

What the Speaker said was true, but he might have still further astonished members by laying further facts and figures before them. Including appropriations, which have been made, which must be made, and the making of which is being urged upon the Assembly by members and others, with favorable prospects of success, over \$800,000 has been disposed of. The available assets of the Territory for the next two years, including the amount now in the treasury, the amount due it, and the probable revenue for 1888-9 cannot be depended upon to reach \$800,000. The lean bill as it passed the House provided for borrowing \$150,000, but this amount will have to be more than doubled, or else a sharp turn in the direction of economy will have to be taken by the Assembly.

In the present condition of the business before the Assembly and committees, it is simply impossible for members or others to even approach accuracy in a statement showing the financial condition which will result from the making of the appropriations now pending, but the above may be accepted as being an exhibit as favorable as the facts, if they were accurately stated, would justify. Although it has been time and again admitted by members that they had so far lost track of the fiscal business before the Assembly that they had no definite idea as to the assets and liabilities of the Territory to date, both houses have voted for lavish expenditures, until, with the qualifications stated above, the revenue for four years and all or nearly all the money which the Territory has power to borrow, have been disposed of.

The revolution in the old time financial policy of the Utah Legislature, which has taken place during the present session, is so radical and sweeping as to be astonishing if not alarming. To see the treasury of the Territory so suddenly changed from an affluent to an insolvent condition, and its credit, which has heretofore never been pledged, used to nearly or quite the utmost extent allowed by Congressional law, is not what will suit the views of the frugal classes of citizens who laid the foundation of our commonwealth.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

### COUNCIL.

March 3, 1888, 7:30 p. m.  
A communication was received from the House notifying the Council that the House adhered to its amendment to H. F. 33, on disputed county boundary lines. The Council decided to insist on its amendment.

The Council was notified that the House rejected one of the Council amendments to H. F. 59, county governments. The Council receded from the amendment, and the bill passed.

A communication was received from the House notifying the Council that the House had passed H. F. 35 (fire escapes), with the exception of one amendment. After some discussion the Council receded and the bill passed.

The Council was notified that the House had passed C. F. 33, defining the line between Millard and Juab counties.

The House reported acceptance of the accompanying report of the committee on compilation. The report stated that the compilation was complete to date, but that they could not incorporate the laws of this session until they were made and approved.

The report of the committee was accepted.

The Council then resumed consideration of H. F. 74, providing for the incorporation of cities. After considerable discussion the bill passed its second reading.

H. F. 30, forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors when the people vote against it, was called for second reading and ordered printed.

H. F. 75, to establish corporations for the prevention of cruelty to animals, was called for second reading, was called for third reading, under suspension of the rules, and passed.

H. F. 10, Territorial reform school, was called for third reading. The bill, which provides \$75,000 for the establishment of a Territorial reform school, was read, and after a brief consultation of the Council, passed under suspension of the rules.

The table being clear, the Council then adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock a. m. on Monday.

March 5, 1888.  
The Council convened at 10 a. m. A communication was received from the House notifying the Council of disagreement in the amendments of the Council to H. F. 75 (cruelty to animals), and asking a conference committee. Granted. Marshall, Wimmer and Bryan were appointed such committee.

Smoot presented a petition from David Lant and others, of Payson, Utah, praying for a local option law.

Wimmer, from the committee on highways, reported on the petition for \$1,000 for erecting a rock wall in Weber Cañon, recommending that the amount be allowed. The report was adopted and referred to the committee on appropriations.

Olsen, from the committee on enrollment, reported that C. F. 33 (fire escapes), had been properly enrolled and forwarded to the Governor at 10:30 a. m.

Marshall, from the committee on private corporations, reported on H. F. 71 (life insurance), with nine amendments, (suggested by the Gov-

ernor and others) recommending its passage. The report was adopted and the bill was filed for second reading.

Marshall requested permission (which was granted) to introduce a new bill, C. F. 41, creating a board of commissioners on capitol grounds. The bill was passed.

A communication was received from the House notifying the Council of concurrence in the amendments, except one, of the Council to H. F. 10 (reform school).

The amendment rejected by the House is that of the Council increasing the appropriation from \$50,000 to \$75,000.

The Council, after some discussion, adhered to its amendment.

The Council was notified of the passage by the House of H. F. 6, a bill for an act regulating marriage. Read the first time by title and referred to the committee on judiciary.

H. F. 71 (insurance), was then called for second reading, was read the second and third time, under suspension of the rules, and passed.

Woolley presented a petition from W. F. Cahoon for \$40.25 for services as juror, which he had vainly tried to collect. Referred to the committee on claims and public accounts.

H. F. 44 (regulating the sale of liquors), was called for third reading.

Marshall moved to strike out the enacting clause. He said he favored the purpose but opposed the method of the bill. Under its restrictions he could not invite a gentleman home and give him a glass of current wine without getting a license and filing bonds. Travelers would be subjected to hardships in hotels here not encountered in any other city in the United States.

Woolley favored amending the bill. He would prohibit, but that was impossible, hence he favored some of the restraints proposed.

Bryan opposed the motion. He considered the evils attendant on the liquor traffic the worst in the world.

Olsen feared worse conditions than those prevalent if the bill passed, therefore he favored killing it.

The bill was referred to a special committee of five, consisting of Woolley, Marshall, Carlisle, Bryan and Young.

At 12 m. recess was taken till 2 p. m.

March 5, 2 p. m.  
A communication was received from the Governor notifying the Council that he had approved Council joint resolution No. 1, providing for the acceptance of the lands on Capitol Hill.

Woolley presented a petition from the citizens of Washington County, signed by A. W. Ivins and 140 others, praying for an appropriation of \$2000 to be expended for road purposes on Black Ridge. Referred to the committee on claims and public accounts.

Woolley, from the special committee on H. F. 44 (high license), recommending that the present law be amended by the passage of the accompanying substitute. The substitute was read and passed under a suspension of the rules.

Shurtliff, from the committee on conference on No. 10 (reform school), stated that the committee sustains the Council's amendment making the appropriation \$75,000. The report of the committee was adopted.

The Council was notified of the House's concurrence in amendments to H. F. 71, life insurance; also that the House had passed C. F. 11 (substitute) defining the first and fourth districts. The bill was read the first time and filed for second reading.

H. F. 70, providing for the incorporation of cities, was passed.

At 2:40 p. m. recess was taken till 3 p. m.

March 5, 1888.  
The Council resumed business at 4:15 p. m.

A communication was received from the Governor returning C. F. 21, providing for banking, without approval, but containing suggestions for several amendments.

The amendments were duly considered by the Council, adopted, and the bill so passed.

A report was received from the committee on ways and means, on H. F. 65, providing loan for certain purposes, recommending its passage.

The report was adopted and the bill read by title and filed for second reading.

The Council was informed that the House had amended H. F. 42, on capitol grounds, making the compensation of commissioners \$1 instead of \$5. The amendment was concurred in by the Council and the bill passed as amended.

The committee on highways reported on the petition of Ivins and others, of Washington County, recommending that the amount be allowed. The report was adopted and the petition referred to the committee on appropriations.

The House notified the Council that it had receded from its concurrence in the Council amendments to H. F. 71, on life insurance, and called for a committee of conference. Granted.

The Council was notified of the passage by the House of H. F. 72 (crimes against the public health). Read the first time and filed for second reading.

The House having passed H. F. 80 (to amend chapter XLV, laws of Utah) it was read the first time and referred to the committee on judiciary.

The Council next passed H. F. 29 (forbidding liquor on election days), which had just previously passed the House.

The House having passed H. F. 68 (impounding animals), it was read the

first time and referred to the committee on agriculture.

Carlisle, from the conference committee on H. F. 71 (life insurance), reported that they recommended that the Council should recede from its amendments. The report was adopted and the bill so passed.

Recess was then taken till 7:30 p. m.

7:30 p. m.  
A long wait appeared before a quorum appeared.

The local option bill, passed by the House, passed its second and was filed for third reading.

Hoge's marriage bill, from the House, was read the second time and filed for third reading.

The amendments made by the House to the asylum bill, which were numerous, were considered. Some were concurred in and others were not, and a conference committee was appointed.

At 11 p. m. the Council adjourned till 10 a. m. tomorrow.

March 6.  
A communication was received from the House, informing the Council of the re passage of C. F. 21 (banking), amended. The amendments of the House were concurred in.

Young, from the committee on fish and game, reported a substitute for the substitute for H. F. 40 and 49 (fish and game). The bill was read by its title and filed for second reading.

Olsen, from the committee on enrollment, reported that C. F. 42 (capitol grounds), had been correctly enrolled, and at 11:30 forwarded to the Governor.

H. F. 65 (loan for certain purposes), was called up; but on motion, was laid over till called for.

C. F. 11 (substitute), defining the limits of the first and fourth judicial districts of the Territory of Utah, being called up, was the cause of considerable discussion on the part of Smoot, of Provo, and Bryan, of Nephi. Each presented figures and facts in support of his claims to the location of the fourth judicial district court.

Smoot moved to strike out section four of the bill. The motion was lost.

The bill was then taken up on its third reading, and, on motion of Bryan, passed without amendment.

Substitute for the substitute for H. F. 40 and 49 (fish and game), was read the second time and under suspension of the rules, amended, and, after considerable discussion by various members of the Council, passed.

The Council was notified that the House had granted a conference committee on amendments to C. F. 21.

A message was received from the Governor notifying the Council of his approval of C. F. 42 (capitol grounds).

At 12:10 the Council took a recess till 2 p. m.

At 2 p. m. the Council was photographed in a group at C. R. Savage's Fine Art Gallery, and consequently did not resume business until 3 p. m.

### HOUSE.

March 5, 1888, 2 p. m.  
The enrollment committee reported that they had sent to the Governor the bill creating a territorial board of equalization, and the general municipal bill.

One of the Council amendments to the banking bill provided that in towns under 10,000 in population, corporations might be formed with \$25,000 capital. There were a number of other amendments to the bill, which the House concurred in.

The House passed the asylum bill, and it went to the Council.

After this the House took up the agricultural college bill, and, pending the conclusion in this matter the House adjourned until March 6, at 10 o'clock.

March 6, 1888.

Opening exercises.  
Howell introduced a claim from Judge J. Z. Stewart, which went to the claims committee.

Hatch, from the claims committee, reported favorably on the claim of L. J. Nuttall, for \$125. Adopted.

Also on the claim of P. L. Williams for \$241.05. These two items are for incidental expenses of the Territorial Superintendent and Commissioner of schools.

Also on the claim of H. H. Henderson \$120, for court records.

Also on the claim of the same party for services as court clerk, recommending that \$1,217.20 be appropriated. All of the above were adopted.

Thurman, from the judiciary committee, introduced a bill, H. F. 89, "providing for the payment of jurors, witnesses and photographic reporters, and creating and defining the duties of court commissioners."

Also a favorable report on the bill to enable poor persons to conduct suits at law. Adopted.

A conference committee was appointed on differences regarding the asylum bill.

H. F. 89, in relation to jurors, etc., was read at length the first time.

Hatch, from the claims committee, reported on the claims of J. R. Williams, court clerk, recommending that \$1161.51 be allowed, and that items amounting to \$38.76 be rejected. Adopted.

H. F. 81, the agricultural college bill, was taken up and numerous amendments to it were made.

Howell moved to make the location of the college in Cache County.

Creer moved to amend the motion of Howell, so as to leave the location to be selected by the commissioners. Creer's motion contemplated Utah County as the location.

Howell made an argument in favor

of Cache County, urging that it led in agriculture, and that Territorial institutions should be distributed.

Creer urged that the climate of Cache County was unfavorable for an agricultural college and experiment station and urged the advantages of Utah County.

Jones was opposed to leaving the selection of the site to the commissioners.

After further debate, the House voted in favor of Cache County.

A debate occurred on motions to reduce the appropriation from \$25,000 to \$20,000 and \$15,000.

Richards opposed reducing it.

Clark asked where the money was to come from for so many large appropriations. He favored \$20,000.

Thurman favored making the amount large enough.

Seegmiller favored the larger sum, and thought members who desired to reduce it did not appreciate the importance of agriculture in our community.

Richards offered an amendment making the per diem of the directors \$4 per day for each meeting, and mileage ten cents one way. Adopted and the bill passed by unanimous vote.

The House concurred in a slight Council amendment to the judicial district bill, which went to the enrollment committee.

Recess till 2 p. m.

2 p. m.  
King, from the municipal committee, recommended that the House concur in all of the Council amendments to the general municipal bill.

The amendments were numerous but none of them were important as affecting any leading feature of the bill. The House concurred in all of them.

Creer presented a petition for a road appropriation of \$1500 to Utah County, which went to the highways committee.

The Governor approved the bill prohibiting the sale of liquor on election days, and the one relating to sessions of the Assembly, etc.

The insolvency bill came up, was slightly amended, and the sergeant-at-arms was sent out to bring in enough members to pass it. The reading of it in full was demanded and ordered, and was in progress when we went to press.

## FRUIT SUGGESTIONS.

SANTAQUIN, March 2, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:

Our Territory is full of wealth only awaiting talent and skill to bring it forth. Labor should not be scarce for those who desire employment while the resources of the country require development. Visit our stores you see offered for sale dried apples imported from the east and west. Ask the dealer why this is, and he will tell you that it is hard to get Utah dried fruit put up in marketable shape, as there is so much carelessness in the drying and packing. And yet enough goes to waste each year to give employment to much of the surplus labor in each town. Hundreds of bushels of apples are allowed to rot for want of attention. By a small outlay driers might be established that would prepare this fruit for the market, in a superior manner to the imported, and we could thus give employment to otherwise idle hands—blessing them and enriching the country. If the crude way in which our fruit has been dried and prepared for market is not profitable, let us improve our methods and put our products in the best possible shape.

In the packing and shipping of fresh fruits we should also inaugurate a more perfect system. Not knocking them off the trees and then throwing the fruit that it is fit for nothing; but pluck it with care, classifying it as we gather it, and pack so that a bruise shall appear, so that when it reaches the consumer it will be as fresh as when it leaves the producer. In places where the raising and packing of fruits is a success it has been by exercising this care. The dealer knows exactly what each box of fruit contains. If a system of this kind was established here the fine flavor of our fruits would soon create for them a demand that would be hard for us to fill. Unity of effort is what is wanted, not by the producer only but by our local dealers, and when this is attained our efforts will be crowned with success, and our orchards will be a source of wealth instead of an annoyance and expense. We have the facilities and climate to produce the finest fruits. All that is needed is more care and attention to the business. Thinking a few timely hints would perhaps cause an improvement in the fruit industry, I am, respectfully,

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## VITIATED BLOOD.

Scrofulous, Inherited and Contagious Humors Cured by Cuticura.

Through the medium of one of your books received through Mr. Frank T. Wray, Druggist, Apollo, Pa., I became acquainted with your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and take this opportunity to testify to you that their use has permanently cured me of one of the worst cases of blood poisoning, in connection with erysipelas, that I have ever seen, and this after having been pronounced incurable by some of the best physicians in our country. I take great pleasure in forwarding to you this testimonial, unsolicited as it is by you, in order that others suffering from similar maladies may be encouraged to give your CUTICURA REMEDIES a trial.

P. S. WHITTINGER, Leechburg, Pa.  
Reference: Frank T. Wray, Druggist, Apollo, Pa.

## SCROFULOUS ULCERS.

James E. Richardson, Custom House, New Orleans, on oath says: "In 1870 Scrofulous Ulcers broke out on my body until I was a mass of corruption. Everything known to the medical faculty was tried in vain. I became a mere wreck. At times I could not lift my hands to my head, could not turn in bed; was in constant pain, and looked upon life as a curse. No relief or cure in ten years. In 1880 I heard of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, used them, and was perfectly cured." Sworn to before U. S. Com. J. D. CRAWFORD.

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We have been selling your CUTICURA REMEDIES for years, and have the first complaint yet to receive from a purchaser. One of the worst cases of Scrofula I ever saw was cured by the use of five bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, CUTICURA, and CUTICURA SOAP. The Soap takes the "cake" here as a medicinal soap.

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And Contagious Humors, with Loss of Hair, and Eruptions of the Skin, are positively cured by CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally, when all other medicines fail.

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And Weakness instantly relieved by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, a Perfect Antidote to Pain, Inflammation and Weakness. A new, instantaneous and infallible pain killing plaster. 25 cents.



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Hay Knife known for cutting HAY and STRAW from the Mow, Stack or Bundle. It is a rapid, easy cutter, the blade of the best quality of cast steel, spring tempered, and it is easily sharpened by grinding on the corner of a common grindstone. The invention patented by W. H. HOLT is a sword-shaped blade provided with operating handles, the edge of the sword blade being provided with knife-edged serrations or teeth. We hereby CAUTION all persons interested against buying or selling knives bearing above description, other than the genuine "Lightning," as we shall prosecute all infringers to the full extent of our ability and the law.

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