

H. F. 67 (substitute), a bill providing bounties for the destruction of certain animals (including lions, bears, grey wolves, coyotes, muskrats, sparrows, etc., at sums varying from \$5 down), was read the second time, amended and filed for third reading.

H. F. 27 was then called for third reading, read by sections, and on motion of Carlisle, several sections were stricken out and others inserted. Carlisle then moved its passage. This was opposed by Woolley and others, the Council for some time being nearly equally divided. The bill, after a lively discussion, passed by a vote of 7 to 4.

The Council was notified of the passage of House concurrent resolution No. 20, providing for meeting of the Legislature at 10 a.m. hereafter.

Pending consideration of the resolution, on motion of Smoot the Council adjourned till 2 p.m. to-morrow.

February 24, 1888.

Woolley presented a report from the committee on commerce and manufactures, in reference to C. F. 19, a bill for an act to encourage the manufacture of sugar in the Territory of Utah. The committee being of opinion that sugar can be produced without the \$20,000 appropriation demanded, and suggested that the bill do not pass, and recommended a substitute therefor, which relieves from taxation for six years all property employed in the manufacture of sugar. The report was adopted and the substitute filed for second reading.

Bryan, from the committee on public health, reported on C. F. 22, relating to fire escapes, etc., recommending its passage. Adopted, and filed for second reading.

Bryan, from the committee on penitentiary and reform school, on the second report of the warden of the penitentiary, recommended that it be placed on file. Adopted.

Woolley, from the committee on reform school, reported that proposition had been collected and submitted to the House. The report of the committee was adopted.

Smoot presented C. F. 36, a bill to require all county officers to reside in their respective counties. Read the first time and referred to the committee on judiciary.

Shurtliff presented C. F. 37, a bill for an act amending an act regulating the manufacture and sale of liquors. Referred to the committee on judiciary.

House joint resolution No. 20, in regard to meeting hereafter at 10 a.m., was, on motion of Bryan, not concurred in.

C. F. 19 (substitute), was then called for second reading, discussed and filed for third reading.

The Council was notified of the concurrence of the House in Council amendments to H. F. 27, on barbed wire fences.

The Council was notified of the passage of H. F. 61, a bill for an act fixing the time of electing the legislature, exempting them from arrest and prescribing the time of meeting. Read the first time and referred to the committee on judiciary.

C. F. 35, relating to doors and fire escapes, was read the second time and filed for third reading.

H. F. 67, providing bounties for the destruction of certain animals was taken up for third reading. Read by sections, amended, and after considerable discussion, passed, 7 to 5, the chair voting aye.

Adjourned to 2 p.m. tomorrow.

MONDAY.

Feb. 21, 1888.

Moyle introduced a bill in relation to private corporations, which went to that committee.

Montgomery introduced a bill amending the penal code in reference to public health. Judiciary committee.

The Auditor sent the financial statement of Utah County, which was referred to the committee on counties.

The bill relating to sessions of the Assembly came up, the pen log question being on a substitute for section 9 offered by the committee, which was rejected. The bill was filed for third reading.

The House considered Council amendments to the bill providing for changing county seats. They were numerous, but were merely verbal, not materially affecting the objects of the bill. In some of them the House concurred, in others it refused to do so.

The loan bill came up on second reading, with King in the chair. The bill was read by sections.

Hatch moved to strike out the first clause of the recital. Lost.

Hatch moved to strike out the second clause, which refers to the necessity of providing further room for the insane. Hatch said that Fort Cameron would accommodate all the insane, if the Territory would purchase it. Lost.

McLaughlin moved to strike out the third clause. Lost.

The speaker resumed the chair.

Farnsworth moved to strike out the auditor as one of the loan commissioners, and to leave a blank for three names, to be elected by the Assembly.

Hoge opposed the striking out, thinking it was very proper to make the auditor one of the loan commissioners.

Jones took a similar view, and the motion to strike out was lost.

Allen moved to restore \$350,000 as the amount to be borrowed.

Hoge favored the amendment, saying that it would be optional to borrow that much, even if the bill provided for it.

Hatch opposed the increase, urging

that there was no need to borrow any money. He read a statement showing that, if Fort Cameron should be purchased and used for a Reform School, and for some of the insane, the Territory would have sufficient means to meet all necessary expenditures.

Hoge asked what about the \$95,000 outstanding jurors' certificates, and Allen raised the question about the amount due the government for court expenses.

Hatch made a humorous reply to Allen, saying this Territory had vast claims against the government, for expenses of Indian troubles.

Thurman was in favor of making the amount sufficiently large, and favored Allen's amendment. Only so much of \$350,000 as was needed would be borrowed.

The House made the amount \$350,000.

Jones moved to make the bond to be given by the treasurer, \$350,000 instead of \$250,000. Carried.

King moved to strike out auditor of public accounts as a member of the loan commission, and insert D. H. Peery, P. T. Farnsworth, and James Sharp.

Hoge opposed the amendment, and said Mr. Sharp was connected with the Deseret National Bank, which would undoubtedly bid for the bonds, and he thought Mr. Peery was similarly situated. He opposed putting such men on the loan commission.

King replied to Hoge's objections, and said he did not believe that any bank in Utah would buy these bonds at five per cent., as they could easily get a much higher rate of interest. He urged that the qualities and abilities of the gentlemen named would render their services of great value in this financial move of the Territory, and would strengthen popular confidence in it.

Hoge replied to King, urging that local financiers had pronounced the proposed bonds an excellent investment for Utah capital. There was no question in his mind that the Deseret National Bank, with which James Sharp was connected, would bid on the bonds.

King's amendment prevailed.

The Council concurred in the amendments to the attachment bill, which was sent to the House committee on enrollment.

Moyle moved that when the House adjourn it be till 9 p.m. Thursday. Carried.

Clark moved to adjourn. Lost.

Jones offered a concurrent resolution, instructing the special joint committee on reform school to furnish the assembly with all the valuable information they have obtained upon the subject, and add their recommendations.

Allen moved to strike out the clause requiring the committee to make recommendations.

Hatch thought that would be muzzling the committee, and preventing them from doing their legitimate duty.

Allen urged in support of his amendment that the resolution creating the committee contained sufficient instructions to them, and he thought the facts they had collected should be laid before the assembly without being trammelled.

Farnsworth favored Allen's amendment, and it prevailed.

Farnsworth then moved to table the resolution. Carried.

Thurman introduced a preamble and resolutions, setting forth the need of giving, in connection with the text of the compilation of the laws, citations of authorities, etc., and providing that the compilation committee include them. Agreed to.

Richards offered an amendment to the loan bill providing a method by which the auditor could keep an account of the bonds, etc. Carried.

The loan bill was filed for third reading.

C. F. 21 was, on motion of Farnsworth, made special order for Thursday.

Several motions to adjourn were put and lost within the last half hour of the session, but the House, on clearing the table, adjourned at 5:15.

February 23, 1888.

Prayer by the chaplain. The printed minutes had not arrived and the chair announced that the presentation of petitions was in order.

Thurman introduced a memorial from the Governor and Legislative Assembly of Utah Territory, asking Congress to give a portion of the Fort Douglas military reservation to the Orphan's Home and Day Nursery, and moved its reference to the joint committee on memorial. Carried.

The speaker had received a communication from the secretary of the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce, which was read. It announced that that body earnestly recommended the passage of the bill appropriating \$15,000 to the Orphan's Home and Day Nursery, and gave a number of reasons for its endorsement of that measure. The communication was referred to the joint committee on memorial.

The minutes having arrived, they were read, amended and adopted.

King introduced three local option petitions, bearing in all nearly 300 names. Election committee.

Seegmiller introduced a petition bearing eighty-six signatures, asking for \$1,000 with which to improve the road in Salina Cañon. Highways committee.

Howell, from the committee on ways and means, reported a substitute for H. F. 7, providing a territorial board of equalization. Filed for second reading and ordered printed.

Moyle, from the committee on education, reported favorably on H. F. 62, amending the present school law. Ordered printed.

The enrollment committee, King chairman, reported that the power and attachment bills had been sent to the Governor.

Clark, from the appropriations committee, reported a general appropriation bill, which was read and ordered printed.

Hatch, from the claims committee, reported favorably on the claim of Benjamin Bachman, for clerical aid furnished the committee. Adopted.

Hatch, from the same committee, reported on H. F. 23, the bill prescribing the Secretary's fees, recommending it reference to the judiciary committee, to be considered in connection with a similar bill in their hands. Adopted.

Hatch, from the claims committee, reported favorably on the claims of Mr. Bernard for record books, etc., and Beaver County for keeping Andrew Calton. Adopted.

Thurman, from the judiciary committee, reported adversely on the bill prescribing fees of district court clerks, and recommended that those officers be paid a salary. Adopted and the bill rejected.

Thurman moved that the claims committee be requested to report the amount of claims of district court clerks for fees, during the last three sessions, with a view to fixing their salaries. Carried.

Allen introduced a bill to prevent cruelty to animals. Referred to the committee on public health.

Allen introduced a bill for a corporation to prevent cruelty to animals. Same committee.

The Council receded from its amendments to the county seats bill, which went to the enrollment committee.

King, from the municipal corporations committee, reported a general bill relating to municipal corporations. Ordered printed.

Moyle introduced a bill providing for the education of the deaf and dumb. Committee on education.

Thurman asked what had become of the report of the directors of the insane asylum. Wood said it was in the hands of the public printer, and would be ready to-morrow.

Thurman asked why the printed minutes were so often delayed till after the House was in session, and why bills were not printed and distributed to members more promptly.

Jones, from the printing committee, was not prepared to give all the information asked for, but said the minutes had been delayed only three times during the session. The printing committee would inquire as to the causes of delay in printing bills, reports of public officers, etc.

C. F. 21, "providing for banking," was read and amendments recommended by the committee were considered. This bill provides that six persons or more may incorporate to conduct a banking business. Incorporations for such a purpose are not allowed under the present laws. It is a long bill, and prescribes at length the manner of organizing and conducting the business of banking corporations.

Farnsworth was in favor of the amendment to increase the capital of a banking corporation from \$50,000 to \$100,000. Lost.

The amendment providing for the filing of incorporation papers with the clerk of either the probate or district court, was discussed.

Richards held that the probate clerk was the proper officer for such papers to be filed with, and made an argument in support of his position, and in elucidation of the questions that have arisen regarding this matter, since the passage of the Edmunds-Tucker law. He moved to amend the amendment offered by the committee, so as to have the papers filed with the probate clerk.

Clark said that some attorneys, including Judge Zane, hold that the proper office to file incorporation papers with is the clerk of the district court, while other attorneys hold that they should be filed with the probate clerk. The committee had framed their amendment to provide that the papers might be filed with either.

Hoge argued that it required a judicial officer of proper jurisdiction to pass upon articles of incorporation, as to whether they complied with the law or not, and that such officer was the judge of the district court.

Richards replied to Hoge, and was followed by Clark in opposition to Richard's amendment, which was lost.

The question recurring on the committee's amendment was adopted.

The amendment of the committee to increase the capital of a banking corporation from \$50,000 to \$100,000, came up again in another form and was rejected.

King moved to amend so as to require 60 per cent. instead of 25 per cent. of the capital stock to be paid up before commencing business.

The speaker said that if the amendment prevailed an incorporated bank could not commence business with less than \$25,000 capital.

Richards opposed the amendment, thinking that smaller capitalists should have an opportunity to engage in the banking business.

King's motion was lost.

The banking bill was filed for third reading.

The reform school bill came up under special orders, but Moyle explained that the joint committee's report had not been drafted, and the bill was laid over till tomorrow.

Thurman introduced a concurrent resolution providing for two sessions daily, at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. Adopted.

The county government bill came up on second reading.

The sections relating to the removal of county seats were amended so as to conform to a bill now pending on that subject.

The chair interrupted the consideration of the bill to say that the Council had adjourned without action on the concurrent resolution providing for forenoon sessions, and the presumption was that the House, under the existing rule, would be required to adjourn till 2 p.m. tomorrow.

Thurman thought the House could adjourn to such an hour as it might choose.

Consideration of the county government bill was resumed.

Thurman raised an objection to a provision requiring stationery, records, etc., for county purposes to be procured within the county when practicable.

Richards defended the provision, saying it would keep money at home which now goes east.

Moyle moved to strike out the provision. Carried.

A communication from the Council was read, announcing its passage of the barbed wire bill with an amendment requiring fences to conform within one year instead of six months. The House concurred and the bill went to the enrollment committee.

Consideration of the county government bill was resumed.

Hoge moved to strike out the words which gave the commissioners power to appoint persons to fill vacancies in county elective offices.

Richards thought such power should vest in the commissioners and nowhere else, and opposed Hoge's motion, which was lost.

Allen, at 5:30, moved adjournment.

The chair said there was a vast amount of business on the table, and suggested that the House take a recess over this legislative day, and sit tomorrow forenoon.

Thurman thought the House had a right to adjourn to any hour tomorrow.

A discussion of the matter ensued.

Hoge moved adjournment till 10 a.m. tomorrow.

Richards urged the necessity of completing pending business.

Allen favored an evening session.

Hoge's motion was put and carried, and the House adjourned.

Feb. 24, 1888.

Prayer by the chaplain. The reading of the minutes was deferred pending the regular order.

The bill relating to sessions of the Legislature came up on third reading.

A debate occurred on a motion to restore section 4, which had been stricken out, and which provides that the present members shall continue in office until the general election, August, 1889.

Richards suggested that an occasion for calling this Assembly together again might arise within two years, and it ought not therefore, to legislate itself out of office, and the section was restored.

After its restoration, members seemed doubtful as to whether or not it harmonized with the law of Congress, and Thurman offered a substitute, which simply provided that the act should not affect the term of office of the present members of the Assembly. Adopted.

The bill passed.

The loan bill came up on third reading.

Jones moved to strike out the name of P. T. Farnsworth as one of the loan commissioners, on account of his illegibility, being a member of the Legislature.

Hoge supported the motion and read from the Organic Act, which forbids the appointment of a member of the Assembly to any office created during his term.

Thurman thought loan commissioners were not officers within the meaning of the Organic Act.

Jones' motion prevailed.

Hatch moved to postpone the bill till March first, urging that the Assembly did not now know how much money would have to be borrowed, and could not determine until the reform school and appropriation bills should be ready for passage.

Thurman and Richards opposed postponement, and Hatch's motion was lost.

Pending the consideration of the loan bill the speaker asked to be excused for the day, and designated Farnsworth to take the chair, with the approval of the House.

On motion of Hatch the House approved of the speaker's designation.

Allen moved an amendment setting aside \$17,500, or so much thereof as may be necessary, annually, to pay interest. Carried.

Many features of the bill were discussed and some amendments adopted. Pending consideration of it the House at 12:25 took a recess until 2 p.m.

2 p.m.

Opening exercises. The minutes of yesterday were read.

Consideration of the loan bill was resumed.

Thurman offered a substitute for section 8, to appropriate \$35,000 annually, after ten years, as a redemption fund. Adopted.

This bill was considered with great care, and a number of minor amendments were made.

Clark moved to make the amount to be borrowed \$150,000 instead of \$350,000, and made an argument in support of his amendment.

Thurman said no more would be borrowed than would be sufficient to meet appropriations to be made by the Assembly, and that the time to practice economy was when making appropriations. He favored providing for a sufficient amount.

Hoge took a similar position.

Clark insisted that, under the bill as framed, the loan commissioners had an option to sell bonds to the amount named in the bill.

After a discussion of Clark's amendment it prevailed by a vote of 11 to 9.

Richards moved to reconsider the vote.

The House refused to reconsider.

Several attempts were made to increase the amount.

In answer to a question from Richards, Clark said that, after paying the amounts provided for in the general appropriation bill introduced yesterday, there would remain in the treasury \$238,000.

Pending consideration of the loan bill, we went to press.

Off for the Pen.

Last evening Deputy Marshal Exam, accompanied by two or three aids, went to Salt Lake, having in charge eleven prisoners. Their names are Ira Allen, Hans P. Hansen, Ulrich Stauffer, Alvin Crockett, Wm. Williams, Mads Christensen, Carl M. Borgstrom, Wm. Griffin, Mr. W. Merrill, Sr., Charles Anderson and James Hansen. They had been sentenced on charges of unlawful cohabitation and adultery. All were feeling well and in good spirits.—*Richfield Advocate*, Feb. 22.

Another Suicide.

On Saturday, Feb. 18, John King, a man about 37 years of age, took a dose of morphine with suicidal intent. Dr. Bower was summoned to attend him, and by yesterday morning had apparently succeeded in bringing him through safely. About midnight Sunday, however, King expired suddenly. The immediate cause was an affection of the heart, but the primal cause was the dose of poison taken the night before. He leaves a wife and four small children.

Anonymous Communication.

We are in receipt of a communication in the nature of an obituary sketch of a member of the Mormon Battalion, but as the author of it has not furnished us with his or her name, we cannot use it. It is contrary to a rule, the reason for which is obvious, for a reputable journal to give place in its columns to statements of fact of which the author is unknown. We may add, in this connection, that no charge is made for publishing in the News the announcement of a death, but obituary notices are required to be paid for.

Fatal Accident at Kanab.

James L. Bunting wrote to the News under date of February 14th. For some unexplained reason the letter did not reach this office till today. He says:

"About 9 o'clock this morning a little grandson of mine, by the name of Charles Melven Ford, was instantly killed by a log rolling upon him and crushing his head. It appears that E. M. Ford, the father of the little boy, took his three children for a ride to the creek side, where a pile of green pine logs was deposited for the purpose of repairing our field dam. While the father was engaged with some other person, the little boy climbed upon the logs to pick gum and one of them rolled down upon him, resulting as stated. He was a very bright and promising child and would have been seven years old had he lived till the 6th of May next. The whole settlement condole with the parents and friends in their bereavement."

Territorial Supreme Court.

In the Territorial Supreme Court, on Saturday afternoon, the following business was transacted:

The People vs. Andrew Calton; murder in the first degree; on appeal from the Second District; judgment of court below affirmed, Judge Henderson dissenting.

Wm. Farrell vs. James Pingree; involving the office of treasurer of Weber County; judgment of lower court affirmed, installing Farrell in the office.

D. P. Tarpey, plaintiff and appellee, vs. Deseret Salt Co., defendant and appellant; judgment of the lower court affirmed.

Frank Wright, plaintiff and respondent, vs. Meyer S. Ascheim, implicated with James Mock, defendant and appellant; judgment of the lower court reversed, and a new trial ordered.

The People, respondent, vs. Wilford H. Halliday, appellant; murder in the first degree; judgment of the lower court affirmed.

A. C. Brixen, respondent, vs. The Deseret National Bank, appellant; judgment and order of the lower court, overruling motion for new trial, affirmed.

George Meyers, respondent, vs. Dicker & Meyers Sulphur Company, judgment of the lower court affirmed.

United States vs. Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Application of receiver for specific property referred to the examiner to take and report testimony on the issue in fact.

Charles A. Herman was appointed United States Commissioner at Tooele.

Court adjourned until March 1st.