

had hoped that in two years more it would win the entire control of the city. He recounted the part he had taken in connection with the proposal for a fusion. He could not possibly obligate himself to vote for any part of a "Mormon" ticket, and was opposed to accepting as a favor that which he ought to be allowed to win as a right. He denounced the Legislature for not passing the municipal bill, and the proceedings which resulted in the fusion, and referred to Governor West as a non-taxpayer and a non-voter. He indulged in sarcasm and ridicule at the fusion, which pleased his hearers immensely. He was severe in his condemnation of the majority at the Chamber of Commerce meeting, and ridiculed their course. He held that they could not bind the Gentiles of the city by the action they took. He believed that an offer from the "Mormons" of a fusion meant no good to the Gentiles, and read from the San Francisco Chronicle of the 8th inst., an article in reference to recent political events in this city, which was loudly applauded. He said it was of vital importance that the friends of the straight Gentile ticket show their full strength, and closed by denouncing the fusion as an "unholy alliance."

Sidney Hudson stood up in the audience and asked why the Liberal primaries had not been held at an early day. H. W. Lawrence, in reply, explained that the lack of time did not admit of it.

There were loud calls for Norrell, Governor West and Kosborough.

THE GOVERNOR

arose to speak. The chair seemed reluctant to recognize him, but at length did so. He began in a firm, determined tone, by saying that he had come to the meeting in response to a special invitation, and was here to defend his action, meaning his course in connection with the fusion ticket.

A voice in front of him shouted: "You are not called upon to defend it!" A great tumult of approval followed this sally, during which the Governor shouted in an excited manner, and with vehement gesticulation: "But I will defend it!" and shaking his finger at the individual who had made the interruption, the Governor continued: "You don't want to hear the defense! But you shall hear it, and when the honor of myself and those who are with me shall be vindicated, such cowards and cravens as you are will quit!"

While the Governor was uttering words to this effect, the tumult became simply terrific. The evident purpose was to prevent the Governor from continuing his speech, but he shouted with the greatest excitement and defiance: "I will be heard! While I am Governor of this Territory I will maintain the right of free speech!"

By this time the scene behind the railing and in the front part of the auditorium was one of wild confusion and terrific uproar. Men were swinging their arms and shouting for "order" in a frantic manner. "We are not slaves!" "There are no slaves here!" "Don't call us cowards!" and similar exclamations were shouted by excited men in the audience. Evidently the Governor had been understood to apply the word "slaves" to his opponents, whereas he did not use that word at all, and the supposition that he did had infuriated a large portion of the audience.

The chairman rapped and shouted for order, and in a lull in the tumult called out: "If the Governor calls anybody here a slave again I shall call him to order!" At this the audience applauded terrifically, while the Governor faced the chairman and, shaking his hand towards the latter, shouted at the top of his voice, "I called no one a slave!" The chairman shouted in reply, "The chair so understood you!" The Governor with increased excitement exclaimed, "I deny it! I called no one a slave! I did not use the word!" He then faced the audience, but the uproar was so great that it was impossible for him to proceed, and Judge Gilchrist stepped to his side and began urging the assembly to listen to the Governor. Judge Gilchrist had spoken some moments and appeared to be about to lengthen out his remarks into a speech, when the Governor interrupted him by saying: "Judge let me talk; you can make your speech afterwards." Judge Gilchrist stood back, apologizing to the Governor, and saying that he was only trying to secure order.

The Governor tried to proceed with his speech, but instantly the uproar drowned his voice. There evidently was a strong element in the audience which was determined that the Governor should not be heard. But the latter was equally determined that he would be. At times it appeared as if he was in danger of personal violence, so great were the excitement and fury of a portion of the crowd, but at such times the Governor stood his ground, the embodiment of pluck and fearlessness.

At length Gen. Connor arose and, speaking in a loud tone as he could, said that it was well known that he differed with the Governor, but he sought the assembly to remember that he was the Governor of the Territory and the representative of the general government, and to listen to him. Gen. Connor's effort calmed the audience sufficiently to allow the Governor to commence speaking again, which he did in a very calm and mild tone. He quickly became warmer, however, and denounced the disposition which the meeting had manifested to

deny him the right of free speech, and made some caustic remarks on this point. He showed that those in favor of the fusion had courteously listened to a speech from a leader of the anti-fusionists (Judge Bennett), who used severe language but was not interrupted, while no friend of the fusion had been given a hearing at either meeting of their opponents. He said it was unusual for the Governor of a Territory to take part in municipal affairs, a fact to which a prominent gentleman had called his attention during the day, but when he was asked to what Territory he would like to be sent, he chose Utah, thinking he might be able to make himself a factor in settling the great questions here, and he would not shrink from the duties of the course he had chosen. He thought Liberals could never be divided on the main question here.

He might resort to personalities as other gentlemen had done, and show that some of the gentlemen who opposed the fusion were receiving profit and emolument from existing conditions, which they were anxious to perpetuate for their own personal and pecuniary benefit, and intimated that they were influenced by "Mormon" gold.

These remarks produced a sensation and considerable confusion.

The chair asked the Governor: "Do you refer to persons who are present?"

The Governor made an affirmative reply.

The chair—Then I call you to order, sir. Such a remark is out of order.

Governor—Is it out of order because it is untrue, or because it is in bad taste?

The chair—I believe it is both; it certainly is in bad taste.

Governor—If it is untrue I will withdraw it, but I am responsible for the taste of my remarks.

The Governor, turning from the chair to the audience, declared that certain gentlemen who opposed the fusion had made money out of the existing state of affairs here, that peace was not to their pecuniary interest, and that in the contests that had been forced on the "Mormons" they had been paid "Mormon" gold.

This created a sensation, which was increased when the Governor declared there were witnesses present by whose testimony he could substantiate his assertion. There were calls for the witnesses, when the Governor named Mr. Merritt and Mr. Bennett.

This was carrying the war into Africa and produced a pronounced sensation. Mr. Merritt stood up and began speaking, but the Governor interrupted him by asking him if he had not been paid large fees by the "Mormons." He answered affirmatively, but insisted that, as he had been called as a witness, he must be allowed to tell the whole truth. He then proceeded to explain that the money he had received was in payment for his legal services, making special reference to the office cases in which the Governor's right to appoint certain officers was contested. The money had been paid to him by the chairman of the central committee of the People's party, but he had never received a dollar from the "Mormon" Church.

The Governor then called upon Mr. Bennett, who admitted that he had been paid fees by "Mormons," but never except for legitimate services as an attorney. He added that he deemed it his duty to defend a client charged with crime, and would even defend the Governor, who, like other men, was liable to get into a scrape. (Laughter.)

Continuing his speech the Governor said that he was an attorney himself, and considered it perfectly legitimate to take fees as the gentlemen had done and would himself have done the same under similar circumstances. But he did not consider it legitimate politics to seek to perpetuate a public condition for the sake of getting fees out of it.

There was further confusion created by the Governor's remarks, and an individual behind the railing began insisting that the Governor be permitted to continue without interruption, when he was himself called to order by the chair. Partial order being restored, the Governor said: "The issue is this: Will you take four members of the City Council, or will you take none?"

There were loud cries of "None! None!" and great tumult.

Governor—Yes, as usual, passion and prejudice answer first!

The chair—That remark is out of order. Sit down, sir.

Governor—Being called to order for that remark, I will withdraw it.

He then proceeded to say that the Gentiles were not called upon to give up a single principle, nor assume any obligation for the future in supporting the Citizens' Ticket. The People's party were acting in good faith, and so far had done as they had agreed to do, and he believed they would fulfill all their pledges. "God alone is the judge of their motives." He said the present Liberal representation in the Legislature had been secured only by great labor and a heavy expenditure of money, and was largely due to his efforts, intimating that the Utah Commission were by no means a unit in bringing it about.

Referring to the article which Mr. Bennett had read from the San Francisco Chronicle, he asked sarcastically: "How much did the penny-a-liner who wrote that article, get for it?"

Mr. Bennett—It is an editorial article.

Mr. Van Horn—Perhaps the Governor knows who wrote it.

Governor—No, I'm not on that side. Mr. Pike, the secretary—My brother sent the facts over the wire, and I don't believe he got a cent for it.

Governor—I knew the article must have originated in Utah, and had the editor's information been full and correct, the article would have been written in a very different tone.

Continuing, the Governor replied to insinuations about his being "fresh in Utah," called attention to the names on the Liberal ticket and asked what any of them had done to build up this city.

They were men who breakfasted, dined and supped on a "Mormon," and had a Mormon for a nightmare. While he was not a citizen of Salt Lake, he was here in an official capacity, and what he did was with a sincere desire to enhance its best interests. He predicted that not a man would be found, six months hence, who would be proud of having been identified with the opposition to the citizens' ticket.

S. A. MERRITT

disclaimed having made any personal attack on any one, and said that some of the remarks made by the Governor had grieved him.

The Governor interrupted Merritt to disclaim any unkind personalities. The audience shouted for Merritt to proceed and drowned the Governor's voice.

Merritt continued with a personal explanation of the legal relations he had had with the "Mormons." He then referred to the article in the San Francisco Chronicle.

H. W. LAWRENCE

made a speech in which he denounced with unmeasured bitterness the "Mormon" Church and the People's Party, and inveighed against conservative Gentiles who were opposed to the agitation which, they said, hindered the prosperity of the Territory.

P. L. WILLIAMS

said that after the Governor's speech he presumed all present were converted to vote for the Liberal ticket. He made a few sarcastic remarks and resumed his seat.

JUDGE C. W. BENNETT

made some very caustic remarks in reply to the Governor's reference to him, and his professional connection with the "Mormons" and said: "I say it to your face, Governor, that you and others who have come here fresh, are a little too fresh." He made some ironical remarks about the Chamber of Commerce, and predicted that its Utopian ideas of changing conditions in this Territory would never be realized. He urged the continuance of the same old fight, and inveighed against the manner in which the fusion was brought about. Towards the close of his remarks he grew grandiloquent and theatrical.

Merritt moved that the nominating committee be empowered to appoint ward committees. Carried.

H. W. Lawrence said any man on the ticket who was not willing to run should make the fact known.

In response to a call from the audience the ticket was read.

On motion of P. L. Williams the meeting adjourned at about 11 o'clock.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, FEB. 13, 1888.

Painful Accident.

Joseph Irving writes as follows:

On the 9th inst., while the four year old son of C. C. Keurl, of Lake Town, Rich County, was playing with an ax near a chopping block, his two-year-old brother placed his right hand on the block, with the very sad and painful result of severing his first three fingers in twain. The first finger at the first joint, the second between the first and the second, and the third at the second joint.

Arrested for Bigamy.

Mr. Lars Frandsen, an ex-Mormon, was arrested on Thursday afternoon, by Deputies Clawson and Mount, at Elsinore, through the investigation of his first wife, under the charge of bigamy, and was taken to Spring City, Sanpete Co., where the case will come off on Monday, before Commissioner Jacob Johnson, of that place. Several witnesses were subpoenaed and will appear at the trial.—Richfield Advocate.

Mills in Sanpete.

We were called upon today by Mr. Chas. Kemp, a millwright of Moroni, Sanpete County, from whom we learn that the flouring interests of that section are being developed. One year ago the Fairview mill was fitted up with what is known as the five break gradual reduction roller machinery, and since then a steam boiler has been added, as the water is at times insufficient in quantity to run the mill.

The Mount Pleasant milling company are about to adopt the same kind of machinery.

Arrest at Nephi.

Bishop Wm. H. Warner of Nephi was arrested on the 8th inst. at his residence, by deputies McClennan and Clawson. He was taken before Commissioner John Moorehouse and gave bonds to the amount of \$1,000 to appear again before the Commissioner on the 25th of this month. One of the Bishop's daughters and two sons were subpoenaed, but were not required to appear before the Commissioner.

Probate Court.

Proceedings in the Salt Lake County Probate Court on Saturday:

In the matter of the estate of Eliza Bradley, deceased: order made appointing time and place to hear petition for admission of will to probate.

Estate of John H. Burton, deceased; order made appointing L. S. Hills, W. S. Burton and Leonard Hardy appraisers of said estate.

Estate of Amelia S. Woodmansee, deceased; order made of publication of notice to creditors; order made appointing T. G. Webber, H. W. Lawrence and L. S. Hills appraisers of said estate.

Jumping City Land.

Today a real estate man named Link, late of Colorado Springs, took a party of about seventy-five men and began constructing a wire fence around a tract of land comprising 33 or 34 acres, which belongs to the city. The city marshal, learning of the proceeding, took about half-a-dozen men with him and proceeded to the spot, stopped the work of fencing, and began to remove the material for the fence, and also a log structure which had been erected on the land by the jumpers.

Link went to Marshal Dyer and appealed to the latter to take his part. He claims there is a defect in the deed to the city, which claim will doubtless be proven, by an investigation, to be wholly unfounded.

THE LEGISLATURE.

COUNCIL.

February 13, 1888.

A communication was received from Hon. John T. Caine notifying the Council that the memorials in regard to the alien land law and an extra judge had been presented to Congress, and thanking the Council for courtesies extended.

The Council received a communication from the House notifying the Council of the passage of H. F. 37, providing for a release of the right of dower. Referred to the committee on judiciary.

Woolley of the judiciary committee reported on C. F. 25, a bill amending the civil procedure act and recommending it be put upon its passage. Adopted. The bill was read the first time and filed for second reading.

C. F. 26, was then called for second reading, and under suspension of the rules was read the third time and passed.

H. F. 25, a bill to amend title XII, chapter II, section 855 of an act revising the code of civil procedure of Utah Territory relating to appeals from justices' courts to the district court, was called for third reading and on motion of Smoot, passed.

H. F. 41, a bill for an act to amend section 847 of the code of civil procedure, was passed.

Marshall presented C. F. 26, a bill amending an act pertaining to highways. Read the first time and referred to the committee on highways.

The table being clear, the Council then adjourned till 2 p. m. tomorrow.

HOUSE.

Feb. 13, 1888.

Creer presented a petition from a committee of citizens of Spanish Fork, Salem, and Benjamin, asking that the Assembly locate an agricultural college on the south side of Spanish Fork river, and promising in aid thereof \$5,000. The petition recites the many advantages of the site it recommends. Creer explained that he was authorized to state that the amount to be given by citizens would be increased to \$6,000. Referred to the committee on agriculture and irrigation.

Hoge, from the committee on penitentiary and reform school, reported on H. F. 53, for the benefit of prisoners released from the penitentiary, and on a bill which has passed the Council to the same purport. The report recommends the rejection of the H. F. and that the Council bill be put upon its passage.

King introduced a bill to prohibit the selling of tobacco in any form to minors under 15 years old. Committee on judiciary.

King introduced a bill providing bounties for the destruction of certain animals; for wolves, \$2 each; wildcats, \$4; rabbits in lots of not less than 500, 5 cents each; to be paid out of the county treasuries. Committee on Agriculture.

King introduced a bill making an appropriation to the scientific department of the University for an agricultural survey. Committee on agriculture.

The Council amended the House bill relating to attachments, and the House concurred. The bill was referred to the judiciary committee.

Richards introduced a bill for a uniform system of county governments. Committee on counties.

Thurman introduced a bill to regulate the practice of medicine and the selling of medicines. Committee on public health.

He also introduced a bill fixing the time of electing members of the Legislature, exempting them from arrest and fixing the time of commencing the sessions.

Moyle introduced a bill to amend the school law. Committee on education. It appropriates \$10,000 annually to the normal department of the University, and provides for the selection of normal students.

Clark introduced a bill providing for assignments by insolvent debtors. Judiciary committee.

C. F. 9, in relation to county recorders, was referred to the judiciary committee.

The reform school bill came up and King moved that it be postponed till the 20th inst. when the committee on estimates, etc., will report.

H. F. 61, amending section 1,105 of the present law relating to eminent domain.

On motion of Seegmiller, the rules were suspended and the bill read the third time and put upon its passage.

It passed by a vote of 20 ayes; 3 absent.

On motion of Richards the title was amended.

H. F. 20, providing for the removal of county seats, was taken up, but on motion of Allen, was informally laid aside pending the return of Mr. Lund, chairman of the committee on counties.

H. F. 6, Hoge's bill relating to marriages, was taken up.

Hoge offered a substitute for section 9, which was stricken out of the bill by the vote of the House. The original section required all priests and ministers to file a bond with the probate court before performing marriage ceremonies. The substitute requires that they obtain a license from the probate court and take an oath substantially identical with the oath administered to officers, and to voters on being registered.

Hoge made an argument in support of the amendment, to the effect that ministers performing marriage ceremonies were to an extent public officers in the discharge of a public duty, and the law of Congress required that they take such an oath as the one contained in the amendment. Thurman said that if ministers were officers the law of Congress already requires that they take the oath proposed; and it would be supererogatory for this assembly to duplicate that legislation. If it be said that officers constituted such before the Edmunds-Tucker bill was passed, were not required to take such an oath, and there was a decision to that effect, though the argument in favor of the necessity of such an oath in such cases was lost.

Creer was opposed to the amendment, thinking it infringed upon the rights of religious societies. Allen asked if the ayes and noes could be called on Hoge's amendment. The chair ruled that the ayes and noes would be taken only on the request of one-fifth of the members present. The amendment was lost.

Allen moved to amend section 3, so as to make the offspring of "so-called celestial or polygamic marriage" illegitimate, and made an argument in favor of the amendment.

Richards moved to postpone the consideration of this bill till tomorrow.

H. F. 48, in regard to certain animals running at large, was taken up. Pending consideration of it, on motion of Moyle, the House adjourned at 3:30.

MANY of the children in Ephraim, Sanpete County, are afflicted with measles.

RICHLY REWARDED are those who read this and then act; they will find profitable employment that will take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make \$5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we supply you. Everything new. No special ability required; you, trader, can do as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address Robinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

NOTICE OF SALE.

In the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah, Salt Lake County.

Abuel Lee, and Ansel J. McHam, Nina B. Millham, Gertrude I. Millham, Mary I. Millham, Lavina Millham, Clara A. Millham, and George O. Millham, minors by their general guardian Martin Millham, Marguerite F. Lee, Jane Webb, William H. Lee, O. S. Lee, John F. Lee, Elizabeth Lee, Rhoda Lee, Parker, Catherine Lee, Lucy L. Evans, Adelia Lee, Irene Lee, and Joseph W. Lee, the last two minors by their general guardian Fannie F. Lee; Alvina Lee, Ann J. Lee, Charles Lee, Julia A. Lee, and Rhoda Lee, Louisa K. Lee, Minnie Lee, Luella Lee, Jesse Lee, Alex T. Lee, and Gertrude Lee, the last seven minors by their general guardian Julia A. Lee; Sarah May Newton, John W. Newton, and George I. Newton, minors by their general guardian George A. Newton.

Plaintiffs,

Theodore Lee, and Henry Lee, Defendants.

In pursuance of an order of the District Court made in the above entitled action, dated the 9th day of February, 1888, the undersigned referee in partition, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the County Court House in the City of Salt Lake, on the 10th day of March, 1888, at 11 o'clock a. m. all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the said Salt Lake City, and bounded and described as follows: Commencing at the north west corner of lot five (5) in block eighty-five (85) Plat A. Salt Lake City Survey and running thence east two hundred and twenty-two (222) feet; thence south ten (10) rods; thence west ninety (90) feet; thence north forty-six (46) feet; thence west one hundred and thirty-two (132) feet; thence north one hundred and nineteen (119) feet to place of beginning.

Terms cash, and the deed or deeds to be made executed and delivered upon confirmation of the sale by the Court.

JOHN F. LEE,

Dated Salt Lake City, Utah, Feb. 11th, 1888.