CITY OFFICERS.

The House Passes a Bill to Make Them Elective.

THE HOUSE IS A GOOD FOR WORK.

The Mine Inspector Bill Defeated—O'Brien's Facetious Resolution.

Speaker Perkins's bill to make elective certain city officers that are now appointive, among them the attorney and auditor, was considered at length and passed by the House this morning. There was no opposition manifested to the bill itself, but some of the amendments offered to it provoked discussion. One of these, offered by Cahlin, required all cities in the State, including those of the third class, to elect a city attorney. Many members showed the objections to this requirement, and that most third class cities needed no such an officer. This amendment, and all others offered to the bill, were rejected, and the bill passed by an emphatic majority.

The mine inspector bill was debated at considerable length. The overwhelming sentiment of members seemed to be that it was inadequate, useless and to different ways objectionable. Dreser, its author, defended it earnestly, but he had little backing, and the measure was defeated by a heavy majority.

The House was in a temper for earnest work, and was running fast when through, when O'Brien asked and obtained unanimous consent to introduce a resolution, and offered the following:

Whereas on the 4th day of March, 1897, a Republican monopolizable administration is to be inaugurated at Washington, D. C., and a Democratic monopolizable administration, with all its errors, because part of the history of our nation,

Therefore be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Utah, that it meet in joint session at noon of said day, and that the chaplain of the House of Representatives return thanks for our safe journey through and deliverance from the anti-gold administration, and that the chaplain of the Senate pray that the country may be safely survive the coming one.

O'Brien evidently intended this as a joke for the amusement of the House, but it evoked no response in that way. Robinson moved to lay the resolution, and the House promptly carried the motion without any remarks. The joke fallen of appreciation.

SENATE.

After the close of the NEWS report yesterday the following business was done: Hildebrandt's memorial, asking Congress to interfere in the Cabin Creek bellum, came up as a special order and after a somewhat lengthy speech in its favor by its author, the memorial was passed without voting No.

H. R. 21, creating a State board of public works, came up for discussion and was finally recommitted to the committee on labor.

The bill compelling street railway companies to street sprinklers for their movement, came up and a motion from Snow to strike out the enacting clause brought forth some heated debate for and against the bill; the motion was finally lost and the bill went over for one day.

The Senate then took a recess until 8 o'clock.

At the evening session Johnson's bill making it misdemeanor to befoul the waters of any stream used for domestic purposes, came up and was passed, after an amendment offered by Evans, to make it a misdemeanor to have sheep, had been added down.

After some further debate in relation to an amendment to the militia section of the code, and on the line law which is within the hands of the judiciary committee, the Senate adjourned until 10 a.m. today.

The Senate met at 10 a. m. today.

H. R. 47, to establish an agricultural college and a experiment station was reported unfavorably by the committee to whom it was referred, and the bill was indefinitely postponed.

S. R. 33, by Greenhalgh, on ways and means, to authorize cities and towns to incur bonded indebtedness for the construction of waterworks, without the plant in operation, was read third time and passed under a suspension of the rules.

S. R. 23, in regards to the control of all public institutions by a State board, was up before the Senate and was objected to by Calvo who said it was his wish to place this bill on the passage. He had not had time to consider it and didn't propose to swallow anything of this kind whole. The bill was made special order for this afternoon.

S. R. 42, to compel the branding of all convicts made good to be sold in this state, was read the third time. Whitney, the author of the bill, said the measure was designed to protect the products of honest labor in Utah which are placed in competition with the products of convict labor that are shipped into and offered for sale in the State. The bill was then passed by a vote of 14 ayes.

Musser gave notice for a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill passed.

The bill regulating pawn brokers and second hand dealers, was received from the House and signed by President Webster, together with the bill authorizing cities and towns to issue their indebtedness existing at the time Utah was admitted as a State.

S. R. 35, outlining the committee on ways and means, "to tax gift legacies and inheritances in certain cases, and to provide for the collection of the same," was read for third time and passed, almost voting No.

Recess until 2 p. m.

The Senate was called to order at 2:40 for its afternoon session. After several communications from the House had been read and referred to committees.

S. R. 39, putting all public institutions under the control of a State board was called up.

Calvo supported the bill. Calvo objected to placing the control so absolutely of our public institutions in the hands of a board of nine men.

The debate was in progress when this report closed.

THE HOUSE.

After the close of the report yesterday the following business was done in the House:

The committee on memorials reported favorably the memorial against the passage of the Sherman bill to another ticket tenders.

The committee on elections reported against H. R. 109, by Simpson, authorizing electors in cities to vote on subsidies and franchises.

The committee on agriculture and irrigation reported a substitute for H. R. 34, Greer's irrigation bill.

The committee on mines reported without recommendation H. R. 5, creating a mine inspector. It was made special order for 10 a.m. today.

The ways and means committee reported adversely the petition of citizens of Gunnison and vicinity asking a rebate of taxes in the amount of $18,093, on the ground that the Legislature has no authority to grant such a rebate. Adjourned.

The House met at 9 a.m. today.

The memorial asking Congress to take steps to amend the national Constitution so as to make U. S. senators elective by direct vote of the people, was passed.

The committee on mines offered a substitute for H. R. 127, authorizing Salt Lake county to reimburse the state treasurer for expenses incurred in prosecuting the jury bribing bribery cases. The substitute names the amount, with $8,872.31. Taylor moved to make it special order for Thursday. Lost.

Wilson offered H. C. R. 11, requiring the appropriation committee of the two houses to report on all matters before them on or before Saturday, March 6. Taylor said it would be impossible to do this before Monday the 8th. Wilson accepted the amendment and the resolution was adopted.

H. R. 114, creating certain city officers elective, came up on third reading. Cahlin moved to amend so as to require cities of the third, as well as of the first and second classes, to elect an attorney. Many members opposed the amendment, and Thurston moved to amend so as to make the bill apply to cities of the first and second classes only. Lost. Cahlin's amendment was then put and lost. All attempts to amend the bill failed, and it passed by a vote of 28 to 7, absent and not voting 7.

H. R. 9, by Dreser, creating an inspector of mines, came up for third time. The bill was then read at length, when Whisler moved to strike out the enacting clause. Dreser spoke in favor of the bill. The inspector had been thoroughly informed for the protection of nearly every body, boss and level in the mines, and he thought the miner was entitled to protection. Only nineteen mine owners employing more than six men came under the bill, and one men who employed more than six in the State. Dreser read many reasons in support of the bill.

A petition from miners asking for the passage of the bill was read.

Mines and the miners of this State were in good condition, and such a law was not needed. It would create more work for office holders. Existing laws were sufficient to compel mine owners to effect protection.

Whisler said the law was inadequate. No ten men would properly inspect all the mines in the State. Existing laws afforded all practicable protection.

Cahlin thought the State ought to protect miners, and spoke of the dangers to which they were exposed. He favored the bill. A. P. Harrison supported the bill. Only ten mining inspectors had asked for it. Mr. Le Barthe spoke in favor of the bill. Accidents should be prevented in advance, rather than compelling open damages being recovered in court.

Calvo showed that the certificate of good condition given by the inspector would prevent recovery of damages by an injured miner, a strong argument against the bill. The mines owned by the wealthy men need inspection, for their owners, to prevent damage suits, keep them in good condition. The poor small boats in Oregon that would throw out of employment hundreds of miners.

Hopkins thought the bill would necessitate more than one inspector. The first duty of miners is to make the mine safe while they work safe. A mine inspector alone, along with a mining inspector could get along all the time without being inspected.

Dreser made an argument in defense of his bill, answering in brief the several points made against it. He cited a number of cases in which fatal accidents had occurred that would have been prevented by inspection.

The motion to strike out the enacting clause carried, and the bill was rejected.

Keener introduced a memorial to Congress, asking that the present buildings in Fort Douglas be improved and made fit for use, that $300,000 be appropriated for that purpose. The bill went to the committee on federal relations.

Mrs. La Barthe, from the committee on education, reported favorably S. R. 39, providing for a branch of the State normal school in southwestern Iron or Beaver county. Adopted.

The health committee reported favorably on H. R. 115, to prevent the sale of liquor to Indians within 10 miles of an Indian reservation. Adopted.

H. R. 108, relating to exemptions from execution, was amended and passed. When the wages of the judgment debtor are less than one dollar per day they are exempt.

H. J. M. 7, asking the removal to the Colorado reservation of the Southern Ute Indians, was passed.

H. J. M. 8, praying for a memorial statue of Plemming to be erected at some suitable point in the West, was considered. It asks for an appropriation for the purpose. Several attempts to reduce the amount failed, and the bill passed.

Recess till 2 p. m.

The House met at 2 p. m.

H. R. 105, providing that the reporter of the State supreme court hold no other office, was considered on third reading. Stewart spoke in favor of the bill. He said Mr. Tanner, who now held the office of president of the Agricultural college, was not performing the duty as supreme court reporter, as the reports were not being issued.

Taylor asked if the purpose of the bill was to oust Mr. Tanner from the office of court reporter, and Sheppard answered "Yes." Robinson opposed the bill. It was a bad precedent, and if Mr. Tanner was not doing his duty the Supreme court, that appointed him, could remove him. Thurston spoke in favor of the bill, and it passed by a vote of 29 to 10.

H. R. 46, creating a State board of horticulture, etc., came up on final passage. Bennion made an argument in favor of the bill. Utah formerly raised as fine fruit as was produced in any country, but is now far behind her neighbors. With a good law to protect the fruit industry Utah could raise unexcelled fruit.

Keener opposed the bill. He thought the farm interests of each county should be subject to local control.

Duffin offered an amendment redistricting the state for the purposes of the bill.

Thurston moved to substitute for the first two sections of the bill, containing Duffin's amendment, the provisions of the same with a create a State board of horticulture to consist of a president appointed by the Governor and the inspector of each county.

Keener moved to strike out the enacting clause.

Parry supported the motion. He urged the necessity of State officers to inspect imported fruit trees, etc. The motion was being debated when this report closed.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Hon. Joseph E. Taylor was speaker pro tem of the House today. He did his duty as excellent presiding officer.

Tracy Moses Thatcher addressed a communication to the Speaker requesting him to invite the officers and attaches of the House to attend a reception to be given by Mr. Thatcher this evening at his residence.

CONNOR AGAIN.

A Man With a Mania for Stealing Glassware Sent to Jail.

Jake Connor, the erstwhile commercial traveler, who some time ago pleaded guilty to the theft of a quantity of glassware from the Little, Hundy establishment was fined $25 in the police court today for a similar offense.

Connor got out of jail last night and directly went forth and turned the same kind of a trick. He seems to have a mania for stealing glassware as he immediately hired himself forth to Dinwoodey's place of business and got away with a quantity of goods there. He stole slightly different and as a result he will be in the Salt Lake bastile for the next twenty-five days.

Veteran Firemen's Election.

The Veteran Firemen of Salt Lake City held their annual meeting last evening and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: George M. Ottinger, president; S. H. Skidmore, vice-president; C. H. Hanks, corresponding secretary; C. J. Fetty, financial secretary; W. J. Kilgen, treasurer; trustee for three years, John Willoughby; trustee for two years, W. H. Lee; trustee for one year, James Peacock; sergeant, John Aird.

C. H. HANKS, secretary.

Easy to Take
Easy to Operate
Hood's Pills

THE WATER DISPUTE

Between the Herriman Irrigation Co. and George W. Keel et al.

IS DECIDED BY JUDGE HILLS.

Both Parties Entitled to a Percentage—Suit Against a Furniture Company—Court Matters.

Judge Hills rendered a decision this morning in the case of the Herriman Irrigation company vs George W. Keel, the Butterfield Mining company et al, a dispute over certain water rights. His honor decided that both the plaintiff and defendant were entitled to a portion of the waters and suggested the appointment of a commissioner or commissioners to make proper measurements and adjustments.

The complaint sets forth that in the year 1884 the grantors and predecessors in interest of plaintiff, located and settled upon a large tract of land now known as Fort Herriman, southwest of Salt Lake City. That the only source from which water can be obtained for irrigation and domestic and culinary purposes are from streams in Rose creek and Butterfield creek. This water was absolutely necessary and indispensable to the residents of Fort Herriman, for irrigation and domestic purposes. No one disputed the right of the company to the use of the waters from these two creeks, until the defendants in 1894 began mining in Butterfield canyon, without the plaintiff's consent, at a point about two miles above the town of Herriman to the injury of the plaintiff and stockholders.

The Court in rendering its decision today said:

"I decide—First. That the plaintiff is entitled to all the waters in Butterfield creek flowing therein from natural sources of supply.

"Second. That the defendants are entitled to all the waters in said creek flowing out of the Queen and Butterfield tunnels into Butterfield creek, after making the assessments and industrial mentioned at the hereinafter point of diversion thereof from the creek to Keel's lands as hereinbefore stated, and that is to say ten per cent of the Butterfield tunnel and six per cent of the pipe line water.

"I think a commissioner or commissioners should be appointed by the court to establish such requisite appliances at the proper places and to make such measurements and allotments as may be efficient to equitably divide the waters in the creek at the head-gate, to the use of the parties plaintiff and defendant, according to the directions of the findings and decree to be entered in accordance herewith."

Fraud is Alleged.

Judge Cherry is engaged in hearing today the case of the Bellville Pump Stain Works of Illinois vs John T. Stevenson et al, formerly doing business as the Utah Furniture company, a style of Stevenson & Nelson Furniture company.

Bonin, Lee & Gray appear for the plaintiff and Barber Ferguson for the defendant company.

The complaint in this case, which was filed on the 14th of September, 1894, alleges that on the 30th of July, 1894, the plaintiff was the owner of a number of stoves, the numbers of which are stated and amount, $1,000, and that on that date the defendant company represented to the plaintiff that the firm was in a solvent condition and able to pay all of their indebtedness.

On or about the 10th of February, 1894, the defendant made a report in writing to the Bradstreet agency, representing that it had a stock of goods on hand of the value of $3,000, and liabilities of $1,500 only, and that their business did not exceed $5,772.45.

Relying upon the statement of the agency that the Utah company had the goods to the defendant at Salt Lake City. The complaint further alleges that at the time the furniture company was insolvent, never intending to pay for the goods and that their intention was to cheat and defraud.

The goods arrived in Salt Lake in August, 1894, and on the 4th of Sept. a chattel mortgage was executed to the State Bank of Utah, securing Hesser Bros. of Salt Lake. It is further alleged that on the same date another unsatisfied mortgage was given one of the defendant members of the Furniture company named Mary A. Tanneson, to secure an alleged indebtedness of $2,17.25, naming George M. Cannon as trustee.

It is also alleged that on the day following another chattel mortgage was executed to Alma Samuelson, another member of the firm to secure an indebtedness of $937, George M. Cannon again being named trustee. Plaintiff claims that neither of the mortgagees or trustees had any interest in or to the goods forwarded by the plaintiff to Utah.

Plaintiff prays judgment against the furniture company for the recovery of the possession of their goods and for the sum of $1,000 in case delivery can not be had and for $200 damages and cost of suit.

Verdict For the Defendants.

The jury in the case of E. R. Rich vs James C. Watson et al returned with a verdict last night in which they found for the defendants.

AMUSEMENTS.

Davenport in Fedora—A well filled house greeted the return of Fanny Davenport at the Theater last night, when she opened her five nights' engagement, in Fedora, and her appearance upon the stage was the signal for an immense round of applause. Fedora has been done here before by Davenport and there are many of our theater-goers who prefer it to any of her other plays presented here. It is one of Sardou's strong plays and the time and situations furnish splendid opportunities for the wonderful abilities of this great actress. Sardou, it is understood, considers Fanny Davenport equally as capable of portraying the character of Fedora as Sarah Bernhardt and this is quite a compliment for the American actress. Fedora is a gloomy tale of the reign of terror late in Russia and France, and the terrible vengeance visited upon the exponents, when suspected or caught, form its chief episodes and Miss Davenport's rendition of the role of Princess Fedora was performed as only she can do it. Mr. Melbourne McDowall is a talented actor who has a splendid figure for power in roles and he ably assisted in last night's production, as did Mr. Elwood, Blanche Mastion and the other members of the company. The Marion Davenport souvenirs that were given to each lady on the lower floor were in the shape of taking little gin things, matching with a cut of Miss Davenport. Tonight La Tosca will be given and next night will again be given Fedora, for the matinee.

The Grand—Duty, by Robert Dromet, one of Ellis Ethier's successes, drew out a good Monday night audience at the Grand, and the play was received with considerable enthusiasm, several curtain calls being given. In some respects the play was not up to the Ellis Ethier specialty—hero, villain in others it surpassed—notably in Miss Bellman's scenes which were much more effective than the original. The other ladies made good support, the Martha Crawley of Margaret Mansfield being particularly well done, as was also the Vilma Crosby by Mamie Dupont. Jack Le Ro was dignified and womanly as the porter's wife, and Agnes Ranson was pretty and unassuming as the maid. Jessie Ashley, Kennedy Ashley, Kyle as Brian O'Neill, and Hatch as the convict played with their usual vim, though the latter's make-up is not the type of certain scenes. Rose as the villain, Crawley, and Ford as the rector were both good. While the story of Dora is at times somewhat improbable order, it made a strong emotional drama in the hands of this excellent company. As illustrative of the lower class of Irish working men, in the attempted murder scene, a young girl in the audience became quite hysterical, a compliment not often accorded. Tie line the balance of the week, and notwithstanding the strong center attractions should be one of the most successful.

It is announced on the authority of Manager Rigan that with the closing performance of Dorothy on Saturday evening next, Miss Maude Dupont will never her connection with the stock company at the Grand. This review was the mutual parting of the management of the house and Miss Dupont leaves with their good will. Just what the lady's intentions for the future are has not been made known, though her friends have wish her well wherever she may go.

The Rails Spread.

A large number of patrons of the Lake Breeze car and their country friends, who had taken advantage of the excursion rates over the railroads, were much disappointed last evening. The cause of the trouble was the spreading of the rails on Eighth West and Second South, as the 6 o'clock car, loaded with passengers, happened along.

The employes tried for more than an hour to get over the damaged portion of the track, but finally concluded it was futile, and they had to reverse their trolley and come back to East Temple street.

Some few of the passengers walked to their destination, but a majority of the visitors preferred to come back to town rather than to hike through the mud to visit their friends over the river, not taking very kindly to the trip back and being very much out of pocket. The company is arranging to schedule time today over the line, but the track is reported to be in poor condition.

After Sergeant Wire.

At a joint meeting of the board of health and a delegation from Salt Lake County Medical society held in the Jail building last night, a motion was made that a complaint be sworn to charging Sergeant Wire with manslaughter, in not having sought medical aid during the illness of his two children, both of which died from diphtheria.

The sergeant, it is said, is a firm believer in the doctrines taught by the Christian Scientists, and it was stated at last night's meeting that they had treated both cases for mumps.

The whole question was finally referred to County Attorney Van Cott for an opinion.

Walker Bros. Dry Goods Co.

The Walker Bros. and Fyler company filed an amendment to their articles of incorporation with the county clerk today, changing the firm name to Walker Bros. Dry Goods company.

FROM THE ATT'Y GENERAL.

Question of Assessing and Collecting Taxes Discussed.

County Commissioners Not Entitled to Fees When Sitting as Water Commissioners.

The attorney general handed down answers to the following questions today:

The communication is addressed to County Attorney D. H. Morris of St. George.

The first question Mr. Morris asks is:

In remitting taxes collected as transitory taxes to the county in which they range during a portion of the year, should the county where the tax is assessed and collected, credit one half of the county school tax, or only one half of the tax for county purposes, less the cost of assessing and collecting the same.

Second—Upon what basis is the cost of assessing and collecting the said tax to be computed?

Third—Are the county commissioners entitled to charge fees when sitting as water commissioners under the provisions of section 2779, page 382 of the Compiled Laws of Utah, 1888?

Answering the first question, the attorney general says:

"I am of the opinion that the Legislature intended that one-half of the tax which raises in the whole county should be remitted in such cases, that is one-half of the taxes which are levied by the action of the board of county commissioners.

Section 94, Article II, page 135, provides that the court of county commissioners at the time of making the annual levy of other county taxes must levy a county school tax, and it also provides that it shall be collected in the same manner as other taxes. It will be observed that the county school tax thus becomes a tax upon all the property in the county, and the theory upon which the division of taxes provided for in section 94 says, is, that each county shall be entitled to one half of the taxes for the purposes which are wholly within the county, upon the ground that the stock in question has been assessed in both of the counties at different times during the year, and while the expression "County Taxes" in it appears to include S.S., sects. by a strict and technical interpretation might be limited to taxes for county purposes, yet I am inclined to think that the legislature intended that the general county school tax was to include the same as the county tax for other purposes.

"You will observe that there is a distinction in the manner of assessing property between that referred to in section 34, and that referred to in sections 30, 31, 32, 33 and 35. In section 34 reference is had only to a transitory cattle which range in two counties at different times during the year, but which is now owned by a resident of either of said counties. Section 35 relates to stock owned and assessed in one county and wintered in another, while in section 36 the inverse proposition is time, and so on through the other sections. Section 30 relates to stock in the state of a different state or less in each section."

Answering the second question he says:

"There is no provision of law by which the cost can be determined. It is a question which must be determined mutually between the counties interested. Of course, if the counties agree it would then become a question equivalent of adjudication by arbitrators or by the courts as the case might be."

Regarding the question as to whether county commissioners should charge for sitting as water commissioners he says:

"I think the question cannot be answered to the negative. County commissioners are prohibited from receiving any compensation whatsoever in addition to the salaries provided by law.

"Section 5 of chapter 124 of the laws of 1896 provides, that members of the board of county commissioners shall receive any compensation in addition to their regular salaries as fixed by law, for any special or committee work. They are entitled to their actual expenses incurred in the discharge of the duties of their office, provided it shall not exceed $300 each.

"The same act provides that they must act as water commissioners for the purpose of determining controversies relating thereto, such acts become official duties and are included in the fixed and definite salary provided by law."

Police Court Notes.

A batch of sick trespassers were before Justice Wenger today and discharged.

Tom King, the well known, was fined $10 for being drunk, while Chin Ching who keeps a gambling house fetched a similar amount.

James H. Lee, against whom stands a charge of battery, preferred against him by his wife, will have a hearing tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

A Divorce Granted.

Jennie Banes was granted a decree of divorce from her husband, Samuel J. Banes, by Judge Hiles this afternoon. Cruelty and failure to provide are the grounds upon which the decree was obtained. Alimony of $5 a month was also allowed. Attorney Schroeder appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendant was represented by Attorney J. H. Hurd.

Railway Notes.

Gr. F. A. Wadleigh of the Rio Grande Western has returned from Chicago. He reports that the prospects are fair for spring and summer business. The Christian Endeavor convention in California is expected to draw a large number of people from the East, while perhaps 500 or 1,000 patrons will take through Utah for the Corbett-Fitzsimmons prize fight.

Mr. W. H. Bancroft has removed his office to the rooms adjoining Mr. Bigelow in the Union Pacific office in the Wasatch block, and our Jo. "Old 40" is being overhauled and repainted.

The Union Pacific officials and employes at the office in this city are very busy arranging and rearranging the offices and attending to business necessary to be attended to before the transfer of the property to the new organization.

The tariff rates from the East have been cut somewhat, and the shippers are asking the benefits of a $5.50 rate. This advance will remain in force until March 15th, when and rates will be restored. The roads here are not quoting any new prices.

THE GREEN BAG.

The divorce proceedings in the case of Gertrude Rumsbert vs Frank Rumsbert, begun on the 9th of February in the district court, has been dismissed on motion of the plaintiff.

Ed. M. East, who was arrested on the charge of embezzling a rifle and uniform belonging to the militia, was I have appeared before Justice Sommer today, but failing to materialize a complaint against the defendant, he was brought up and placed under $100 bonds to appear for trial next Friday at 2 p.m.

The case of Fred J. Kiesel vs the Home Insurance company has been transferred from the Second district court to Judge Hiles's third court in this city. The plaintiff is suing for $7,000 for insurance claims to be due by reason of the alleged destruction by fire of his store in Ogden.

Mr. W. Hill has been appointed to the office of auditor of the Oregon Short Line, and Mr. A. J. Van Kuran has been made assistant treasurer. Both these gentlemen are in the Union Pacific office at Omaha. Mr. Hills being assistant auditor of that road, and now had charge of the Oregon Division accounts. Mr. Van Kuran is assistant local treasurer for the Union Pacific. Their offices will be in this city with the other general officers of the S.-U. L.-O.

Justice Morris Sommer returned from Denver late last night, accompanied by his bride. He was looking very jubilant today and desires to impress his bachelor friends the importance of following his example.

STOCKS AND MARKETS.

New York Stock Market.

New York, March 1.—Real process on stock exchange showed slight concessions yesterday, but demand was spirited in some cases, and prices generally in favor. Money is easy, the highest rate for call money being 1 per cent, and the lowest 1 per cent. Sterling exchange is easier after the advance of 1-16 on Saturday, and closes at a quarter of a cent below the opening of last week. The actual business done in exchange after the advance, of 1-16 was against a dollar for the sixty days' period and a dollar for the sixty days' period. The actual business was more in proportion than usual, and indicated a general demand for exchange, discounting a decline in cotton.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, March 1.

Hogs—
Market, 10@15c lower.
Sales, 17,000@17,500.
Mixed, $3.80@3.90.
Heavy, $3.80@3.90.
Light, $3.80@3.90.
Cattle—
Market, 10@15c lower.
Sales, 17,000@17,500.
Cows and heifers, $1.00@4.00.
Stockers and feeders, $3.00@3.90.
Texas cattle, $3.00@3.90.
Western, $3.00@3.90.
Lambs, $3.00@3.90.

Chicago Barley.

Chicago, March 1.

Wheat—March, 74½; May, 75½@75¾.
Corn—March, 27½; May, 28½@28¾.
Oats—March, 19½; May, 19¾.
Pork—March, $8.00; May, $8.07½.
Lard—March, $4.07½; May, $4.07½.
Ribs—March, $4.07½; May, $4.07½.
Flax, 74.
Timothy—$2.
Clover—$8.
Barley—$2.00.

Silver, Lead.

Silver—64½.
Lead—$3.40.
Copper—$.

If we told you that your baby was starving, that it actually didn't get enough to eat, you might resent it. And yet there are thousands of babies who never get the fat they should in their food or who are not able to digest the fat that they do get. Fat is a necessity to your baby. It is baby life and baby beauty. A few drops of Scott's Emulsion for all little ones one, two and three years of age is better than cream for them. They thrive and grow on it.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

A. H. Dorge & Co. are now open for the Big Fire Sale of 15,000 books and other damaged stock. We expect to return to our old quarters in about a month, and shall take no damaged goods with us.

Give it a Trial.

On receipt of ten cents, cash or stamps a generous sample will be mailed of the most popular Catarrh and Hay Fever Cure, "Ely's Cream Balm" sufficient to demonstrate its great merit. Full size, 50c.

ELY BROTHERS,
56 Warren St., New York City.

My wife was afflicted with catarrh. I induced her to try Ely's Cream Balm and the disagreeable catarrhal smell at once left her. It appears as well as any one.—J. C. Olmstead, Arcola, Ill.

The direct line to Kansas City, St. Louis and Atlantic seaboard, is via Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific Railway, Pueblo. Through sleeping and chair cars, and all connections made in Union Depots to the day time. If you are going East and want to take a daylight ride through the grandest scenery of the Rocky Mountains en route, see that your tickets read via Missouri Pacific Railway. Elegant chair cars positively free to holders of regular train tickets.

H. R. KEENER, C. F. & P. A.,
Salt Lake City.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

After having been confined to the house for eleven days and paying out $25 to cure it bills without benefit, Mr. Frank Dixon of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., was cured by one bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm costing 25 cents and has not since been troubled with that complaint. For sale by Druggists.

No More Rheumatism.

If you want to be rid of your rheumatism have it thoroughly examined and have your system, and be free from suffering. Try the wonderful new discovered medicated bath. They will cure.

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 11 and from 1 to 4 p. m.

PROF. A. A. MEIR, Prop.
227 South West Temple St.