

This afternoon a debate on the above outlined plan was in progress in the Governor's room. Prominent gentlemen of both the People's and Liberal parties were present, and all of them appeared to favor it, but Allen and Hogg, members of the House, opposed it. The Governor expressed himself as being in favor of it, provided it could be lawfully carried out. At the present writing no conclusion has been expressed as to whether either the Governor or the Assembly, or both, will assent to this plan.

UTAH AND THE TARIFF.

An event of historical interest in the annals of Utah, and of possible significance with respect to the attitude of the Territory regarding a leading issue of national politics, occurred during the closing session of the Assembly. For the first time in its history that body placed itself on record respecting the tariff. It memorialized Congress against the removal of the tariff on lead, but refused to adopt a memorial for the protection of wool. Such action may, at first sight, appear to be contradictory, but it leads to the conclusion that the Utah Legislature favors tariff revision but not free trade. The next presidential election will doubtless disclose the fact that the position of Utah relative to the tariff, as indicated by the course of the Assembly, is substantially similar to that of a majority of the people of the United States. Tariff revision is to be judged from present indications, the leading issue of the canvass, and the prospects are that a majority of the suffragists of the Union will vote in favor of it.

Should the tariff be removed from wool, sheep raising in all parts of the United States would become considerably less remunerative than it is now, but the industry would probably continue to be sufficiently profitable in this Territory to justify the continued investment of capital in it. At any rate we advise our friends who own sheep not to be discouraged because the Assembly refused to take action looking to the protection of the sheep interests. Don't rush out of the business at a sacrifice, as the worst that can happen may not be as bad as you fear, and there is reason to believe that a duty on wool will be maintained.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, MARCH 13.

A Correction.

H. G. Boyle, Esq., writes from Payson, March 9th, as follows. The error was in our Provo notes:

I notice in today's issue of the semi-weekly News, in your report of the First District Court proceedings of March 5th, at Provo, that I pleaded guilty to adultery. This was a mistake. I pleaded guilty to unlawful cohabitation.

C. P. Accident.

Last Friday night a west-bound freight train on the Central Pacific railroad met with a disastrous accident just after leaving Terrace. The train consisted of the engine and twenty cars, and unfortunately for both colliding bodies, it struck a cow. The engine failed to perform its work properly and the engine was thrown from the track. The cars followed suit, and a chaotic mass was the result. The engineer and fireman were badly injured. Their names could not be learned.—Ogden Standard.

Third District Court.

Proceedings before Judge Zane today: United States vs. James S. Brown; unlawful cohabitation; sentenced to imprisonment for three months and to pay a fine of \$100 and costs. The people vs. Chas. J. Huddle; embezzlement; sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. Ansel Lee vs. Theodore Lee; report of referee presented. George A. Luke vs. Harriet A. Lewis; plaintiff has leave to file amended complaint. The People vs. Phillip Bond and John Taylor; murder in the first degree; on trial.

Embezzler Sentenced.

Charles J. Huddle, alias Smith, was brought in from the penitentiary today to receive sentence on a conviction for embezzlement. The offense of which he was guilty was embezzling a horse, which he had hired to go to the Hot Springs, and had then gone to Coalville, where the animal was sold. He was sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for one year. After that term is completed, he will be turned over to the military authorities at Fort Douglas, to serve a four-month term for desertion.

James S. Brown Imprisoned.

James S. Brown, of the Seventeenth Ward, appeared in the Third District Court today to receive sentence on the charge of unlawful cohabitation. Mr. Brown is well known in Utah, having undergone many hardships connected with the early settlement of the country. He lost one leg some time since, and now goes on

crutches. When he came before Judge Zane, he declined to make any promise to observe the Edmunds law in future. The Judge asked him regarding the loss of his limb and his financial circumstances, and having obtained the desired information, sentenced him to pay a fine of \$100 and the costs of the case, and to be imprisoned in the penitentiary for three months.

Funeral of Joseph G. Romney.

Yesterday afternoon the services over the remains of Joseph G. Romney were held in the Twentieth Ward meeting house. There was a very large turnout of relatives and friends, the capacious hall being filled, almost to crowding. The service was conducted by Elder W. C. Dunbar. The speakers were Elders James Watson, Joshua Midgley, George H. Taylor, Elias Morris, John Nicholson and John Sharp, the remarks made by each being of a comforting and instructive character.

The deceased was of a retiring disposition, and noted for his intellectual tendencies. Even in boyhood he was in the habit of frequently spending many of the hours of the night in pursuit of knowledge. Later in life he accumulated a large number of books which he made his companions, his library at the time of his death being probably second to none of a private character in this Territory. Before his demise he impressed upon his older sons the necessity of adhering to the teachings of Jesus Christ. He expressed a request that there should be no mourning at his death, nor the appearance of it in dress or trappings, as he looked upon the event as a happy release from suffering. Joseph G. Romney was no ordinary man.

A Rascally Lawyer.

The Denver News has the following regarding a lawyer who deserted his wife and ran away with a young woman. This lawyer, Ruggles, will be remembered as a witness in the forgery proceedings against Friend and Osborne, in this city, last October.

Wichita, Kas., March 9.—One of the most sensational affairs that ever happened in this city was the elopement of Judge E. C. Ruggles with Miss Mattie Stelametz, his pretty stenographer. The parties left the city together about two weeks ago, and the deserted wife and daughter, both prominent in society circles, have ever since been carefully guarding their secret. But today, in spite of their efforts, the matter leaked out, and is now the sole topic of conversation. Judge Ruggles is a man of 45, who came to this city about five years ago from Ohio. He rapidly rose into prominence, becoming one of the leading lawyers of the State, and at the same time acquiring considerable property. The companion of his flight is a handsome young lady of not over 18, of voluptuous figure, bright and vivacious, who came to Wichita about a year ago from Southern Ohio. Soon after her arrival she secured a position as stenographer and private secretary to the judge. An intimacy sprang up between the two which was marked by their more intimate friends. Whenever the lawyer was called away his private secretary accompanied him. About a month ago he conceived the idea of writing a legal treatise upon the marriage relations, and had erected adjoining his house a small building, and here, in company with Miss Stelametz, his time was mostly spent. The members of his family were not allowed to enter for fear of disturbing him. In the meantime he was disposing of his property. Everything was either sold or mortgaged, even to his law library. Just a week ago he left, not even deigning to give his wife a word of explanation other than to state that he was called away on business.

When a brother of the young lady learned of the state of affairs, he started in pursuit of the elopers. He succeeded in locating them at Salt Lake, from which place the Judge wrote that he would marry the young lady as soon as he could get a divorce from his wife. The brother arrived in Salt Lake to enforce the promise, but the birds had flown, leaving no trace behind.

ANOTHER MURDER CASE.

Two Bingham Miners on Trial for Killing James Osborne.

Another murder case was taken up for trial today in the Third District Court. The accused are Phillip Bond and John Taylor, two miners. The first named is a medium-sized, dark complexioned man; the other is about the same size, but light complexioned. Both watched the progress of the case with interest, but not so closely as is usual with men on trial for their lives. The man whom they are charged with killing is James Osborne, a miner, with whom they had had some trouble. Osborne was killed in a row at Bingham, on July 3rd, 1887, and was buried. His body was subsequently exhumed, and an examination showed that death had been caused by a blow on the head, the skull being crushed in. Thereupon Bond and Taylor were arrested and held for trial.

The prosecution is being conducted by District Attorney Peters and his assistant, Mr. Clarke, while Wm. H. Dickson and F. Hoffman conduct the defense. All of the witnesses are from Bingham, except Sheriff A. J. Surt and Dr. Jos. S. Richards, of this city. One

incident in the testimony is the presence in court of the skull of the murdered man, the broken pieces being enclosed in a small paper bag.

The empanelling of a jury, as usual in such cases, took up considerable time. A peculiar feature in the examination of jurors was the number on the panel who were opposed to capital punishment. Some of these were among the number that sat on the Mulloy case. Out of the first twelve called, six were accepted; the next six who came forward were all thrown out; the others accepted were gathered in one or two at a time, the following being sworn up to this afternoon, when a special venire for twenty names was issued from which to secure the necessary number:

William Criss,	S. E. Allen,
A. S. Lineback,	S. M. Barlow,
N. Bowthorpe,	A. H. Chime,
M. H. Caldwell,	John Rydalen,
Albert Shaw,	

The following is the list of names called for on the venire:

83 J. B. Bean,	96 Martin Lenzi,
70 S. B. Clawson,	31 K. A. Swenson,
104 Alonzo Young,	4 S. K. Baxter,
85 S. G. Pearson,	7 J. A. Goodhue,
26 Wm. Irvine,	30 T. O. Poulton,
25 D. R. Firman,	74 A. H. Kimball,
90 H. B. Clawson, Jr.,	38 K. F. Turnbow,
44 Edward Dowden,	22 Jas. L. Clayton,
17 A. J. Phillips,	78 M. W. Pratt,
41 L. C. Snedaker,	10 Thos. Maycock,

THE COMPROMISE.

Closing Proceedings of the Legislature.

When the News went to press last Saturday, a debate was in progress in the Governor's room, with himself, members of the Assembly, and prominent gentlemen of both of the political parties of the Territory, as participants, the pending question being whether or not it would be competent and advisable to impose upon existing officers the duty of managing the reform school and agricultural college. This plan as stated in Saturday's News, had been suggested as a compromise between the Governor and the Assembly relative to the question as to which had the right to name the directors of the two institutions.

After considering it for a time the Governor submitted himself to it, notwithstanding the opposition which was shown to the plan by the Liberal members of the Assembly. It then became a question as to whether the Assembly would agree to it. In order to ascertain, a joint caucus was held, which lasted several hours, and during which the matter is understood to have been debated pro and con, and at great length.

THE FINAL VOTE.

of the Council is stated to have been a close one, but it was in favor of meeting the Governor on the ground proposed.

The caucus dissolved and the Council and House were called to order. In pursuance of the vote of the caucus the Council reconsidered the vote by which it had rejected the loan bill, took up that measure and passed it. The House amended the reform school bill, so as to make the board of directors consist of the Governor, Secretary and the prosecuting attorneys of Salt Lake, Box Elder, Utah, Weber and Davis counties. The agricultural college bill was amended so as to make the board of directors consist of the Governor, Secretary, and the assessors of Salt Lake, Utah, Weber, Davis, Box Elder and Cache counties. These two bills passed the House as thus amended by a small majority, and were sent to the Council, which concurred in the action of the House.

The Governor signed these two bills, and the loan bill, which finished the business of the session, as on doing so His Excellency sent the following communication, which prorogued the Assembly:

Gentlemen of the Council and House of Representatives:

Tendering you my hearty congratulations upon the important legislation which has been enacted, especially the acts providing for reformatory and educational institutions, all of which I believe will prove of benefit to the public, and wishing you a safe return to your homes and future success, I am, very respectfully,

CALDWELL WEST, Governor.

The reading of this message occurred just as the clock struck the midnight hour, and the ceremonies of final adjournment were immediately gone through with.

THE LEGISLATURE.

COUNCIL.

March 7, 1888. The brand sheet bill was passed, under a suspension of the rules. The county recorder's bill was discussed and passed. The bill to prevent the spread of disease among cattle was rejected. The bill relative to the killing of stock on railroads was amended and passed. It makes allowance in favor of railroad companies for neglect on the part of owners of stock killed. Carlisle, from the committee on education, made an adverse report on Allen's school bill, and offered a substitute which provides for a distribution of public funds for the benefit of all school children in the Territory,

including those in mission, sectarian and private schools.

Marshall, Young and Howe voted against the adoption of the substitute, but they were in the minority.

A lengthy and interesting debate occurred on the question.

Council joint resolution providing for the payment of jurors in civil cases in 1882 and 1883 was passed.

The highways committee reported in favor of giving Juab County \$400 for road and bridge purposes. Adopted.

The bill amending the estray law was passed under a suspension of the rules.

A bill relative to corporations was passed under a suspension of the rules.

The House having passed H. F. 90, appropriating \$5000 to A. M. Musser, for the introduction of fresh water fish, for stocking the various streams of the Territory, Young moved to strike out the enacting clause. He opposed making such grants to private individuals and stated that the Territory was already rich in brain food consisting of the "luscious sucker and the succulent chub."

Woolley thought too much money was being appropriated.

After some further discussion the bill was killed.

At 5:30 the Council took recess till 7:30 p. m.

H. F. 63, providing for the payment of jurors, witnesses, phonographers, etc., was called for second reading, read by sections, amended and immediately called for third reading, pending which, on motion of Marshall, further reading was dispensed with and the bill passed.

Substitute for C. F. 45 and H. F. 30 and 90, defining the duty of county recorders, was called up for third reading, was considered, read and passed without amendment.

The Council was notified that the Governor had returned H. F. 31, providing for a uniform system of county government, without his approval, but containing suggestions for amendments, which were adopted by the House. Laid over till tomorrow.

At 9 p. m. recess was taken. On resuming business a communication was received from the House notifying the Council that the House refused to concur in one of the Council's amendments to the substitute for H. F. No. 45.

The Council refused to recede and asked for a conference committee. The House receded.

Marshall, from the committee on municipal corporations and towns, to whom was referred C. F. 7 and C. F. 12, changing the charters of Smithfield and Richmond, reported that in view of congressional legislation prohibiting special legislation of the character required, they recommended that the bills be rejected. The report of the committee was adopted and the bills killed.

The Council then adjourned till 10 a. m. tomorrow.

MARCH 8.

The Council convened at 10 a. m. A communication was received from the House notifying the Council of the passage of H. F. 91 (amending the charter of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society).

On motion of Smoot, the rules were suspended for any business that may come before the Council.

H. F. 91 was then passed by the Council.

Marshall, from the judiciary committee, reported on C. F. 16, C. F. 20 and C. F. 17, recommending their rejection, as the provisions of these bills were covered by those of H. F. 70.

The report of the committee was adopted and the bills rejected.

Olsen, from the committee on enrollment reported that the bill providing for the payment of jurors, etc., had been correctly enrolled and forwarded to the Governor.

H. F. 59 (county governments, as amended by the House), was called for second reading.

Smoot moved to strike out the enacting clause, but the motion was lost, and the bill was read by sections; pending which several changes were made and finally a conference committee was called for.

The House notified the Council that they had stricken out the enacting clause of C. F. 32, providing compensation for Territorial, county and precinct officers.

The Council was notified of the passage of House resolution No. 3, legalizing certain warrants in favor of the directors of the Insane Asylum. (The total amount is something over \$23,000 and applies on care of the indigent insane during the past two years.) The resolution was only read and passed.

Substitute for H. F. 47 (Allen's school bill, covering 12 pages), was called up, read the first time by title, the second time by sections and amended.

The Council refused to concur in House amendments to H. F. 28 (stock killed by railroads).

The Council also refused to concur in amendments suggested by the Governor and accepted by the House, to H. F. 56 (tobacco to minors).

The committee to whom was referred the petition of J. Z. Stewart and others, reported that C. F. 26 covered the ground of the petition. The report of the committee was adopted.

The Council then took up H. F. 92, an act amending an act providing for the establishment of a Territorial insane asylum, which was read by sections and passed.

At 12:30 the Council took a recess until 2 p. m.

Substitute for H. F. 47, (Allen's school bill) was called for third reading, and on motion of Woolley was amended in section 3, line 5, so as to read, "provided that no books of a sectarian character shall be used, or sectarian doctrines taught."

Young moved an amendment that no portion of the public funds should be used for any private, select or sectarian school whatever.

Woolley said the proposed amendment would simply kill the bill.

Marshall then rose and made a lengthy speech in regard to the evils of the union of church and state, reviewing the abuses of the Catholic inquisition in Spain.

Said he, "This bill can never become a law, and I warn you all, that unless we conform to the rule that no sectarian tenet shall be taught in the public schools, Congress will compel it. I am not here to fight the Mormon Church or the Presbyterian Church. I stand for principle."

Smoot could not conscientiously vote for the bill, and spoke at some length, explaining why he opposed it. He thought that if church organizations wanted schools it would be preferable to have them organized exclusively for that purpose.

Bryan favored the bill and intended to vote for its passage. He thought all should have a share in the benefits derived from the taxes paid by them, as this bill guaranteed.

Woolley had assisted in the construction of this bill and should vote for it. The people who did not belong to the dominant church would not send their children to the present schools, although no sectarian doctrine was taught. He thought the school tax should follow the pupil wherever he goes. There is no necessity for the church dominating the state; there is no danger of it. The Methodist, the Baptist or the Independent can have the benefit of the fund that belongs to them.

Young opposed it. It was revolutionary. The Catholic church had tried it in New York, but failed. Why should we try to establish such a law? It was seemingly fair, but it was wrong, unconstitutional and unfair.

HOUSE.

March 7, 1888.

Moyle was willing to give the asylum all it actually needed for present purposes, but no more. He was opposed to giving it so much that other institutions could have none, and thought \$30,000 or \$35,000 would be enough to erect what buildings were now needed.

Allen made some caustic remarks on what he alleged were the inconsistencies of Moyle's course in the House, having been, until today, in favor of lavish appropriations. He wanted enough appropriation to finish the asylum, and made a warm speech upon the subject.

Clark's motion to make the appropriation \$30,000 instead of \$183,473.31 was carried by a close vote.

A communication from the auditor was read urging an appropriation to cover the twenty-three thousand and odd dollars, paid in excess of the appropriation to the asylum. Referred.

Another communication from the auditor was read, accompanied by a statement of accounts paid court reporters.

The House concurred in Council amendments to this brand sheet bill. Clark moved to insert in the appropriation bill \$30,000 to pay existing indebtedness, and \$10,000 to purchase lands.

Kimball asked how much land was wanted and at what price.

Members answered 135 acres, which would cost, including drainage, etc., \$16,000.

Hatch moved to make the land appropriation \$15,000, and Hoge moved to make it \$16,000. Various amounts were voted upon, and \$15,000 was fixed upon.

The bill for introducing food fishes was read, amended and passed by a vote of 14 to 4.

Blueche, from the committee on agriculture, reported in favor of accepting the Tenta Ward Square, and introduced a joint resolution to that effect, appropriating \$20,000 for fair buildings, in accordance with the conditions of the tender from Salt Lake City corporation.

Allen moved to postpone the resolution till tomorrow morning, to give members a chance to find out whether Agricultural Park belonged to the Territory or the D. A. & M. Society.

King stated positively that it belonged to the society and the motion to postpone was lost.

The resolution, passed by a vote of 20 to 2.

On motion of Farnsworth, the appropriations committee was instructed to give Utah County \$1,000 to fix the road in Spanish Fork cañon.

A bill amending the present law relative to private corporations was read and passed by a vote of 16 yeas.

From O. J. Spencer, father of J. F. Spencer, of Randolph, Utah, we have received a souvenir in the form of a photograph of the young man and the African lioness slain by him when he was attacked by it, a short time ago. Young Spencer stands "gun in hand" with the huge brute lying dead at his feet. It is a powerful looking beast. It is so disposed in the picture that the wounds in its breast made by the bullets from the young man's rifle, are plainly visible. Judging from the portrait of J. F. Spencer he is a sturdy youth, with a countenance that indicates his fearless character.