

determined to push it through, and the Democrats were determined to prevent this. The latter resorted to dilatory tactics, but were at length obliged to allow the final vote on the measure to be taken. Several Democrats refrained from voting. The same contest and tactics were continued in regard to the sugar bounty memorial, which was next in order. Powers said he voted against it because he thought the gradual reduction of the sugar bounty proposed by the pending measure in Congress was all that the sugar interest ought to ask. Hubbard said he voted no because not fully informed on the question, and Stoker said he voted no because he was opposed to all legislative bounties on principle and believed them to be unconstitutional.

Probably at every session of the Legislature for twenty years, a bill to amend the estray law has been introduced. This antiquated precedent has been promptly followed at the present session. Johnson has introduced an estray bill. It provides for the appraisal of damage done by estrays by one disinterested voter of the precinct. The person damaged may hold the animals twenty-four hours, during which time he must try to find the owner. If the owner be not found, the estrays must be delivered to the constable, who is made precinct pondkeeper. The certificate of appointment is filed with the justice of the peace and is made the complaint in a civil action, the person charged being the plaintiff and the owner of the animals, known or unknown, being defendant. Summons issues and the usual proceedings in a civil action take place. If the owner does not claim the animals and pay damages, costs, etc., they are sold, but may be redeemed within ninety days; if not redeemed within that time the sale is absolute, but the owner may obtain from the justice any surplus above damages, costs, etc., for which the estrays sold, by proving the same were his property, within six months. After six months the surplus goes to the county school fund.

The report of the commission on Capitol grounds offered in the House, recites that, owing to the small appropriation last session and the delay in cashing the warrants, work was done only on the portion of the grounds improved during 1892; that roadways have been graded, trees, evergreens and shrubbery, etc., planted and the old beds of shrubbery enlarged; 447 ornamental trees and evergreens, and 1,650 shrubs, rose trees, etc., have been planted, costing \$1,533.50; lawns had been enlarged, several hundred feet of iron water pipe have been laid; the fence has been repainted, and rustic park seats have been provided. Thousands of people have visited the grounds during the season. The report recommends an appropriation of \$12,000 to improve, and \$5,000 to care for the grounds during the next two years, and \$125,000 to build a wing of the Capitol. The assembly is invited to visit the grounds. The report is signed by Caleb W. West, chairman, and Joseph Stanford, secretary.

It was an interesting debate that was

had in the House over the eight hour law. The measure, as it passed, is as follows:

Section 1. That hereafter eight hours shall be a legal day's work on all public works in the Territory of Utah.

Sec. 2. All advertisements for the letting of contracts, and all contracts hereafter entered into shall specify for the performance of public work, shall be conditioned that in all work performed thereunder eight hours shall be a day's work.

Sec. 3. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its approval by the Governor.

There was no partisan feeling in the debate, and members seemed to speak their sentiments with marked candor and earnestness. A crowded lobby listened with intense interest to the discussion, and once or twice burst forth into applause, thereby bringing into requisition the services and authority of the sergeant-at-arms.

Nebecker has an appreciation of the ludicrous. On Thursday the House fixed Jan. 13th (today) as the date of the visit to the reform school, but immediately before adjournment that day, a communication from the Council announced that it had fixed Jan. 26th. Yesterday when the same matter came up again, Ivins moved to correct the record by reconsidering the vote fixing the 13th, and Nebecker supported him. The Speaker ruled the motion out of order and the record stood. Later a motion was made and carried to appoint a conference committee to fix the date. Nebecker arose and gravely suggested that the House has fixed the 13th as the day it would visit the reform school, and therefore the House, constructively at least, would make the visit on that day. Hence, unless the Speaker would appoint on the conference committee gentlemen who would act promptly the House might make the visit before the conference committee should agree on a date for it. The House now saw its error in not having the record corrected, and a motion to that effect was carried.

Stoker's bill to regulate artesian wells and prevent the waste of artesian water, springs the old question as to whether or not it is better to stop the flow of water from such wells when not needed. It is claimed that to plug a flowing well, even for a short time, will often ruin it, by causing a deposit of sand to settle at the lower end of the pipe. One or two former sessions of the assembly have decided that until science should make this subject clearer, legislators had better let it alone.

It is tolerably certain that the University contest will not be the only one which will be characterized with spirit and resolution. It is given out that the society of eclectic physicians have prepared a bill, having for its object the repeal of some portions of the present medical practice law, and the amendment of other portions of it, and there is every reason to believe that strong opposition to the passage of this bill will be exerted by the regular physicians. In support of the measure it will be urged that the present law is unjust to physicians who do not belong to the regular school and discriminates against them; that it is intended to prevent them from earning a livelihood by the practice of a profession which they are well qualified

for, and that it prevents citizens of the Territory from having such a physician as they may choose, and, in many cases, deprives them of having any at all. On the other hand it will be urged that the public practice of medicine should be confined to physicians who possess a scientific education, and such qualifications as to justify a patient entrusting to them his health, and perhaps his life; and that the only way to so restrict it is to provide for the examination and licensing of applicants for permission to practice. It is a vexed question, and one concerning which much feeling exists among the representatives of the different schools of medicine, in this city especially, and their sympathizers.

VERNON WARD CONFERENCE.

VERNON, Tooele Co., Jan. 10th, 1894. —Sunday, the 7th inst., the Saints at Vernon held their annual ward conference, Elder F. M. Lyman, of the Apostles, and Elders H. S. Gowans and G. F. Richards, of the Stake presidency, being present. The occasion was rendered unusually important by the fact that the new ward meeting house, a substantial brick edifice, 26x36, begun and completed within a period of four months, was ready for a dedication.

In the forenoon, Sabbath school was held in the old meeting house, a school house; and at 2 o'clock p. m. the Saints filed into their new quarters. After the opening exercises, Bishop John C. Sharp, to whose energy and determination in pushing the house to its completion much credit is due, gave a short history of the work.

Elder Lyman complimented the Saints on their diligence and promptness and encouraged them to make still further improvements. He spoke on the importance or propriety of recording important events, both as individuals and as a ward; and also on the subject of order in the Priesthood. He also asked, and obtained the unanimous vote of the congregation that the new meeting house be held and used for sacred purposes only, and recommended the building of other houses for other purposes.

The Church authorities were presented and sustained, and the sacrament administered, after which Patriarch Israel Bennion offered the dedicatory prayer.

In the evening another meeting was held, at which each of the visiting brethren and others spoke, and the Saints assembled had a feast of instruction, warning and encouragement, that should give them great spiritual strength to overcome great obstacles and press onward in the Lord's kingdom.

Elder Lyman offered the closing prayer, confirming therein the dedication of the house.

ISRAEL BENNION, Ward Clerk.

For some time a movement has been on foot among the members of the different churches to commence a crusade against gambling in Durango, Colo., and the district attorney has now filed a number of informations against the proprietors of gambling houses. The gamblers will pull together and an interesting time is promised.