POLITICAL SPARKS FLY IN THE HOUSE.

Good Natured Partisanship Arises Over the District Attorney Bill.

QUESTION OF APPOINTMENT.

Proposition to Permit the Governor to Name the Officers in All the Judicial Districts of the State.

The House met at 10:15 this morning and in a short time was drawn into a discussion in which the question of partisan politics figured conspicuously. The debate arose on the third reading of H. B. No. 44, by Clyde, "an act creating the office of district attorney and defining the duties and powers thereof." The bill provides that at the general election to be held in 1900 and quadrennially thereafter there shall be elected in each of the several judicial districts in this state an officer to be known as district attorney, whose term of office shall be for four years, beginning on the first Monday in January succeeding his election. This officer is to be chosen under the laws and regulations governing the election of district judges and, as originally presented, contemplated that "The Governor shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a district attorney for each judicial district, who shall hold his office until the first day of January, 1901 and until his successor is elected and qualified."

BUT TWO SESSIONS A DAY.

Immediately after the disposition of the legislative business Representative Richards moved that hereafter the House hold but two sessions a day instead as the attempt to hold evening sessions had been a failure; he therefore favored that the House meet at 9 o'clock a. m. and work 4½ the hour of noon when the joint assembly convenes, that it again meet at 7 o'clock and continue in session until 9 or 10 o'clock.

Cook moved an amendment by making 10 o'clock the hour for beginning the morning session. Hansen rose to a point of order that it was thought 10 o'clock was already the hour of beginning the morning session that the motion was not in order. The chair sustained the point over the objection of Representative Smith of Weber.

Wheeler offered as a substitute that the House meet at 9:30 a. m. Lost on a tie vote.

Richards made a speech in behalf of his motion for two sessions, while McQuarrie and Cook spoke in opposition thereto. Murdock said the members must admit that there were many tens of many nights and that it was difficult to agree upon the exact hour for meeting. Some contended for three and others for two sessions. Personally he favored holding two sessions a day. These, however, in his opinion, should be long ones. Roberts also proved himself in a similar strain as did also Lapish.

The motion for two sessions prevailed on a vote of 19 to 11. In announcing the result the Speaker stated that he hoped the members would hereafter be on time to attend to the work before them.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Communications were received from the Senate, stating that it had passed the following bills:

Substitute for H. B. No. 18, by Callister, "An act to amend section 206 of the Revised Statutes of Utah, 1898, relating to the time when grand juries take effect and to their publication," substitute for H. B. No. 19, by Callister, "An act appropriating $100 to J. W. Allen of Buttonville, Utah;" S. B. No. 3, by Thomas, "An act appropriating $1,000 for the purchase of the Utah State table and for the appropriation of money to pay for the same;" S. B. No. 22, by Smoot, "An act to provide for the release of statutory rights of mechanics and others upon the sale of husbands," etc.; S. B. No. 56, by Evans, "An act creating, and defining the powers and duties of the Board of land commissioners," etc.

A communication was also received from the Senate stating that it had adopted H. B. No. 19, by Robertson, "An act to amend section 19 of the Revised Statutes of Utah, 1898, relating to qualifications of attorneys and counselors at law."

NO MORE NEW BILLS.

Fisher arose and stated that under a question of personal privilege he desired unanimous consent to introduce a new bill by Stewart (by request), which the latter intended to have introduced yesterday afternoon but which he had forgotten about at the time being. They also consented to introduce a bill at the instance and recommendation of the state auditor. Objections were raised owing to the lateness of the session, and the House voted overwhelmingly to reject both measures, several members announcing that the time hereafter must be entirely given to the consideration of bills already introduced.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The committee on education reported on H. B. No. 16, by Cummins, "An act to amend an act creating a State board of education, defining its duties and providing for a uniform system of free schools throughs the State of Utah," and recommended its passage.

The committee on enrollment and engrossment reported that it had enrolled and engrossed a substitute for H. B. No. 17, by Robertson, "An act appropriating $1,500 to J. W. Allen of Buttonville, Utah," and that same had been signed by the Speaker in the presence of the House and sent to the Senate.

The committee on enrollment and engrossment reported that it had enrolled and engrossed substitute for H. B. No. 18, by Callister, "An act to amend section 206 of the Revised Statutes of Utah, 1898, relating to the time when grand juries take effect and to their publication," signed by the Speaker and sent to the Senate.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY BILL.

The district attorney bill was then taken up and, on motion of Robertson, the House resolved that the Governor should appoint, by and with the advice of the Senate, "the officers in all the judicial districts of the State." Lewis moved that the appointment left to the Governor entirely.

Lewis then moved to strike out the provision empowering the Governor to nominate and have the matter of the selection of the district attorney in the people.

Welch said that he had perfect confidence in the Governor and believed that he would do the right thing in making appointments that would satisfy nearly all the people.

Hansen stated that he, too, had every confidence in the Governor and recorded that he was a Democrat and also a good citizen, yet he was a Republican and he did not therefore hesitate in extending an invitation to the Governor to appoint Republicans to fill those places, as that is what he would have the privilege of doing when the Chair announcing confirmation by the Senate was attached.

Morris stated that he believed that one such, if he were a good man, could make better appointments than the people and that if the Governor were given this power he would do the right thing.

Mulvey asked Mr. Morris if it was not true that the Governor, when filling vacancies caused by the resignation of Democratic judges had sought to appoint Republicans in their stead.

Morris—I believe that has been one of his considerations. (Laughter.)

Hansen also stated that if it was true that he had made such appointments he said the persons chosen were the very best of men and that he would be tested in the State. This was also one with reference to the Democrat, that had been appointed by the Governor.

Miller said he was perfectly willing to trust the Governor and Mr. Morris and he thought it would take a good deal of courage for the Democratic minority to intimate that we were willing to do a thing and then refuse to do it and we are willing, but as he was a Democrat he was not willing.

Lloyd said he was unanimous in favor of his motion and the revised against the entire bill unless that it made it compulsory upon the Governor to appoint district attorneys for all judicial districts including Salt Lake. Wheelwright offered an amendment by which all other counties in the state should be county attorneys to attend to prosecuting criminal cases for them. The amendment provided that district attorneys for those districts were absolutely unnecessary and very expensive.

Forman moved to strike out the clause making it obligatory upon the Governor to appoint three officers, substituting the word "may" for the word "shall." Carried.

Fox then moved to amend so that the Governor could make appointments only for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh judicial districts. This motion also carried, but the bill was still under discussion when the House adjourned to meet with the Senate in joint session at 12 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Effort to Kill the District Attorney Bill Results in Its Reference.

On the House reconvening this afternoon the district attorney bill was again taken up and much the same ground covered as before, yet more than half an hour, during which Johnson of Weber was endeavoring to kill it by having another clause stricken out. Several members who were apparently opposed to the measure were anxious to postpone on the ground that they desired to see it amended and passed in a corrected form.

WILL REPORT ON MONDAY.

(Continued from page one.)

now to the committee, my colleagues. I am not addressing myself to sitting in chair; nevertheless, now in attempting pleading the cause of their respective clients, I am speaking to distinguished men, who have been chosen for their known beauty of life and fortunes to investigate the charges that have been made against the Senator and report their findings therein.

"I was honored with a pass around you, and I have enjoyed that I was worthy of it, or I never should have accepted it. I did so with the greatest reluctance, because I felt I could do no good. I am a friend of Mr. McOmes. I have not denied, nor do I deny, that I have talked for him and endeavored to do my humble part in his case and reporting