time of the efforts made to stock our streams with desirable food fleshes, and these attempts have generally been attended with success. A wise protection of its fish and game interests is an indication of progress. interests is an indication of progress on the part of any community toward that better civilization which srinks from the indiscriminate slaughter of beast, bird or fish; and as population increases, the need for closer protection of these interests is obvious. Laws framed for this purpose should be so humane, reasonable and impartial in their requirements as to appeal to the higher sense, and excite the most hearty approval of every intelligent citizen. Any appearance of favoritism for the few as against the customs and inclinations of the many, is certain to arouse an antagonism which would not exist the measures proposed were in the utset less radical and more educational in their tendency. In any legislation which may be necessary upon this subject your prudence and wisdom will no doubt lead you to conclusions which in their enactment and enforcement will command general favor and respect

ART INSTITUTE.

Under the law authorizing the crea tion of an art institute, two public ar two years; one in Salt Lake City, and one in Logan, and many public lecture have been given under its auspices in various places within the State, the ob-ject in view being to awaken a greater taste in the direction of true appreciaof the beautiful in nature, the worthy in art and the useful in manufacture, deco decoration, home furnishing

There have accumulated in the collection which belongs to the State, and which is known as the Alice Art collection, seven fine paintings, acquired by purchase and donation, and it is esti-mated that the value of these paintings is perhaps equal to the entire appropri-ation made by the Legislature for the maintenance of the institute, and cer-tainly they form a very respectable nucleus of a permanent state gallery of art, which it is not too much to expect may be established in the future. ommend an appropriation of at least \$2,000 for the needs of the institute for the ensuing two years.

ANNUAL FAIRS.

Under the direction and management of the Deseret Agricultural and Manu-facturing society, a highly successful and extremely creditable annual fair was held in October of each year 1899 and 1900, and the directors in their financial statement make the unusual report that they have a balance of ap-propriation unexpended of \$2,938.31, and a further sum in the hands of the treasurer of the society of \$3,839.19. The directors are to be commended for their economy and business methods, and the next appropriation to be made should not be curtailed in consequence of their exceptional prudence in causing the gate receipts to meet the expenses so far as possible and thereby saving the public funds.

It is more and more apparent each year that the Exposition grounds in Salt Lake City, where the fairs are held and which comprise but ten acres. are entirely inadequate in size for the purpose, and the oft mooted question of abandoning these grounds and hold-ing the fairs on the other grounds, also belonging t the State, known as Agricultural Park, situated near the Jordan river on North Temple street, Salt Lake City, comprising forty-six acres, again confronts us. I recom-ment that the proper legislative com-mittee, acting with the directors of the society, endeavor to procure some re imbursement from the city council of Salt Lake City for the improvements which the State has made upon the Exposition grounds, and if successful and the amount is considered equitable that the D. A. & M. society be author ized to expend the same in the erection of new buildings for fair purposes on Agricultural Park, to the end that the Exposition grounds be abandoned for fair purposes, and that future fairs be held at Agricultural Park. The desirability of the change will be evident from an examination of the two places and consultation with the soci ety's directors, and in fact, from the testimony of all stock men who have taken an interest in the fairs and who appreciate the necessity of having a race course and other out of door accessories which contribute so much to

the success of such exhibitions. RE-APPORTIONMENT.

Section 2 of Article IX of the Constitution of Utah providing that at the session of the Legislature next followng an enumeration made by authority the United States, the Legislature shall revise and adjust the apportionon the basis of such enumeration ac ording to ratios to be fixed by law The decennial government census hav ing been taken last year, it devolves upon you to make such revision of the apportionment of senatorial and repreentative districts as your wisdom may dictate. In the discharge of this imsiderations as to the interests of the people should actuate you, and no changes in the existing apportion-ments should be made unless good and substantial reasons may be presented

BONDS REFUNDED.

The authority conferred upon the board of loan commissioners at session to make temporary loans whenver there are no available funds in the state treasury has worked like a charm to keep the treasury upon a cash basis, and the amount of interest paid is in-significant compared with the amount interest previously paid by the various State institutions. The board has during the term refunded the issue of \$300,000 bonds of 1890, which were five per cents, the new bonds bearing but 4 per cent, producing a saving in in-

terest of \$5,250 per annum. APPROVAL OF OFFICAL BONDS. In the revision of the laws of 1898, no

provision is made for the approval of the official bonds of some of the State officers. A law should be made immediately effective to cover this omission and make it applicable to bonds given by the newly elected officers.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTI-TUTION.

At the election in November last three oposed amendments to the Constitun were submitted for adoption, and all of them received a majority vote of the electors of the State in their favor. Legislation is therefore necessary to put them into effect. HISTORICAL SOCIETY. The last Legislature appropriated \$200

or the collection and preservation of he Semi-Centennial Jublice relics, to be lisbursed by the State Historical so-dety. The collection has been preserved and is very interesting and valuable. ecommend a further reasonable appro-priation to continue the work of collecting and preserving State relics under the auspices of this society.

PAN AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

I am credibly advised that nearly all I am credibly advised that nearly all of the States will participate in the Pan-American Exposition to be held in Buffalo, May to November of this year. On file in my office is data that will fully acquaint you with the purpose, scope and magnitude of this great expostion. In case it shall be deemed wisdom to make an exhibit from this State, a law authorizing the appoint-State, a law authorizing the appoint-ment of commissioners and making suitable appropriation for a creditable exhibit should be passed without delay as the time is very short before the opening of the exposition.

OUTLAWRY.

Under the stimulus of the appropriation made at the last session to assist in the extermination of outlaws, there has been a marked improvement in conditions in the frontier counties. There is greater respect for law and or-der; depredations such as cattle stealder; depredations such as cattle caning and greater crimes have been fewer in number, and outlaws who had previously infested the strongholds of Uintah, Grand. Emery, San Juan and Wayne counties, have been less in evidence and certainly less defiant. The dence and certainly less defiant. The officers of the law too have manifested a greater diligence in searching for criminals and bringing them to justice. Some of the characters for whom rewards were offered have here arrested. wards were offered have been arrested wards were offered have been arrested and are now serving terms in the State prison. It is believed the majority of the worst of them are in hiding outside the State. There should be no relaxation in the measures of our vigilence, While it is not the duty of the State, as such, to bear the expense of the de tection and arrest of criminals, past experience has shown that the coun-ties in reference are unable to cope independently with these desperadoes.

The entire appropriation heretofore made has been expended, for which the proper vouchers are on file in my office, and there is a further indebtedness of \$1,398.58 which will require appropria-

order, as well as for the good name of the State, that outlawry should be sup-pressed and that the emergency fund should be replenished. Before leaving this subject I desire to express the gratitude of the State to the governors of our neighboring States of Wyoming and Colorado for material assistance rendered in the placing of auxiliary posses in the field at my request.

SILK COMMISSION.

The Utah silk commission has stead ily and persistently carried on its work for the promotion of the silk industry of the State, which it explains has necessarily been somewhat slow. It ex presses the bellef, however, that the work will continue to grow through a continuation of the present lines of work, and requests some amendment the present law and a salary of \$1,000 year for the secretary of the commis ontingent expenses of the commission I recommend that these very reasonable quests be supplied.

CONCLUSION.

And, now, having presented to you, nowever imperfectly, a statement of the conditions and needs of State affairs as I view them, together with such recommendations as have seemed to me appropriate, I welcome you to the discharge of the important obligations which your constituents have imposed upon you.
Upon your wisdom and forethought

will largely depend the future welfare and progress of the State. With a solemn sense of this great responsibilit let us one and all go forward manfull o the discharge of every duty required of us. If to the consideration of every uestion we shall bring our best judg ment and our utmost interest for public good, our work will not only re-dound to our individual credit, but wil also remain of lasting benefit to the commonwealth, and merit the approbation of those whose representatives we

Stops the Cough and works off the Cold. Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

Met with R-I-P-A-N-S, melt like bubbles; Constipation, billousness, banish into nothingness; Aching bones and dizzy head, Fly as Autumn leaves are eped; Cheap and handy, just the thing

Try them-sure relief they bring. 10 For 5 Cents At Dyng Stores.

Now doth the coal man tear his hair, And cry in vain for coal; He tryeth hard to please each

He greeteth each one with a smile, And maketh smooth excuse But still he reapeth his reward, Trouble and abuse.

But can't, to save his soul.

And yet the coal man smileth on, And e'en bursts into song, '2,000 lbs in every ton." He doeth no man wrong.

J. S. Critchlow, Mgr. 161 Main St,



Our Line of

CURTAINS is Complete. Our

object is to have the best Quality not the Cheapest Goods. A Visit will pay you well for your trouble. Our Stock of Curtains is one of which we are Proud. Note the following Prices:

Renaissance Curtains from \$6.00 to \$50.00 Brussels Net Curtains from \$4.00 to \$50.00 Also a very Fine Line of French Madras Curtains and Lace Panels.

H. DINWOODEY FURNITURE CO

GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS:



With such stocks as you see here at the beginning of the season,

and then such a big season's selling, You can imagine how the stocks get

One suit here, two suits of this style ? never more than four or five of any one But enough styles so you're pretty

sure to find something you like in your And one thing we want you to re-

member: At original prices our suits are better

than any others offered in the town. Think, then, of the extra values you're getting when we've cut prices like this:

\$6.00 Suit to \$5.00 | \$15.00 Suit to \$7.50 Sult to 5.75 | \$18.00 Suit to 13.50 \$10.90 Suit to 7.00 | \$20.00 Suit to 15.00 \$12.00 Suit to 9.00 | \$25.00 Suit to 19.00

From \$10.00 up, prices on overcoats are cut the same

J. P. GARDNER,

Big Syndicate Piano Sale Now On

sold planos for," compare with our present syndicate prices, then come in all examine our immense atock just received. Our syndicate does not carry the cheap or what is known by dealers as worthless or thump box planos, connected as we are with the largest plano and organ purchasing syndicate in the wo buying for spot cash and in carload lots only, enables us to sell the medium piano at prices the thump-box planos are usually sold at. selling standard, first-class makes at prices the average dealer gets for medius planos; for example;

PIANOS THAT USUALLY SELL FOR \$475,00, OUR SYNDICATE \$250.00

Price when half cash is paid down, balance 510.00 per nonth 2755 Figure 2005 Second 2005 Price when \$20.00 is paid down, balance paid down, balanc \$255 flo per s. \$265 sa.00 per s. \$275 at \$7.00 per \$285

The prices on all our planes are in proportion and terms in accordance therewith. A visit to our warerooms will convince you that we are doing just We cordially invite you to call and inspect our very large and well- selected stock of planos now on exhibit at the Syndicate headquarter

JENKIN'S TEMPLE OF MUE'D, STATE

A Frown

ON A LOVELY WOMAN'S FACE is as ugly as a daub of pitch on a beautiful picture. It's unnatural. It's distresssing. That's why we want to chase it away. We can do it, too. We will merely introduce the lady to the

IMPERIAL HOT BLAST HEATER,

And if that doesn't make her smiles ripple, she'd better con- \$ sult her physician at once. That's how it strikes us.

THE SALT LAKE HARDWARE CO.,

42, 44, 46 W. Second South. Sign of the Big Gun.

St. Auerbach and Bito, Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods etc