

by the city attorney is very plain and it is evident that the acting mayor is not deprived of his rights as a councilman.

Councilman Folland—That is precisely my view, otherwise we would be denying the precinct from which Mr. Pickard was elected representation in this body, and we certainly cannot do that.

Councilman Spafford—I move we adjourn.

The motion was put and lost.

Councilman Lynn moved that the matter lay over for one week.

Voted down.

Acting Mayor Pickard was again called upon to vote but declined, saying that he was not yet satisfied. He was, he said, very much in favor of abolishing the office of police captain, but he did not propose to vote unless he was absolutely certain he had the right to do so.

Councilman Young suggested that the city attorney's opinion was very definite and should serve as a guide, but Mr. Pickard said he must have more time to think.

Councilman Folland—Inasmuch as the acting mayor declines to vote I move that further consideration of the matter be deferred for one week.

Acting Mayor Pickard—I move that the Council adjourn until tomorrow, Wednesday evening, at 7:30 to meet and dispose of the matter. Carried.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Rawlins & Critchlow.....	\$ 200 00
Mount & Griffin.....	700 00
Houlahan & Griffith.....	6,693 74
Joseph Booth.....	15 00

Total.....\$8,610 74

Adjourned.

KATE FIELD TALKS.

Miss Kate Field, of Washington, D. C., whose name is not an unfamiliar one to the people of Utah, arrived in this city from the East yesterday afternoon. She is registered at the Walker House and was called upon by a News reporter today. She received the newspaper man cordially, and talked freely on Utah affairs.

Utah and her people, she said, had always been an "interesting study to her. She was well acquainted with the strange condition of affairs that had prevailed in this Territory for so many years. She had spent nearly a year in this city in 1883 and 1884, and had been a careful student of that most difficult of all problems to solve, viz. "Mormonism." In 1887 she had also visited this city and during the time that has elapsed since then she noted many wonderful improvements; the bob-tailed cars had disappeared from the streets and had been substituted by the much more convenient electric cars. While the latter system of transit was without question the better of the two, the noise produced by the electric cars was infinitely more harrowing to the nerves of uneasy people like herself.

At this juncture of her talk the violent ringing of the gong of a car that was going down Main street at a high rate of speed, caused her to spring from the cushioned chair in which she was sitting and declare that she would change her quarters forthwith.

Resuming the thread of conversation, Miss Field, said she had come west in the interest of her paper and would remain in this city about a week. She should probably return to Washington after leaving Salt Lake. She was certain her visit was not premeditated. The issuance of the manifesto and the dissolution of the People's party was only a clever scheme to secure statehood for Utah. A most extraordinary condition of affairs existed in this Territory at the present time. She could understand and forgive the "Mormons," but the Gentiles who had proven traitors to the "Liberal" party, never! they were either knaves, fools or insane; if insanity were their unfortunate affliction she might possibly condone their actions but otherwise not; their digestions were evidently impaired and she recommended that they return to their first love in time to partially redeem themselves. Her mind was not unalterably fixed, generally speaking, but on the "Mormon" question it was nearly so; out of Utah she was open to conviction, but in this Territory, she declared, with an attempt at wit, it required more evidence to convict than anywhere else in the world. The "Mormon" leaders were the most diplomatic and clever men she knew anything about and for ways that were dark and tricks that were vain they had no equals. The great majority of the people are honest but deluded. Had she been a member of the "Mormon" Church, the issuance of the manifesto would have made her a backslider.

She gave the reporter a couple of her papers known as *Kate Field's Washington*, and said that she intended to "write up the Utah situation" during her present stay in this city for the benefit of her Washington and other readers.

EDMUNDS LAW PROSECUTIONS.

Robert Bowman, an elderly man, and very deaf, was arraigned on a charge of unlawful cohabitation, to which, after some hesitation, he pleaded guilty.

The offense was alleged to have been committed between August 1st, 1888, and July 25th, 1891.

Judge Zane—On the 6th of October, 1890, your Church adopted a resolution against unlawful cohabitation. The head of the Church advised you, and all the members of your Church, not to enter into polygamy or have unlawful cohabitation, and the Church said that was binding on the members. I do not now see any excuse for you at all, having violated both the creed of your church and the law of the land. You did it with your eyes open. What is your age?

Defendant—I am fifty-nine, sir.

The Judge—You must understand that this law prohibiting polygamy is intended to protect society from the evil effects of polygamy and unlawful cohabitation. I will fix your term of confinement in the penitentiary at six months, which is the full extent of the law. I see nothing to palliate your offense whatever. You will also be fined in the sum of \$100 and costs.

The defendant, on hearing the sentence, turned deathly pale and seemed hardly able to stand. After recovering himself somewhat he was escorted out

of court by one of the deputy marshals, kept in the Marshal's office for a short time, and then taken up to the penitentiary.

James Hack, an elderly man, came up for sentence on a charge of unlawful cohabitation, having pleaded guilty a few days ago on the advice of his attorney, Colonel Lochrie.

Counsel in his behalf now informed the court that since the 6th day of October, 1890, Mr. Hack had wholly ceased to practice the offense for which he had been indicted, nor had he any intention whatever of again cohabiting with his plural wife. He came to this country a married man, about thirty years ago, and entered into polygamy in the year 1880. He was now willing and even anxious to obey the proclamation issued by the President of his Church rather more than a year ago, and since its adoption had complied faithfully with its requirements. Counsel thought, under the circumstances, that justice would be met by his honor suspending sentence. The defendant, he said, was physically weak and financially poor.

In answer to the court, Prosecuting Attorney Stephens said this was "one of the old cases," of some two years' standing.

The Judge—The indictment charges that the offense was committed between the 1st October, 1885, and the 1st September, 1888.

Answering the court, defendant said he married his second wife, Mary Ann Stoker, about ten years ago, but ceased to cohabit with her immediately upon the adoption of the manifesto issued by President Woodruff, and it was his intention henceforward to obey the law. Questioned as to his possessions, he said he had a little property; but his statement showed that his means were limited.

Judge Zane—Under the circumstances I am disposed to be lenient with you. Believing you are making the promise to obey the law in good faith, I will fix your punishment at a fine of \$25 and the costs of the prosecution.

Mr. Joseph H. Felt of this city received a call from the U. S. deputies yesterday, having been suspected by Mr. Joe Bush of violating the Edmunds law on the subject of cohabitation. The family of Mr. Homer Duncan, a near neighbor, were subpoenaed as witnesses. The case came up before Commissioner Greenman, Mr. J. H. Moyle representing the defendant. The complaint charged that the offense was committed between January 1 and October 19. The defendant admitted that the co-respondent named Lizzie Monera in the complaint had been his plural wife, but denied that such relation had existed during the time specified. Several witnesses were examined and nothing was brought out to sustain the complaint. Mr. Felt had been seen at the house of Mrs. Monera on occasions of sickness a few times during the past two years but only on short visits, to see the person who was ailing. An effort was made to show that Mrs. Monera was about to become a mother, which failed and the defendant was therefore dismissed. The commissioner in the meantime volunteered the information that he had been