Alabama, Alaska, Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Ohio, Vermont and Virginia; and to the president of the senate and to the speaker of the house in each of the States where a legislature is now in session.

SENATE.

Many Important Measures Passed Yesterday and Today.

Many important measures passed yesterday and today.

The senate took a season today in the consideration of various bills.

Senate bill No. 1, by the committee on appropriations, the general appropriation bill, was passed; ayes 16, nays 4.

House bill No. 128, by Stewart, providing for duties of the sheriff, was passed; ayes 15, nays 3.

House bill No. 131, by Mrs. Horne, to provide 20 per cent of revenue for the normal school and in relation to the form of appropriation, was put upon passage, resulting in ayes 11, nays 8.

House bill No. 10, by Goldman, relating to private corporations, was passed; ayes 15, nays 4.

House bill No. 111, by McQuarrie, relating to witnesses and testimony in criminal prosecution in justices' courts, was passed; ayes 15, nays 4.

House joint memorial No. 3, by Hendricks, authorizing response to submit to the legislatures of the several states a proposition to amend section 2, article 4 of the Constitution, relating to the election of United States senators, was passed; ayes 15, nays 4.

House bill No. 13, by Shepard, relating to aliens, was passed; ayes 16, nays 3.

House bill No. 60, by Stewart, relating to poor persons in the district courts, and repealing sections 3294 and 3295 of the statutes, was passed; ayes 15, nays 4.

House bill No. 44, by Clyde, creating the office of district attorney, was passed; ayes 12, nays 1, absent 3.

The following bills were passed Saturday evening: House bill No. 146, by Hansen, relating to duties of county recorders; Senate bill No. 157, by Evans, prohibiting the sale of liquor within two miles of an Indian reservation; House bill No. 66, by Stewart, relating to indictments for grand larceny; House bill No. 84, by Shepard, on submitting measure relating to negotiable instruments; Evans' bill for the fencing of railroads; House bill 100, relating to property exempt from execution; and Senate bill No. 72, by Howell, providing for the extension of notices for trials.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

All day long on Sunday, the Senate worked with the general appropriation bill. The item of $10,000 for the Salt Palace was voted by the Senate, as was also the appropriation of $15,000 for the Utah National Guard. The amount for procuring extensions of United States surveys over the public lands was cut down from $10,000 to $7,500, the contingent and traveling expense amount for the State board of equalization was cut from $5,000 to $3,000, the appropriation for the industrial school was cut from $8,000 to $5,000, and that for the industrial school building from $18,000 to $7,500. There was added $1,000 for the contingent expenses of the State board of health. The bill then passed the Senate by a vote of 14 to 6.

SENATE BILLS KILLED.

The following Senate bills were rejected by the Senate special or "sitting" committee, known also as the committee on executive: No. 69, relating to salaries of county officers; No. 90, creating the office of State engineer; No. 13, relating to delinquency judgments; No. 19, against the second use of paper and wooden boxes, etc.; No. 48, to promote the safety of railway employes; No. 26, a fire and police bill; No. 45, on property exempt from taxation; No. 25, on taxation; No. 40, mortgages; No. 52, for a board of irrigation; No. 62, on cruelty to animals; No. 91, for bounties for killing wild animals; No. 71, on Bennett's estate; No. 81, on names of corporations; No. 77, on education; No. 46, for bureau of statistics.

HOUSE BILLS KILLED.

The following House bills were killed by the adverse report of the house committee, the numbers and subjects are: Nos. 42, on turning of streams; No. 149, on auditor's annual statement; No. 128, for protection of forests; No. 46, for right of way to Utah Central; No. 108, for protection of pioneer relics; No. 135, on private corporations; No. 105, on adulteration of vinegar; No. 101, on compensation of public officers; No. 79, on salaries of State officers; No. 127, creating office of State warden of forestry; No. 68, on classification and incorporation of cities; No. 98, on duties of land commissioner; No. 133, on drunkenness; No. 5, on grand jurors; No. 21, on depositions; No. 29, on judgments; No. 133, on publication of sermons; No. 7, on appeals; No. 34, for protection of motormen; No. 129, on justice's court statutes; No. 19, on exemptions; No. 31, on city officers; No. 14, on county boundaries; No. 112, for free scholarships; No. 44, on negotiable instruments; No. 103, on horticulture.

GAVEL PRESENTATION.

Saturday afternoon President Nebeker was honored by the senate, in the presentation of a handsome gavel, the head of ebony encircled by a silver band on which are the names of the members of the Senate, and the handle of silver.

The speech of presentation was made by Mrs. Cannon, who said, in part:

The knowledge of the fact that we are about to separate and dissolve our relationship as the Senate of the Third Legislature of the State of Utah, makes this a fitting occasion to express what we as individual members owe to your courteous service, your justice and generosity of heart. By your own inherent qualities you have been a pillar of strength to our State and by genial methods that cause to you most naturally,

"As effulgent as sunlight beams
Send velvets up and paint their lines,"

you unconsciously become our leader, and now on parting, we shall wish you goldspeed to your northern home, and we trust that the friendship that we have been privileged to share in the past may be confirmed and deepened through many long years to come.

President Nebeker said: "For the token of the esteem in which I am held by the Senate, I am exceedingly grateful, and I assure you that the kindly sentiment you express is thoroughly reciprocated."

FEDERAL COURT AT OGDEN.

Grand and Petit Jurors Impaneled—More Snow.

Special to Deseret Telegraph.

Ogden, March 12.—The United States Circuit court for the district of Utah convened here at 11 a. m. today with Judge John A. Marshall on the bench. After impaneling a grand and petit jury the court adjourned until tomorrow.

Four inches of snow on the level was what greeted the people this morning, and the storm still raging. The storm continued nearly all the forenoon and the indications are that it is not yet over.

THE GRIP CURE THAT DOES CURE

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

SCHOOL LAND CASE IS NOW DECIDED.

Supreme Court Decision in Thorsen vs Board of Examiners.

FUNCTION OF BOARD DEFINED

Effect of Ruling Means that Numerous Parties Will be Hounded Money Paid Out in Leasing School Lands.

The Supreme Court delivered an important opinion today in the test case of L. C. Thorsen vs The State Board of Examiners, affirming the judgment of the lower court and also defining the function of the board.

The plaintiff in this case petitioned the Third district court for a writ of mandate requiring the State board of examiners to audit and allow a claim for $19.86, paid by plaintiff's assignor to the county clerk of Cache county, under the provisions of chapter 78 of the Session Laws of 1896, which provided for the leasing of school lands to county courts and which in the case of Harrows vs Kimball was held to be null and void.

In the years 1896-7-8, numerous parties, under the law, leased certain school lands in various counties of the State. Later the law authorizing the leasing of the land was held to be void, for the reason that the title to the lands was at that time vested in the general government. In pursuance of the leases, occupants of the land paid rentals to county clerks for the credit of the Territorial treasurer. The second State Legislature passed a law authorizing the refunding of the rent money so paid, at the same time making it the duty of the state board to receive, audit and allow all just claims of persons who had paid the rentals.

The defendant board demurred to the petition on the ground that the revised Statutes clothed the board with a judicial power in the matter of passing upon the class of claims that that part of the rental money had reached the State treasury, having been used for the survey and other expenses connected with the leasing of the land.

Judge Cherry granted the writ prayed for, when the defendant appealed.

Justice Baskin, who delivered the opinion, holds that in the light of the stipulated facts, there can be no doubt but what some sum paid by the lessee to the county, on a lease made in pursuance of that void act of the Legislature, is a just claim within the meaning of those terms, as used in section 86 of the Revised Statutes, and that the provisions of that section, directing the board to receive, audit and allow all claims for such payments, is mandatory and not discretionary with the board.

The court further holds that the board had no authority to reject a portion of Thorsen's claim, on account of a joint entry of the money paid warrants, as stated and reviewable data.

The court, who cannot write in very small, including the women, and the number is much less of those who have not learned to read, while those who look at least the most fundamental and necessary religious and moral instruction are very rarely seen. The importance of this observation may be proved if the first native one meets, even in the most remote settlements, should be questioned, or what would be still sadder, by examining recruits in the army, who are drawn usually from the poorest masses of the people.

A KIPLING POEM.

Several years ago Prof. D. Cameron, our general manager of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, named this station in the upper peninsula of Michigan "Gladstone" and "Kipling," on being in an agricultural community and the other in an iron ore district. Some time later a mutual friend informed Kipling of Mr. Underwood's action, and the celebrated author sent Mr. Underwood his photograph with the following lines on the back:

"GLADSTONE AND "KIPLING."

"Wise is the child who knows his sire,
Wise is the sire who knows his child,
The ancient proverb says.
But wiser far the man who knows,
How, where and when his offspring graze,
For who the mischief would suppose
I've sons in Michigan.

Yet am I sawed from middlebit file,
That warp the soul of man,
They do not make me walk the floor
Nor keep me at the doctor's door,
They deal in wheat and iron ore,
My sons in Michigan.

Oh, tourist in the Pictured Rocks,
Ally Cook's or Reynolds's plant
Forgive a parent from afar,
But, maybe, you have children, too—
My sons in Michigan.

RUDYARD KIPLING.

FIRST FIVE-DOLLAR PRIZE ARTICLE

Subject: Does Success in Farming Depend More on the Size of the Farm Than on Its Management?

Success in farming does not depend more on the size of the farm than on its management. It matters not how large or small a farm may be, if it is poorly managed it will not be a success. Management is everything. It is doubtless true that a large farm, properly managed, will yield greater returns than a small one, providing that there is an ample supply of capital to back it. We take this view from the fact that there is a greater scope for the use of improved machinery, improved live stock, etc., than can profitably be had upon a small farm. While this may be true of a large farm, yet a very small farm, consisting of only a few acres, more properly a garden situated near a large city and devoted specially to small fruits, berries and vegetables will sometimes yield greater returns per acre for the capital invested than a very large farm. In the case of the former it is as much to cover a small farm and 160 acres and over a large farm. Now, in the case of the farm most around here the man who has more better management than others and who has the ability to invest capital to the best advantage generally succeeds. Such men can succeed with comparatively small farms, but would make a failure on a large farm. A man who has not the knowledge to manage a large farm, and who had but little experience, might do well on a small farm, but would make a failure on a large farm. Success in farming depends less upon the size of the farm than on its management.—Benjamin A. Barker, Tri-County Farmers' Institute, Berrien County, Mich.

SALT LAKE STAKE CONFERENCE.

Second Day's Sessions in the Tabernacle Today.

INSTRUCTIVE ADDRESSES.

Question of Saturday Saints' College—The Institution to be Continued in Good Work.

The choir sang the spirit commencing:

How are Thy servants blest, O Lord
How sure is their defense!

Prayer was offered by Elder Robin S. Wells.

Singing by the choir:

Behold the mountain of the Lord
In latter days shall rise.

The Stake reports of the Sunday schools, Y. M. M. I. A., Primary Associations, Kindergarten Associations, High Priests' quorum, and fast offerings (totals), were presented and ordered filed. The roll of the wards, Elders' quorums and associations was called, showing representatives from all the wards, from all the associations except the Fourteenth, Fifteenth and seventeenth and Twenty-fourth, and representatives of the Sunday schools, Y. L. M. I. A., Relief Societies, Primary Associations and the Kindergarten Associations.

Elder John Nicholson, vice-president of the board of trustees of the Latter-day Saints' college, presented to the conference some facts regarding that institution. He stated that the main sources of support for the institution were an endowment of 10,000 left by the late Hosea S. Stevens, the income of which was to go to a church school for seven years, and endowment of $100 left by Sister E. H. Snow and a gift of $1,000 made by Brigham Stevenson, which is not yet remunerative.

For the years past the faculty had conducted the institution on their personal loan, $6,000 having been contributed in that way, and the Church had borne the main burden by contributing as appropriation each year. This year, however, there was a shortage of $1,000 in both departments of the institution to June, 1899, which was to be met. So far the Church had refused to support from the Stake as a whole.

The future of the institution was also at stake, and for its support during the next year, there would be needed about $3,100 for both departments in addition to entrance fees. Lastly, there would be need for a building, the building in which the institution should be conducted. Elder Nicholson expressed the hope that the College would be maintained, and stated that in his opinion, even a suspension of the school would be a calamity to the Stake.

He trusted that wisdom would be shown in settling the matter.

Elder C. W. Penrose spoke on the same subject, which he considered an important one. No exorbitant salaries were paid to the teachers, and it was supposed that a large sum would be realized from the General Board, but on account of retrenchment in the general expenditures of the Church, a smaller amount was realized than was expected. Although they labored under embarrassing conditions, financially, the speaker was convinced that it was possible for the amount of this deficit to be made up. It was important, on account of the peculiar nature of the institution, and the influence it spreads abroad, that it should be kept in existence. It had been of great usefulness in this regard, and had exerted its influence among many hundreds of the young. Therefore, the speaker was firmly convinced that the College should be kept in existence. There was ample room and opportunity for such an institution in this Stake, and an effort should be made to build on the foundation so highly esteemed by all. It had exerted an influence also over the public in the conduct of classes in missionary labor, and for this reason, the outstanding debt should be paid off and then, if possible, money should be raised to conduct the institution properly.

President George Q. Cannon stated that the Salt Lake Stake had done less for its church school than any other Stake of Zion, and had attempted anything in this direction. He showed the necessity of such an institution as the College, and expressed the hope that a strong effort would need to be made to keep the school in successful existence. President Cannon showed what had been done in some other Stakes, and urged this Stake to follow these worthy examples.

President Joseph F. Smith expressed his position with regard to maintaining the Latter-day Saints' College, stating that greater necessity for such a school existed in this Stake than in any other Stake of Zion. He had patronized the school in the past, and thought that it should be maintained on a footing commensurate with its usefulness.

Elder James M. Cannon strongly urged the continued existence of the College.

The following resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted: That it is the sense of this conference that the Latter-day Saints' College in the Latter-day Saints' College in this Stake of Zion be continued.

Resolved that Joseph K. Taylor be appointed a committee of one with power to call to his aid such assistance as may be necessary to raise the money now needed for the Latter-day Saints' College and the means necessary for its maintenance, and to procure a building for it to occupy.

The choir sang the anthem:

"Let us all be faithful."

Benediction was pronounced by Elder George Teasdale.

Afternoon Session.

Singing by the choir:

Truth echoes upon our senses,
Gospel light crowds to come.

Prayer by Elder E. F. Sheets.

The choir sang:

Light and truth the world's awaking.

Elder Orel S. Card, president of the Alberta Stake, Canada, addressed the conference on the subject of colonization, giving a brief history of the settlement of the Saints in Canada, and urged the necessity there. He was of the opinion that the purchase of land on the most favorable terms was an essential requirement. The climate was to be dreaded with that of Cache Valley, and stated that Labor on the canal had been completed and crops built on it. The crops were conveniently located and the land productive and adapted for diversified culture. Forty cows had been purchased, and was paid by the government, and an opportunity was offered for some religious instruction in the school. The speaker stated that he was anxious to see the settlers by the government. President Lorenzo Snow spoke on the subject of taking advantage of every opportunity offered for improvement along all lines, and for advancing the work of God.

Elder George Teasdale, of the Council of Apostles, followed, directing his remarks to the subject of the training of children. With the advantages given to the people in the knowledge of the Gospel of Christ, the Latter-day Saints should be foremost in all good works and teachings. Faith in God, leading to good works and producing the fruits of righteousness, would lead to a condition of abundant knowledge of the truth of the Gospel. The speaker bore his testimony to God and gave it as his way. There should be a full and complete devotion to the cause of God, and it should not be mixed in any way with hypocrisy. Wisdom could and should be gained from God by those who seriously seek for it, and not to have it was a reproach.

Elder Anthon H. Lund, of the quorum of the Apostles, expressed his pleasure at the action of the conference taken this morning to sustain the Latter-day Saints' College. He also stated that an effort should be made to establish religious classes in this Stake, in order that the children might be fully and properly trained in the impressionable period of life. In medieval nations religion was taught in the schools, at most in the expense of everything else, progress being thus hampered, now the other extreme was to exclude religion from the public schools. Both courses were unfortunate ones. Those trained in the Church schools where there is a mingling of these two lines of teaching, were best trained for the various duties of life. The nature of the work done in the religious classes was fully detailed, and a strong plea made for their continuance.

President George Q. Cannon addressed the conference, speaking of the importance of training the rising people in a knowledge of the Gospel, and of the necessity of unity among the people.

The choir and congregation sang the hymn commencing:

We thank Thee, O God, for a Prophet.

The benediction was pronounced by President Joseph F. Smith and the conference adjourned to June 11th, at 10 a. m.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONFERENCE.

St. Johns, Ariz., Feb. 27, 1899.

To the Editor:

One of the most interesting annual Sunday school conferences held in the St. Johns Stake of Zion, convened at 10 a. m. Saturday, Feb. 18, Mr. Karl G. Maeser, first assistant general superintendent, and Elder L. John Nuttall, one of the aids to the Sunday school board were with us. We were considerably disappointed when we learned that our treasurer had returned to St. Johns without bringing the visiting brethren. They having failed to make connections at Holbrook, spent a day waiting, but owing to the kind invitations of the good people of Holbrook and Woodruff and Snowflake, arrived here in time for the first meeting of our Sunday school conference. There was a general attendance of the Saints from the surrounding wards of the Stake and all the schools were represented either by the superintendent or one of the assistants. The reports showed most of the schools in a flourishing condition. During the meetings of the two days' session, many questions were asked by the visiting brethren, and were answered to Brothers Nuttall and Maeser to the satisfaction of all those present. The points spoken upon by the brethren were those which were the proper observance of Fast day in Sunday school; the necessity of all the officers and teachers observing the "Word of Wisdom;" that teachers should be what they expect their pupils to be; that ward superintendents should be prompt in making their annual reports; that great diligence should be exercised by Sunday school workers to impart in making their annual reports; that great diligence should be exercised by Sunday school workers to impart in making their annual reports; that superintendents are always presiding when they are present; that no teacher had any right to transfer a pupil from one class to another, unless requested to do so by the superintendent; that Sunday school teaching under the direct supervision of the superintendent; that he is responsible for the control, discipline and management of the school; that teachers' meetings should be held in every school, at least once a month, preferably on the regular Fast day of each month; that children who are members of the Church, who have not been baptized, and being over eight years of age, should be baptized or partaking of the Sacrament, if they desire to do so, until they have had ample time and opportunity to be baptized.

Brother Maeser said that this was the first annual Sunday school conference in Stake that he had found the revised instructions issued to the Stake Sunday schools by the Sunday school board carried out, as to the manner of conducting Sunday school meetings.

On Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock a religious class conference was held, at which Dr. Maeser, in his inimitable humble manner, impressed upon the minds of his hearers the necessity for religious class organization in every Sunday school. It was a spiritual feast to be remembered. The outpouring of the spirit of God during our conference was a source of joy and great comfort to all the Saints present.

Your brother in the Gospel,

W. D. WORTHEN, Supt.
E. M. JOHNSON, 1st Asst.
E. N. FIDGEMAN JR., Sec.

LAYING A CEMENT FLOOR.

How to Make a Floor that will Last a Lifetime.

A writer in the Country Gentleman gives the following simple directions for laying a cement floor for stable, milk-house or cellar:

The foundation of a concrete floor may be made of common field stones, broken stone, or gravel. It should be equal to that of large potatoes or even larger. An effort should be made to place the larger stones at the bottom. This layer of stone last but be from 4 to 5 inches thick. Four or six shovelsfuls of water and with a rammer thoroughly solidify and drive the stones into the ground and earth. Then a small amount of gravel or fine stone should be spread and the same again well down and rammed. The object is to get the foundation so that it will not move in any direction.

On this prepared foundation spread a coat of thin mortar, which may be composed of three parts of sharp sand and one part of cement. Three should be an effort to put anything more than to fill the interstices. This also would be better for being pounded, in order that all interstices may be filled with mortar. As soon as it has dried sufficiently for the work to proceed, spread a coat of mortar about one inch thick, composed of one part Portland cement and three parts of sharp sand. Let this go in sections about three feet wide, using a board for the workman to stand upon. As the work proceeds, move the board forward to give room for the mortar. Lastly, sift a small amount of fine sand over the floor and trowel it in. This will take up the water and make the surface of the floor very hard.

There are other methods of laying these cement floors, but they usually require an expert workman. All of this work can be done by the farmer and his assistants. Three or four floors have been laid in this manner in the dairy building of the workmen at Cornell University and they have remained intact for about eighteen years, and are apparently as good as when made.

RETURNED FROM MANILA.

Corporal Martin Shoemaker and three other members of the Third U. S. artillery came in from the West on their way home from Manila this morning. The three privates are Ed O. Rice, A. J. Chambers and R. E. Dale. The boys were volunteers from Kansas and the Indian Territory. They leave for the East this evening.

NEW ARRANGEMENT USHERED IN TODAY

Utah Exchange Begins with Two Calls Each Day.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Business This Afternoon Was Weak and the Call Lacked Special Feature—On the Old Board.

Ushering in the new order of affairs the Utah Mine and Stock Exchange held its afternoon call at 1:30 today, and will hold another at 7:30 this evening. The early call was devoid of special features, as it is the usual amount of business transacted, as but 2,300 shares changed hands during the call, the same having a value of $1,740.65.

Among dividend payers the auburn over Grand Central and Dexter Marion, the former going at $1.21, and the latter at $1.40 each. Producers declined sales of Four Aces at 3c, Dotty at 6c, Joe Bowers at 10c and Star Consolidated at 6½c, while Omaha and Wisconsin Lead producers changed hands at 9c and 2c cents respectively.

Figures were posted as follows:

DIVIDEND PAYERS.

	Asked.	Bid.
Alta	1 25	1 20
Alliance	36	32
Bullion Beck	5 00	4 50
Centennial Eureka	20 00	
Chloride Point	95	1 15
Dalton and Lark	8½	10½
Dexter	1 10	
Galena	45	50
Grand Central	1 21	1 22
Grand Central	1 25	9 00
Mammoth	1 15	2 00
Mayflower	6 00	
Ontario	6 00	4 00
Silver King	32 00	45 00
Silver Reef	42½	45½
South Swansea	1 10	
Utah	78	60

PRODUCING MINES.

	Asked.	Bid.
Brooklyn	4	3½
Comstock Tunnel	40½	40½
Dalton	1½	2
Dexter	2 40	2 45
Eagle & Blue Bell		2 00
Four Aces	3½	3
Frisco	11	14½
Golden Eagle	7½	8
Joe Bowers	10½	10½
Lucky Boy Eight	45	60
Star Consolidated	1 12½	1 12½
Sunshine	30	28

PROSPECTS

Stocks	Bids.	Asked.
Antler	1½	2
Boston Do La Mar	1½	
Boston Iowa Tunnel	2	3
Beaver Lake Copper	2½	7
West Daley	11	
Cedar Valley	½	1½
Colorado	7	9
Emerald	10	14
Gold Hill	3½	4½
International	3	4
Joe Bowers Extension	3	3½
Little Pittsburg	16	17
Martha Washington	15½	
Midnight Queen	4	7
Monarch	1	1½
Omaha	40	60½
Ontario	4½	5
Richmond Anacondа	3½	12
Silver City Con.	1½	1½
Superior	1	1½
Solomon's Treasure	4½	5
Triumph	8	10½
Yellow Con.	1½	
Yaka	1.22	1.32
Wandering Jew	4½	5
West Morning (Deer)	1½	1½
Yellow Jacket	2½	4

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Daley, 200 at 42c; 200 at 40½c.
Joe Bowers, 500 at 10c; 500 at 9½c.
Grand Central, 200 at $1.21.
Grover-Marion, 1,000 at 3c.
Joe Bowers, 200 at 10½c.
Mammoth, 300 at 2c.
Star Consolidated, 200 at $1.35.
West Daley, 1,000 at 10½c; 500 at 10c.
Total sales, 2,300 shares.
Selling value of stocks, $1,740.65.

Seat Sold for $50.

The seat on the Utah exchange, which was vacated by Mr. Dickson, in C. H. Rockledge Saturday, has been purchased by A. L. Morris, secretary of the institution. It is stated Mr. Morris paid $50 for the seat to bind the bargain. Thos. Joe Hamberger's office to take it for 40 cents has become null and void.

NOTES OF THE PIT.

All arrangements have been made for the evening's call on the new board. It is expected the novelty of the early start will draw out a big crowd.

Will Orr, the genial representative of the MacArthur-Forrest Cyanide company, has returned to the city after a sojourn in the castle.

On the Old Board.

On the old board this afternoon there was considerable life in higher priced stocks, and quite a number of them did good business during the call. The best sale was a 2-cents block of Centennial Eureka, which went at $5 per share. The Alliance followed in the trading, the stock changing hands from 42½ to 42½, downward sale, after which Dalton and Lark's three block 1,000 at 10 cents, and Dexter's seed lot at $2.50. Four Aces continued active around 3c, while Lower Mammoth and Joe Bowers, 10c, a good many shares going at this figure.

BACK FROM TUSCARORA.

Miner and Refiner Report Progress at the Dexter and Tuscarora Chief.

Col. S. H. Miner, manager of the Dexter, and H. F. Judson of the Tuscarora Chief, came in yesterday from Tuscarora, Nev. The gentlemen report the mine doing on account of bad roads incidental to the storm, but say that the Dexter is running through 125 tons of ore daily this philippic, and that the Tuscarora shaft is in the same on the property of the same of three feet a day, which has already reached a depth of 240 feet. In going this distance some fine stringers of rich ore have been encountered, but the company expects to go 200 feet at least before striking the desired ore body. The Dexter's new power plant is running steady and the company will have power to sell as soon as the waters begin to lessen in the canyon.

Mr. Judson reports the Tuscarora Chief still taking out high-grade gold ore. The company is drifting in different directions in the hanging wall and in the mine so as to provide for heavy shipments in good weather.

CLEARING HOUSE REPORT.

Salt Lake City, March 13, 1899.

Today's clearings $61,147.36
Same day last year 34,925.79

ORE AND BULLION REPORTS.

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

T. H. JONES & CO.

Bullion $11.90

BAMBERGER & McMILLAN.

Ores $4.84

McCORNICK & CO.

Hanauer bullion $147.6
Silver and lead ores 4.299

Total $1,872

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

Bullion $3,199

WORKMEN ARE WANTED.

Utah & Pacific Short of Employes—Other Railway Items.

Contractor Hendricks of the Utah and Pacific has been detained in the city on account of the difficulty of obtaining men to work on the road. Mr. Hendricks said this morning that he still had places for twenty men. Mr. Hendricks has strewn a spot in the road where the grade has been washed away, and will have to be raised four or five feet for some distance.

Mr. West telegraphed this Lordsby that he was leaving Lund for Cedar City to meet the absentees of that section relative to the establishment of a sheep shearing corral. No news has yet fallen at Lund.

RAILROAD NOTES.

Mr. Trafingh, the general passenger agent of the Rio Grande Western returned Saturday evening from his trip to Omaha. He said today that he had become accustomed to being caught in a snow blockade that one more or less did not scare. Both he and Mr. Berry of the Short Line, who is also at his desk today, state that nothing of any consequence was accomplished at the late meeting of the passenger agents at Omaha.

The Rio Grande excursion to Tintic this season was a great success, four hundred and thirty being sent from this city while from Utah County points the people availed themselves of the opportunity of visiting the big mining camp.

General Traffic Manager Bancroft of the Western cameth today home from his trip to the coast.

A gentleman from Spokane, Wash., who was in the city this morning, said he ran across a mysterious railroad survey party, which was following up the old Utah Northern through Idaho. It is probable that the party in question is not surveying the Northern Pacific cut off which has been talked of so long.

Live Stock Agent Hallett of the Midland returned this morning from Pendleton, Ore., where he has been attending the meeting of the Oregon Stock Growers' association. Mr. Hallett reports a very successful meeting and a fine outlook for the wool growers of the North.

WINTER WORK IN THE ORCHARD.

A Good Time to Prune.

[Denver Field and Farm.]

Pruning is now in order when it is pleasant enough to go out into the orchard for a day's work. A sound will heal more readily if made just as the buds are swelling in the spring or the leaves coming out. But this is often a very busy season, and it is impossible to get around to pruning at that time it is preferable to do the work a little earlier. If cuts are made during the fall or early winter the dry atmosphere of our climate causes the wood to shrivel and crack into the tree some distance before the growth season arrives. But little injury will result from this unless the limbs removed are of good size, in which case they should be painted whether cut in the fall or at any other time. Otherwise, rainwater may enter the cracks and alter the wood so that it will rot out in time and the seams death ultimately. Pruning, especially of the peach, is better done later and after the danger of hard freezing is over, but it is better done now than not at all. The rule with peach trees is to cut back one-half of each year's growth, and with an apple tree cut back half as far as to make picking easy. Plums and pears are inclined to run up high, and can be kept back by persistent cutting back of the main limbs.

ALL SORTS.

Bro—Let me see: you were admitted to the bar three months ago. I suppose that you are practicing now?

Ho—Yes; occasionally.—Detroit Free Press.

A wild young cowgirl who came from the ranges to Denver but two months ago to be educated and refined is making remarkable progress. She can already stand in a dancing attitude while facing in the wrong direction and polish the asphalt with her shoe-like vamp as gracefully as any of our gilded society women do.—Denver Post.

"Don't you want to be the George Washington of the Philippines?" asked one of the insurgents.

"Not at all. I was the calm and laughed reply; "but I shall have no objection if some future historian turns the dates around and alludes to George Washington as the Aguinaldo of America.—Washington Star.

"This copyright law is all bosh," said the exasperated young writer. "Just a scheme to make money."

"I thought it protected your line."

"Huh! It's a fraud. I never copyright my stories, and no one steals them."—Detroit Free Press.

Dr. Mahout, a well-known ornithologist, states that during the progress of the Spanish war twenty-five patients were admitted to the establishment of Mr. Acme suffering from sudden expansion of the "Affaire Dreyfus." Since then the family has been steadily growing, and the number of persons suffering from it is on the increase.—La Patrie (Paris).

P.V.Jes.White Wagons, tel. 45. Mc. I. Co.

DIED.

BUTTLE—In Sixth ward, this city, of economics and brain trouble, Vern, the infant son of Robert H. and Pamela Hankins Buttle, at 6:10 this morning, aged 1 year, 8 months.

Funeral from residence, 162 west, Fifth South, Wednesday, at 2 p. m.

GUNN—In Salt Lake City, March 12, 1899, Basil Gunn, born Feb. 6th, 1841, at Bishop, Sherford, England.

Funeral from the Twenty-first ward meeting house on Wednesday, March 15th, at 1 p. m. Friends are invited.

The remains can be viewed at the family residence, 251 J street, from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Millennial Star please copy.

CHAMBERLIN—In Salt Lake City, March 12th, 1899, to Mr. and Mrs. Amos Chamberlin, a son, Wilford Hyrum, born June 12th, 1898, in the Fifteenth ward, Salt Lake City.

Funeral services will be held in the Fifteenth ward assembly hall Wednesday, March 15, at 11 a. m. Friends are cordially invited to attend.

THE GRIP CURE THAT DOES CURE

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

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Rich Sues Walker Estate.

E. F. Rich has commenced action against Mary Senior Walker, administratrix of the estate of the late E. F. Walker, to recover the sum of $14,00.34, alleged to be due plaintiff on account of a partnership formerly existing between him and the deceased, E. F. Walker.

The complaint alleges that Rich and Walker entered into a copartnership in January, 1890, under the firm name and style of the Magnetic Salt Lake company. The object of the company was the handling and selling of salt and for the further purpose of driving gas wells. It is then alleged that from January 1st, 1891, to November 30th, 1895, Rich expended the sum of $10,402.26, on representations, etc., which he says Walker agreed to pay him half of.

He Has No Money.

In the case of W. A. Mannon, charged with impropper conduct with a female under the age of thirteen, he filed an affidavit of impecuniosity today, and Judge Norrell ordered that a subpoena for the defense be issued for Mrs. Marshall and Dr. W. F. Hoot, at the expense of the State.

Question of Damages.

Judge Hiles is occupied today hearing testimony in the case of the Utah and Point Consolidated Irrigation company vs the Utah and Salt Lake Canal company and Salt Lake City and County. Plaintiff in 1897 asked for a permanent injunction and damages against the defendants for the alleged breaking of the waters of the Jordan canal. The progress court last year held that plaintiff was entitled to the injunction and the question now is as to the amount of damages plaintiff is entitled to. The case of Farnsworth vs the present and for.

The attorneys are Leatherwood & Lockhamer, R. W. Taylor, John M. Zane and L. R. Rogers for plaintiff, Richards & Varian for the Utah and Salt Lake Canal company, and C. C. Hall for the city, C. F. Parsons and Van Cott for the county.

Change Their Plea.

J. H. Freeman and Albert Edwards, two colored men, appeared before Judge Norrell today and withdrew a former plea of not guilty to burglary, and pleaded guilty to petit larceny. They will be sentenced Wednesday morning.

A decision in the Griffin case is looked for tomorrow.

COURT NOTES.

Frederick H. Hansen is suing Milinda Pratt, in the Third district court, to quiet title to certain property in section 36, township 1 south, range 1 west.

In the case of John E. and Ann White against the Rio Grande Western Railway company, an order was made today giving plaintiffs thirty days in which to file motion for new trial.

Judge Cherry announced today that on Saturday he would make a further setting of jury cases for the present term.

INTELLIGENCE OF THE FILIPINOS.

[Review of Reviews.]

The indigenous Filipino possesses phenomenal rudimentary instruction (what we agree in calling primary instruction), or, perhaps, as much or greater perfection than any other people in the world, if we choose to define instruction as the mere power of reading of some terms, as used in section 1 of the Revised Statutes, and that the provisions of that section, directing the board to receive, audit and allow all claims for such payments, is mandatory and not discretionary with the board.

The court further holds that the board had no authority to reject a portion of Thorsen's claim, on account of a joint entry of the money paid warrants, as stated and reviewable data.

The court, who cannot write in very small, including the women, and the number is much less of those who have not learned to read, while those who look at least the most fundamental and necessary religious and moral instruction are very rarely seen. The importance of this observation may be proved if the first native one meets, even in the most remote settlements, should be questioned, or what would be still sadder, by examining recruits in the army, who are drawn usually from the poorest masses of the people.

A KIPLING POEM.

Several years ago Prof. D. Cameron, our general manager of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, named this station in the upper peninsula of Michigan "Gladstone" and "Kipling," on being in an agricultural community and the other in an iron ore district. Some time later a mutual friend informed Kipling of Mr. Underwood's action, and the celebrated author sent Mr. Underwood his photograph with the following lines on the back:

"GLADSTONE AND "KIPLING."

"Wise is the child who knows his sire,
Wise is the sire who knows his child,
The ancient proverb says.
But wiser far the man who knows,
How, where and when his offspring graze,
For who the mischief would suppose
I've sons in Michigan.

Yet am I sawed from middlebit file,
That warp the soul of man,
They do not make me walk the floor
Nor keep me at the doctor's door,
They deal in wheat and iron ore,
My sons in Michigan.

Oh, tourist in the Pictured Rocks,
Ally Cook's or Reynolds's plant
Forgive a parent from afar,
But, maybe, you have children, too—
My sons in Michigan.

RUDYARD KIPLING.

FIRST FIVE-DOLLAR PRIZE ARTICLE

Subject: Does Success in Farming Depend More on the Size of the Farm Than on Its Management?

Success in farming does not depend more on the size of the farm than on its management. It matters not how large or small a farm may be, if it is poorly managed it will not be a success. Management is everything. It is doubtless true that a large farm, properly managed, will yield greater returns than a small one, providing that there is an ample supply of capital to back it. We take this view from the fact that there is a greater scope for the use of improved machinery, improved live stock, etc., than can profitably be had upon a small farm. While this may be true of a large farm, yet a very small farm, consisting of only a few acres, more properly a garden situated near a large city and devoted specially to small fruits, berries and vegetables will sometimes yield greater returns per acre for the capital invested than a very large farm. In the case of the former it is as much to cover a small farm and 160 acres and over a large farm. Now, in the case of the farm most around here the man who has more better management than others and who has the ability to invest capital to the best advantage generally succeeds. Such men can succeed with comparatively small farms, but would make a failure on a large farm. A man who has not the knowledge to manage a large farm, and who had but little experience, might do well on a small farm, but would make a failure on a large farm. Success in farming depends less upon the size of the farm than on its management.—Benjamin A. Barker, Tri-County Farmers' Institute, Berrien County, Wed County, Wis.