The Evening paper is the paper of Today, the morning paper is the paper of Yesterday.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

5 O'clock -EDITION.-

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 103. TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1896, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXIX.

VERY BRIEF SESSION

New York Republican State Convention Called to Order.

EX-SENATOR PLATT CHEERED.

The McKinley Forces Not Considered Formidable—Permanent Organization this Evening.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Although the Republican state convention had been called to meet at noon, it was half an hour later when the gavel of Barnett, chairman of the state committee, called the members to order. A few minutes earlier ex-Senator Platt entered the hall, the delegates and spectators cheering wildly and the band playing Hail to the Chief.

After roll call Chairman Hackett called upon Senator Cornelius N. Peckham, of Rochester, to act as temporary chairman.

Senator Clarence Lexow was made chairman of the committee on resolutions.

The convention was in session 58 minutes. A adjournment was taken until 7:30 this evening when a permanent organization will be effected with Congressman Sandwick in the chair.

The McKinley element in the convention is not formidable and it is scarcely probable that it will be heard from at this evening's session. A petition originating with the Erie county delegation, asking that the names of Platt and Lauterbach be dropped from the list of delegates and the names of Samuel Thomas, of New York, and Mayor E. R. Jewett, of Buffalo, substituted, received but 32 signatures out of a membership of 900 in the convention.

Mining Exchange Trouble.

NEW YORK, March 24.—There was a floor meeting of the old board of directors of the New York Mining Exchange last night. Each member of that board is into redpath. There seemed to be the elements of storm brewing when Mr. Drew rose to request permission to be the first to better the resignations. However, he quieted down when President Porter reminded him that as president he had the first call. This fight being ended Mr. Porter resigned and at once left the hall. One by one the old board resigned. The time they started a temporary directorate as follows: H. A. Drew, president pro tem; W. L. Bond, H. L. Stoner, H. M. Pine, W. Jo Perkins, J. M. Dowling and H. A. Mills. Mr. Mills stated that there were two prominent Wall street men waiting to become members. The ten days notice will probably be waived in their favor. Porter resigned because of them will be elected president.

Mutinous Hussars.

DUBLIN, March 24.—Mutinous conduct on the part of the Thirteenth Hussars is reported from Dunsink. The cavalrymen are said to have broken in pieces twenty-eight saddles and bridles. Several hussars have been arrested.

Will Discuss Venezuela.

LONDON, March 24.—It is reported that the British ambassador at Washington, Sir Julian Pauncefote, will shortly come to London in order with the government certain features of the Venezuela question.

A French Squadron.

PARIS, March 24.—The cabinet council today was devoted to discussing the negotiations between Great Britain and France relative to Egypt. Lockroy, minister of marine, has announced that the French naval squadron would sail for the naval winding grounds, but shortly proceed the English Channel and Bay of Biscay.

Egyptian War News.

NEW YORK, March 24.—A dispatch to the Herald from Cairo, says:

Dispatches which have arrived from the front state that the vanquished of the Egyptian army, under Colliton Bey, retreated to Abu Hamed's Fort. The Dervishes having evacuated the town and taken back to concentrate on Dongola.

Col. Hunter will leave Berne tomorrow for Akasheh, which will probably be reinforced on the same day by three regiments of infantry.

Cairo is almost crowded by native troops. A portion of the Fifth battalion of the Egyptian army left yesterday for Suez, to embark for Dongola.

Negotiations are progressing for forming a corpsel 4,000 men from the Arab tribes, which will be commanded by Sir Edward Zoghab.

THE JAMESON TRIAL.

Less Excitement among Those in Attendance.

LONDON, March 24.—The trial of Dr. L. S. Jameson and fellow prisoners charged with violating the foreign enlistment act, in making a raid into the territory of the South African republic, was resumed in the Bow street police court this morning. Although there was a full attendance there was less excitement.

There was no demonstration when the prisoners were received into court.

Sergeant White of the Bechuana land mounted police, testified to having refused to join Jameson's expedition, and added that Col. Grey informed the troopers before starting that they were not going to fight for the Queen against the supremacy of the British flag in South Africa. The Sergeant also testified that Commissioner Newton dispatched him from Mafeking, December 31, to inform Jameson's column, telling him to wait the issue at any cost. Warn witness caught up with the column, he handed his dispatches to Colonel Grey, who ordered him to give them to Sir John Willoughby, who in turn, told Sergeant White to give them to Jameson. The latter, however, sent him back to Sir John Willoughby, who finally distributed them.

Replying to a question, Sergeant White testified that he did not see any dispatches given to Jameson.

Adjourned to Wednesday, Sir John Willoughby said:

"Tell your commanding officer the dispatches have been received and will be attended to."

The column, Sergeant White said, then proceeded in the direction of Johannesburg.

Dawes, clerk in the office of Gen. Jameson and commander-in-chief of the forces of the South African Republic, deposed to having delivered a message of Mr. A. Dewet, British agent at Pretoria, to the commanders of the Jameson expedition, and he stated that the reply to it, which was read in court, stated that the surgeons of the column were encamped and it must proceed to Kruger's city of Johannesburg.

The case was again adjourned.

British Rating.

LONDON, March 24.—The Lincolnshire handicap for three-year-olds and upwards was the feature of the second day's racing, 18 starters over a mile and a half. Mr. F. Bass's chestnut horse Clarion won; Lord Rosebery's Quarter Jack (favorite) second; Col. Scott's Redskin third.

A Houses Iron Alley.

SALINA, Kansas, March 24.—A fire started in the post office at Gypsum city, eighteen miles south of here, this morning and has already destroyed a large part of the business district. A strong wind is blowing and if the flames crossed the main street, the greater part of the town will be wiped out, as it is entirely without fire protection.

Minnesota For McKinley.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 24.—Just before the state Republican convention was called to order this afternoon it was announced that Senator Davis had wired Congressman Tawney telegraphing from the presidential race, owing to the refusal of three Minnesota district conventions preparing to endorse his candidacy. Minnesota's 18 votes at St. Louis will be for McKinley.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The displacement of the Cuban resolution had an apparent effect in diminishing the attendance of the Senate galleries today, as it was expected Mills's speech, in proposing to see the army and navy be turned over to government of Cuba and holding it until the people had established local self government would occasion further debate.

The bill passed, modifying the law prescribing the death penalty for Indian crimes committed of rape and leaving the punishment discretionary with the courts.

A resolution, offered by Hoar, was adopted, requesting the President to transmit to the Senate all diplomatic correspondence, etc., from Nov. 4, 1875, to 1879, concerning the participation of the pending conflict in Cuba.

Mills was recognized at 12 o'clock to speak in support of the Cuban resolution introduced by him yesterday. He said the resolutions invited reply to the Spanish government that it was prepared to recognize the belligerent rights of the insurgents, but it was not prepared to recognize the independence of Cuba. The people of Cuba had far greater claim on the United States than the mere recognition of belligerency. If Ireland since for liberty today, the hearts of the American people would beat in sympathy, and so if Poland or Hungary asserted the right of liberty. But the United States had much closer relations to Cuba than to Ireland or Poland or Hungary. It was a part of the Western Hemisphere, after which the Monroe doctrine extended the influence of the country. Mills declared the Monroe doctrine was a law of justice, and as such God was the author of it. It was the same right of independence which an American citizen claimed in aiding a volunteer or assisting a power house near his premises.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—Over a hundred members have taken advantage of the fact that the House has no business of importance pending to go home, and the attendance is correspondingly very slim.

The bill debated yesterday to abolish the death penalty for certain cases in which it is prescribed in the Federal statutes, and allowing the jury to return a verdict qualified by "without capital punishment" in cases of rape and murder, was passed, 170 to 60.

Hitt, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, called up the message of the Senate submitting the Anglo-Venezuelan treaty of January 11, 1897, and the Dervishes having evacuated the town and taken back to concentrate on Dongola.

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MINISTERS VS. Y. M. C. A.

A Merry Row On in the Camps of the Two Associations.

YOUNG MEN IN THE SADDLE SO FAR

Trouble Arose Over Inviting a Mormon to Speak At Their Annual Meeting in April.

A merry row has arisen between the Ministers' association and the Y. M. C. A. of this city. The affair, it appears, was first exploited at the regular Monday meeting of the preachers yesterday. The next time actions at meeting was paid to it was at a meeting of the Young Men's Christian association last night. It was there that the real trouble commenced.

As carefully gleaned from reliable sources the story of the affair is as follows:

The annual meeting of the Y. M. C. A. will be held at the Salt Lake Theatre April 5th. Prominent speakers both from home and abroad are expected to be present. Among the latter are the famous evangelist, Sankey, and George C. Stebbins, the well known Gospel hymn writer. The latter has endorsed the name of a Mormon Elder.

The ministers association, it seems, took exceptions—violent exceptions to this extraordinary proceeding. They were so shocked that the question formed the main topic of discussion at the meeting related to and a committee was appointed to wait upon the Y. M. C. A. and demand the cancellation from the program of the name of the Mormon Elder. That committee consisted of the Rev. R. G. McNeice of the First Presbyterian church, Y. M. Hawker of the Congregational Chinese Mission and B. F. Clay of the Central Christian Church. At least this is the personnel of a majority of the committee. It is positively stated in the News that Rev. T. C. Iliff was also a member of the committee, but that he had other business and did not appear at the meeting with his brother committeemen, although a chair was kept for him. This explanation let no time in stating the object of the mission. They were much grieved to know that a Mormon Elder had been included in the list of speakers at the annual meeting, and they asked it repeated that it be placed beneath the waves immediately, in the event that it was not, the ministers association would be obliged to withdraw its support from the Y. M. C. A.; moreover, if the determination to keep the Mormon on the program were persisted in, they would see that Evangelist Sankey was not a speaker at the annual meeting.

This was the sense that broke the camel's back, or rather the threat that stopped the Y. M. C. A.'s patience in twain. It was accepted as a challenge, and accordingly sparring and sleuthing of the most sanguinary character, Kelton, Frank E. Stephens, M. M. Cole, Stanley Roney and Dr. E. Y. Hulver, the latter being members of Dr. McNeice's congregation, led the Y. M. C. A. forces against the ministers' association. The contest was spirited and protracted. Mr. Stephens, it seems, though a young man himself, was especially earnest in his opposition to ministerial dictation and declared in favor of the old "Christian and religious freedom." He thought that inasmuch as that had been made were altogether out of place. So far as he knew there was no difference in the religious aims of any of the churches, Mormon or non-Mormon. Their means might be different, but all aims for an omnipotent God were noble. Mormons, he said, were working along the same lines; all offered and gave assistance to young men in the struggle to make light prevail over darkness and power. No church had a monopoly in the matter of scattering the seeds of righteousness and doing good generally. There was no reason why there should be antagonisms between Mormon and non-Mormon churches. There were many reasons why harmony and good feeling should exist. The non-Mormon churches on special occasions wanted a large assembly hall in which to meet. He knew that the Mormon Tabernacle had been freely given them. Mormons and non-Mormons had worshipped within its walls together. He had heard President George Q. Cannon's fervent morning prayer; he had heard Dr. Iliff pronounce the benediction. He did not think either gentleman had hesitated to invite such an act, nor did he think the congregations were in any way injured. Localizing his remarks more particularly Mr. Stephens is reported to have said that there were more Mormon members in the Y. M. C. A. than the association had received from all the other churches combined, and certainly that alone ought to appeal to the sense of justice of the Ministers' association.

Other members of the board of directors were largely of the same view. Thirteen out of fifteen were present, and when the vote was taken to accede to the demands of the ministers, the proposition was rejected by a majority of five. The exact vote was nine to four, and one of those who voted with the minority explained that he was opposed to the principle of pledging, and declared that he did so simply on the grounds of expediency—to get the problem out of the way.

If there was any intention of carrying out the threat of seeing that Mormon row out of the annual meeting, the Young Men's directors have rather anticipated it. Immediately after the meeting a telegram was sent to Mr. Sankey which read about as follows: "Would you object to appearing on platform with one of most prominent Mormon speakers of Utah?" As yet no reply has been received, but the Y. M. C. A. point to the gentleman's cosmopolitan religious training and believe it to be a sufficient guarantee that he will neither object nor decline.

The Mormon, by the way, is Elder B. H. Roberts.

WILL VISIT MERCUR.

Union Pacific Officials to Inspect the Celebrated Gold Camp.

The Union Pacific officials who arrived in Salt Lake last night will, augmented by Superintendent Emerich, General Passenger Agent Bailey and General Freight Agent Kenyon, of this city, leave this city by special train at a late hour tonight for the camp that has not yet been fixed—for Mercur, the new Hale's celebrated gold camp. It is thought they will reach Faithfield shortly before daylight and proceed promptly to Mercur via the little road which connects Mercur with Eureka and peaks of the Oquirrh range where the railroad day, six are scheduled to find.

The visiting officials comprise General Superintendent Dickens, who is interested with ex-Congressman Dupuy and others near the Sunshine, J. H. McDonald, E. Eldridge, Jr., H. Kiney, J. E. Marsell and Judge W. H. Rerry, general solicitor for the Union Pacific and successor to that position in Nebraska, Kansas, of Nebraska. The party, it is expected, will return tomorrow night.

Free "Graphophone Reception."

There will be a reception at the Mutual Improvement League library tomorrow, Wednesday, from half past seven till eight o'clock, to which all are invited free of charge. During the time named Mr. David O. Calder will give an exhibition with his graphophone which will include songs, band music and other representations.

Good Work.

Hewlett Brothers, whose business has been well known in results of the Nature for some time, have just completed a fine new brick structure at 744 and 746 south State street, and moved into the new quarters, where they will hereafter be found. The building, in point of convenience, room and finish, is all that could be asked, and reflects great credit upon the architect, Mr. W. S. Cole, who, we hear, has been at work upon it for some time. It is creditable work throughout, when all the points are fully considered. It is safe to say that it is equal to anything of the kind in our midst.

AIDING THE REBELS

Combat Between Two Spanish Forces on Cuban Soil.

HAVANA, March 24.—Two columns of Spanish troops commanded by General Godoy and on Cuba Delgado, at Santo Rosa, division near Sagua, province Santa Clara, mutually took each other for insurgent forces, and, it is said, to the thousands of the sugar cane. Each detachment opened fire and for ten minutes shots were exchanged, resulting in the killing of seventeen soldiers, among them being Lieut. Colonel Fernandez of Navas battalion. In addition five officers and eighty-four soldiers were wounded. The latter have since died. Six others were mortally wounded and thirty-one seriously injured. Lieut. Col. Fernandez was killed leading his battalion in the "Long live Spain." Owing to the fact that the meeting between the two columns took place at midday the occasion furnished by the Spanish commanders is considered inexplicable and a court martial will follow.

Heavy Naval Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The navy appropriation bill for the fiscal year which begins July 1, was completed today by the House committee on naval affairs and may be considered by the House this week.

The total amount carried by the bill is $61,811,000, or $2,372,000 less than for an increase in the navy. The appropriation is an increase over the amount of the last bill of about twenty-nine and a third millions.

For Mare Island, Cal., $92,208 is appropriated, including $80,000 for the extension of the dock wall; $38,000 for the dock and wharf; $18,000 for a floated dry dock, $102,000, including $80,000 for the construction and repairs of shops and $20,000 for a storehouse.

The Dutch in South Africa.

LONDON, March 24.—A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Johannesburg says:

The Dutch of South Africa are nerving themselves for a supreme struggle with Great Britain. The reason is assigned for the sudden withdrawal of the best of the four members of the reform committee. They have been permitted to do as they please in attending to their private affairs, but all have now been arrested and are kept under guard in a private house at Pretoria.

Revenue Law Amendment.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The House passed the bill to amend the internal revenue laws so as to make the sale of oleomargarine, imitation butter, and other imitations, illegal, under a brand designating the kind and quality, punishable by a fine of $500 and imprisonment of six months.

A Lumber Fire.

LA CROSSE, Wis., March 24.—A fire which threatened to destroy the entire north side of the city broke out today in the lumber district. At 2:45 the fire was got under control. A hundred thousand dollars' worth of lumber, owned by the La Crosse Lumber company, was burned.

France and England.

LONDON, March 24.—It is understood that Viscount and Viscountess Hardinge will have sailed their Egyptian difficulty before the next meeting of the Egyptian debt commission on Thursday next. Explanations of a satisfactory nature are expected.

Baron De Courcel, the French ambassador here, who was suddenly recalled to London, will return to France on Saturday and the Marquis of Salisbury has arranged to start for Beaulieu on Thursday.

THEY MUST ALL DIE

The House Debates the Bill Abolishing Capital Punishment.

A LONG ABSURDEST OCTURS

In Which the Members Air Their Views on the Subject—Bill to Prohibit Payment of Taxes With Warrants.

The House disposed of a very important matter this morning in the defeat of Mr. Howard's bill abolishing capital punishment in capital cases. The vote was in to 20, showing a good contingent in favor of abolition.

Two new bills were introduced, one by Mr. Morrison to prohibit the payment of taxes with warrants, which will undoubtedly evoke considerable interest on the part of taxpayers.

WARY RAILWAY LEGISLATION.

Mr. Curtis presents House petition 68 from E. C. Brown and seventy-five other residents of Ogden, asking the passage of House bills 110 and 111, respectively governing charges on classifying cars and regulating and classifying freight classifications and rates. Committee on railroads.

A MISSING CLAIM.

Mr. Howard presented House claim 42 from G. S. Bishop, ex-sheriff of Weber county, in the sum of $[illegible] for services while engaged in pursuit of William Hardy, who was a woman of Hot Springs, Weber county, on September 17, 1895. Board of examiners.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

House bill 159, by Mr. Howard, to abolish capital punishment, came up as the special order.

Mr. Howard moved to indefinitely postpone consideration.

Mr. Richards, the author of the bill, said the measure was in line with the most advanced thought of the civilized world of today and of the men who were great in statecraft and law. He once stated by Mr. Taylor, where capital punishment was abolished, crime had decreased. Juries didn't like to bring a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree" against a man, and hung him, unless they are absolutely certain of his guilt, therefore in many cases the guilty escapes whom they really. Statistics show that worse crimes are the greatest number of cases. Cases in point are the most appalling. In Italy seven a singular instance but it is nevertheless true. It is conceded by all that the object of taking a criminal's life is to protect a community from crime; that is all, despite the fact of his infamy. Against death made by friends of capital punishment is that hanging or the threat of death has been merely to prevent murder. Statistics don't bear this statement out. Where capital punishment is abolished there is the highest civilization.

Mr. Hinton always liked to give a short opinion on every subject. He began the war, would pass, because every national has some good in him. "An good is engrafted to come from God, and if a criminal has a little good in him he will kill him and prevent the development of that good. He may some day not one a savior of men. Pass this bill and I'll save the hundred of murders which will be committed in future, and in my judgment I will read the eyes and say 'that man now, and while I do it no one says I'll pity about you, my 'they knew not what they did.'"

Mr. Beard had once thought that to abolish capital punishment was a very wrong idea, but he went into the committee room with that opinion, but now the matter appears in a different light and he was in favor of wiping the law from the statute books and pass there a measure more humane and Christian-like.

Mr. Clark—This is a serious proposition, and considering its importance, I think it has been sprung upon us without any intention to surprise, very suddenly. This matter of abolishing capital punishment is one that has been properly considered by the people of the State. I do not think it has been much contemplated by our constituents, and I, for one, feel that I ought not to pass such a measure, for we are sure that the people want it. I am inclined to the belief that they do not want it. I am emphatically for it, but I am not prepared to vote for a measure of this kind for the reason that I have not given it the amount of study which such a grave subject deserves.

Mr. Nebeker—Mr. Speaker, I do not think it is wise to pass a measure like this at present. If one day we may be in a position to go to Washington who elected us to represent them in the Legislature did not contemplate the bringing up of this question. It has been argued that where capital punishment has been abolished murders have become less frequent. A friend of mine, who is a physician on this subject, and who has studied the works of the best authorities thereon, informs me that his information and belief is directly opposite of what I have stated. I am not in favor of the bill, and I, for one, will vote against it.

Mr. Cannon—I would not be true to my convictions if I did not vote against this bill. I represent an intelligent constituency and the sentiment existing in my town is in favor of the abolishment of capital punishment. There will never be a more opportunity than this session—in these closing days of this session—to put on a worthy land in the passage of this bill. I do not stand on the ground of a minimum but from a standpoint of a humanitarian to humanity. As long as capital punishment is in vogue in this State murders will be committed. Every man thinks it better to let the guilty man escape than to hang one innocent man; and when the sentence of a guilty murder is reversed, and he comes in connection against a [illegible]. Only two examples need to show up the fallacy of the evidence of murder. Why not abolish such a law?

Mr. Nye—I do not know that I shall vote for the motion to indefinitely postpone, but I am not in favor of the passage of the bill. I may be behind the times and not in accord with the sentiment and thought of the age on this question, but I don't believe this commonwealth, or any other, is ripe for the abolition of capital punishment. I can see no reason why a man who has committed murder has not forfeited his right to life. It is not time that humanity may suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

Mr. Cannon—I call the gentleman's attention to the case of Mrs. Maybrick. Everybody in the world believes her innocent.

Mr. Nye—So I did; great minds differ. Mr. Cannon says that there is no sentiment in favor of capital punishment, so it rests for present law of the Mormonville, which gives it to the friends of abolitionists. I believe that capital punishment is justifiable when a murder has been committed in cold blood, wilfully and premeditatedly.

Mr. Gibson—You are a young man and your experience is not yet sealed. Would you not be ever just enough to vote for a measure to kill those who are not?

Mr. Nye—No; I don't believe an innocent man can be convicted of murder in the first degree. Now, if you confront murderers for life are you not passing the prison gates in defiance of the law? Some murderers will kill again in an attempt to gain his liberty and their efforts will be directed against the guards who hold them in prison. A murderer who has taken his life will give everything to gain and nothing to lose.

Mr. Nye cited cases of attempted escapes from prisons attributed to the three attempts, and referred to instances in rule against the postponement and also against the final passage of the bill.

Mr. Barnes noted the previous question, but Mr. Taylor asked permission to say a few words in answer to some of the statements made by opponents of this bill. He denied that this question can be considered strong upon the people. The matter has been before civilized nations for a number of years, and all the people of this State were brought up and reading all to be in favor of the bill. Whatever there was one, to pass a measure of this kind is now. In another bill before the House provisions were made to compel convicts to work for their support and to apply part of their earnings to the support of their families, if they have any. This prevents the possibility of a convicted murderer's family being burdened upon the State and also helps provide for the unfortunate family.

Mr. Shearer—In the very provision to which Mr. Taylor referred, the earnings to the support of the family of the convicted man?

Mr. Taylor—Yes; but society may some day come to the point. Let us take one step in that direction by passing this bill. I may that it is morbid sentiment which prompts me to my attitude upon this question. People who study this matter most are foremost in favor of the abolishment of capital punishment. At one time there were thousands of defenders of slavery, now we wonder at their attitude. It will be the same on the matter of hanging. Let us take the first step by taking human life you seek to take one people not to kill—by taking human life it being of little value.

Mr. Howard—I have heard of great men in former days were not in favor of abolishing capital punishment, since the statute would not have remained. Yesterday, March 17, 1896, a document in convention:

Mr. Howard—Yes, sir; I do.

Mr. Taylor—I challenge the statement as being incorrect.

Mr. Howard—The fact that the law remains on the statute books is simple evidence that my position is correct.

Mr. Taylor—Is it a fact that the majority of the people sanctioned the execution of the device of mankind? Was it right on that occasion?

Mr. Howard—A majority of that particular community did; but that is not a parallel case. I am not in favor of the abolishment of capital. I have been said privately that I was asked to kill somebody because of my adherence to capital punishment. There are people who would go farther than protect human life. But if a man assaults a woman and then kills her to hide his crime, and sometimes cuts her up, I say that is a case of death—he deserves nothing but death—speedy and just punishment. If there is any good in a man of that character this law will be of little value. Legislators can bring it out of him.

Mr. Taylor—Do you think then Hynes is guilty and ought to be sent home?

Mr. Howard—Mr. Hynes is not on trial here. It would be unfair to him and it is not my duty to give an opinion on that matter. Besides, it is not a proper question for the consideration to put. This discussion will bring little relief before the public in a thorough manner, and it is my intention the next legislature more they want a measure of this kind passed it will be found ready to do it.

Mr. Stevens renewed his request for the previous question and Mr. Howard's motion to indefinitely postpone consideration was put and lost as follows:

Ayes—Adams, Carter, Clark, Ferguson of Carbon, Gibbs, Harris, Howard, Lewis, Lowden, Morgan, Morrison, Meagher, Morrison, Mazelitz, Nebeker of Salt Lake, Nebeker of Rich, Stevens, Stockham, Sharp, Powell, Shearer, Thompson of Sanpete, Thompson of Millard—22.

Nays—Beard, Bolton, Borthwick, Cannon, Cutler, Crandall, Cushing, Dunn, Ferguson of Salt Lake, Gibson, Hinton, Jones, Mattson, Martin, Nye, Hinton, Robinson, Rich, Sorenson, Taylor, Wilson, Speaker—22.

The speaker declared the motion lost.

Mr. Morrison moved to place the bill on its final passage.

Mr. Howard wanted to amend the bill so as to make its provisions not apply to murder cases now pending in the courts; but was informed that such

(Continued on page 2 col.)

A CODE COMMISSION.

The Richards-Lawyer Cause Stricken Out.

LEFT TO GOV. WELLS'S DISCRETION

Insurance Bill Finally—Fulsomes Candy Condemned—State Warrants to Bear Interest, Etc.

The Senate started into business with vim this morning and accomplished considerable work.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

The first report was made by the committee on irrigation and agriculture, providing for farmers' institutes. The committee recommended that the bill pass as it came from the House.

The bill was passed under a suspension of the rules.

CONSTITUTION OF CLAIMS.

The claims and appropriations committee recommend the rejection of House joint resolution 3, authorizing the State to furnish district court records in the various counties; also the retention of claims 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7, petitions 10 and 43, and Weber county's claim for $1,410; also the reference of claims 11 and 11 to the State board of examiners, and that petition 25 have leave to withdraw; and claim 4 be allowed to the amount of $[illegible].

The report was accepted.

INSURANCE BILL.

The committee on private corporations and insurance reported back S. B. 18, the insurance bill, with the recommendation that sections 5 and 8 be stricken out.

Sutherland said that since the last session of the Senate he had given the matter careful reading and had found it so meritorious to the profession that he regarded it a dangerous bill as it stood. There was one good feature—taking revenue, but that could be covered by a similar measure; and some of the bill's provisions already had been enacted. He therefore asked that the vote be reconsidered.

The bill was returned to the judiciary committee.

PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

The judiciary committee reported in favor of concurring in House amendments to S. B. 17, relating to private corporations.

The amendments were concurred in and the bill passed.

FULSOMES CANDY.

The committee on public health reported back H. B. 120, prohibiting the manufacture of fulsomes candy, and recommended its passage.

The bill was passed under a suspension of the rules.

A MINING BILL.

Warner introduced S. B. 122, relating to mining recorders in mining districts. It was referred to the committee on judiciary.

PAYMENT OF STATE INTEREST.

Chidester introduced S. B. 123, providing for the payment of interest on warrants not paid on presentment for want of funds. It provides that whenever warrants are issued by the State auditor upon the State treasurer shall be presented for payment to the State treasurer, and there is no money in the treasury applicable thereto, and it is endorsed "Not paid for want of funds," as provided in section 5 of an act approved March 17, 1896, entitled "An act defining the duties and powers of the State treasurer and fixing his bond," any and all such warrants shall bear interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum from and after the date of such endorsement, until notice has been given by the State treasurer, in the usual manner, that the same is prepared, that he is ready to pay the same, and further, that whenever any warrant or warrants have been endorsed "Not paid for want of funds," by the State treasurer, he shall immediately, upon receiving funds applicable to the payment of such warrants, post in a conspicuous place in his office, accessible to the public, a notice that he is ready to pay such warrants, describing them by number and amount, and that he is ready to pay the same.

The bill went to the committee on appropriations and claims.

DEAD FIRST FORCED SALE.

H. B. 97, relating to the giving of deeds issued sales by sheriffs, etc., was taken up and passed.

BAIL COMMISSIONERS.

S. B. 114, relating to bail commissioners in cities, was taken up under rules of the third reading and was passed.

CODE COMMISSION.

H. B. 150, providing for the revision, codification and association of the laws of Utah, and creating a code commission, was taken up.

Sutherland said he had an amendment making the salary of the commission $1,000 each but it failed.

Jones moved to strike out the provision that all the laws shall be made to conform to the law. He was willing to leave the matter with the Governor, and he understood that William Hyde, the author of the bill, would be satisfied with the House.

Sutherland said he was strongly in favor of having all lawyers on the commission and so advised, but he would favor the amendment because he believed there was in the House an antagonism to the lawyer profession.

The amendment was adopted without opposition.

The bill was then passed.

CHICAGO REPORT.

A communication was received from the H. B. 100, concerning the passage of S. B. 105, providing for the storage and sale of unclaimed freight and baggage, with amendments including baggage and omitting express companies.

The amendments were concurred in and the bill was passed.

CUBAN BELLIGERENCY.

H. J. R. 5, which recognizes a state of war in Cuba, requests the President to