

HOUSE PASSES SEVEN MEASURES.

Three Bills Killed Including the Anti-Pass Bill.

CHANGE IN CITY ELECTION.

A Monumental Ignorance of Natural History—Members Perceive the Necessity of Posting Up.

The representative who could not talk coyote or wolf, lynx or mountain lion, bear or skunk, in the House yesterday, felt like a back number, and made desperate mental resolves to make at least one might class on natural history or enter into an immediate and exhaustive correspondence with the newly inaugurated Vice President of the United States. It is true there was a humbler school, students of the rabbit, squirrel and gopher, but these were only heard with a degree of assurance that marked the extreme courtesy of the representatives of the Fourth Legislature.

The occasion of so much big game talk was the final consideration and passage of the bill for the passage of the above named enemies of that useful, if stupid, herbivorous animal—the sheep.

The bill, after a long and arduous struggle, was finally passed by a vote of 33 to 10. It was a long and arduous struggle, and it was a long and arduous struggle.

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CONTAGION AND INFECTION.

La Grippe is Infectious but Not Contagious.

Contagious diseases are communicated from one person to another; infectious diseases are conveyed through the air.

Smallpox is a contagious disease; La Grippe is an infectious disease. When an epidemic of the grip is prevalent it is in the air we breathe and no one is safe.

The only safeguard is to keep the system in the highest possible condition of health and on the first appearance of a cold in the head to use some safe antiseptic like Stuart's Catarrh Tablets freely, a tablet taken every hour or two for a couple of days will be sufficient to break up the attack.

The Grippe attacks the weakest part of the system, it may be the lungs, heart, liver, stomach or kidneys but wherever it finally locates it almost invariably starts with cold in the head and throat or in other words, the disease at the beginning is acute catarrh.

This is the reason Stuart's Catarrh Tablets have been so successful in breaking up attacks of grip. The antiseptic properties of the remedy destroy the germs before the whole system is thoroughly infected.

Dr. Anstion says: Stuart's Catarrh Tablets being free from cocaine and harmful drugs should be freely used at this time of year as the first appearance of grip symptoms.

They check the excessive catarrhal secretions, stop the fever and prevent pneumonia.

They are composed of antiseptics and can be used by the little children as freely as by adults and with great benefit.

Dr. Lewiston says: My usual prescription for the grip is Stuart's Catarrh Tablets which can be found at all drug stores. Keep to the house for a day or two and use the tablets freely, and I have never heard any complaint of failure to cure.

tion, and every two years thereafter, and electing one councilman from each ward in cities of the second class, for two years and one from each ward for four years.

Senate Bill No. 18—Providing that in 1902 one commissioner in each county be elected for four years, two for two years, and thereafter one for four years and one for two years.

Senate Bill No. 19—Providing for a bounty of \$5 to \$10 on predatory animals, the bounty to be paid by the State.

REJECTED.

House Bill No. 22—Providing that if a person who has been convicted of a crime shall be again convicted of a crime, he shall be sentenced to the State Prison for a term of years.

House Bill No. 173—Making it a felony for a railroad company to offer or present a judicial officer with free transportation, or for said officers to accept free transportation.

House Bill No. 143—Giving city council authority to order improvements over protests of property owners, by a majority vote.

The House inaugurated its night session last evening. If its session is no longer than last night's, it can stand night sessions till its adjournment sine die; for the sitting occupied a scant three-quarters of an hour, when the adjournment was made in honor of Representative John L. Bench, in condolence for the death of whose son a resolution introduced by Mr. Anderson was adopted during the afternoon. Members then visited the headquarters, where Chief Devine had invited them to show them how a first class fire department should be run.

But the short night session must be condoned when it is taken into consideration that it was the third yesterday, having been a morning and an afternoon one as well.

When the House was called to order Holmgren's everlasting irrigation bill, which was the special order of business, came in for some more kicks. It was agreed to take the bill up by sections.

One section—No. 15, a short one—was considered. If each of the 70 odd sections of the bill takes as long as the last day of the session will extend into midsummer.

Speaker Glasman has a bill (No. 21) much shorter than Holmgren's, which he considers fills the bill better. He therefore called Mr. Page to the chair last night so that he might have a free arm to throw rocks at Holmgren's long-winded measure. It differs from Holmgren's in that it is a bill to amend the law under consideration. Holmgren's bill carries all water right disputes to the State board of control, from which appeal may be taken to the district courts.

State into seven districts, mapped out in conformity with the water sources of each, and each controlled by a board of five directors. Mr. Glasman declared in his present form it is a defeated measure. He then proceeded to unfurl the surpassing glory of his own measure, patterned after the act which has been so signally successful in California.

Each of the five district controllers would represent a division of his district, and the five could be called together within twenty-four hours, when there was any trouble among the irrigators. Then each side would be allowed to present its case, and this director would make everything serene.

The Speaker demonstrated his method something after this fashion: Suppose there were ten canals on a certain river. You are entitled to use a flow of five cubic feet out of one of these canals. You have been using ten. Some other fellow has suffered by your prodigality of what does not belong to you. He kicks, and the board of directors after investigating the case and finding the right on the other fellow's side puts in a five-foot gauge like in your ditch, and the matter is settled and the other fellow goes on his way rejoicing.

The bill also allows of any of the districts being bonded for the purpose of building dams, reservoirs, etc. The Speaker said some nasty things about the prior water right system. He got in an ugly cut at what he termed the "insulation permeating the Holmgren bill" that the board of control should have the right to dictate how much water should be allowed for so much land.

"The bill actually specifies this amount as one cubic foot of water to 70 acres of land," he shouted excitedly. "This might be all right in a clayey or loamy soil. But suppose the soil on my farm is gravelly like those I might need two cubic feet of water to every ten acres."

Talking of bonding cities and counties in order to build dams and reservoirs, he said it might be proposed to dam City Creek so as to irrigate beyond the Jordan, and to bond Salt Lake City and county to raise the funds.

"Do you suppose that the citizens of Salt Lake would stand for this when the farmers would get all the tangible benefits? Yes," he answered himself, "because in ten years the population of Salt Lake would double itself."

As to the inadequacy of a state board of control, Mr. Glasman said that California had tried it and found it wanting, and now employed the system of district control, for further particulars, of which see House bill No. 21, by Glasman.

It must not be supposed that the Speaker said all this in his allotted ten minutes. Speaker (pro tem) Page had called time on him, which resulted in a shower of waives of individual rights by other members. When the Speaker sat down exhausted and perspiring Mr. Holmgren proceeded to use a few ten minutes, but notwithstanding that he went the length of drawing a very creditable map of rivers and canals and ditches on the blackboard to illustrate his talk, his enthusiasm seemed to fall on stony ground.

House Bill No. 122—Making it unlawful to sell within ten miles of an Indian reservation, except in incorporated cities or towns.

House Bill No. 175, Substitute for Senate Bill No. 175, Conferring authority on the board of county commissioners to make the taxes of indigent persons, in amount not exceeding one dollar.

House Bill No. 174—Providing for the notice of closing of all saloons between midnight and 6 a. m., and on all election days, except school election days.

House Bill No. 230, by Axtion, amending the revised statutes, in relation to the condemnation of real property. The act provides that when two or more persons are interested in a piece of property, which may be redeemed, the property in which he is interested.

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and he was cruelly cut short by Representative Stuart who, returning to the hall after a short absence, said that he had been foolish enough to step into the telephone box to answer a call, and had received a message from the fire chief to the effect that the noble animals at headquarters were impatiently pawing the floors of their stalls in anticipation of the legislative visit. At this there were so many simultaneous motions to adjourn that there was hardly any one left to second them and the members hastily repaired to meet the chief.

NINE BILLS INTRODUCED.

Senate Takes Advantage of the Last Bill Day.

Bill to Create a State Board of Agriculture—Alder's City Marshal Bill Passes.

The Senate yesterday afternoon, after some discussion, passed Senator Alder's bill, providing for the appointing instead of the electing of city marshals in cities whose population are less than 3,000.

Senate bill 32, came up as a special order, and was promptly passed, as it is merely the re-enacting of the Carey land law, which was repealed by the last Legislature inadvertently.

Senate bill 61 also came up as a special order, and after some discussion it was recommended to the committee. It is the measure making railroad companies liable for damages caused by sparks from locomotives to buildings and haystacks more than 200 feet from the track.

The following bills were reported on favorably: Senate bill 64, providing for a State Bureau of Immigration, labor and statistics; Senate bill No. 75, relating to the sale of stocks of merchandise; Senate bill No. 85, to provide for an appropriation of \$600 for the importation of the "Kohel" mites, a bird that destroys orchard pests; Senate bill No. 84, relating to judgments obtained against county officers for taxes; Senate bill No. 83, relating to judgments for taxes; Senate bill No. 82, authorizing school trustees to levy a tax for the refunding of unlawfully collected taxes; Senate bill No. 94, to punish fraudulent voters at the primaries; Senate bill No. 95, providing for bailiffs in the Supreme court; Senate bill No. 89, relating to fees collected by the secretary of state; House bill No. 32, providing for the establishment of a State school of mines; House bill No. 114, giving counties of 1,000 school population the right to establish high schools; House bill No. 1, giving the State superintendent of public instruction a deputy at a salary of \$800 per year; Senate bill No. 85, providing for the establishment of a department of domestic science at the State University.

The following bills were introduced: No. 102, by Sherman, to request, to give boards of education in cities of the first and second class the right to levy a tax of seven mills for school purposes, instead of six, as at present. This is the bill looking for the relief of the Salt Lake schools from their present condition. Referred to the committee on ways and means.

Senate bill No. 103, by Alder, it provides that the mayor and city council shall appoint, instead of the mayor only.

Senate bill No. 104, by Lawrence, by request, authorizing the State board of examiners to publish a digest of the first twenty-five years of the decisions of the Supreme court.

Senate bill No. 105, by Kiesel, increasing the salaries of the members of the State board of equalization from \$400 to \$750.

Senate bill No. 106, by Tanner, assessing franchises of corporations, the same as any other form of property.

Senate bill No. 107, by Murdoch, by request, provides that no patent for lands shall be issued for less than a legal subdivision of forty acres.

Senate bill No. 108, by Murdoch, it provides for an increase in the salary of the State dairy and food commissioner from \$200 to \$300.

Senate bill No. 109, by Howell, providing for the creation of a State board of agriculture, composed of the Governor, State superintendent of public instruction and president of the Agricultural College. This board is to assume the duties now imposed on the State board of horticulture and the silk commission.

Senate bill No. 110, by Murdoch, relating to public printing and stationery and other supplies of State officers, recommended by the Printers' union and publishing houses, and introduced in the House some time ago.

VARIOUS COURT CASES.

Judge Hall yesterday afternoon finished the trial of the case of the Sierra Nevada Lumber company vs Samuel M. Whitmore, J. F. McLachlan, and the Utah Stove and Hardware company. The plaintiff is suing to recover from J. F. McLachlan, \$100.15, for lumber and building materials furnished and used in the erection of a terrace on the property of the defendant Whitmore, which is secured by a mechanic's lien on the premises.

The defendant, the Utah Stove & Hardware company, claim to have also furnished materials for the building referred to, a balance remaining due thereon in the sum of \$63.43, which is likewise secured by a lien, and it appears that the main contention between the litigants now is as to which constitutes the prior lien, which the court is called upon to decide and give judgment accordingly, ordering their foreclosure. It would seem that the issues involved are considerably mixed up. His honor took the case under advisement to render his decision later.

Judge Hall yesterday afternoon ordered a decree of distribution in the estate of Emma J. Stewart, deceased. There has been a contest on over the final settlement between some of the heirs, which was finally settled, and the decree entered yesterday accordingly.

Morton Lee Lewis yesterday filed a petition in the district court asking that his father, Eugene Lewis, be appointed his guardian, for the purpose of receiving an inheritance from the estate of Martha Morton Dawes, who recently died in Brooklyn, N. Y. The matter will come up for hearing to-morrow.

Judge Stewart yesterday took up the trial of the divorce case of Matilda A. Bullock vs Joseph H. Bullock, who live at Sandy. The plaintiff in her complaint alleges cruel treatment, drunkenness and failure to provide adequate maintenance for herself and her children. The defendant denies his wife's allegations, and sets up that since the disagreements between them have arisen, plaintiff had forgiven defendant, and that she had condoned the same, agreeing to dissolve the relation, whereupon defendant agreed to settle upon his wife a portion of his property if she would return and live with him. She asserts she did, but afterwards left again under the pretense that she wanted to live where the children could attend school; that when she so left the house everything was taken, and the children were enticed away and prejudiced against the defendant. He then alleges that the real cause of his wife wishing to leave him, is, that she may set up a boarding house and live in a larger place for excitement, which the farm of defendant cannot afford.

Plaintiff testified on the witness stand

Overwork

You know all about it. You are a perfect slave to your work. It's rush through the day and worry through the night. There's no time to eat and no time to sleep. The outlook is dark and forbidding. You feel sure there is but one termination—nervous prostration. And nervous prostration is something you don't want, that's certain. Then don't have it. What you need is a perfect Sarsaparilla. So far as we can learn, there is but one in the world, and that's

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Write the doctor freely all the particulars in your case. You will receive a prompt reply. Address, Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

that her husband was drunk about two-thirds of the time and called her vile names, forcing her to sleep out in the barn on number of occasions to avoid would return home at night drunk.

The case is likely to occupy several days in being tried, and was before the court all day today.

P. J. Conway, who left Utah several months ago for parts unknown because of the disclosure of his many frauds, was again brought before the public eye yesterday afternoon by the filing of a suit in the district court, by Caroline C. Harris against Conway, S. H. Field, Zina Martin and Blanch L. Martin, for the cancellation of a mortgage, the signature to which, plaintiff alleges, were forged by the notorious

Conway. The premises covered by the alleged fraudulent mortgage is 533 rods of land and a house, in lot 6, block 84, plat A, which belongs to plaintiff, but formerly was owned by William Langton. It is claimed that on November 2nd, 1899, Conway drew up and forged a mortgage on the lot to himself, had it recorded in the county recorder's office, and then endorsed and assigned the note which was for \$2,700 over to S. H. Field, Zina Martin and Blanch L. Martin. Conway borrowed of Zina Martin and Blanch L. Martin, \$1,200, and gave them as security a second mortgage on the premises mentioned. Mrs. Harris asserts that she never signed either of the notes or the mortgages above mentioned, that she never received any consideration whatever therefor, and she charges that all of the instruments are forged, and prays for an order of court declaring them null and void, and that the title to her property be cleared.

Yesterday afternoon judgment by default in the suit of Josephine M. L. Adhemar against the Comet Mining company, et al, in the sum of \$40,726.53 was entered for plaintiff, which is the renewal of an old judgment, with accrued interest.

COLUMBIA STRAW PAPER CO.

Chicago, March 5.—A special to the Record from Columbus, Ohio, says: A decree ordering the sale of the property of the Columbia Straw Paper company, located in Xenia, Defiance, Massillon, Coshocton and Sandusky, Ohio, State, to satisfy the holders of \$1,650,000 worth of mortgage bonds, has been filed in the United States district court, at Chicago, its special master, commissioner to conduct the sale at Xenia. The bonds were issued December 1, 1892, to secure funds with which to improve and extend the company's business.

CIAMBELLI TO GO BACK.

Governor Wells has granted to Sheriff Beaman, of Pueblo county, Colorado, extradition papers to arrest and convey back to that State one Bernard C. Ciambelli, who is charged with forging a check on the 19th of December, 1900, for \$5, on the Haskell-Duke Mercantile company of Pueblo.

Mr. Beaman says they have other charges against the man, but used the above for the present emergency. He intends taking tonight's train for Pueblo with his prisoner. The accused man was arrested a few days ago by the police while passing through this city on the train en route for California, and has been held by the officers here ever since.

A Good Thing.

German Syrup is the special prescription of Dr. A. Boschee, a celebrated German Physician, and is acknowledged to be one of the most fortunate discoveries in medicine. It cures Coughs, Colds and all Lung troubles of the severest nature, removing, as it does, the cause of the affection and leaving the patient in a strong and healthy condition. It is not an experimental medicine, but has stood the test of years, giving satisfaction in every case, which its rapidly increasing sale every season confirms. Two million bottles sold annually. Boschee's German Syrup was introduced in the United States in 1868, and is now sold in every town and village in the civilized world. Three doses will relieve any ordinary cough. Price 75 cents. Get Green's Prize Almanac, for sale at A. C. Smith's Drug Store.

Couldn't help getting a cold never cures it; but carrying home a bottle of BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP, and using it as directed, will cure the worst kind of cough or cold. Price, 25 and 50 cents. Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

Distance Schedule.

Arranged by Surveyor Fox for Benefit of County Officers.

Yesterday afternoon County Surveyor Fox submitted to the board of county commissioners a schedule of distances from most all of the county precincts, to the city and county building, for the benefit of the court officials in determining the mileage that witnesses and jurors are entitled to in State cases. The document shows the following:

	Miles.
Farmers	2.57
Sugar	5.60
Mountain Dell	15.92
Mill Creek	5.19
East Mill Creek	8.69
Murray	8.10
Big Cottonwood	10.06
Union	11.10
Butler	14.10
Silverton	33.10
Sandy	12.09
Granite	18.60
Little Cottonwood (Alta)	24.10
Pleasant View or Crescent	15.10
Bluff Dale	18.10
Riverton	23.50
South Jordan	17.05
West Jordan	16.50
Herriman	25.00
Bingham	26.55
North Jordan	12.05
Draper	9.05
Hunter from near school house	12.00
Pleasant Green	15.55
Brighton	5.55
North Point	9.00

BLOODY BATTLE IN KENTUCKY.

Seventeen Rounds of Hard Fighting at Louisville.

WEST VS. RYAN CONTEST.

The Announcer Had to Wipe the Blood from the Floor With a Mop—Ryan the Winner.

Louisville, Ky. March 4.—Tommy Ryan of Syracuse, tonight was given the decision over Tommy West of Brooklyn, after seventeen rounds of a twenty-round contest. West's seconds threw up the sponge.

The fight took place at the auditorium, under the auspices of the Southern Athletic club, and was the bloodiest and most desperate ever seen in Louisville. They entered the ring at catch weights and each weighed in the neighborhood of 175 pounds.

After the tenth round West was assisted by Terry McGovern. In the first round honors were about even, though both were right in for business. Both landed often and hard. West getting in several hard jolts on Ryan's nose.

In the second Ryan was knocked down twice and seemed all but out, when the gong sounded. At the first knock down Ryan took almost full days in being tried, and was before the court all day today.

In the sixth West landed on Ryan's nose and there was more blood. Ryan was the aggressor in this round, but West blocked and landed at will, and West was West's and the fifth Ryan's. In the sixth West landed on Ryan's nose and there was more blood. Ryan was the aggressor in this round, but West blocked and landed at will, and West was West's