

laotic and Pacific has joined in the contest for limited and third class passengers, but maintains the rate on unlimited tickets.

Chicago, 22.—The Santa Fe road today issued instructions to all its agents to give orders for a rebate of \$20 on \$50 first class limited cut rate and \$30 on second class and immigrant cut rates. The same were quietly distributed this afternoon.

The Burlington and Denver & Rio Grande, accidentally hearing this, immediately issued orders making a first class open rate from the Missouri River to San Francisco of \$30 and \$20 second class. It is understood that the Union Pacific officers who have been notified of this last reduction in overland rates will meet it promptly.

Pittsburg, Pa., 22.—At a largely attended delegate convention of the coke workers at Scottsdale, to-day, it was decided to accept the advance offered by the operators and to return to work at once. In the minority report the Hungarians decided to stand out. Eleven prisoners were released from jail.

SAN FRANCISCO, 22.—John W. McCarthy, State supreme court clerk, who left here Jan. 2, an alleged defaulter, was returned here to-day in Honolulu on the steamer *Mariposa*, in charge of Detective Bee on a requisition from Gov. Sionman. He claims he left here for his health and owes nothing to the State. He was released on \$3,000 bail.

LOUISVILLE, 21.—A *Courier-Journal* special says: A fatal encounter took place near Pineville, Ky., between a man named Lane, and five men, named Turner, on Friday afternoon. There was an old feud existing between them. The Turners are celebrated as roughs and bad men. They were in ambush, hiding behind some trees when Lane came along the road, and they all fired upon him. Lane saw one of the Turners step from behind a tree, and he shot, killing him instantly. Almost immediately afterwards Lane fell, pierced by several bullets.

New York, 22.—The *Mail and Express* publishes the following interview with Chung Hoi, the Chinese Consul in this city, based upon a St. Louis dispatch, saying that the Chinese Imperial government contemplates retaliatory measures on account of the treatment accorded Chinese subjects in this country:

"I cannot say that I am advised that an Imperial proclamation has been issued compelling all Chinamen to return home, but I can say, the Consul General, at San Francisco, has sent notices advising all Chinamen to leave. Whether the government is at the back of this I cannot say. As to the suggestion of retaliation, I have no doubt measures of this kind will be taken by our government. If the Chinamen are driven out and outraged here, why can't our people drive out all Americans from China? The good name of this country has been disgraced by recent outrages and the question becomes very serious. There is no protection to Chinamen at all, but American merchants and missionaries are well treated in China, and the government takes prompt action, not only in paying damages, but in redressing a wrong. What I don't understand is why the good people of the east here remain silent. It certainly was not the intention of Congress that merchants and others should be treated in this way. If nothing is done, the commerce between the two countries, amounting to \$80,000,000 annually, will be destroyed.

New York, 22.—The striking lace makers at Williamsbridge met Sunday and resolved to prevent the introduction of other hands. The lace works were established to compete with the Nottingham works and to undersell by avoiding duty. Englishmen were brought here and after a year and a half's experience they struck for higher wages, and not receiving the advance, went back home. Frenchmen were then brought over, and they have struck against a reduction of thirty per cent in their wages and the factory is closed.

DALLAS, 22.—In the United States District Court yesterday Samuel Kaiser, of Fort Worth, was awarded a verdict for \$25,000 against the firm of H. B. Clabin & Company, of New York. Kaiser sued for \$100,000 damages on the grounds that the firm had attached his stock and ruined his business and credit before his indebtedness to H. B. Clabin & Company had matured.

Chicago, 23.—The railroads out of this city running to the Missouri River are openly seeking first class limited tickets to San Francisco in connection with the Burlington and Rio Grande and Union Pacific roads for \$40, and second class limited for \$27. The same rates are quoted in connection with the Atchison and Santa Fe road, though in the case of the latter company the full rate is imposed and a rebate allowed the traveler on reaching San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, 23.—The bill to confirm entries of the land laws of the United States, reported to-day by Senator Van Wyck, from the Senate committee on public lands, provides that any entry heretofore made in conformity with the rules, regulations and decisions of the general land office at the time shall be adjudged in the same manner as if said rules, regulations and decisions had not been reversed or modified, provided that such entry must have been made in good faith and no charges of fraud have been made against the same.

Solicitor General Goode said to-day that nothing had yet been settled with regard to the time and place of filing a suit against the Bell Telephone Company. It is expected, however, that

proceedings will be instituted before the close of the present week.

CINCINNATI, 23.—The Senate committee investigating the October election has had the poll book and tally sheets of Precinct A, 4th Ward, photographed, and will now be able to return the original to Clerk Dalton to be used by him in freeing himself from contempt before the House committee.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 18.—Prof. John Nichol, L. D., who occupies the Chair of English Literature in the University of Glasgow, has been arrested in Naples for carrying a sword stick without having procured the necessary license. The penalty for the offense is three months' imprisonment. The British Consul at Naples intervened, and, through his influence, Prof. Nichol was sent to Rome. Lord Rosebery, Foreign Secretary, has sent a dispatch to the Italian Government urging that, in view of the distinguished reputation of Prof. Nichol, the sentence imposed upon him be commuted to the payment of a small fine.

LISBON, 19.—The ministry have resigned. The King has summoned the Progressionists to form a new cabinet.

LONDON, 19.—William Morris's new poem, "Pillars of Hope," is ready for publication. It deals with the Socialist propaganda, and is described as in perfect rapport with nature, and is admirable in the sketching of scenery and in its pathos and simple diction.

Sir Percy and Lady Shelly have entrusted to Professor Dowden all the private family papers relating to the poet Shelly, including his diaries and those of Mary Godwin. These papers will throw a flood of light on the life of the poet. They will be issued in the course of a year.

Lord Tennyson has sent a cable message to Senator Hawley, thanking him for the stand he has taken on the subject of international copyright.

Miss Braddon's next novel will be entitled, "One Thing Needful."

LONDON, 20.—The powers have called upon Serbia and the Porte to submit at the same time their proposal for the restoration of peace between Serbia and Bulgaria. It is expected that the proposals of Serbia will be presented to-morrow.

The Earl of Aberdeen, new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, made his state entry into Dublin to-day. There was no display of flags by the citizens as usual on such occasions and his lordship was but little cheered by the crowds assembled along the route by which he proceeded to the castle. The weather was cold.

PARIS, 20.—The French government has decided to adhere to its determination to have a Universal International Exhibition in Paris in 1889.

LONDON, 22.—The Greek ministers of war and marine threaten to resign unless war against Turkey is declared. The people of Greece, who are anxious for hostilities, are much excited. Torpedoes have been surreptitiously removed from the harbor of Salenica. The Turkish authorities boarded the Greek steamship *Omonia* and arrested the captain on suspicion of having been concerned in the removal. They then searched the vessel, but failed to find any of the torpedoes. The captain was thereupon released.

LONDON, 22.—The court has refused to grant a summons for the editor and publishers of *Punch*, whom the Socialist leaders desired to have committed for contempt of court.

It is understood the Queen's Proctor will intervene in the case of Sir Charles Dilke. The latter has intimated that he desires to submit all information in his possession to disprove the allegation that the divorce of the Crawfords resulted from collusion.

It is stated that Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has instructed the police and military authorities in such a way as to render it virtually impossible to effect evictions.

Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, has written to Gladstone that the Irish bishops considered the result of the elections answered.

Gladstone appeals to the Irish people to "speak out." He says the bishops believe Home Rule would not affect the union or supremacy of the Crown, and urges the suspension of evictions until the land question has been settled.

Count Von Hatzfeldt, German ambassador, has notified Lord Rosebery of the establishment of a German protectorate over Marshall, Providence and Brown Islands.

In the House of Commons to-day, Childers, Home Secretary, announced that the riot committee advised a thorough and immediate overhauling and reorganization of the police department of London.

BERLIN, 22.—In the Lower House of the Diet to-day, in the debate of the second reading of the Polish bill, Herr Witzinski passionately denounced the projected German colonization of Poland. He declared that Poland would not perish, although a life or death struggle was imposed on her; Minister Lucius said that the bill was an act of necessity and self-defense. The Poles, he said, were unwilling to become Prussian subjects, and dreamed of restoration to Poland, although they owe their prosperity to Prussia. The Government was fully aware of the difficulty of the task it had undertaken, but trusted to the support of the Diet, and to the patriotism of the country. Nineteen members gave notice that they would speak on behalf of the measure, and nineteen announced that they would speak against it.

BELFAST, 22.—Large bodies of Or-

angemen, wearing regalia and displaying banners, and headed by bands of music, met Lord Randolph Churchill at the depot here. He was escorted by a huge procession to Ulster Hall, where addresses were presented him. Replying, he said he wished those contemplating a dissolution of the union were only present; they would then perceive that Belfast would never submit to a disunion. The town is excited. Extensive police precautions have been taken to prevent rioting.

Rome, 22.—Count Robilant, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in his speech yesterday in the Chamber of Deputies, said that if peaceable means failed, the government would have recourse to forcible measures in order to protect the Italian citizens of South America. He announced that Italy accepted the mediation of Spain with the United States of Colombia in this matter on condition that the necessary negotiations be conducted at Madrid instead of at Bogota and that a decision be given within six months. The speech has produced an impression at Madrid that Spain's mediation will be useless and that Italy will certainly make reprisals.

THE LEGISLATURE.

COUNCIL, FEB. 17.

At 2 p.m., the Council was called to order, and after the usual exercises, the journal of Wednesday was read and approved.

Mr. Taylor was excused on account of sickness in his family.

A communication was received from the House announcing the passage by that body of H. F. No. 29, a bill in relation to the branding, herding and care of stock, etc., read by its title and referred to the committee on agriculture.

W. K. Reid, prosecuting attorney of Sanpete County, petitioned for the sum of \$75, to reimburse him for assisting in the prosecution of Follett and Farmer, charged with murder; referred to the committee on claims and public accounts.

Mr. Grover, from the committee on agriculture, reported back H. F. No. 20, a bill to encourage the growth of timber, with amendments. The amendments were read and adopted; and the bill placed on file for second reading.

Mr. Francis introduced C. F. No. 36, a bill to amend section 139, chapter 11, title 26, of the code of civil procedure; read the first time and referred to the committee on judiciary.

The special order of the day, C. F. No. 20, a bill to provide revenue for the Territory of Utah and the several counties thereof, was then taken up.

Mr. Hammond, in support of his motion to add "and three mills on the dollar for the support of district schools," in section one, said that while this amendment would not establish free schools, it would be a step in that direction. He favored liberal education, that the young may grow up to be intelligent voters, and that when they are called upon to exercise the right of franchise, they would make a proper choice of public officers.

It was true the people of Utah had but little to do in such matters, as they had but few offices to fill; yet education would prepare the young people of Utah for the proper and intelligent exercise not only of this right but of all others that were given them by the State. The commonwealth should provide for the education of those children whose parents were not able to educate them. It was incumbent on the States and Territories to do so. He maintained that it was cheaper and far better to educate children, thereby qualifying them to become intelligent in all the avocations of life, rather than be brought up in ignorance. He admitted that the principle of taxation was opposed by some on the ground that they were paying a double tax for the education of their children. The amendment was the only means of assisting the district schools outside of charitable institutions. He was aware that the assistance given to these schools had done much to bring them to their present standard of excellence.

Mr. Sharp hoped the amendment would not prevail; popular clamor, he knew, was in favor of free education, but this clamor would not induce him to vote away the people's money, so that one class could be educated at the expense of another. He was as much opposed to the State administering in educational matters as he was to its interfering in matter of religion. The amendment proposed was a very small step in the direction of free schools, but when it curtails the right of the citizen to say how, where and when his child should be educated, he would antagonize it. It was not right for the Government to educate children. Under despotic rule, the State supervised the whole system of education, thereby perpetuating this rule of tyranny and despotism in the minds of the young. State taxation would lead to everything that was opposed to the great republican principles of our free government. He could not close his eyes to the hatred that existed in this community for this system of taxation, nor fail to see that if taxation for free schools became the law, it would require legislation to compel a portion of the population to send their children to these schools. Yet it was proposed to compel them by this tax to aid in their support.

Mr. Francis said it was impossible to establish free schools, the taxable property being inadequate; yet this amendment would be a half way step in that direction and would induce the people in their various districts to add thereto, thus enabling them to support their common school system. This three mills on the dollar had been the life's blood of the schools, and if it were taken away our school system would be killed. There were many who did not appreciate the advantages of a good education. There were also numbers of poor but bright children, and he was in favor of placing within their reach every advantage that education could give. He would call their attention to the school systems of England and Germany. There the governments compelled the people to educate their children, and provided amply to aid them in so doing, and where in this world could a freer people be found. Yet neither religion nor politics were any part of their school. Take away the aid that this taxation had given, and again would be found the poor teacher and still poorer school. He would favor the amendment which had done so much good during the past eight years, and although it did not give us free schools, it would be a great advantage to the people of Utah.

Mr. Page favored the amendment. The fair condition of the schools throughout the Territory was due to the aid given by this tax of three mills on the dollar. If this measure was put to the popular vote he was satisfied there would be a very large majority in its favor.

Mr. Barton could not support the amendment. All legislation should secure justice and equal rights to all. The State had no right to interfere or determine the education of children. This was absolutely a family right. He wanted the privilege of educating his own children and allowing others the same right. The people of this Territory were abundantly able to give to their children not only a common school education but also to educate them in the higher branches, and they were doing so. He believed the statistics of crime were quite as heavy now as when there was no public aid given to schools.

Mr. Hammond paid a glowing tribute to the present educational system of the Territory, and trusted the good already gained would be continued.

The amendment was then put to vote, ayes 4—Hammond, Francis, Page and Shurtliff—noes 6—Barton, Grover, Heybourne, Slack, Sharp and Tuttle.

On motion of Mr. Grover the bill passed, the President adding his vote making the majority seven. The title of this bill was approved and the House ordered to be notified of its passage.

Mr. Hammond, from the committee on enrollment, reported C. F. No. 15, a bill defining the manner of establishing disputed county boundary lines, and C. F. 31, a bill in relation to the duties of the Territorial sealer of weights and measures, that the same were correctly enrolled; ordered sent to the Governor.

C. F. No. 30, a bill in relation to trusts, was read till sec. 31 was reached, when the further consideration thereof was made the special order for to-day (Thursday).

A message was received from the House announcing the passage by that body of H. F. No. 46, a bill to amend the city charter of Alpine City; read by its title and referred to the committee on municipal corporations and towns.

Also the passage of H. F. No. 41, a bill to provide for the selection and payment of jurors.

Also a statement that the House of Representatives had stricken out the enacting clause of the bill in relation to the practice and sale of medicine, thereby bringing that useful measure to a premature death, so that quacks will flourish in the future.

Substitute to H. F. No. 20, a bill to encourage the growth of timber, was read the second time, amended and placed on file for third reading.

Adjourned.

HOUSE—FEB. 17.

This morning the members of the various committees were in session, busily examining and preparing petitions and bills in their various stages to facilitate the general work in the House.

At 2 p.m. the House met, Speaker in the chair, and the roll call showed a quorum present.

Mr. Farnsworth presented a petition from Wm. Fotheringham, asking compensation for examining court records to the amount of \$150; referred to the committee on claims and public accounts.

A petition from Moab, asking that a portion of Emery County be attached to San Juan County, was read and referred to the committee on counties.

The Council notified the House that it had amended and passed the House bill to restrain bulls from running at large at certain seasons; referred to the committee on live stock.

Mr. Creer reported the bill on private corporations with a substitute, which was read the second time by its title and passed to its third reading.

Mr. Thurman, from the committee on municipal corporations, in relation to an act amending the charter of the city of Smithfield, recommended that the Council and House bills for this purpose be consolidated. Filed for second reading.

The same gentleman reported a bill relation to the incorporation of Pleasant Grove City; read first time and filed for second reading.

Mr. Smoot from the committee on the Asylum for the Insane presented a report in reference to Council bill 20, amending Section 2 of chapter 31, session laws of 1880, providing for the election of the Board of Directors for

the Territorial Insane Asylum, and asked that it be put on its passage; filed for second reading.

Mr. Howell, from the committee on highways, recommended favorably the petitioners of Kane County asking the transfer of \$1,000 to Long Valley to build a road. It recommended that the Probate Judge of said county be authorized to draw the amount; adopted.

The same member also reported favorably to the petition of citizens of Garfield County for similar purposes.

Also recommended that \$1,500 be appropriated to aid in building a road in Kane County; adopted.

Mr. Hatch, of the committee on judiciary, recommended that the bill on the enforcement of liens be put on its passage; adopted and filed to come up again in its order.

Mr. West presented a bill prescribing the qualifications of electors, etc.; read by title and referred to the committee on elections.

Mr. West also presented a bill for a Territorial board of equalization. Read the first time by title and referred to the committee on ways and means.

A bill repealing an act to amend an act to incorporate Alpine City, and providing a substitute for the same, was read and the rules being suspended was passed by a unanimous vote.

House bill 9, in relation to the selection and payment of jurors in Utah Territory, a new bill in lieu of the one vetoed by the Governor, was taken up, and after reading, the rules were suspended and it was read by its title and passed by a vote of 20 to 1.

The bill in relation to the practice and selling of medicines was then read the second time. It makes any person guilty of a misdemeanor who shall hereafter be found practicing or selling medicine without a diploma or license. After reading, the enacting clause was stricken out and the bill was assassinated and consigned to oblivion.

A bill for an act to amend the charter of the city of Richfield next came up for the consideration of the solons. The document was read the second time by sections, the amendments adopted, and the bill filed for third reading.

The Council notified the House that it had passed the Council bill providing for revenue, which was read by its title and referred to the committee on ways and means.

The rules were suspended and the bill to amend the act establishing a Territorial Insane Asylum was read the third time, and after some considerable debate a motion to pass it was lost by a vote of 11 noes to 9 ayes.

Like its predecessor it died for lack of support. The proposed amendment is as follows:

"That Section 2 of Chapter 31, Session Laws of 1880, entitled 'An Act to Establish a Territorial Insane Asylum,' be and the same is hereby amended by striking out all after the word 'qualified,' in line nine of said Section, up to and including the word 'situated' in line twelve."

Council bill 3 and House bill 6, consolidated, for amending the charter of the City of Smithfield, Cache County, was read a second time by title, and passed to a third reading.

The next business before the House was reading the Council bill amending sec. 2 of chapter 21, of session laws of 1880, entitled an act to establish a Territorial Insane Asylum.

House bill No. 6 in relation to the enforcement of liens was postponed till Friday for further consideration.

An act in relation to the incorporation of Pleasant Grove City was passed to its third reading.

A petition from the county clerk of Utah County asking for reimbursement for uncollected taxes, was referred to the committee on claims and public accounts.

The House then adjourned till 2 p.m. Thursday.

The merits of St. Jacobs Oil as a sure cure for rheumatism are known everywhere.

REMARKABLE RECOVERY.

D. M. Perry & Co., the well-known Seedmen, of Detroit, Mich., announce that they are on their feet again and ready and anxious to receive orders for seeds from every one of their old customers, and from as many new ones as feel kindly disposed towards them. They are in condition to fill promptly every order with new seeds of the best quality.

On January 1st their immense warehouse was destroyed by fire. It was filled with probably the largest stock of assorted seeds ever gathered under one roof. Their books and papers were all saved, and every person who had ordered seeds of them will be supplied with his usual stock. They have large quantities of seeds in their warehouses on their seed farms, in the hands of their growers and not yet delivered, and on the way from Europe, which, together with their fully stocked branch Seed Store in Windsor, Ontario, close at hand, and the free and vigorous use of the telegraph and cable, enabled them to secure a new stock in a remarkably short time.

Before the fire was subdued they had secured new quarters and were devoting all their energies to their customers' interests. In thirty days from the fire they were in perfect working order again.

When we consider the magnitude of their business, the appalling destruction of property at the most unfortunate season of the year, we doubt if the annals of history furnish a case of such rapid recuperation. Such energy deserves success.