WORK OF THE SOLONS

Senate Agrees to Fixing the Age of Consent at 18 Years.

A NEW LIBEL LAW PROPOSED.

Bill For the Attorney General—Irrigation Law—The Militia Bill Fish and Game Matters.

At today's session the Legislature had several important matters before it. The House was in committee of the whole, one item being the militia bill, which was practically emasculated yesterday, but whose friends hoped for better treatment. In the Senate was introduced the first bill fixing the salary of a State officer, and related to the attorney general; also a new libel law; and the Senate passed the age of consent bill.

SENATE.

The closing moments of yesterday afternoon's session of the Senate witnessed the passage of H. B. 45, concerning the assessment of personal property; also the filing for third reading of H. B. 41, for the protection of neglected wives, H. B. 114, transferring causes from Territorial to State courts, and S. B. 40, defining fellow-servants; the mechanic's lien law offered by Glen Miller was rejected, and the protest of certain citizens against the annexation of a portion of Utah county to Carbon county was laid aside, as no such proposition was before the house. Sutherland was released, at his own request, of duty on the committee on labor, and Driscoll was appointed in his stead. The Senate then adjourned till this afternoon.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

In the Senate today the judiciary committee reported on S. B. 5, an act, presented an amended libel law, recommending its passage.

The committee on judiciary reported on H. B. 6, on legal holidays, recommended its passage.

Also H. B. 80, amending Compiled Laws; H. B. 85, extending tax sales redemption; S. B. 45, joint debtors; S. B. 44, seals for district courts and county clerks, and recommended their passage as amended.

The committee on agriculture and irrigation reported in favor of laying on the table, S. P. 18, on irrigation; also reported a substitute for S. B. 18, on irrigation.

Senate petition 19 was laid on the table as recommended.

IRRIGATION BILL.

On motion of Allison, the substitute irrigation bill was ordered printed.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Allison introduced a bill defining the duties of the attorney general and fixing his compensation; committee on judiciary. The bill is as follows:

A bill for defining the duties of the attorney general, and fixing his compensation.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Utah:

Section 1. It is the duty of the attorney general:

1. To attend the Supreme court and prosecute or defend all causes to which the State or any officer thereof in his official capacity is a party, and all causes to which any county may be a party, unless the interest of the county is adverse to the State, or some officer thereof acting in his official capacity.

2. After judgment on any of the causes referred to in the preceding subdivision, to direct the issuing of such process as may be necessary to carry the same into execution.

3. To account for and pay over to the proper officer all moneys which may come into his possession belonging to the State or to any county.

4. To keep a register of all cases in which he is required to appear, which shall must, during business hours, be open to the inspection of the public, which must show the county, district and court in which the cases have been instituted and tried, and whether they are civil or criminal; if civil, the nature of the demand, the stage of proceedings, and when prosecuted to judgment, a memorandum of the judgment, if any process issued thereon, and whether satisfied or not, if not satisfied, the reasons of the sheriff; and if criminal the nature of the crime, the mode of prosecution, the stage of proceedings, and when prosecuted to sentence, a memorandum of the sentence and of the execution thereof if the sentence has been executed, and if not executed, of the reason of the delay or prevention; and must deliver the same to his successor in office.

5. To exercise supervisory powers over the county attorneys of the State in all matters pertaining to the duties of their offices, and from time to time require of them reports as to the condition of public business entrusted to their charge.

6. To give his opinion in writing, without fee, to the Legislature or either house thereof, and to any State officer, board or commission, any county attorney, and to the board of county commissioners of any county of the State when required upon any question of law relating to their respective offices.

7. When required by the public service or directed by the Governor, to assist the county attorney of any county in the discharge of his duties.

8. To buy up and purchase in the name of the State and under the direction of the board of examiners, any property for sale under execution issued upon judgments in favor of or for the use of the State and to enter satisfaction in whole or in part of such judgments as a consideration for such purchases.

9. Whenever the property of a judgment debtor in any judgment mentioned in the preceding subdivision has been sold under a final judgment, or is subject to any judgment, lien or incumbrance taking precedence of the judgment in favor of the State under the direction of the board of examiners, to release such property from such prior judgment, lien or incumbrance; and all sums of money necessary on such redemption vest, upon the order of the board of examiners, be paid out of any money appropriated for such purposes.

10. When in his opinion it is necessary for the collection or enforcement of any judgment herinbefore mentioned, to institute and prosecute in behalf of the State such summons or other proceedings as are necessary; and to sue and cause all moneys so fraudulently made by such judgment debtors, the cost necessary to the prosecution thereof, when allowed by the board of examiners, to be paid out of any appropriation for the prosecution of delinquents.

11. To discharge the duties of a member of the board of examiners, the board of pardons, state board of land commissioners, board of state prison commissioners and board of reform school commissioners, and such other duties as may be prescribed by law.

12. To report to the Governor at least thirty days prior to the regular bi-annual meeting of the Legislature the condition of the affairs of his department, and to accompany the same with a copy of his docket, and of the reports received by him from county attorneys, which report must also include an itemized statement of the moneys received from all sources, and for any service performed and of all moneys disbursed, which report must be made to the Governor under oath.

Sec. 2. The annual salary of the Attorney-General, in lieu of all services rendered ex-officio as a member of any board or commission, of which any is by law devolved upon him by law, shall be fifteen hundred (1,500) dollars.

Sec. 3. The Attorney General must execute to the State an official bond in the sum of five thousand ($5,000) dollars.

Sec. 4. It is the duty of the Attorney General to institute investigations for the recovery of all real or personal property which may have escheated or should escheat to the State, and for that purpose he has the power to administer and all persons be one any of the district courts of this State to answer interrogatories and render accounts concerning the said property, real or personal, and to examine all books and papers of any and all corporations. When any real or personal property is recovered which should escheat to the state, the attorney-general must institute suit in the district court of the county where said property shall be situated for the recovery to escheat the same to the State.

THE LIBEL LAW.

The judiciary committee finally agreed to report a libel law, and presented the following with a recommendation that it pass:

A bill for an act relating to and defining the law of libel, providing for retractions and the effect thereof in certain specified cases.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Utah:

If it shall appear on the trial of any action brought for the publication of any libel in any newspaper published in this State that the said libel was published in good faith, that its falsity was due to the mistake or misapprehension of the facts, and that a full and fair retraction of any statement therein alleged to be erroneous was published in the next regular issue of such newspaper, or, in case of daily papers, within three days after such mistake of misapprehension was brought to the notice of such publisher or publishers, in as conspicuous a place and type in such newspaper as was the article complained of or the libelous, then the plaintiff in such cases shall recover only actual damages. Provided, however, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to the case of any libel against any candidate for a public office in this State, unless the retraction of the charge is made editorially in a conspicuous manner at least three days before the election, in case such libelous action was published in a daily paper; if published in a weekly paper, at least ten days before the election.

AGE OF CONSENT.

The bill fixing the age of consent, which passed the House with 18 years as the minimum limit, but which was changed by the Senate committee to 16 years, was taken up. The amendment of 16 was stricken out, and the bill with 18 years as the minimum age at which a girl can consent to sexual intercourse was passed, ayes 16, nays none.

FELLOW-SERVANTS BILL PASSED.

A bill for an act defining who are fellow-servants was taken up on its third reading and discussed. Warner and Allison opposed several provisions of the bill as amended by the judiciary committee, and Sutherland and Rich argued in support of the amendments. The proposed amendments were defeated by a vote of 8 to 8. The bill was then passed, with other amendments, by a vote of 15 to 1, Christensen being the negative vote.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Allison has prepared for introducing a bill for an act defining the duties and powers of the State superintendent of public instruction, fixing his compensation and limiting the expenses of his office. It provides that such superintendent shall be elected at the State election of 1900 and every four years thereafter; that he shall have attained the age of thirty years; shall have resided in the State five years before the election; shall hold a certificate of the highest grade in some state as a school teacher, or be the graduate of some responsible university college or normal school; that he shall perform duties of general supervision in the State; that he shall prescribe a course of study for public schools and rules for teachers' institutes, and that he shall be a member of the board of reform school commissioners. His salary is fixed at $1,500, with expenses limited to $400 per year, except $100 for postage, stationery, printing and expressage. This expense is the same as provided in the school law, except the $100 item.

LIBEL BILL AGAIN.

The bill to prevent blackmailing was given a title and sent to the engrossing committee.

FROM THE HOUSE.

A communication from the House announced the passage at H. B. 46, providing for the trial of causes by judges pro tem in the district court.

LIBEL LAW.

The bill for a libel law, as amended by the judiciary committee, was then taken up and discussed, and the report of the committee was adopted.

The bill was then taken up on second reading and Booth offered an amendment so as to include district political candidates before any city, county, district or State convention. Glen Miller opposed the amendment, which was passed by a vote of 9 to 8.

The bill was under discussion at the time the News went to press.

THE HOUSE.

When the News went to press the House yesterday the militia bill was under consideration.

Cushing moved to strike out subdivision 3 of the bill, the portion relating to the duties of the military service. "We've got too many ministers in Utah," said he, "and they are as much entitled to act as ministers as other citizens."

Hansen in reply to Cushing's motion said he was strikingly struck by the assertion of ministers, and that in the State of Utah, quite a majority of the Mormon people were engaged incidentally in ministerial work. "And," said he, "in view of this fact the bill was framed so as to require no better citizen to pass, before they could be counted as ministers. Consequently, the Mormon people will not be exempted from service under the provisions of this bill."

Discussion on this portion of the bill was resumed by by a large number of the members, some wanting the ministers left at home, while others contended that they should be forced to go out in the battle field and take their chances in case of their country's rights. The result was that Cushing's motion failed on a vote of 23 to 12.

After a few minor changes were made in the bill, Critchlow moved to defer further consideration of it, that other business might be taken up.

This brought Stevens and Thorne to their feet, insisting that the consideration of the bill be completed, but the opposing power was too strong and upon the militia bill being temporarily set aside, Critchlow's emergency bill, No. 87, relating to the place of trial of crimes, came in the district courts, was taken up, and its passage recommended. Senate joint resolution No. 3, a substitute for Levy's bill, No. 15, relating to the furnishing of books and dockets for the various State courts, was also recommended for adoption.

H. B. No. 65, by Clark, providing for the payment by the State of the cost of preliminary examinations and expense of prosecution in criminal cases was discussed and sent to the judiciary committee.

A motion by Morrison instructing the printing committee to have 500 additional copies of H. B. No. 32, his contract bill, printed, carried.

By Stone a concurrent resolution presented a petition relating to school lands, which was referred to the appropriate committee.

Critchlow's bill No. 97, after being read the third time, passed, by all present voting aye.

Quite a discussion was caused as to which the elections committee report should be acted upon, which resulted in a motion by Morrison to make it the special order for Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock, being put and carried.

Thirtieth Day.

The first business after the usual preliminaries, on the thirtieth day's proceedings in the house was the appointment by Speaker Denny of Representative Tapper to the committee on salaries, to fill the vacancy caused by the withdrawal of Cushing from that committee.

A communication from the Senate gave information of the passage by that body of H. B. No. 41, for an act to amend section 4, chapter 23 of the session laws of 1892.

On motion of Nye the biennial report of the Territorial Reform school, which was submitted by the governor yesterday, was referred by the committee on penitentiary and reform.

The call for committee reports brought out not two—one from the judiciary committee and one from the committee on labor. The former recommended the passage of H. B. No. 85, for an act providing for the trial of causes in district courts by judges pro tempore, with certain amendments; the latter recommended the passage of H. B. No. 57, prevailing child labor.

The consideration of the report on H. B. No. 85 was then taken up, and after a few minor amendments were offered, the bill was put on its third reading and passed under a suspension of the rules on a vote of 38 ayes and 4 nays, Christensen being absent.

The Senate transmitted a concurrent resolution, inviting the House of the joint session with certain amendments to H. B. No. 8, for an act to punish as a felony the cruel and wicked shooting of any female over 15 and under 18 years of age.

Condon, the author of the bill, moved that the House concur in the Senate amendments, and after some discussion, which showed the majority of the members in favor of the measure, the motion prevailed.

The bill as amended by the Senate, changes the age of consent from 14 to 18 years.

Hansen moved that the House concur in the Senate amendments to H. B. 42, to which he is said he, for an act to amend section 2, chapter 23 of the session laws of 1892.

Critchlow did not want to delay the passage of the bill, but he had for the first time noticed that the title of the bill did not conform to the requirements of the law; it was not full enough. It should state specifically the provisions of the bill.

Hansen was favorably impressed with Critchlow's remarks, and after adding the following words to the title, the Senate amendments were concurred in: "prescribing and defining the time for listing and assessing real and personal property in the State of Utah."

Upon a report of the committee on education recommending the passage of H. B. No. 16, for an act prohibiting discrimination against female teachers in the public schools, the bill was read the third time and passed.

H. B. No. 92, for an act providing for the payment of fees to State and other officers for services rendered in an official capacity, was under consideration at close time.

Notes.

The railroad committee of the Legislature met on Thursday evening to listen to suggestions concerning railway legislation.

John Ledwidge and others came down from Ogden today to give their views to the fish and game committee on the subject of seining of fish and shipment of game.

It was filling that the discussion of the militia bill in the House took on something like a warlike aspect; but it was only a short battle, lots of maneuvering, noise and smoke—a good skirmish and everybody happy.

The committee on public lands are endeavoring to solve the problem of how to dispose of the school lands so as to make a basis for future operations. Many and conflicting are the suggestions made on the subject.

The reason for the adverse report by the judiciary committee upon Senator Miller's amendment to the mechanic's lien law is that the present statute fully covers the provision submitted as an amendment.

Representative Hadlock, of Tooele county, is now engaged in formulating a bill to be presented here. It will be an injury to workingmen rather than benefit them, if it should be constitutional, which is doubtful.

The bill amending the time for redemption of real estate sold for taxes to four years instead of two, as at present, seems to have many friends in the Senate that there is little doubt of its being passed and becoming a law.

More than twice as much for office holders than for living expenses is the record of the Mormon school for the past year. It is also the record of the other municipality in the state, but the new Council promises a change.

The members of the Legislature received from the railway passes good till April 15, 1896. As the Legislature will adjourn about April 12, that will give the legislators just three days to wind up matters after the railways have no further use for them.

The House committee on labor had a meeting at which it was decided to recommend that the child labor law prohibit the employment of children under 16 years of age. It is probable the House will cut the figures down to 14 years—the constitutional limit.

The House committee having in charge the fee bill, regulating the charges to be made by prosecuting, city, county, district and State officers, decided today to report with a recommendation that the judiciary committee rewrite with the problem.

Senator Sutherland's bill to prevent discrimination against female school teachers in the way of wages is endorsed by the House committee, and probably will pass without opposition. Male teachers are still unprovided for. The "schoolmarms" swarm into the State.

The new school law proposed by Senator Allison gives boards of education a good start in the stationery business. It provides that such boards may sell to school children all the books, stationery and other school supplies they need. This will not injuriously hit the stationers' profits, in the interest of the public.

If the proposition to make the majority of votes having a police and fire commission ex officio members thereof with the casting vote in case of a tie should prevail, it would completely destroy the non-partisanship of the commission, which would indeed be an incubus instead of an advantage to any municipality.

The Senate will make no opposition to the House bill providing that wives whose husbands have deserted or neglected to furnish them with the necessaries of life, and who have property available, shall be required by the courts to give reasonable support to wives and children. The measure probably will be law in a few days.

One objection to the eight hour law was that it would reduce the wages of the smelter men. Yet while the bill was before the committee Representative Wilson called the smelter men up as a witness, explained the whole thing to them, and asked them to express their preferences. Without a dissenting voice they declared in favor of shorter hours even with less pay.

Much interest is displayed in the House meeting Tuesday evening to consider the report of the election committee on the Lemmon-Bringhurst contest, in which the majority report figures out this Bringhurst, Republican, has one majority over Lemmon, Democrat, and advises that the latter be unseated and the former installed as a legislator.

The irrigation problem is far from being in settled form before the present Legislature, the members of which are inclined to proceed cautiously in the matter. Private indications are that there will be no formal legislation on this point, but just enough to maintain the State's interest in its relations with neighboring states on the water question.

The Theater has been engaged for a "legislative night" on February 21, the eve of Washington's Birthday. The price of admission is to be $5 per couple, with wheel rates at half-price for spectators. The Young Ladies' Aid society is to have the privilege of serving refreshments, and to proceeds thereof are to be used in the charitable work of the Aid society.

The Legislature should erase a law providing for the protection of people at railway crossings. Passage was sought to be provided either over or under tracks for both issue and pedestrians, or gates or keepers should be placed at every public highway. Such a plan would save lives and property and be a financial advantage to the railroads themselves. The unwillingness of open and unguarded railway crossings has prevailed too long already.

The proposition to make the municipal elections come in the even years is finding considerable favor. It would be much more economical than at present, as then city, county, judicial, legislative and congressional elections would all come at the same time, and each alternate year would be free from big election campaigns. If the Legislature adopts this plan Salt Lake, Ogden and other cities would have another election for city officers next November.

An important bill before the House is that validating all county warrants issued prior to Jan. 1, 1896. The committee on counties has decided to recommend it to the consideration of the judiciary committee. It is a measure that should be handled carefully. Illegally issued warrants do not need this measure, and there is a fair precedent in leaving officials to believe they can perform unlawful acts and seek get legislative approval. Only good and sufficient reasons should allow an exception to strictly applying the existing statute.

The House fish and game committee had an interesting session this morning, at which a number of sportsmen and leading citizens were present. The various measures for protecting game and fish were considered, and the result will be that from among them the committee will gather material for a new bill. The chief topic of discussion was the constitutionality of a provision prohibiting the shipping of game and fish out of the State. Judge McDonald addressed the committee at length on the subject, and when he was through the members expressed themselves as fully satisfied that such a provision would be constitutional, and it will go into the bill. Some of the committee express a determination to protect all game fishes, even with back and line, in order to prevent the depletion of trout in the mountain streams.

Frederick Warde's Lecture.

The lecture at the Salt Lake Theater this afternoon of Frederick Warde, the famous artist, under the auspices of the city press club, was, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, very well attended, the lower part of the house being well filled. The audience at close time was listening to a most interesting exposition of the drama, a subject on which Mr. Warde is eminently fitted to speak.

MINOR MENTION.

A very interesting and instructive lecture on New Zealand, Tell Tirah, was delivered last evening by Elder David McRae, before the Y. M. and Y. L. M. I. A. of the Fourteenth ward.

Mr. Hansen Sorenson wishes to announce that her class for women will commence next Thursday, February 6, at 8 o'clock, in the Thirteenth ward assembly hall vestry. Pupils will be admitted for one week.

COUNTY COURT MATTERS.

Attorney's Reports On Selectmen's Salaries and Territorial Tax Money.

The county court met this afternoon, all members present, with the exception of Judge McNally. On motion of Roberts, Geddes acted as chairman.

The report of County Meat Inspector Clegg was received and filed for the month of January. It is as follows: Total number of stock inspected, 5,131; six hogs were condemned.

Report of County Attorney Wedgemore in re petitions of Squire T. Harvey and of Elizabeth A. C. Atkins et al, for relief from alleged erroneous tax sales, adopted.

The report of the county attorney in the sum of $10.50 for services as private judge for the month of January; A. S. Geddes, C. H. [illegible] and M. Christofferson as selectmen during the same period; Harvey [illegible], jailer; C. E. Stephens as clerk, and W. F. Lyne as treasurer, was adopted.

The county attorney reported in the matter of the application of the Territory of Utah ex rel John T. Caine vs J. G. McNally et al for a writ of mandamus, requiring the county court to order a warrant drawn for the sum of $9,704.08 in favor of the Territory of Utah for its proportion of the taxes upon property sold in Salt Lake county for delinquent taxes since 1893. He said:

"I desire to report that the matter came up for hearing before the court and a judgment was rendered therein requiring the county to pay to the Territory the sum of $714.10, being the amount thereafter received into the treasury on tax sale redemptions and denying the application made for the Territorial proportion on property sold to the county which has not been redeemed." Adopted.

In Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 5.—To day's ballot resulted: Hunter 60, Blackburn 40, Carlisle 2, McCreary 2, Hardin 1.

The Cures

By Hood's Sarsaparilla are wonderful, but the explanation is simple. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood, and disease cannot resist its powerful curative powers. Read this: "My girl had hip disease when five years old. She was confined to her bed and for six or seven weeks the doctor applied weights to straighten her limb. Now she gets up she was unable to walk, and has all her strength and day by day she becomes stronger. I read of a case of a similar case by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and decided to give it to Lillian. When she had taken one bottle it had effected so much good that I kept on giving it to her until she had taken three bottles. Her appetite was then restored, and she was well and strong. She has not had cause for eight months and was to school every day. I cannot say too much for

Hoods Sarsaparilla

It is a splendid medicine and I would recommend it to any one." MRS. G. A. LAIBON, Lincoln, California.

Hood's Pills are natural, safe, effective. All druggists. 25c.

CANCER CURED

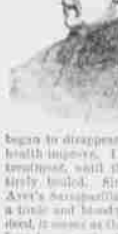
—AND A—

LIFE SAVED

By the Persistent Use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"I was troubled for years with a sore on my knee, which several physicians, who treated me, called a cancer, assuring me that nothing could be done to save my life. As a last resort, I was induced to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, after taking a number of bottles, the sore



began to disappear and my general health improve. I persisted in this treatment, until the sore was entirely healed. Since then, I use Ayer's Sarsaparilla occasionally as a tonic and blood purifier, and, indeed, it seems as though I could not keep house without it." MRS. S. A. FELLOS, Bloomfield, Ia.

AYER'S

The Only World's Fair Sarsaparilla.

Ayer's Pills Regulate the Liver.

'TIS SCARCELY FAIR.

Kick Over the Mayor's Failure to Reduce His Own Salary.

FITTO AS TO ATTORNEY McKAY'S.

People Who Think that All Municipal Office Holders Should Share in the Salary Shave.

The big municipal salary slash was the talk of the city today. All other questions were given second consideration. The sentiment of large and small taxpayers was alike favorable to the City Council's action. Mayor Glendinning's retrenchment recommendations as a rule were regarded as highly commendable. For one thing, however, he was strongly condemned in certain circles. This was upon his profound silence with reference to his own annual stipend and the salary of City Attorney McKay. The idea is whispered that the Mayor should have set the example in economy by suggesting a cut in his own salary. The Council has been warmly praised throughout the city for its searching work. The proposition and there is no doubt as to Mayor Glendinning having divided honor with the city fathers had he exhibited his sincerity in retrenchment was received as they did.

Of all the petitioners that of the firemen and city engineers suffer most in the slash. Hereafter the police force comprised 41 men including chief, captain and all other officers. Under the new schedule the services of seven, ten patrolmen and one desk sergeant are dispensed with. The seven the chief, captain, three desk sergeants and eighteen patrolmen, or six men to one at a time, there being three shifts in each twenty-four hours. To make up the deficiency will be three sergeants, two detectives, two mounted men and two drivers.

Councilman Jennings said Chief Parrish said this afternoon that depot service would have to be dispensed with altogether. The action will probably cause it necessary for the railway men to employ private patrol or watchmen about their states or other property.

FROM ROME.

A Message From Rome Within Crispi Remains in Power.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—A special to the Herald from Rome says:

Premier Crispi will remain in power whatever may happen. King Humbert has caused General Mocenni to show great circumspection in view of the numerous assassinations by will Mr. Mendel's lover. The rumor that are king postponed a court ball in consequence of the receipt of bad news from Africa is quite untrue. King Humbert sent to a foreign embassador a few days ago visitors of the ultimate victory of the Italian arms.

Prince Henry of Prussia has arrived here with a message from Kaiser William and will arrange an interview.

FUNERAL OF PRINCE HENRY.

Tributes of Respect Paid to His Memory.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Feb. 5.—Illuminations all over the Isle of Wight were practically suspended today and the inhabitants if asked in the city to pay their last tribute to Prince Henry of Battenberg, the husband of Princess Beatrice, who died on January 22, on his way from Cape Coast Castle to Medeira. Marines and blue jackets were landed to take part in the procession.

At 10 o'clock the Duke of Connaught and Duchess of Albany and Princess Louise and her children drove from Osborne House to Cowes and encamped on the Alberta. There the children placed a handsome wreath on the coffin. After the religious ceremonies the funeral cortege proceeded to Whippingham church. The route from Trinity pier was lined with guards from the fleet, behind which thronged sightseers with sympathizers. Queen Victoria, accompanied by her state for the colonies, George J. Goschen, first lord of the admiralty, A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury and Viscount Cross, lord of the privy seal, were present. Marquis of Salisbury and Lord Rosebery, the former in uniform were attending a special funeral service in honor of the late Prince Henry, in Westminster Abbey.

Personal Paragraphs.

Thomas Carter, of Mercur, is at the Walker.

W. J. Allen and J. W. Vial, two well known business men of Chicago, are guests at the Templeton.

Dr. Lowe, of San Francisco, arrived at the Knutsford this morning.

F. B. Lawrence, of Tacoma, has his name on the Knutsford register.

Don B. Shields and Thomas Carter, of Park City, are in Salt Lake on business and can be found at the Walker.

H. A. Davis and wife and C. E. Cattell and wife, all of Philadelphia, are stationed at the Templeton.

STOCKS AND MARKETS.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Stock market opened higher with trading quite brisk. Leaders generally advanced from one to two points. In the general list the Sugar shares notably were conspicuous for strength.

Green leaders waved for a reaction soon after 10:30 and either by sales for foreign account, a general decline spread, in which General Electric lost the Missouri Pacific lost nearly 1. Leaders rallied to a net loss.

Toward the close of the session good was dull, but with slight rallying prices.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 5.

Wheat—February, 59½; May, 62½.
Corn—February, 27½@27½; May, 29½@29¾.
Oats—February, 19½; May, 21½@21¾.
Pork—February, [illegible]; May, [illegible].
Lard—February, [illegible]; May, 6.10.
Ribs—February, 5.35; May, 5.55.
Cash quotations were as follows:
Flour—Quiet.
Wheat—No. 2 spring, 59½@59¾.
Corn—No. 2, 27½@27¾.
Oats—No. 2, 19½@19¾.
Mess pork, 8.00@8.05.
Lard, 6.10@6.12½.
Short ribs and shoulders, 5.25@5.50.
Sharp rib, [illegible], market steady.

Silver Lead.

Silver (Cs), lead, $2.40.

Chicago Live Stock.

Hogs, receipts 22,000; market lower.
Sheep, receipts [illegible]; market steady.
Cattle, receipts [illegible].
Beeves, $3.25@5.75.
Cows and heifers, $1.00@4.35.
Stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.80.
Sheep receipts, [illegible]; market steady.

DIED.

FOTT.—In Sugar House ward February 4, 1896, of congestion, John Alfred Fott, aged 20 years and 7 months.

Funeral from Sugar House ward meeting house, this (Wednesday) at 1 p. m. Friends invited.

A Single Fact

Outweighs a Thousand Claims, and Dr. G. W. Shores' Famous System of Disease Treatment stands solely on its Merits—Alone Without a Rival.

So, that is all, young man, that is the truth every word of it. Unless and until you can do as much for your patrons as I have done for mine, you cannot expect to get them. Why, I have cured people in this city who had been sick years and years before I ever came here, and who had spent hundreds of dollars with other doctors without any benefit whatever. Why, I have cured people who had been given up to die by other doctors, and who had spent their last dollar for medicine, and who had given up all hope of ever being cured, and who had actually made their wills and settled their affairs, and who had actually gone down into the valley of death, and I have brought them back to life and health and strength. I have cured people who had been bedridden for years