

## THE LEGISLATURE.

COUNCIL, MARCH 2.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Council met at 2 p. m., and, after the usual opening exercises, the journal of Monday was read and approved.

Mr. Francis presented two bills from the DESERET NEWS COMPANY, one for \$53, for printing jurors' certificates, etc., in 1884; the other for \$202.50, for printing done in 1882, for the Constitutional Convention; referred to the committee on claims and public accounts.

Mr. Grover presented a petition from Peter Thygersen and other citizens of Levan, asking for compensation for witness fees in Commissioner McKay's court; referred to the committee on claims and public accounts.

A communication from the House was read announcing the passage of H. F. No. 61, a bill amending the act incorporating Park City. The bill was read the first time, also the second time by its title, and under the suspension of the rules, was read the third time and passed.

Another communication from the House was read announcing that the Representatives had concurred in the Council's amendments to the bill amending the charter of American Fork City; also that they had received from his excellency the Governor the following veto to the bill restraining bulls running at large in Rich county.

TERRITORY OF UTAH,  
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,  
SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 28th, 1886.

Hon. W. W. Ritter, Speaker House of Representatives—

SIR: I return herewith H. F. No. 33, with my approval. Provisions such as are contained in section 4, have been held to be invalid in California, and may be so in this Territory. The Legislative power by the Organic Act is vested in the Governor and Legislative Assembly, and the validity of an act, perhaps, may not be left to the determination of another tribunal, or even a vote of the Territory or any County. The policy is not the best one. This bill will be beneficial to Rich County and perhaps to other Counties. If so, they should be named, or it should have universal application.

I am, very respectfully,  
ELI H. MURRAY, Governor.

Mr. Sharp stated that he understood the House were about to frame another bill on the subject of bulls, so that points mentioned in the Governor's message would be provided for.

Mr. Grover, from the committee on judiciary, reported back C. F. No. 33, a bill amending sec. 1, chap. 16, session laws of 1884, in relation to limited partnerships, and recommended that no further action be taken thereon; report adopted and the bill laid on the table indefinitely.

He also reported back H. F. No. 53, a bill amending sec. 2 of an act regulating the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, without amendments. This bill prohibits the sale of any spirituous liquors within one mile of any church or school; laid on the table indefinitely.

Also, the petition of Morten Fredericksen, asking that his name be changed; laid on the table, as such matters were now attended to in the district courts.

The committee on agriculture reported adversely on the petition of Mary B. Eyring and other ladies of Washington County, asking for aid in the culture of silk; petition laid on the table.

Mr. Hammond from the committee on education reported back adversely C. F. No. 25, a bill amending chapter 19, session laws of 1880, as the proposed amendments would not improve the present school law.

Mr. Barton from the committee on irrigation reported adversely on the petition of William C. McGregor and others, asking for aid in sinking artesian wells in Iron County, and recommended that the petition be not granted, as by granting this, the Council would be aiding a private corporation. Report adopted.

Mr. Barton, from the committee on counties, reported back the substitute for H. F. No. 52, a bill changing the boundaries of San Juan and Emery Counties, and recommended that it be put upon its passage; report adopted.

Substitute for C. F. No. 2, a bill fixing the boundary lines between Millard and Juab counties, was taken up on its third reading, and after an animated discussion between Messrs. Barton, Hammond, Grover, Sharp, Page, Heyborne and Tuttle, the bill passed on call of the roll.

A communication was received from the House, asking for a committee on conference, as the House did not concur in the Council's amendments to the reform school bill. Messrs. Sharp, Barton and Page were appointed on said committee on behalf of the Council.

The following three communications were received from his excellency, the Governor:

The first relates to a bill prescribing the punishment for a misdemeanor in justice's courts.

TERRITORY OF UTAH,  
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,  
SALT LAKE CITY, March 1, 1886.

Hon. Elias A. Smith, President of the Council—SIR: I herewith return without my approval C. F. No. 18. In view of Article 6, Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and sections 9 and 17 of the Organic Act, this, to say the least, is a doubtful subject of legislation. The extent of the criminal jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace is certainly an uncertainty, and I do not deem it wise at this time to undertake to extend this jurisdiction. The fact that the jurisdiction of the District Courts is beyond question, leaves the pun-

ishment of this class of offenders safely provided for.

I am, very respectfully,  
ELI H. MURRAY, Governor.

The second was to a bill defining the manner of determining disputed county boundary lines:

TERRITORY OF UTAH,  
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,  
SALT LAKE CITY,  
February 27, 1886.

Hon. Elias A. Smith, President of the Council:

SIR: I herewith return C. F. No. 15 without my approval. Counties are clearly creatures of legislative will, and their boundaries may not be established by the County Courts of any one or more counties or in any other way than that prescribed by the Legislature. This bill permits the County Courts to assemble, and to change a law of the Legislature in doing a boundary. In or out of their failure to agree, these courts are permitted to delegate to commissioners the authority to determine and establish the line designated by law. The requirements "designated by law" which governs the commissioners is lacking in the power granted to the courts. It occurs to me the number of commissioners should be designated, otherwise the services of a whole neighborhood may be required.

I am, very respectfully,  
ELI H. MURRAY, Governor.

The third veto was to a bill to prevent the befooling of water:

TERRITORY OF UTAH,  
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,  
SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 28, 1886.

Hon. Elias A. Smith, President of the Council—SIR: I herewith return C. F. No. 32 without my approval. The fact that so much of the lands contiguous to the streams are public lands, at once presents the question as to how far we may legislate in this direction. I would be pleased to see a properly guarded bill on this subject, and am of the opinion that a bill drawn from a sanitary standpoint, while protecting the settlements from befooled waters, would not infringe upon the rights of individuals upon the public lands.

I am, very respectfully,  
ELI H. MURRAY, Governor.

H. F. No. 52, a bill to change the boundaries of San Juan and Emery counties, was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Hammond was excused from attending the sessions of Wednesday and Thursday.

Mr. Francis, from the special joint committee to audit the accounts of the auditor and treasurer, reported they had audited all the accounts of these officers, compared stubs and warrants and found all correct as reported by the Governor in his message to the Assembly; report adopted and the committee discharged.

The Council adjourned.

## HOUSE—MARCH 2.

The various committees of the House held sessions this morning and were busy advancing measures and completing reports on various petitions and bills, the last of which are to be completed on Thursday, the 4th of March.

At 2 p. m. after the usual preliminaries the House proceeded to business.

Mr. Baty presented a petition from the assessor and collector of Box Elder County, asking to be reimbursed in certain amounts for uncollectable taxes paid by him into the treasury; referred to the appropriate committee.

Mr. Howell, from the committee on highways, reported favorably upon the petition of citizens of Iron County for means to build a road in that county, and recommended that \$500 be appropriated for that purpose; report adopted.

The committee on penitentiary and reform school recommended that the House concur in the Council amendments to the bill to establish a reform school, etc. The bill as amended among other things, makes the Governor and Auditor of Public Accounts, and the Probate Judges of Salt Lake, Weber, Utah, Sanpete and Cache counties the board of directors of said reform school; it appropriates \$30,000 for the support of the institution, instead of \$50,000, as appeared in the original bill.

The Council struck out section 17, which provided that the proceedings in the justices' courts may be reviewed in the district courts, and the proceedings in the district courts may be reviewed by the supreme court of the Territory. The House did not concur in this amendment.

During the consideration of this bill the Legislature was serenaded by the Slavic brass band.

The House did not concur in the Council amendment which requires the Governor to give bonds as one of the directors, and that he be an ex officio member of the board. The council was notified of the non concurrence of the House in the aforesaid amendments, which then proceeded to consider other matters.

At an early stage of the 47th session of the Utah Legislature a venerable crank by the name of Sydney Hudson, whose locks have become bleached by the snows of many winters, visited the House branch of the Legislature, and sought every opportunity that offered to button-hole and engage the attention of sundry members of the House.

Notably the committee on elections, of which Hon. R. H. Baty is the chairman. His visits from the first have been frequent—almost daily—and he has been unremitting in his endeavors to accomplish his purpose, which until to-day did not transpire. It now turns out that the fellow had formulated a bill which he is anxious to have passed by both Houses, and that it shall become one of the laws of Utah in 1886. It relates to the sanctity of the elective franchise, and which, if it prevailed, would entirely revolutionize the franchise system in the whole of

the United States. It is what a certain Federal judge of one of the District Courts desired to mould his court to—"a model" for all other courts; and the proposed measure is a model—it is, indeed, unique. It proposes to give to every elector all that he can ask and more too.

The bill was accompanied by a petition, memorial and a lengthy, singular document setting forth voluminous reasons, why, in his opinion, the bill should become a law. To-day the committee to whom the matter was referred made the following report on the subject:

"Mr. Speaker: Your committee on elections to whom was referred H. F. 47, providing for the sanctity of elections, state that the same has received the most candid consideration of your committee, and is herewith reported back, as being, in our judgment, very incomplete and impracticable."

R. H. BATY, chairman.

The petition was signed by over three hundred persons. The report and papers were laid on the table.

The committee on education recommended the passing of the bill providing for district schools; report adopted.

The committee on corporations and towns recommended that the bill amending the charter of Ogden City be put on its passage; report adopted, and bill ordered printed.

The bill incorporating American Fork City was enrolled and sent to the Governor.

The bill amending the compiled laws of Utah was read and filed to come up again in its order.

The Council bill to abridge the county lines of Millard county was read the first time and filed to come up again in its order.

The committee on claims, etc., recommended that the claim of W. H. King, collector of Millard county of \$133.08, be allowed; adopted.

The bill for improving, and impounding animals was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Clark, from the special joint committee, reported that they had examined the warrants of the Auditor and of the Treasurer, and found them all to be correct; report approved.

Mr. King introduced a bill providing for the removal of insane convicts to the insane asylum; read first time by title, and referred to committee on reform schools.

Mr. Creer introduced a bill to amend chapter 10 of the laws of 1884, in relation to water taxes, etc.; referred to the appropriate committee.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. King, West and Lund a committee on conference to act with a like committee of the Council, in relation to the reform school bill.

The Governor vetoed an act to punish misdemeanors, the county boundary lines act and the act in relation to befooling waters. The bill originated in the Council, and after reading the messages were returned to that body.

The Council passed the House bill in relation to the boundary lines of Emery, and San Juan counties without amendment.

A concurrent resolution in relation to the distribution of the reports of the chancellor and board of regents of the University of Deseret, and of the Superintendent of District Schools, was read, amended and referred to the committee on education.

Council bill 38 was then taken up. It slightly amends sec. 41, chap. 30, of the laws of Utah. It was amended, and passed by unanimous vote.

The House, under suspension of the rules, passed the following Council bill, by unanimous vote:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah: That Section 528, Compiled Laws of Utah 1876, is hereby amended by striking out the word "ten" in the fifth line of said Section and substituting the word "one" in lieu thereof.

Sec. 2. That Section 580 is hereby amended by striking out the words "one hundred" in the fourth line of said Section and substituting the word "ten" in lieu thereof.

The bill authorizing the appointment of official stenographic reporters by the District Courts in Utah, was read and filed for third reading.

The substitute bill amending an act revising the code of civil procedure of Utah Territory, was read the third time by sections. It defines the qualifications of jurors, grand and petit; actions in forcible entry; forcible or unlawful detainers; the powers of magistrates in criminal actions; the payment of notes, contracts, and many other items of interest too numerous to name in this place. The bill was under discussion more than an hour, during which it received many amendments, some sections were stricken out, or replaced by substitutes, other sections were rearranged, etc.

At 6:30 p. m. the bill was made the special order for Thursday.

The Council notified the House that it had laid on the table indefinitely the House bill in relation to the manufacture and sale of intoxicants.

A bill to amend the charter of the city of Lehi was read and referred.

The bill amending the act in relation to procedure in probate courts was read the third time and passed by unanimous vote.

Adjourned 12 p. m. to-day.

Cough preparations are used in every household, and hence the necessity for a pure and safe remedy. Red Star Cough Cure, the new medical discovery, contains neither morphia nor opium, and chemists, physicians and Health Boards endorse it. 25 cents.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 4.—The reserve police force of all the precincts below Fourteenth Street were detailed at the Grand Street car stables early this morning. At 11:30 o'clock Police Superintendent Murray visited the scene, and an hour later he issued orders calling the remaining policemen on reserve in the station houses above Fourteenth Street, to reinforce the men already at the stables. The additional men increased the number on hand to 600. A car was started out of the stables about noon. Its appearance was hailed with derision by hundreds of men on the street. Police Inspector Steers mounted the platform beside the driver, and the car started. The police cleared its way until Lewis Street was reached, where the first obstruction was met in the shape of a car of the 42nd Street line, which had been placed across the track. Behind it two trucks were standing, and a little way beyond a load of coal had been dumped on the track. Another car of the 42nd Street line came along, drove on the pile of coal and was also turned across the track. The strikers greeted this with cheers. They sprang into the street, and every wagon that came along was captured and turned across the track, and the horses unhitched and driven away. The police flourished their clubs, gave commands and issued threats alternately, but in vain. There was no hope and the police were powerless to act. While the police were standing looking on the scene, gangs of men rushed along adding additional obstructions on the track. At Cannon Street a wagon was turned upside down on the rails. At Loruk St. a car of the 42nd Street line was toppled over and fell with a crash on the track. Six cars in all were turned across the track and the side streets were blocked with wagons waiting their turn.

Two beer trucks had their wheels taken off and fell across the tracks, and at a point on East Broadway a load of coal was dumped on the track. At another point the switch plates were taken away and further on a pile of bricks and building poles lay on the track. The contest was practically over at this point and orders were issued to start back to the stable. The strikers were good-natured and chafed the policemen, but went about their work in a way that showed organization. An Mangin Street the strikers tore up several curbstones and placed them on the track.

The cross town line made another attempt this afternoon to resume operations. At 1:30 p. m. the police reserves were called to the eastern terminus of the Grand Street line. Superintendent Murray and Inspector Steers were present and made preparations for battle. At noon over 600 policemen were at the scene and when the reserve arrived fully 1,200 were in line. They kept the street clear, but on the north side the strikers were collected and with thousands of the lowest classes of men from the crowded tenements of the narrow streets east of the Bowery formed a threatening body capable of almost any form of outrage. The police patroled the streets from the Bowery to East River and kept the men in motion, but such a great mass of people could not be controlled altogether. They surged along with seemingly irresistible force. The street was the scene of destruction and the task of forcing a passage seemed herculean. Standing in front of the Grand Street ferry house as far as the eye could see the streets were lined with cars, car trucks and wagons of all kinds. At 2:15 p. m. the cars started from the stables and proceeded under an escort of fifty policemen to the starter's stand at East street. There the line of march was formed headed by Superintendent Murray and Inspector Steers. First came six platoons of police, then followed a car enclosed in a hollow square, the police numbering 100. The rear was closed by another platoon. The force started amid hootings, yelling and shouting of derision from the mob.

No obstacle was met until the car reached Cannon street. There was a horse car lying on its side, and it was lifted from the track by the policemen who formed the advance guard column. Thereafter the progress was slow. At Madison street the first stone was thrown and struck the side of a car in which were some minor officials of the company and the Sergeant of police. All the way to the Bowery the track was obstructed with wrecks of street cars and trucks, but the advance guard cleared them away. At Henry street another stone went crashing through the car window. At East Broadway a large stone was placed beside the track unnoticed and the car was thrown off. This mishap was greeted with a tempest of yells from the thousands. The oaths, hisses, cat-calls, screams and wild cheering made the street a perfect pandemonium of sound.

The car was lifted back on the track and proceeded. At Ludlow Street a window was smashed. At Allen Street the blockade was met. The cars of the Second Avenue and other lines were placed in all positions across the track. Stones flew and another car window was broken. The obstructions were removed and again the car moved slowly.

At Eldredge Street more blockades were met, and the crowd attacked the

police and a general fight took place, in which clubs were used with a will and the rioters were driven into the side streets.

The Grand Street merchants became very much alarmed, took in their stock and closed their doors and put up the iron shutters. At the Grand Street Station of the Third Avenue elevated road there was an immense barricade of cars, wagons and trucks. For blocks in every direction could be seen a long line of cars and trucks in inextricable confusion.

All travel was suspended. It was 2:40 p. m. before the track was cleared of the many cars which had been placed crossways of the street, from Mulberry Street to Centre. The rioting began again, and one of the stones thrown against the car struck Sergeant McEvoy. The police lost all patience and charged the mob furiously. They clubbed right and left and succeeded in driving the rioters down the side streets. From that to Broadway the battle was waged with undiminished fury. Many were scolded and a number of police were struck with stones.

Broadway was reached after a hard struggle, at 3:05 p. m. There fully 50,000 people were gathered as spectators. The hissing, hooting and yelling was continuous, and stones continued to drop among the escort.

At Wooster Street a pile of brick fell as the car was passing and stopped it. This being removed another barricade was met and removed amid the howls of the workmen. The car went towards the North River. The factories on either side poured out their thousands of employees, who met the police with exhortations and reproaches. West street was the last barricade of coal wagons, beer wagons and logs. At Desbrosses street a load of coal was dumped on the track. When the end of the route was reached, the men were allowed to rest ten minutes after their terrible march. They returned over the same route to the stables. Very few obstacles were offered to their progress. During the trip both ways the car was frequently obliged to change from one track to the other.

The strikers yelled and hooted, but did not obstruct the way to any extent until the Bowery was reached. There was another barricade, but it was soon removed and the way was cleared to the stables, which were reached at 4:30. The strikers and police left before 6 o'clock.

Among those injured were Mike Herman, Bernard Makin and W. H. Wyman, all with scalp wounds.

Bernard Garvey, an old man, was trampled on by the crowd and severely injured.

Mrs. James Maiden was taken home ill from the shock caused by fear.

A number of arrests were made and in court the parties were either fined or discharged for lack of evidence.

Mrs. John Mason, 60 years old, of Brooklyn, received a confused wound on the head during the blockade on Grand Street.

Superintendent Murray said no police officer was hurt by the stones which were thrown. He would repeat the trip to-morrow if requested by the railroad officials. Until these troubles were over he had ordered all reserves of the force to be held on duty and in constant readiness for calls in the station house. He would need no militia. The police could be concentrated at any point.

Albany, 4.—The State Railroad Commission met to-day, and as a result of Commissioner Kernan's investigation, a report was drawn up setting forth that the Dry Dock Street Railroads of New York City had violated the requirements of its charter in not running cars on March 2d and 3d; that it had been prevented by force on the 3d; that the mere attempt to occasionally run a car is not sufficient, but the attempt must be continuous to supply the transportation needs of the public; that the company has no right to deprive the public of these facilities on a mere question of wages, and there should be a law in the interests of the public in cases of corporations and individuals engaged in public transportation and the like, to force both parties to submit to arbitration. The board decided to notify the road to resume travel on its lines, in default of which the Attorney General will be asked to take steps to forfeit its charter.

WASHINGTON, 4.—The Critic to-day published a column explanatory of the circumstances which led to the promulgation of the Chinese message by the President. The investigations of Col. Bee, Consul General of China at San Francisco, into the Rock Springs massacre, convinced that officer that it was a cruel outrage perpetrated by white men, whom he supposed to be Americans, upon an inoffensive people. He so reported to his home government. His report was forwarded to the Imperial Chinese Legation here and transmitted to China through the proper official channels. The instructions the Chinese minister received from his government were startling. He was directed to demand from the United States a total disavowal of the affair, condign punishment capital if the killing could be proven, and indemnity to the sufferers for their losses, to be paid by the United States. This was the ultimatum. If the United States refused to comply with the demand, the President was to be informed that the Chinese Government would immediately proceed to collect indemnity from American citizens in business in the Imperial territory and withdraw its protection from them—which