CRIMINAL COSTS.

Memorial to Congress Asking an Amendment to the Poland Law.

REFORM SCHOOL EXPENSES.

Bill Relating to the Powers of Mayors, and Bankruptcy Assignments.—Business Done Today.

One of the most perplexing subjects now engaging the attention of the Legislature is the payment of the costs of criminal prosecutions. For many years the Territory has practically been without a law regulating this matter, and it has come before each succeeding session of the Assembly in a more or less vexatious form, for many years. In 1874 Congress passed what has since been known as the Poland law, one provision of which expressly states that the costs of criminal prosecutions in this Territory shall be paid out of the territorial treasury. But the justices' criminal practice set makes such costs, in justices' courts, a charge against the county, while the general government has right along been paying costs in many cases of criminal prosecutions had in the district courts. The Territory has also paid for a portion of such costs, and there appears to have never been an established rule for determining what come in district court criminal cases should be paid by the Territory, and which should be paid by the general government. It is understood that the general government has charged up to the Territory all amounts paid by the former for criminal prosecutions had under the laws of the Territory since the passage of the Poland law, and that in this way has accrued the account for about three-quarters of a million which is being made to figure as a bar to statehood for Utah.

In the various counties of the Territory, costs of justices' courts, sitting as trial courts of committing magistrates, in criminal cases, have sometimes been paid out of the county treasury and sometimes they have not. There appears to have been no established rule governing the matter save the caprice of the officers, consequently constables, sheriffs, justices of the peace and jurors and witnesses in the courts of the latter, have received their fees, and sometimes they have not.

Sanpete is one of the counties that have regularly paid their constables, sheriffs and justices, and the costs of criminal cases in the justices' courts, ever since the Poland law was passed; and the total amount thus expended is $12,262.70. On the fifth inst. Johnson presented in the House, a claim against the Territory for that sum. Doubtless there are other counties that could present similar or larger claims, and the question is, what is the Legislature going to do about it? A law of Congress makes criminal costs a charge against the Territory, but territorial law has provided for payment out of the territorial treasury. The officers in the several counties have, in many cases, refused to act unless the county authorities would guarantee their fees, and there the matter stands.

What is to be done in respect to the past is uncertain, but it is thought the Legislature will repudiate all state claims of this kind. But a memorial to Congress is pending in the House, asking for such a modification of the Poland law as will provide for the payment of costs in felony cases out of the Territorial treasury, and of all prosecutions for offenses less than felony, out of the county treasury.

The local bill, which has been introduced in one house or the other of the Utah Legislature, for many successive sessions, prohibiting an insolvent assignor from designating preferred creditors, is now engaging the attention of the Council. The arguments that have killed it at one session have not been sufficient to prevent its resurrection at the next, and there is no telling where this routine will end. It is uncertain what fate the Council will decree for it.

At least one member of the House, and he is one of the abler men in that body, is not at all satisfied with the financial showing made by the reform school. The last report of that institution shows that it costs $357.86 apiece per annum for each inmate. Of this amount $135.84 is for salaries and $29.75 for "general maintenance," mainly expenses allied to salaries, while $129.69 is expended for food, and $11.98 for clothing. The member referred to says the Territory would make money by closing the reform school and boarding the inmates at the Knutsford. He thinks that something is wrong when it costs so much for the salaries of the officials connected with the institution as it does to feed and clothe the inmates.

The bill in relation to the powers of mayors is exciting much debate in the Council. Some of the Salt Lake members are insisting that the power of the mayor, particularly in respect to removals and appointments, should be restricted within narrower limits than some of the country members are willing to agree to. The measure is awaiting the drawing of the compromise line.

COUNCIL.

After the close of the News' report yesterday, the consideration of C. H. 48, relating to the powers of mayors, was continued at length. Taylor advocated a substitute for the original bill, which restricted the powers of the mayor to remove subordinates from office, and after a long debate the substitute was adopted, and then recommitted to the judiciary committee.

C. H. 60, regulating assignments for the benefit creditors, came up on third reading. It abolishes preferred creditors, placing all on the same footing, and prohibits a near relative, employe or business associate of the assignor from becoming assignee. It was considered and re-committed to the judiciary committee.

C. C. R., relating to the title to the lands on which territorial institutions have been created was passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Yesterday afternoon, in the House, a long time was spent in discussing the fire and police department bill. Powers offered an amendment providing that present members of the fire and police departments should hold their positions during the pleasure of the respective chiefs of those departments. Allen wanted to know why, under existing laws, was actually the head of the police and fire departments; there was a question if it was not the mayor, and he would not want to give the mayor any more power. Powers changed his amendment so as to make firemen and policemen and subordinate officers of both departments removable at the pleasure of the board. Adopted.

Powers, speaking in favor of the bill, said the police and fire departments were the civil army of the country, and like the national army and navy ought to be taken out of politics. He recited the evils resulting from having these departments under partisan control. The rates of insurance would be lower if the fire department could be made non-partisan, as that insurance companies would feel assured that competent and experienced officers and men would not be replaced by incompetent and inexperienced ones, at the dictation of political managers. He read an account of the workings of a similar law in Milwaukee, showing its excellent results.

The bill provides for a board of four persons, two of whom are to be appointed by the mayor and two by the city council. Wines moved to amend so as to have a fifth member appointive by the Legislature. Several members spoke against the amendment, and it was lost. The bill was made special order for next Saturday at 3 p.m.

Blandford offered a joint resolution providing for the printing of 250 copies each of the reports of the World's Fair commissions and the House committee on ways and means.

Allen introduced H. B. 114, to amend the civil code in relation to justices of the peace.

Adjourned.

TODAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

COUNCIL.

A communication was received from the Church University, inviting the Council to attend any of its lectures. The invitation was accepted.

J. E. Booth presented a protest signed by about 900 persons in Utah county against the school bill.

Also a petition of O. A. Smoot Jr., collector of Utah county.

H. B. 70 and 96, relating to landlords and tenants, were unfavorably reported.

H. B. 84, relating to the practice of attorneys before courts to which they are related, was favorably reported.

Committee on appropriation reported favorably on a number of accounts.

Committee on counties reported favorably on the bill to create the new county of Carbon, with amendments.

Committee on claims reported on the claim of Juab county and recommended that it be rejected. The report was adopted.

The claim of Jane Kirkbride was then taken up.

HOUSE.

Opening exercises.

The following were presented:

By Stokes: Petition from citizens of Davis county, asking the repeal of the medical law.

By Clark: Petition of citizens of Wayne county, to the same effect.

By Powers: Petition of seventy-nine citizens of this county, to the same effect.

By Hatch: Claim of Wasatch county for criminal costs.

By Dougall: Protest of citizens of Utah county against the passage of four pending bills relating to horticulture.

By Tolton: Petition of citizens of Piute county, asking for $6,000 to construct a wagon road along the Sevier river from Marysville to Joseph City.

By Stokes: Claim of Davis county for criminal costs, $45.

By Mason: Claim of Geo. D. Barnard & Co., $1,355.75.

Newbert, from the committee on manufactures and commerce, rendered a minority report on H. B. 56, providing for a bounty on sugar beets, opposing the proposed bounty. It was also signed by Stokes.

Bears from the claims committee reported favorably on the bill of Sanpete county, $512 for maps.

Shannon, from the ways and means committee, reported favorably the bill to appropriate for the expenses of the World's Fair commission.

He also reported favorably the bill paying a bounty for the destruction of certain wild animals.

He also reported on a number of other bills and petitions of minor importance.

Johnson, from the municipal corporation committee, reported favorably several bills.

Clark, from the committee on agriculture, reported a substitute for H. B. 17, relating to artesian wells.

Wines, from the committee on public health, reported favorably H. B. 55.

Allen, from the judiciary committee, reported adversely on 137, relating to liquor licenses, and favorably on a substitute for H. B. 130, providing for the dissolution of irrigation companies.

Allen introduced H. B. 117, relating to the payment of jurors, witnesses, court reporters, etc.

C. C. R. 8, providing that no more public money should be expended to improve lands to which the Territory has not a perfect title, was considered. The House refused to concur by a vote 14 to 15.

NOTES.

The Council committee on education will consider the school bill in the Council chamber at 10 a.m. on Friday next.

W. C. McCornick and P. J. Moran were in the Council chamber just before the opening of the session today.

County Clerk Maloy was one of the Council's visitors today.

A landlord says of the action of the Council on the landlord's bill: "There are certain members of the Council who desire to pass as the poor man's friend; yet they can't be called the property holder's friend, by the class they take on the landlord's side. These are efforts to protect doctors, lawyers and other professions, but the property holder who builds upon and improves his property and rents it is not thought to be worthy of any protection."

All the members of the Council were in their seats today at the opening of the session.

"Who will be the champion of the institution?" was asked in the Council today.

DRAYMEN.

DRAYMEN.—In Oakland, California, February 7, 1894, John Frost, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hughes, aged years, 11 months and 17 days. Was a native of Salt Lake City, Utah. The funeral took place from the residence of the parents, 106 Henry street, Oakland, February 8th.

MEETING OF WORKINGMEN.

Unemployed Laborers Assemble En Masse This Afternoon.

A Quiet and Earnest Gathering—The Legislature Appealed To—Speeches and Resolutions.

There was a big mass meeting of unemployed workingmen in the Tabernacle on Second South street this afternoon. The attendance was not less than 500. H. E. Carter was chosen chairman and J. B. Rawlings secretary.

Speeches of an earnest and pacific character were made by ex-Governor Thomas, Adam Paul and others.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously:

Whereas, There is great distress among the laboring classes of this community that can only be relieved by charity or work;

And, whereas, this county is sorely in need of good roads and better means of transportation;

And, whereas, this county pays about one-half the total tax of the Territory,

Therefore be it resolved that we earnestly urge the Legislature now in session and the county commissioners of this county to take measures immediately to put one or more of our main thoroughfares in the county into a good condition thereby giving employment to deserving and needy men.

Resolved, That to further the above proposition a committee of five be appointed to confer with members of the Legislature and urge the passage of an appropriation sufficient to carry out the suggestion, also to work upon our county selections and urge them to cooperate with the Legislature in the above plan.

The following was also read and adopted:

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,
February 13, 1894.

To the Members of the Legislative Assembly of Utah:

Gentlemen—We the undersigned, a committee appointed by the Workingmen's Central Republican club of Salt Lake City, to deal resolutions to your honorable body, herewith present the following for your consideration:

Whereas, The present financial condition of the country requires that strenuous efforts should be made by our lawmakers and others to provide for the working men of Utah to alleviate the distress now in our midst.

Therefore be it resolved, That we earnestly suggest that the recommendation of our Governor in his message to your honorable body that an appropriation of $50,000 be planned to build a wing of the proposed capitol building be passed upon and adopted by the present assembly of the Legislature, and that a committee of lawyers, bona fide residents and practical working men be appointed to attend to same, and we will ever pray, etc.

A. M. TAYLOR,
President.
WM. BEARDS,
H. C. SNYDER,
H. E. BONN,
A. S. POOL,
JAS. CHAMBERS,
JOHN JAMES, Secretary.

STENOGRAPHERS' CONTEST.

The Examining Committee Declines to Allow Frank E. McGarrin to compete.

In pursuance of the order made by Chief Justice Merritt in open court on Saturday last, the competitive examination of candidates for the position of official stenographer of the Third district court began at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the office of Judge J. E. Sutherland, in the Commercial block. The examining committee consists of Judge Sutherland, Judge O. McDowall and Attorney J. A. Williams, these gentlemen being of his honor's own selection. The contest has excited a great amount of interest among local shorthand writers and the result is anxiously awaited. The committee, after determining whom they consider to be the best man among the contestants, will make a report to Judge Merritt, accompanied by their recommendation.

When the candidates presented themselves the examining committee called Mr. Frank E. McGarrin, the present court stenographer, into a private room, and (greatly to his astonishment) handed him the following letter:

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,
February 14th, 1894.

Frank McGarrin, Esq.

Dear Sir:—We are in receipt of your letter of February 12th, 1894, relating to the examination of candidates for court reporter.

Under the statute court reporters are appointed by the judge, and to hold office during his pleasure. You have held that place since 1890 by the pleasure of the judges of the Third district court. If it was the pleasure of the present judge of this district to retain you as court reporter, no committee would have been appointed to examine candidates. You are, at present, the incumbent of that office; you need no certificate of qualification to hold it, if it was the pleasure of the judge to retain you. He has signified his pleasure to make a change. The committee do not therefore regard you as eligible. Other candidates only will be examined.

Yours respectfully,
J. E. SUTHERLAND,
JAMES A. WILLIAMS,
O. McDOWALL.

A list of the other intending contestants was then taken as follows: Thos. Marthinsen, J. C. Fulsome, Fred T. McGurrin, G. M. Dall, F. W. Silverson, F. E. Barker, Jos. McGurrin, Jr., H. Crane (nephew of Judge Crane), Miss Florence Hartley and Miss E. S. Stebbins, of Salt Lake; G. D. Hough and J. T. Smith, Ogden.

The latter three named took their places at various small tables and were soon hard at work.

Judge Sutherland led off with a slow reading, three minutes and fifteen seconds in duration, in Reid's commentary, and then the work of examination of a witness took place, Judge Sutherland acting as the interrogator and Attorney J. A. Williams taking "the stand" (against a deposition). Some of the questions and answers were very lengthy. This, too, was a comparatively easy shorthand task for the stenographers, as the "examination" was conducted slowly—very different, indeed, from some of the fast runs in ordinary court proceedings. The colloquy lasted 3 min. 10 secs. Judge McDowall next read at a break-neck speed from a judge's charge in a murder case, and several of the phonographers appeared sorely vexed lest he (the speaker) may go the young lady, when a bar was asked by Judge Sutherland, mildly remarked that she "had the [illegible] covered." She further stated that she had never been within 10 miles of a mine and did not understand the numerous technical terms used. Judge McDowall read down a column in his reading speed and the twelve young people were soon scarcely "taking it down" from dictation when the News reporter left.

Frank McGurrin remained in the room a very interested spectator and watched his brother's chief with special anxiety.

A FRIGHTFUL FALL.

The Sanitarian Engineer Falls Down the Knutsford Elevator Shaft and is Badly Hurt.

There was a serious accident at the Knutsford hotel yesterday afternoon. The victim was a German employed as engineer at the sanitarium room on Third South street. His name is Leo Bauwenbauer.

It appears that he had gone over to the hotel at the upper floor unlocked the elevator shaft for the doorway and unnecessarily stepped into the opening and fell one story. Where man or the shaft he presented a ghastly sight and appeared to be more dead than alive. The bridge of his nose was badly broken, his right arm and wrist injured and severe abrasions covered his body, while he sustained internal injuries. He was cared for by a physician and is in a critical condition today, though his recovery is hoped for.

THE CALIFORNIA REDWOOD.

Once it Grew in all Climes.—Derivation of its Name.

Written for the NEWS.

Almost everyone is interested in the redwood trees of the "Big Trees" of California. The lumbermen stand before them and estimate on profits in converting them into lumber from which our beautiful redwood floors, doors and in some cases room clothes are made. The tourists admire their graceful size and feels that he has neglected a part of his duty if he fails to record the fact that one of the "big trees" is just feet high, one that is feet in girth at height seventy feet, and its range of growth indicates an age of about years. These and a few other few entries attest the nature of his interest.

Unlike the lumbermen and tourists, who think only of the present, the botanist and geologist, walking before these trees, allow their minds to contemplate the past history of them, as well as to dwell on their present condition. In the Tertiary age, the geological age immediately preceding the age in which we live, the redwood trees and trees closely related to them grew in almost all parts of the world. Remains of them have been found in Greenland as far north as 70°. Indeed vast forests of them were found within the Arctic zone. In Spitzbergen they flourished up to 79° north latitude. In Asia the redwoods ranged from the extreme north to the Himalaya mountains on the south, and from the Caspian sea on the west to the sea of Japan on the east. It seems to have grown in most parts of Europe and probably Africa. In North America remains have been found in several parts of Canada and from there south to southern Mexico. Even in far off Australia it is known to have grown, but it became extinct there, for some unknown reason, early in the Tertiary period. In Asia, Europe and North America the twenty-six species of redwood persisted until the Glacial period when all but two species became extinct, and these two are stranded on our Pacific coast. The two species are known to botanists as the Sequoia gigantea (or redwood) and the Sequoia sempervirens. The first still forms extensive forests and is the source of our redwood lumber, while the latter is distinctively known as the "big tree."

The Sequoia gigantea was not recognized as a separate species until 1853. It grows in isolated groves on some of the mountains of California, at an elevation of from 5,000 to 7,000 feet above sea level.

There is some interesting history connected with the botanical name of these trees. Sequoia, or Se-Quo-Yah, was the Indian name of Sion Guess, a half-breed Cherokee Indian, born in Alabama in 1770. With no aid whatever he invented an alphabet for his people, and taught it to such as he could persuade to learn it by writing it on leaves. Before Se-Quo-Yah and his people were banished to New Mexico and Indian Territory in 1828, some missionaries to the Cherokees published a pamphlet in this alphabet and translated a part of the Bible, using these characters. The Cherokees now have a considerable literature written in their own language. Se-Quo-Yah died in New Mexico in 1843.

When the botanist Endlicher prepared his synopsis of the pines in 1847 he was induced to dedicate the redwood tree to the greatest literary genius the red men of America ever produced. To make the name pronounceable he softened Se-Quo-Yah to Sequoia.

C. A. WHITING.

University of Utah.

Notice to School Trustees, S. L. Co.

The board of trustees of each district in Salt Lake county is requested to consider the following, and report in writing to No. 351 Constitution building, Salt Lake City, at once, that a general report may be given at the next trustees' meeting of this county.

"Are you willing to furnish your schools with, out of your district, a good American patriotic song book? and do you prefer holding the book privately for your use, or would you be willing to assist in forming a county library, with a librarian, and all the use of other libraries mentioned by your districts, and thus increase the Utah books from which to select? Please give this your attention and report on same at once.

COMMITTEE.

SAVINGS BANK
160 Main Street.

Utah Title Insurance
& Trust Co.
Capital $100,000, Full Paid.
J. R. BOOTH, President. W. C. McCORNICK, Vice-President. A. W. ADAMS, Sec'y and Cashier.

Notice to Scientists.

The Fire Council of Scientists are soliciting to collect all the old Norton, Kirtland and other meteors remarkable or interesting, to be lent out [illegible] and would be obliged to receive any such relics to ward [illegible] our general secretary, Robert Judge M. Walldner, No. 204 Commercial building, Salt Lake City, Utah, or leave word for interest and informed parties.

Those receipts are of value must be the general office, and we hope to may be able to render all such by filing away in the proper place.

SCIENTIST H. YOUNG,
In behalf of the Fire Council of Scientists.

COMMERCIAL.

BUSINESS CHANGES HERE.

Today's clearing house exchanges amounted to $183,[illegible]. Same day last year, $188,[illegible].

TODAY'S INSPECTIONS.

New York—Silver, [illegible] lead, $1.25. London—Silver, [illegible].

ONE AND MILLION.

Wells, Fargo & Co received today Paris, [illegible]. Berlin, [illegible].

McCornick & Co received today Silver bar, [illegible].

C. R. Jones & Co received today Dollars, $3,000.

REAL ESTATE.

Transfers filed in the office of the County Recorder of Salt Lake County, Utah, yesterday.

[illegible]

SPECIAL TOPICS.

For Sunset, rising Venus, [illegible]. Full Moon, [illegible].
Y. indicates place of rise or set.
The time given is Mountain time or equal to the noon of each [illegible].

GEO. E. SNOW, C.E.,
Director Weather Bureau.

Ashamed To Be Seen
Because of disfiguring facial blemishes is the condition of thousands upon thousands who flee in humanity of the full flint in Cuticura Soap is to be found the purest, sweetest and most refreshing skin purifier and beautifier in the world. It is so because it strikes at the root of uncomplexional disfigurements, viz., the clogged, irritated, inflamed, and disordered pores.

Sold everywhere. Cuticura Soap, Cuticura, and Cuticura Resolvent, prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Corp., Boston, Mass.

Blood, skin, and scalp diseases and blemishes, from pimples to scrofula, with loss of hair, cured by Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier.

LOST.

THE BOSTON COTTON BUTTONS. Between [illegible] and [illegible] on [illegible]. Finder will be rewarded by leaving them at this office.

R. K.
THOMAS,
26, 28, 30, 32
EAST, FIRST SOUTH STREET, SALT LAKE CITY.

"THE SILK HOUSE"

Special Holiday Offerings
At Less Than New York Cost.

Silks

$1.00 Double Warp Surah Silks for 55c.

10 SHADES IN PINK. 10 SHADES IN BLUE.
5 SHADES IN RED. 5 SHADES IN HELIOTROPES.
5 SHADES IN GREEN. 5 SHADES IN TOPHYES.
5 SHADES IN GREY. 5 SHADES IN SLATES.
5 SHADES IN TAN. 5 SHADES IN MILE

$1.00 Colored Satins for - - - 55c.
About 15 shades to close.
$1.50 Assorted Dress Silks, - - 75c.
About 10 pieces to close.
75c, 22 inch China Silks, - - - 50c.
40c, 22 inch China Silks, - - - 35c.
Bright colors for fancy work.
Colored Surah Silks, - - - - 25c.
Printed China Silks, - - - - 25c.
Best Black Satin Brocades, - - 75c.
50c Colored Crystal Silks, - - 45c.
$1.25 Shaded Crystal Silks, - - 85c.
$1.25 Colored Diagonal Silks, - - 85c.
SPECIAL PRICES IN BLACK SILKS.
Shaded Silks, - - - 85c, $1.00, $1.25.
Ombre Shaded Silks, - - - $2.25 yard.
ELEGANT FOR DRESSES AND TRIMMINGS.
$1.00 Colored Silk Plushes, - - 85c.
$1.35 " " " - - 75c.
$1.25 " Brocaded Velvets, - - $1.50.
$3.25 Fancy Silk Velvets, - - $1.00.

Nothing is more appropriate for a Christmas Present than a Silk Dress.

INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS.
VERY FINE.
Ladies' Linen Cambric, 5 for $1.00. | Ladies' Linen Cambric, 4 for $1.00.
Gents' Linen Cambric, 5 for $1.00. | Gents' Silk Initial, 25c and $1 each.
Ladies' Silk Initial, 25c and 50c each.

What is Nicer Than a
Plush Wrap
For a Christmas Present.
ALL NEW.
No. 1145, Plush Jackets, $15.00, now, - - - - - $10.75.
No. 1116, Plush Coat, $25.00, now, - - - - - $15.75.
Plush Butterfly Cape Coat, $35.00, now, - - - - $25.75.

FOR THE LADIES.
Gents' Handkerchiefs and Mufflers.
Gents' Hemstitched Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, $1.00 doz., worth $1.50.
" " " " " $1.00 " " $1.75.
Colored Border Linen Cambric Hemstitched, $1.10 " " $2.25.

SPECIAL NUMBERS IN LADIES' COATS.
ASK FOR THEM UNDER THESE NUMBERS.
No. 1088, Ladies' Fur Trimmed Coats, $5.75, now $4.75.
No. 1084, " " " " $7.75, " $5.25.
No. 1082, " " " " $8.75, " $6.75.
No. 1085, " " " " $9.00, " $7.00.
No. 1081, " " " " $9.75, " $7.75.
No. 1083, " " " " $11.75, " $9.50.
No. 1075, " Fur Trimmed Capes, $10.75, " $8.50.

...Old Stock...
Last Season's Ulsters, 25c on the Dollar.
25 and 30 Item Jersey 25c each, were $1.50.
25 and 35 Item Jersey 50c each, were $1.50.
Ladies' Jackets, $6.00, $5.75 and $4.75 each. Good Bargains.
Remnants! Remnants!
Thousands of Them Very Cheap.

R. K.
THOMAS