MEDICAL CONTEST.

The War Among the Doctors in Progress Before the Committee.

WATSON'S NEW REVENUE BILL.

The Council Is Up with Its Work.—A Great Amount of Work Pending in the Various Committees.

The House committee on public health to whom have been referred three or four bills relating to the practice of medicine, and also the report of the Territorial examining board which presents numerous and important recommendations to the present law "regulating the practice of medicine," has held several informal sessions, but last evening gave the first hearing to physicians. The medical gentlemen who appeared before the committee were of the eclectic school, viz., Drs. Baldwin, Dodge, Murphy and De Moss. These gentlemen were much opposed to many features of the present law, and were inclined to favor the bill introduced in the House by Crockett (H. R. 61). This measure proposes to create a board of examiners to consist of seven members, of whom three shall be regular physicians, two homœopaths and two eclectics. This board shall issue diplomas to the graduates of regular and two eclectic. This board shall issue diplomas to the graduates of regular and homœopathic colleges, and to persons who have been practising in the Territory for five years are entitled to a license with or without a diploma. All persons who have practiced less than five years must submit to an examination, the general character of which is specified, but the examination papers will bear a confidential number instead of the name of the applicant, so that the board shall not know who the applicant is. This bill is rather liberal in its provisions relative to midwives, cases of emergency, etc., but makes it an offense to venue medicine under certain conditions. This bill is a sort of compromise between the stringency asked by the "regulars" and the laxity that would have opportunity for imposture.

On Tuesday or Friday of this week, the House committee on public health will give a hearing to some regular physicians as may wish to appear. From expressions that have been uttered by members of the committee there is a possibility that it will content itself with merely recommending the repeal of the present law, thus putting the subject of practicing medicine without being regulated by statute. One member of the committee has taken this position, and Cox, who introduced one of the bills upon the subject, says he will heartily support such a proposition.

Watson's new revenue bill is in effect in the direction of economy. The author today informed a News representative that he had estimates that the change would effect a saving of $50,000 per year to the Territory. A total conversation with the gentleman discloses the fact that he has given careful and intelligent consideration to the questions connected with Territorial finance. The bill is a long one, and purports to be a complete revenue code, taking the place of all laws now in force upon the subject, which are scattered through the laws passed in 1888, '90 and '92. In the main it leaves those laws and leaves the rates of taxation unaltered.

One prominent change proposed by the bill is to confine the compensation of the county clerk to his fixed salary. He will receive no fees at all for taxes nor any other sum of services. The costs of a tax sale are fixed at $1, one-half of which goes to the general county fund and the other half to the county school fund. The collector of taxes is abolished and his duties are made to devolve upon the county treasurer. The territorial board of equalization is made to consist of the territorial secretary, auditor and treasurer, whose compensation is fixed at $500 per annum each. This board may appoint a secretary at $4 per day for actual time. Mileage is fixed at 10 cents one way. The board shall equalize later between counties and shall assess the main lines of railroads, but county assessors shall assess depots, terminal properties, branch lines, etc.; and railroad lands in the several counties.

There are numerous minor changes of the present laws relating to revenue proposed in the bill, which appears to have been carefully and conscientiously drawn.

The time lost by the Council while the law memorial was pending has, it is claimed, been fully made up, and members of that body represent themselves to be engaged industriously in the dignified and conscientious consideration of the business before them.

Up to the commencement of the session today, there had been introduced into the Council 59 bills. The House had the Council with 70 bills. These figures do not include resolutions, memorials, etc. When the large number of claims and petitions, etc., that go now to the chairs of committees, is added to the above figures, it will be seen that the committees have a great amount of work in hand, considering this stage of the session.

COUNCIL.

After the close of the News report yesterday afternoon, the following bills were introduced:

By Sherman C. H. 54, authorizing the Territorial auditor to procure text-books and certain other supplies for the district courts.

By Williams C. H. 55, authorizing the justices of the Territorial Supreme court to employ stenographers to take their opinions for publication at the expense of the Territory.

By Taylor C. H. 56, to amend the poll tax law.

By Breeden C. H. 57, amending the present law relating to the commissioners of deeds.

By Lamb C. H. 58, to prevent the sale of explosives to minors.

The following House bills passed their first reading:

Relating to the leasing of school lands, creating Carbon county.

C. H. 12, relating to contractors, was passed. It provides in regard to the government of towns and the management of property by towns.

C. H. 19, relating to illegitimate children, was referred to the judiciary committee on motion of J. E. Booth, who called attention to a number of defects in it.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

H. R. 64, prohibiting attorneys related to the judge within but not including the fourth degree of consanguinity, from practicing before said judge, came up in this session.

Tolton moved to exclude justices of the peace from the operations of the bill. He said that the bill, as it read, would annul many expensive changes of venue in many rural places where nearly all the male inhabitants are related.

Allen explained that the bill did not refer to parties in an action, but only prohibited persons related to the court from practicing before him as attorneys.

Powers endorsed Allen's explanation, and argued in favor of the bill, which passed.

TODAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

COUNCIL.

H. R. 24, to establish free employment agencies, was read the first time and filed for second reading.

H. R. 84, relating to the duties of justices of the peace, was read the first time and filed for second reading.

The following bills were introduced:

By Harris C. H. 59, authorizing the registration and defining the qualification of electors. Read first time and referred.

By Harris C. H. 60, relating to the licensing of stallions.

By Adams C. H. 61, requiring the screening of tramcar boxes.

By J. E. Booth C. H. 62, requiring the uniting of the University and Agricultural College and to provide for their management.

Eldridge moved to reconsider the vote by which C. H. 37, relating to legal holidays, was lost.

HOUSE.

Opening exercises.

Two or more petitions and claims were introduced.

Petition of the board of education of Provo.

Claim of sheriff of Sevier county for $111.

Allen, from the mineral resources committee, reported favorably the memorials relating to the survey of coal lands, and the opening of the Uintah reservation. The latter memorial was filed and discussed.

The following bills were introduced:

By Powers H. R. 85, in relation to fish and game.

Wright moved a resolution that hereafter no bills be introduced by request. Committee on rules.

Johnson, introduced, by request, a bill to repeal the present medical law.

Wood introduced a petition from citizens of Washington county, asking for the repeal of the game law.

The Constitution relating to the selection of justices of the peace in cities and the changing of names were read in the committee on judiciary, and the Council bills in relation to free school system and to repeal the present law relating to commissioners, were also referred.

NOTES.

No bills were introduced in the House yesterday afternoon.

A slice of cake about an inch thick and 12x14 inches in size, by one the chief clerk's table and came from a claim near Lehi.

The petitions and claims presented in the House yesterday afternoon were referred to committees without any announcements being made as to their subject matter.

The reporters in the House are under obligations to the sergeant-at-arms H. C. Hoyt, Esq., for a set of the laws now in force, which have been furnished at no cost of the press representatives.

Members of the House complain of being made the victims of petty pilfering. Books and newspapers are taken from their desks, and in some instances, the desks have been robbed of postage stamps and other articles.

Speaker Emery does not admire red tape. So long as members are dispatched in regards to bills as to bring of secondary importance, and the House minutes are pretty well too. Only once has the House reversed the Speaker's ruling, and it was immediately sorry it had done so, for the Speaker was right.

The other day Nebeker gave notice that he would offer a resolution that hereafter no more bills be introduced "by request," but that members must father the bills they offer. He did not introduce the resolution because the Salt Lake members didn't want him to, as he was today. He said: "The committees of the Salt Lake members are idle, and are spending their time drawing bills for the redemption of the country."

Mr. Iwins, who introduced into the House the bill relating to landlords and tenants, which was reviewed editorially in the News yesterday, explains that he introduced it by request of certain landlords in this city. The calm judgment and fair and conservative temper which Mr. Iwins always shows on the floor of the House are conclusive evidence that the laws and purposes of the bill did not originate with him. In order to obtain some one he incurred a responsibility in connection with the bill which does not justly attach to him.

This becomes the memorial committee of the House had a session and considered the memorials introduced by Varian and Paxton, asking that Congress cede to Utah all the Uintah and Uncompahgre Indian reservations. The two memorials are the same in object, and the committee decided to report that of Paxton with the recommendation that it be adopted. Nebeker, one of the memorialists, who possesses an immense amount of gab, enthusiasm, said to a News representative today: "We propose to have the reservation opened so that settlers can commence plowing by spring."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CHARLES BOLLE is the selection of the best in musical and dramatic circles. Last night at its repetition at the Eighteenth ward hall the place was packed with people who stood in the aisles to the door, and at 8:30 o'clock the doors were closed and a great many turned away. There is lack of interest on the part of the theatre-going people in the high class drama, but whether the lack with advance to anything is uncertain. What is certain is that the opera is more the social medium, many and altogether attractive pieces of work, that has yet been done in the local amateurs.

THE BLANCHE FLINN for the benefit of the ladies will be in the province to-night. Everything is given over for the occasion, and it is to be hoped there will be a large turnout.

JAMES O'NEILL'S three nights at the theatre begin Monday next in Merle Crie's.

LET'S PLANT A TREE

Clearly the Duty of Every Sensible Citizen.

A HINT FOR THE ORCHARDISTS.

Alarming Results in France Where Forest Devastation Has Been On Vertiged.

In a letter or paper intended to point out the relationship between forests and the water supply of Utah. While it is probable that the most important work of our forests is connected with the conservation of our water supply, it is by no means their only use. I have called recently on most of the leading rural journals in this city and made special inquiries of them in regard to the right trees. I found that Utah apple raisers for nine fifty cents to one dollar and fifty cents a barrel less than the Colorado and Oregon apples. And yet in Salt Lake City the imported apples are preferred to the Utah apples superior in color to the Oregonian apples and fully equal to the Oregon apples. The only reason given by Utah apple raisers is a less price than imported apples was the fact that our apples are infested with worms, while the imported apples are supposed to be free from them.

It is impossible to determine with any great exactness the percentage of Utah apples which are wormy. Apples from different localities differ widely in this respect. From my own observation, as well as from the statements of dealers, I think that the imported apples vary from 25 to 75 per cent. In one lot of 200 apples I took at random from a box of Oregon apples, which were the best I could find, I counted 15 worm holes, which give, over approximately, the apple crop of Utah, not to be certain than a loss of from fifty cents to one dollar and fifty cents per barrel, instead of a Utah apple is a very heavy tax on the Utah fruit growers.

Perhaps at this point some one who fully agrees with me as to the above stated conclusions, says what the connection is between forestry and apple culture. The connection is a little elaborated but yet perfectly clear. Birds are the natural enemies of the worm. At least this is true as regards all and of our easy birds, and these birds feed only sparingly in the trees. Hence where birds are few or are now rare, the worm birds are few or entirely absent. Utah has a great deal of worm-eating birds, and this lack has never totally disappeared until the forest area is greatly increased. If in forestry the tree planted out injury the trees and eight birds and hence would escape destruction from man, long time, for there are a few nightflying insectivorous birds within Utah probably thirty birds, and we have lizards and they were once numerous.

I have no doubt to represent forests as a universal panacea, but I feel quite sure that the experience of other countries of our country justifies the belief that forest ravages are greatly checked by the presence of birds. Forests multiply so rapidly that unless they are held in some certain bounds there is great danger that they will menace the interests of the farmer as well as those of the fruit grower. At the risk of repeating some thoughts advanced in a former article, I am going to condense some recent statements made by the eminent French geographer Elisee Reclus. Although the remarks refer to France, almost every word is applicable to Utah. Few countries are being devastated more rapidly than the French Alps. The mountains of this region are in general composed of very hard rock which alternate with other rocks which readily give way to the action of water. The north and the most irritable matter are gradually washed away, and their fall precipitates that of the compact layers at the summit, which suddenly fall down, or slide slowly into the valleys. It is, however, the importuitence of the inhabitants, and not so much the geologic composition of the soil, which is the principal cause of the devastating action of the streams. In the mountains of Dauphine and Provence, the slopes, most of which are now bare, were once covered with trees and various plants which kept back the surface water, which resulted from the rain or the melting of the snow, by absorbing a great part of it, and thus retarding the coming of vegetable earth over the bare of crumbling rock.

Cutting the course of centuries the trees have been thrown down by greedy speculators, and by worse farmers who wish to add some little strips of land to the fields in the valleys and to the pastures on the mountains, not knowing that when they destroy mountains in vain they also destroy the land on which they stand. The rain or snow rising now no longer keep back upon the slopes by the trees and under shrubs, descends rapidly into the valley, carrying more or less of the more fertile away from the sides of the mountains. The beds in the great and the sheep large to lay bare the roots of the herbaceous plants and bronze well, and so by so the whole of the fine soaking of earth is removed, the bare rock is exposed, and deep ravines are hollowed out in the sides, and are increased in the rainy season, or in the spring by furious torrents which once did not exist.

The water which once slowly percolated through, sometimes infiltrating soils to the foils of the river, now serves no other purpose than that of devastation. In some localities there is not a single green bush over a space of several miles in extent. The stream in the valley is generally nothing but a sandy rill of water whirling among the heaps of stones which have been carried down by the torrent hell in the course of ten years.

The consulting actions the streams in the French Alps is interesting from a historical standpoint, for it explains why so many of the districts of Asia, Greece, Asia Minor, Africa and Spain have been forsaken by their inhabitants. The more were disappeared along with the trees, the size of the wild man, no less than the sword of the conqueror, has put an end to or transformed entire populations. At the present time the valleys of the southern Alpines bounding Italy and Spain are deserted, and the time may yet come when the inhabitants of the Upper and Lower Alps will no longer be to any human inhabitants.

During the three centuries that have elapsed between 1461 and 1789 the population of three Dauphinois regions diminished a third, a half, or even as much as three-quarters of their cultivated ground, and the most have disappeared from the impoverished soil to the same proportion. From Isle to Gap the Upper and Lower Alps have lost to the inhabitants of nearly one-half of their population. At the present time in an area of [illegible] miles, enclosed between Mont Tenise and the Alps of Nice, there is not a single group of inhabitants which shows the number of [illegible] 40. Representatives, the Dauphine plain, has more than once been in danger of being carried away by a flood.

It is the mountaineers themselves who have made and are trying to extend the desert which threatens the fertility valleys of the Dauphine, the population points to Provence. If some indian Attila, throughout the Alps, made it his business to destroy these valleys for ever, the first thing he would do would be to destroy the shepherds. Shall we, in our turn, do the same thing in Utah, or shall we take care of a soil and water supply only to unite the mountains? I hope not.

Note for note, can be obtained nearly unobtainable and [illegible] in the Act Lake in this region, to [illegible] their return to the various localities of Utah. By earnest work we may save ourselves from some very serious mistakes, and by [illegible] in the two ways we may make this portion of our world, in some cases, to be more than which.

C. A. WARNER,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Next Call.

It was announced in the First district court this morning that Judge Hardy will make a call of civil jury cases for trial during the ensuing term, on Monday, February 5, at 10 a.m.

Notaries Public.

Governor West today commissioned Messrs. T. C. Bailey and W. P. Oldham, of this city, notaries public for Salt Lake county.

OBITUARY NOTES.

NEPHI, Utah, January 30, 1894.—Permit me to inform your many readers in the vicinity of Brother David A. Brown of this place, he died on the 15th inst., aged 80 years. He was a faithful Latter-Day Saint, and died in full fellowship with the Church. Brother Brown was a very good man, and his loss will be felt by his family and friends. He was a good man, and his loss will be felt by his family and friends. He was a good man, and his loss will be felt by his family and friends. He was a