

THE LEGISLATURE

COUNCIL.

Feb. 25, 1888.

A communication was received from the House, notifying the Council of the passage of C. F. 21, a bill to provide for banking. Considerable discussion occurred on this bill, but finally the Council concurred in the House amendments and the bill passed.

The Council was notified of the passage of H. F. 35, a bill to authorize the negotiation of a loan for certain public purposes. Read the first time and referred to the committee on ways and means.

Woolley, from the judiciary committee, presented reports on C. F. 36, requiring county officers to reside at their respective county seats; C. F. 37, regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors; H. F. 61, prescribing the time of electing members of the legislature; and H. F. 56, forbidding the sale of tobacco to minors, recommending that they be put upon their passage. The report of the committee was adopted, and bills were read by their titles and filed for second reading.

C. F. 36, before referred to, was then called for second reading.

Carlisle moved that all after the enacting clause be stricken out, claiming that if an officer was in his office during office hours that was all that should be required.

Marshall favored the passage of the bill for reasons given.

After considerable discussion pro and con, under suspension of the rules, the bill was read the third time by sections and passed.

C. F. 37, regulating the manufacture and sale of liquors, was read the second time and under suspension of the rules, read the third time and passed.

H. F. 56, a bill forbidding the sale of tobacco in any form to minors, was taken up for second reading. Read by sections, and the rules being suspended was read the third time, and, on motion of Smoot, passed.

H. F. 61, fixing the time for electing members of the legislature, was taken up for second reading, read, and under suspension of the rules, read the third time, and, on motion of Marshall, passed.

C. F. 19, substitute to encourage the manufacture of sugar, was then called for third reading, amended by striking out "farms, plantations, teams and tools" from the property to be exempted from taxation, and so passed.

C. F. 35, a bill for an act relating to doors and fire escapes, was called for third reading, read, amended and passed.

The table being clear, on motion of Marshall, the Council adjourned till 2 p. m. on Monday.

February 27, 1888.

Bryan, from the committee on public health, reported on the petition from Mant, that it would be impracticable to make a law restricting, as requested, the movements of sheep. The report of the committee was adopted.

Marshall, from the joint committee on memorial to Congress, asking ten acres of the government reservation at Fort Douglas for the Orphans' Home, recommended its adoption. The report was adopted.

Bryan presented C. F. 38, a bill to amend the present law defining the boundary of counties and locating county seats. Read by title and referred to the committee on counties.

Woolley read a statement concerning a bill now pending in Congress for the removal of certain Indians of Colorado to Utah, which he deprecated and moved that the matter be referred to the joint committee on memorials to Congress with instructions to protest. So ordered.

The memorial to Congress for ten acres of land from Fort Douglas was read the second and third time, and Smoot moved its passage.

Woolley questioned the propriety of this memorial; thought other purposes required the land more than this.

Mr. Carlisle suggested that land for a State House would be more useful.

Marshall favored the appropriation for the Orphans' Home for the Territory. He would also ask for 20 acres for a State House.

Woolley said the Orphans' Home was principally devoted to purposes of a day nursery, and thought it improper to petition for land for a territorial day nursery.

After some further discussion, on motion of Marshall, the matter went over till the memorial could be printed.

The Council then adjourned till 2 p. m. tomorrow.

HOUSE.

Feb. 25th, 2 p. m.

The Speaker announced the second reading of bills.

Meyboe stated that the members of the judiciary committee desired to be excused, but would attend if required. There was no quorum present, only ten members being in their seats. The chair remarked that business might be proceeded with until the question of a quorum should be raised.

The general appropriation bill came up, passed its second reading, and the rules being suspended, was read the third time by its title. The items appropriating the pay of the messengers were stricken out, as they are paid by the government.

Helm moved that the appropriation bill pass, and the sergeant-at-arms was sent out to bring in members enough to constitute a quorum.

The county seats bill, and the bar

wire fence bill, were sent by the enrollment committee to the Governor.

The Governor signed the bills providing for the removal of county seats, and the release of power, but vetoed H. F. 35, providing for the selection of jurors, etc.

Following is the veto message.

Hon. W. W. Ritter, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Sir—Owing to the attitude of a large majority of this people, in teaching, upholding, maintaining and practicing polygamy, plural or celestial marriage, Congress was compelled to exert its power in enacting laws for its suppression, including the prescribing of qualifications for jurors, and the mode of their selection. Until this was done, and under existing laws the present practice of our courts established, persistent, open and notorious violation of the laws against polygamy, was indulged without restraint or fear of punishment. The enforcement of the law has been salutary, and in anywise to hinder, or to interpose obstructions to its prompt enforcement, would be unwise, and as evinced by the registration of voters contrary to the expressed sense of the people.

We are constantly admonished by the examination of jurors as to their qualifications in the courts, that the effect of H. F. 35 becoming a law would be to consume the time of the courts, increase expenditures therefor, delay the punishment of offenders and subject to inconvenience and expense citizens not qualified as jurors in certain cases.

My conviction is strong and unwavering that H. F. 35 should not become a law. I therefore withhold my approval and herewith return it.

Very respectfully

CARL W. WEST,
Governor.

At 2:30 the House adjourned till Monday at 2 p. m.

Feb. 27, 1888.

Opening exercises.

The sugar bill, passed by the Council, was sent to the committee on agriculture.

The bills in reference to fire escapes, etc., requiring certain officers to reside at county seats, and in relation to the liquor traffic, all of which had been passed by the Council, were referred.

The bill amending the civil code relative to executions issued by justices' courts, giving city marshals power to serve the same came up on third reading and was put upon its passage.

Hoge objected to the bill, as he had done when it was on its second reading.

Richards thought that what little business now belonged to sheriffs and constables should be reserved to them, and that cities had a claim upon the time of their marshals.

Hoge endorsed Richards' remarks, and Creer replied to both, favoring the bill.

Thurman made an argument in favor of the bill. He preferred to regard the convenience of litigants in preference to the fees of any class of officers, and urged that public convenience would be subserved by the bill.

Moyle was opposed to multiplying the number of officers having power to perform the same functions.

Allen thought the passage of the bill would result in causing city marshals to neglect their legitimate duties.

The vote on the bill was 12 ayes, 10 noes, and it failed, a majority of the members of the House not voting for it.

The bill appropriating \$2,000 each to the three hospitals in the city, was read the third time and put upon its passage.

The vote was 11 ayes and 11 noes, and the bill failed.

The bill providing that the books now in the custody of the Territorial Librarian shall be transferred to the University of Deseret was amended and put upon its passage.

Allen opposed moving the library to the University.

Moyle explained that such a removal would be in the interest of economy and beneficial to the University, while allowing the public the same privileges it now had to use the books.

The bill passed by a vote of 14 ayes, 5 noes.

The bill providing for changing the names of towns, precincts and school districts, was read. It provides that if three-fourths of the voters sign a petition to the county court asking the change of name, said court shall, by an order, make the change of name prayed for.

The bill passed by a vote of 20 to 1.

The bill for the protection of ducks and quail was read the third time and amended to extend the protection for four years. It was then put upon its passage.

Richards thought the bill was too stringent. Any person having in his possession any bird named in the bill, as a pet or curiosity, or to transport from place to place, would be guilty of a misdemeanor.

King offered an amendment to meet Richards' objection, by striking out certain provisions, forbidding the having of the game in possession, etc.

Moyle thought such striking out would render the bill ineffective.

Richards spoke in favor of King's amendment, and in reply to Moyle.

Allen said to make the bill effective it would have to prohibit the having in possession of the same.

The bill was amended so as to prohibit having the dead bodies of the birds mentioned in it, in possession, and the bill passed by a vote of 17 ayes, 0 noes.

"THE SAD SIDE OF THE CASE."

Ignorance and Bigotry the Cause of Conflicts.

To take a popular history of the United States and glance over the names of the various colonies and the date of their first settlement is a simple act. To investigate the character of those early settlers, to study the motives that prompted them to leave their native lands and seek a home—asylum in the wilds of the western continent—is another and much more important study. And yet no one can be said to be fully fitted for the duties of an American statesman who has not so studied the history of our country. It is not enough to know that the Puritans came to this land because of their religious opinions—that is known to the veriest schoolboy. The impartial student will seek to know something of the character of other colonists—of Roger Williams and the motives that actuated him in the colonization of Rhode Island; something of the Huguenots who settled the Carolinas; of the pious Catholics who came to Maryland as exiles from Protestant persecutions; of the patient Swedes who, fleeing from Papal intolerance in Europe, sought a refuge in New Jersey; and the plain Quakers who dwelt on the banks of the Schuylkill. Even the poor outcasts of early Georgia history were rich in faith and hope far beyond the haughty landlords who had oppressed them, and have left behind them a history both interesting and instructive. To one who will take the pains to investigate—who will dig down through the dry crust of facts and dates—to such an enquirer will be unfolded one of the richest mines of moral philosophy.

It has been said that the reason why other warriors were not considered so great as those of Troy, was because there was no Homer to sing their praise. The words of Mrs. Hemans, commencing:

The heavy clouds hung dark
The woods and waters o'er.
When a band of exiles moored their bark
To the wild New England shore.

have immortalized the memory of the Pilgrim Fathers; and the fate of the Acadians will be remembered so long as human hearts are touched with the sad, sweet song of Evangeline. O that some one had woven around the other colonists a similar halo of romance and pathos of poetry. And will there not come a time when a great American poet shall arise and write an American Iliad—the greatest epic of any land or any age?

America is the land of religions—the soil on which has flourished the grandest moral ideas. In this peculiarity she is without a parallel, and he who would understand American history must take cognizance of that fact. In America we find the sequel of those very struggles that have convulsed Europe from the times of the Reformation to the present day; nay, more, some of the forces that have been, and still are at work in our American civilization, are the very ones that tormented in the hearts of the early reformers in the "morning of modern times," that actuated such men as William Wallace and Winkler, Frederick of Italy and Jerome of Prague.

A thousand creakers have told us at every crisis of our nation's history, that destruction and destruction only awaited us if we dared to cast aside the ignes fatuus lights of the past and receive the glorious sunlight of truth which inspiration through the mightiest geniuses of the age is pouring like a flood upon us. But all in vain. As well might they warn the athlete stripping for his exercise, of the necessity of clothing. At each epoch of America's history she has laid aside the garb of a former period only to deck herself in garments still more beautiful, because they were appropriate to the new position she assumed.

When the oppressions of a short-sighted king and a haughty court compelled the colonists to seek a closer union for defensive purposes, there were not wanting those who denounced the change. If they could not understand how the Quaker and Cavalier, the Catholic and Puritan could peacefully mingle together in one legislative assembly—how laws could be framed giving at once unity and freedom to those various religions and varied peoples living under different skies, speaking different tongues and inheriting the customs and prejudices of various European nations. Even after war had commenced with England, it took more than a dozen years to unite these colonies under a constitution, the provisions of which may be summed up in one short phrase: In essentials unity, in non-essentials liberty, in all things charity.

It was the bitterness and rancor of party strife that gave Washington so much concern in the later years of his administration. He perceived that many of our would-be statesmen failed to comprehend the spirit of our American institutions. So far along in our national history as the administration of Thomas Jefferson, the pious bigots of New England were hiding their bibles for fear the new president would cause them to be burned. Even at the time of the admission of Louisiana, there were those who predicted all kinds of evil because that state consisted of parishes instead of counties. Radical Protestants professed to believe that the Catholic clergy would control the legislature, and ultimately rule and ruin not only Louisiana but likewise the entire Union. But no such calamity has occurred.

Scarcely a quarter of a century has elapsed since our nation passed through one of the most terrible conflicts of modern time. The flames of civil war that at first illumined only the southern horizon, soon cast their lurid glare over the whole country; and, in ten thousand places, by field and flood, on mountain and moorland, many of the flower of American manhood lay down in their last long sleep. And why was this? Simply because a generation had arisen, who were unacquainted with the writings of Adams, Jefferson, Franklin and Alexander Hamilton. A young, vigorous and patriotic race they were, but only a portion realized in what a fire and in what a heat were forged the anchors of the ship of state; they scarcely conceived the grandeur and depth of meaning in those immortal documents, the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution. If they had, that conflict would have been avoided, as all parties now agree that slavery was a curse to the nation.

At the present time there are other topics agitating the public mind. Perhaps a century hence, the person who will sell intoxicating drinks or deny an intelligent woman the elective franchise, will be considered a monster of iniquity. And yet what a struggle society will pass through before that goal is reached! How many victims of intemperance will have passed to dishonored and unlovely graves; and broken-hearted women have bewailed their ruined lives!

Among other topics "Mormonism" is attracting considerable attention. Not that there is anything in it antagonistic to American institutions; nay rather it is the only religion indigenous to America, and consistent with the progressive spirit of the age. Yet the mild ferment of healthy agitation has been formed into a white heat of passion and the fiercest hate engendered in whole communities. And all in fact, because the "Mormon" people have believed that the civil code relating to marriage was defective; that in many respects Paganism dominated in our social institutions, and that the liberal ideas of the nineteenth century should prevail over those of ancient Pagan Rome.

Many of the profoundest thinkers and most logical writers of the age admit that "Mormonism" has passed its respectable stage." Even Emerson recognizes that "it is the only religion of power and vitality that has made its appearance for the past twelve hundred years." And yet so little is the spirit of this religion understood that the bitterest opposition has been arrayed against it. In whole communities united action on important objects has been impracticable; schools and institutions of learning have languished for needful support; the commonest civilities of life have been neglected; and worse than all, in the tender minds of childhood have been sown the seeds of hatred.

J. H. W.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

ELSINORE, Sevier County,
Feb. 18th, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:

Yesterday afternoon the closing exercises of the second term of both departments of the Elsinore District School took place in the Social Hall. Nearly 100 pupils and a good representation of the public in general were present on the occasion. The programme was carried through nicely, and the people gained satisfaction in listening to the speeches, songs, recitations, gymnastic and class exercises, dialogues and instrumental pieces, and in viewing and inspecting the specimens of writings, compositions, drawings and reports of the teachers. Much credit was reflected upon the work of the term. It is very gratifying to see such an interest taken here in the noble cause of education, and we, having been placed to watch the progress of the youth of this place, are pleased to report their flourishing condition.

There are three schools here in regular session, whose statistics stand as follows:

District School Primary Department.....	49 enrolled
District School, Advanced Department.....	65 "
Methodist School.....	24 "

Total.....140 pupils

Besides these encouraging numbers, there are eight students from this place attending the Stake Academy at Hildfield, and five the B. Y. Academy at Provo.

"Knowledge is power," and may we who possess a portion of that power ever use it for mutual benefit and improvement.

RICHARD HAAG,
Principal of Elsinore District School.

SUPT. A. NOON, has returned from his trip recently made in exploration and examination of some coal mines. He reports that the properties examined are of the Leviathan age, averaging from six to eight feet wide, in very large quantities and capable of supplying large shipments. The beds are close to the railroad. While there experiments were made for coke and proved successful, the coal being bituminous, made a most excellent quality of hard coke. To still further prove its value for coke producing purposes, Supt. Noon has sent for several tons of the coal and will erect in Provo a test coke kiln. Should this prove a success, as it is believed it will, it will settle forever the long ag-

tated question as to the difficulty of getting coke in Utah for the advancement of industries requiring coke for fuel.—Utah Enquirer.

A son of Mr. Richard Fry's, of Morgan City, was thrown from a horse on Saturday morning. His hip struck on a rock, and a severe gash was cut. Dr. Allen went to Morgan and attended the injury, and the boy is progressing favorably.—Ogden Standard.

Northern Dakota was extremely cold during the recent blizzard, but when it comes to comparison with Siberian weather, the temperature of the coldest day in the coldest part of Dakota would seem to be comparatively warm. On the east of the river Lena it is said the mercury sometimes gets down to 85 and 90 degrees below zero.

BIRTH.

WORTHEN.—To the wife of Charles E. Worthen, of the 4th Ward, a son weighing 15 pounds. Mother and child doing well.

DEATHS.

POGEON.—James Walker Pogeon, born February 25th, 1819, in Blacksmith, Yorkshire, England; died February 6th, 1888, in Cedar City, Iron County, Utah; baptized December 11th, 1842; ordained a Deacon March 25th, 1847; ordained a Teacher in 1848; ordained a Priest April 29th, 1849; ordained an Elder April 15th, 1851; ordained a Seventy February 22nd, 1855.
Millennial Star please copy.

HAIGHT.—Arabella Sinclair Haight, relict of the late Isaac C. Haight, of Cedar City, Iron County, Utah; born April 20th, 1811; died February 10th, 1888. Deceased emigrated from Glasgow, Scotland, in 1832; settled in Cedar City in the fall of 1833, where she lived until her death. She leaves two sons, thirty four grandchildren and a large number of great grandchildren.—
Com. Millennial Star [and Woman's Exponent please copy.

DAWSON.—In this city, Feb. 5, of paralysis, J. W. Dawson, born in London, England, Sept. 14, 1825.

TATE.—In the Thirteenth Ward, February 22d, of inflammation of the bowels, Mary E., wife of Joseph Tate, and daughter of the late Thomas Naylor, born April 10th, 1855. Funeral services at the Thirteenth Ward Assembly Rooms, tomorrow, Friday, at 2 p. m. Friends are respectfully invited.

GEORGE.—At Salt Lake City, on Tuesday, February 21st, Edward George, of proitites; he was a native of Falkingham, Lincolnshire, England, and was aged 45 years.
Mill. Star, please copy.

ADAMSON.—At South Cottonwood, Salt Lake County, Feb. 19, 1888, from injuries received by being run over by a wagon two days before, Alexander Adamson. The deceased was born April 21, 1822, in Barony parish, Scotland; baptized in 1843 by Elder Robert McKnight; was the son of William and Agnes Adamson. He leaves no children. He died firm in the faith of the Gospel.—
Com. Millennial Star, please copy.

HOWE.—In the Fourteenth Ward of this city, February 25th, 1888, from spinal cerebro meningitis, Sophia Taylor Howe, daughter of Charles H. and Nettie T. Howe born in Salt Lake City, August 6th, 1857.

EDMONDS.—In the Thirteenth Ward, this city, February 24th, 1888, of typhoid pneumonia, Irma Leon, daughter of Joseph and Martha Edmonds; born December 19th, 1888.

BONNERUD.—In this city, Feb. 23, 1888, of peritonitis, Hilga Bonnerud, wife of Ole Bonnerud; aged 32 years.

BESS.—At her residence in the Fifteenth Ward, Salt Lake City, February 27th, 1888, of paralysis, Laura Richardson Bess. Deceased was born April 30, 1810, in Tompkins County, New York; embraced the Gospel in Steuben County in 1841, and afterwards moved to Nauvoo, Illinois; crossed the plains in Heber O. Kimball's company in 1848. She has passed through many trials and hardships with the Saints, and has lived to accomplish her work in the house of the Lord. She died as she had lived, a good, faithful Latter-day Saint. She leaves three sons and three daughters, a large number of grandchildren and great grandchildren.
Steuben County (N. Y.) papers, please copy.

BAYLES.—In Bluff City, San Juan Co., Utah, January 31st, 1884, Mary Ann Bayles, from troubles attending confinement. She was the daughter of Thomas and Mary M. Durham and wife of Hanson Bayles, and was born in Paragonah, Iron County, Utah, December 6, 1861. She leaves a babe seven hours old, a husband, and three other little children to mourn her loss.

RICHLY REWARDED are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will take them from their homes and cure for every industrial person, many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make \$5 and upwards per day, who is still to work. Neither sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new. No special ability required; you, reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address: Sinton & Co., Portland, Maine.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:
One roan HEIFER, one year old, branded resembling SX on left hip, marked swallow fork in the right ear and underslope in left. If damage and costs on said animal be not paid within ten days from date of this notice, it will be sold to the highest cash bidder at 1 o'clock, on the 6th day of March, 1888.
Dated at Draper Precinct, Salt Lake County, Utah, this 25th day of February 1888.
H. A. SMITH,
Foundkeeper of said Precinct.