

twelve columns. At the time of going to press the chief clerk had a pitcher of ice water on his desk and a relay of assistants to help him traverse this vast field of cold rhetoric.

Councilman Glendinning, its alleged author, looked bored; three of the dignified law-makers had their lower extremities elevated to an angle of forty-five degrees; and it was whispered about the chamber that the sergeant-at-arms had just gone out to secure the services of Captain Held's brass band, to keep the members awake.

At this point three communications were received from the Governor and read.

The first announced his approval of C. F. 11, for the payment of contingent expenses; the second, giving notice of his approval of C. F. 12, for the payment of commission and interest on school bonds.

The third communication read as follows:

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 29, 1892.

Hon. W. H. King, President of the Council:

Dear Sir—I return herewith, unapproved, C. F. No. 2, entitled "An act in relation to elections and tenure of office."

If the act be amended by inserting in section 1, after the word "county," the word "school," and by striking out section 3, and by inserting in section 4, after the word "Territory," the words, "except cities of the metropolitan class," I will approve it.

I suggest the amendment to section 1 for this reason: The act as submitted provides that the school shall be held upon the same day as the municipal elections. This will make no difference to voters in the school districts embraced within the corporate limits of cities and towns, but it would to the large number who live in school districts lying outside. It seems to me it would be better for them to hold their school elections on the same day as the general election.

I am unwilling to approve section 3 for these reasons: In the cities of Salt Lake, Provo, Kaysville and Richmond, all the arrangements have been made for holding the biennial municipal elections; the voters have been registered, the election notices posted, the judges of election appointed and the expense incident to such elections incurred. Candidates have been nominated by the different political parties, and the election is but ten days distant. The approval of this section on the eve of election would be a denial of the right of the citizens to elect their officers. The reasons which have been given in support of such legislation seem to me to be purely partisan. I do not believe the public interests will be served by such action. On the contrary, in one of the cities named, if I accept the public and official declarations made by those who urge this legislation, the administration of public affairs has been unworthy of public confidence.

It has been repeatedly claimed the people were only waiting for an opportunity to vote a change, and yet I am asked to approve a law continuing in office the administration so bitterly denounced for the period of nearly eleven months.

My strongest reason for refusal rests on the fact that the time having arrived for holding the elections, and the terms of the officers having expired, the people have a right to say who shall succeed them.

I suggest the amendment of section four, for the reason that the bill now pending before the legislature providing a form of government for metropolitan cities contains election provisions in conflict with the act herewith returned. If the bill should become a law the amend-

ment would harmonize the two measures, and if it does not, no harm would follow from its adoption.

If the act be amended as I have suggested it will provide for one election in each year in cities and towns, and one election every two years in the Territory outside of the cities and towns.

I am, very respectfully,

ARTHUR L. THOMAS,
Governor.

The dental bill which was killed on Thursday was reinstated and will come up on its third reading.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30.

Considerable lobbying was done this afternoon in the small room adjoining the Council chamber. Inquiry of the doorkeeper elicited the information that the action of Evans on Thursday last in making a motion to strike out the enacting clause in the bill regulating the practice of dentistry in the Territory, and by which the bill was killed, was a bomb that caused a great sensation in the tooth-pullers' camp.

At the hour of commencement the Council chamber contained many visitors of the dental fraternity, prominent among whom were Drs. Dunford, Chapman, Clawson and Tripp, all apparently determined that the bill which was reinstated yesterday should pass.

After the usual preliminaries had been transacted Evans, in behalf of the committee on judiciary, reported that C. F. No. 20, a bill for an act creating a board of pardons, recommended that the bill be rejected. Adopted and bill rejected.

Evans, in behalf of committee on judiciary, reported that C. F. No. 23, a bill for an act providing for a new index of the laws of the Territory, had been favorably considered and recommended that bill be passed. Adopted.

H. F. 32, prescribing the age of boys to run elevators, was considered and, finally, on motion of Evans, the enacting clause was stricken out and the bill was killed.

The Dentistry bill, labeled C. F. 18, then came up for discussion. It was finally rejected, only three voting in its favor—Greaves, Moran and McCulston.

C. F. 41, for the relief of associations, organizations and corporations doing business on the society plan, passed its third reading, and pending a vote a motion to adjourn prevailed, and the Council adjourned at 4:20 till Monday at 2 p. m.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

Evans, in behalf of the committee on memorials, to whom was referred Council Joint Memorial No. 2, referring to the Home Rule bill, presented a majority report favoring the passage of the memorial. Filed, to come up in the order of second reading of bills.

C. F. 16, which was made the special order of today's proceedings, and which refers to the providing for a uniform system of free schools throughout the Territory, was taken up on its second reading and read by sections.

C. F. 41, a bill for the relief of associations, organizations and corporations doing business on the building society plan, a short synopsis of which was given in the News last week, was the subject for considerable debating when it came up in the regular order.

Mr. Peters favored the bill and

showed how some members of his family are being benefited by these associations.

Evans was opposed to the passage of the bill and asserted that as street railways are public aids they might just as well call for exemption from taxation as these building societies.

The motion to strike out the enacting clause was lost, and the bill passed by a vote of 8 to 3, Baskin, Evans and Haynes voting against it.

C. F. 23, providing for the compilation of a new index of the Laws of Utah, was passed. Evans, Kimball and Arnett will do the work.

HOUSE.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26.

A petition was presented from Elias Morris and others asking for the payment of a bounty on sugar. A division arose as to the reference of the petition and it resulted in its going to the committee on manufactures and commerce, 16 to 5.

C. F. No. 2 (substitute for the elections bill) was taken up on its second reading.

Mackay moved a suspension of the rules, and that the bill be read the third time.

Kimball moved to amend by striking out in the third line after the word "elected" the words "also for members of the Legislative Assembly." On a division the amendment was lost, 15 to 8—a strict party vote.

Kimball moved to strike out Sec. 2, for the reason that it limited the terms of members of the Legislature. Lost, same vote as previously.

Colton moved to amend Section 6, but accepted an amendment by Pierce striking out Sec. 6 altogether. Same vote.

Mackey's motion for suspension of the rules came up again, when Pierce moved to recommit the bill to the committee. Lost, same vote.

A vote was then taken on the original motion and it resulted in its adoption, 16 to 8, the Speaker voting this time to make the necessary two-thirds.

Snow moved that the bill be read the third time and placed on its passage. Carried.

The bill was then read the third time, and during the reading Kimball again tried his hand at an amendment similar in effect to the others. Lost.

Marshall made an effort in the same direction, relating to metropolitan cities and made a short argument in favor of it. He referred to the proposed charter of Salt Lake City, wherein it was provided that the whole of a city council should not go out of office together, but that there should be two branches elected in alternate years; and this bill would upset all that. He also spoke of the coming election and showed that we were all ready for it, it was not good policy to keep men in office so long a time when they were claimed to be unfit and incompetent.

Mackey spoke in explanation of the measure and in opposition to the amendment.

Snow thought anything that might be said on this subject would not change a vote and opposed the amendment briefly.

W. H. Irvine spoke in favor of the amendment. He thought "conditions had decidedly changed," and claimed