

speed of his downfall, and would never be redeemed from the depths of political damnation.

WELL DONE GOOD AND FAITHFUL SERVANTS.

The Legislature of 1886 has finished its labors. The members are scattered, and their strife with the Executive is ended. They go to their homes with the satisfaction that comes from the faithful performance of duty. It is a natural and rich reward. Money cannot buy it, neither can injustice and the deprivation of pecuniary wages rob any man of its possession. It is greater and more lasting than any material consideration, and is deeper and more precious than all the praise and applause of mortals. Whether our legislators receive payment for their services or not, they will have the riches of experience, the esteem and gratitude of their constituents, and the approval of their own consciences.

The Assembly have worked for sixty days, diligently and carefully. Their greatest labors have been performed measurably in secret. The open sessions of the House and Council are not by any means the scenes of the most important work. It is in committee and in the hours when the thinking, preparation, and scrutiny of proposed measures is done, that the real toll of the legislative business is in process.

The diligence of the Assembly is indicated by the number and character of the bills which have been formulated, discussed, amended and passed, or upon which the two houses have disagreed.

During the session 46 bills have been presented in the Council 88 and in the House. Of these 72 were killed or superseded before final passage, 62 were sent to the Governor, 37 were signed, 15 were vetoed, and 10 were ignored by the Executive. Among the most important measures vetoed or left by the Governor to be unsigned, were the bills for bail pending appeal, for the payment and selection of jurors, for the regulation of elections, for the apportionment of the territorial representation, for a Territorial Reform School, for aid to the Deseret University, for the Insane Asylum, for a Board of Equalization of taxes and the Appropriation Bill. All these were worthy measures, for the benefit of the Territory, and some of them absolutely necessary to meet existing obligations and to carry on the local government, while several were in accordance with the Governor's suggestions in his opening message. His arbitrary exercise of the extraordinary and unreplicable power vested in his office, demonstrates the evil of placing in any man's hands the power of absolute veto.

Among the more important measures that have become law are the acts regulating the branding, herding and care of stock, for the benefit of territorial prisoners released from the penitentiary, to encourage the growth of timber, to extend the powers of city councils, to provide for mortgages of personal property, to punish unlawful use of irrigating water, to protect certain kinds of fish and game, to regulate highways, and to lessen the terms of sentence of convicts. These and other bills signed by the Governor which have not already been published, will appear in good time in the *Deseret News*.

If the Territory does not receive the benefit of much-needed legislation, it will be no fault of their representatives in the Assembly. They have done their best to promote the public interest. "Pay or no pay," they have worked with an eye single to the welfare of the Territory. That their efforts have not been more successful has been due solely to the obstruction of a hostile Executive, whose aims and interests are antagonistic to those of the people and who gloried in acting the part of a petty tyrant.

The last setting of the Legislature was delayed beyond the regular time for the purpose of giving the Governor an opportunity to sign a few more bills, or assign his reasons for rejecting them; and also for the purpose of preparing matter to be embodied in a memorial to Congress, showing what has been done by the Legislature and nullified by the Governor, and the necessity of the abolition of the despotic and monarchial power of absolute veto.

The Council has gained the approval of the people of Utah in the determined stand against the Governor's bull-doing. He had reckoned upon their submission to his dictates. But he reckoned without his host. The Council acted consistently in standing by the laws on our statute books, and in paying no attention to his threatening attitude in attempting to compel them to confirm his nominees to offices the law makes elective. If the retaliation of the Governor for the act of the Council provokes a crisis in Utah affairs, the fault will be with the Executive and not with the Legislature. A change of some kind must come and the people will probably be at least as well able to stand it as their persecutors.

We congratulate our friends at the close of their labors, and wish them a pleasant return to their families and ordinary occupations, hoping that their constituents will duly appreciate their unremunerated labors, and give them

that credit to which their faithful service to the public entitles them. Success and benedictions to the honorable legislators of the session of eighteen hundred and eighty-six.

LOCAL NEWS.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, MAR. 11

The Battery Case.—At 5 o'clock last evening, D. C. Young came into the Police Court to answer to the charge of battering C. T. Harte, a "reporter" of a vile sheet run by self-styled "American gentlemen." Mr. Young entered a plea of guilty, and in fixing the penalty, Justice Pyper said he wished to hear a statement of the case. Harte was called and gave his version of the affair; the only marks on his face were a swelling of the upper lip, and lump over his eye, where he had been struck by his assailant. Mr. Young then made a statement as to the malicious attacks made upon him by Harte through the scandal-monger's columns, which was the same as the account given in yesterday's *News*. The Justice made a few remarks upon the reprehensible course pursued by certain libelous sheets, and the improper method of seeking redress by violating the law of the Territory, and assessed a fine of \$17.50, which was paid.

Mr. Young having been severely censured by his friends for not exhibiting more patience than is ordinarily expected from men in submitting to the scurrilous abuse of unscrupulous adventurers, was again attacked this morning by that vile sheet on earth, and again made the object at which to hurl its venom. And while he is condemned for taking the law into his own hands in his own defense, there are in this Territory officials sent here to enforce the laws, who almost continually prate about obedience to the law, and who sit quietly by, evidently not daring to open their mouths in even a mild protest against the defamatory articles that daily appear concerning the characters of innocent men, women and children, in the columns of a sheet whose lash they seem to fear as they do the stroke of death. And these are the things whom the people of Utah are asked to "respect." Bah!

Death of a Veteran.—Sister Almira Covey, who died at her home in the 12th Ward of this city yesterday, of old age and pneumonia, has been for many years regarded as the oldest living member of the Church, having been baptized in August, 1830, by David Whitmer, and confirmed by Joseph Smith. She was a cousin of the Prophet; her father, Stephen Mack, being a brother of Lucy Smith, the Prophet's mother.

She passed through all the persecutions to which the Church was subjected, and had her home burned by mobs three times. She came to this valley in the year 1848, and located in the Twelfth Ward, over which her husband was appointed to reside as Bishop. In 1856 she accompanied her husband on a mission to Carson Valley, from which they returned the following year, since which time she has resided in this city, having been a widow for many years. She was almost 81 years of age, having been born April 28, 1805, in the township of Turnbridge, Orange County, Vermont.

She was a remarkably bright and active woman for her age, being able to attend to household duties up to last Friday, when she was taken sick, and her mental faculties being unimpaired up to the last. Before her death she called her posterity to her bedside and charged them to be true to their religion, and left instructions for ordinances in behalf of her dear relatives which she had failed to perform in the Temple, to be attended to by them.

She had filled a consistent life and died without regrets, feeling tranquil in the assurance that she would gain the reward in store for the righteous.

She leaves three sons and twenty-one living grandchildren.

The funeral service over the remains will be held in the 12th Ward meeting house on Sunday, the 14th inst., commencing at 12 m. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

A RINGING REPORT.

Governor Murray's Insolence Resented.

An Arraignment Which the Great Obstructionist Richly Deserves.

Hon. Joseph A. West, chairman of the special committee to whom was referred the various veto messages of Governor Murray, made a report to the House Branch of the Legislature this afternoon which embodied the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, His Excellency, Governor Eli H. Murray, vetoed the bill passed by this Assembly providing for the compilation of the laws of Utah Territory, and in his veto message made use of the following language, to-wit: "But there are other and far more potential reasons why this resolution or any other of like character, should not become law, viz.: First, the handling of so large a sum of money should be done by legal officers, under valid bonds. This is not possible until the appointment and confirmation of an Auditor and Treasurer in conformity with the law of Congress. The present *de facto* Auditor and Treasurer are holding over long after the expiration of the

term prescribed by an illegal statute and in an election void in itself, and the bonds under which they serve, if ever they were legal, are so no longer. Second, a number of statutes enacted by Legislatures of the past stand among the laws of Utah to-day, which are in direct conflict with the laws of Congress, which are supreme. These laws when analyzed in their very bones and in the lineaments of their every feature, are shown to be acts of nullification of the laws of the land, which you and I have sworn to maintain.

"Under these laws the executive authority of the Territory, and the authority of the Government of United States have for years been persistently ignored, and set at defiance. This resolution proposes to republish these laws, in a compilation which will further mislead the people of this Territory, and I am asked to approve them, and sign a draft for \$10,000 of public funds drawn from the pockets of all classes of people to further perpetuate this travesty on government in this Territory, and this grievous wrong upon the laws of Congress;" and

Whereas, Section 4, of the Organic Act establishing a Territorial government for Utah, provided that "the Legislative power and authority of said Territory shall be vested in the Governor, and a Legislative Assembly;" and

Whereas, Section 2 of said act provides that "the Governor shall approve all laws passed by the Legislative Assembly before they shall take effect;" thus conferring upon him the absolute veto, and making his will or silence, as the case may be, to outweigh the unanimous vote of both houses of the Legislative Assembly. And

Whereas, Section 6 of said act provides that "All the laws passed by the Legislative Assembly and Governor shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States, and if disapproved shall be null and of no effect." And Whereas, All the laws in force in this Territory have been so passed by the said Legislative Assembly, been so approved by the Governor, and have been so forwarded to Congress, and have not been disapproved; and

Whereas, Under our political system, the right to pass upon the constitutionality of any law in this Territory is vested in the judicial and not in the executive authority; and

Whereas, The officers to whom his excellency refers in his said veto message as "holding over unlawfully and long after the expiration of their terms under an illegal statute, and by an election void in itself," were duly elected and qualified, and duly commissioned by his excellency, Governor Eli H. Murray, in accordance with the law passed as prescribed in the Organic Act, by a Legislature selected as therein provided for, and said law was duly approved by the Governor, and was not disapproved by Congress, and has not been declared invalid by a competent court; said law was not, therefore void, said election was not illegal, nor did nor do said officers unlawfully hold over; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Council and House of Representatives of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, that the refusal of his excellency to sign bills because of his opinion concerning the official status of the Auditor and Treasurer is only a pretext instead of a reason; that he has made of the absolute veto power vested in him an engine of oppression, partisanship and malice; that in giving official utterance to the sentiments that the regularly enacted and approved laws of Utah are acts of nullification, Eli H. Murray openly and wilfully insults the patriotism of the various legislative assemblies of this Territory by whom these laws were passed; that he openly, defiantly, and for revolutionary purposes insults the patriotism of the good people of this Territory by whom said Legislative Assemblies were elected and whose representatives we are; and lastly, that he wilfully and deliberately insulted the intelligence, patriotism and devotion to duty of his predecessors in office, who, while possessing the absolute veto and being equal in authority to him, the said Eli H. Murray, and equally responsible with the Legislative Assembly, have given their final approval of said laws. And be it

Further Resolved, That the said statements of the said Governor of Utah Territory, "when analyzed in their very bones, and in the lineaments of their every feature," are found to be wilful, studied and deliberate misrepresentations, fabricated for the purpose of arousing Congress and the people of the United States to a bitter and unrelenting hostility to the people of this Territory, and of promoting thereby such hostile legislation as would ultimately destroy every vestige of liberty and republican government in the Territory of Utah; that the unhallowed purpose which he seeks by such statements as these to promote, his public utterances and career in this Territory have clearly demonstrated to be his chief aim and desire ever since his appointment to the executive chair, and that his present attitude in withholding his signature to needed laws, and thereby obstructing the demands of legislation, with nothing but railing accusations instead of sound reasons for his executive disapproval, places him in the position of an obstructionist, a nullifier, and an arrogant and defiant opponent of the legal and constitutional demands of a liberty-loving, loyal and much-abused people, whose best interests it should be his highest aim to promote, and whose constitutional rights he has sworn to maintain. And be it

Further Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of both houses of this Assembly.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, MAR. 12

Presentation.—The Legislative Council, last evening, through Councilor Barton, presented to the Hon. E. A. Smith, of Salt Lake County, presiding officer of the Council, a beautiful gavel, on which is engraved the following inscription:

PRESENTED TO
HON. ELIAS A. SMITH,
President,

By Members and Officers of the Council of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah,
25th Session, 1886.

The gavel is provided with a neat case, and is handsomely finished, the bands of the mallet being of Utah gold and silver. It was made at Swaner's, and is an elegant piece of workmanship.

An Explanation.—W. C. Staines, the driver of the wagon that collided with Mr. Cummings' buggy yesterday, called upon us to-day and explained that the statement published in the *News* of the accident was scarcely correct, although exactly as related to us by parties who claimed to have seen it. Instead of running into the buggy, the boy driving the latter turned in too quickly after giving him the road and struck the hind wheel of the wagon with the front wheel of the buggy. He did not drive off in a heartless manner after the collision, but remained until it was ascertained that the boy was not hurt and gave his name and address to the parties who came up and assisted the boy, and his only reason for not leaving his own team to render assistance was, that his animals were liable to run away had he done so.

APOSTLE LORENZO SNOW GOES TO THE PEN.

To Get His Case Advanced on the U. S. Supreme Court Calendar, He Voluntarily Surrenders Himself To-day.

It will be remembered that the case of Apostle Lorenzo Snow, for unlawful cohabitation with his wives, was tried in the First District Court at Ogden, that he was found guilty, as charged in the three indictments; that the Court sentenced him to six months' imprisonment in the penitentiary, and imposed a fine of \$300 and costs in each case; that his cases were carried on appeal to the Supreme Court of the Territory, who, in the first case, affirmed the decision of the lower court unanimously, and in the other two by a majority, and granted him thirty days in which to perfect papers of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

As Brother Snow's case involves the most important undecided questions that have been raised in the cohabitation cases, namely those of segregation, and presumed cohabitation with the legal wife, and as there are so many persons now undergoing partial sentence also interested in the question of law to be determined by the decision in his case, an effort has been made to get it advanced on the calendar of the Supreme Court, but it seems to be impossible to do this as long as the defendant is at liberty. Therefore, in order to furnish sufficient grounds upon which to secure the advancement of the case, Brother Snow has to-day voluntarily surrendered himself to the custody of the marshal, and trusts that he will succeed in his efforts to have his case heard and decided within the next two months.

Brother Snow was about to be driven to the Penitentiary by Hon. F. S. Richards, his Attorney, as we were going to press.

Police Court.—The two soldiers who were arrested yesterday morning were tried before Justice Pyper to-day. J. N. Burke was fined \$75 for drawing a deadly weapon, and Chas. E. Dewey, for battery, was fined \$20. Wm. Jones pleaded guilty to the charge of larceny, and will spend 50 days on the public works.

John Murtha, arrested on a charge of fraud, was placed under \$500 bonds to await the grand jury's action. The case against his companion, McManis, has not yet been disposed of. John and Alexander Smith are in custody, awaiting trial for battery.

CONVICT BILL.

A BILL TO LESSEN THE TERMS OF SENTENCE OF CONVICTS FOR GOOD CONDUCT.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah: That it shall be the duty of the Warden of the Utah Penitentiary to keep a record in which he shall enter a statement of every infraction of the prison rules committed by any of the convicts. At the end of each month, he shall certify upon said record to the good conduct of each convict who has not been guilty of an infringement of any of the rules.

SEC. 2. Each convict sentenced for any period less than life, who has not been guilty of a breach of the rules of discipline of the prison, shall be entitled to a reduction of the period of sentence, as hereinafter provided; and

when the full term of imprisonment for which any convict has been sentenced by the court shall be diminished by his good conduct under the provisions of this act, so that the term of imprisonment has thereby expired, the warden of the penitentiary shall immediately furnish the Secretary of the Territory a certificate stating the length of his term of imprisonment has been so diminished, and no objections appearing to the Governor, the convict shall be released.

SEC. 3. The following deductions shall be allowed to convicts for good conduct: From the term of sentence of three months, fifteen days; from a term of six months, thirty days; from a term of one year, two calendar months; thus a one year convict shall be entitled to a discharge at the expiration of ten months. If the term be for any time greater than one year, the service for the second year, or portion thereof, shall begin at the expiration of ten months, which shall stand for a service of one year. In a second year, the convict shall be entitled to a reduction of three calendar months; thus a service of one year and seven months shall be sufficient for a term of two years. The service of a third year, or fraction thereof, shall begin at the expiration of one year and seven months; four calendar months shall be allowed on said third year; thus a service of two years and three months shall be sufficient for a term of three years. For a term of four years, the service of the fourth, or portion thereof, shall begin at the expiration of two years and three months, and on the fourth year five months shall be allowed, thus a service of two years and ten months shall be sufficient for a term of four years. In a term of five years the service of the fifth year, or portion thereof, shall begin at the expiration of two years and ten months, and from the fifth year there shall be a deduction of six calendar months; thus a service of three years and four months shall be sufficient for a term of five years. For all time in excess of five years there shall be a deduction of one-half for such time.

SEC. 4. In all terms of sentence terminating intermediately between those terms hereinbefore specified, the deductions shall be proportionate to those named in the foregoing section.

SEC. 5. For a violation of the rules, the convict shall be liable to forfeit all of his reduction time for the month in which the infraction occurs. If the offense or offenses be aggravated or frequent, the Warden or other officer in charge shall have power to punish the offender by depriving him of all or any portion of his reduction time earned previous to the commission of said offense or offenses. Provided, That any convict who may feel himself aggrieved by the action of the Warden or other officer in charge in such cases, shall have the right to appeal, in writing to the Governor of the Territory, which writing shall include a statement of facts, and the evidence and reasons of the appellant for considering himself unjustly dealt with. Should the Governor, upon investigation, deem the complaint of the convict well grounded, he shall have power to credit back to said convict the earned reduction time of which he has been deprived.

SEC. 6.—This act shall take effect forthwith after its passage and approval, and all unexpired terms of sentence, then pending shall be treated in accordance with the foregoing provision.

SEC. 7. That chapter XI of the Laws of Utah, 1880, entitled "An Act allowing reward to convicts and commuting their term of sentence for Meritorious Conduct," be and the same is hereby repealed.

TERRITORY OF UTAH,
Secretary's Office.

I, Arthur L. Thomas, Secretary of the Territory of Utah, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing entitled "An Act to lessen the terms of sentence of convicts for good conduct," is a true and correct copy of the original on file in my office, approved March 11, 1886.

Attest: My hand and the great seal [L. S.] of Utah Territory this twelfth day of March, 1886.

ARTHUR L. THOMAS,
Secretary of Utah Territory.

Is your hair turning gray and gradually falling out? Hall's Hair Renewer will restore it to its original color, and stimulate the follicles to produce a new and luxuriant growth. It also cleanses the scalp, eradicates dandruff, and is a most agreeable and harmless dressing.

An Enterprising, Reliable House.

Z. C. M. I. can always be relied upon, not only to carry in stock the best of everything, but to secure the Agency for such articles as have well-known merit, and are popular with the people, thereby sustaining the reputation of being always enterprising, and ever reliable. Having secured the Agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, will sell it on a positive guarantee. It will surely cure any and every affection of Throat, Lungs, and Chest, and to show our confidence, we invite you to call and get a Trial Bottle Free.

Dr. Henley's Popular Remedy

has the largest sale and has relieved and cured more persons afflicted with nervous troubles than any known remedy. Sold by all druggists and country dealers.