EVENING NEWS. d Daily, Sandays Excepted, AT FOUR O'CLOCK. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE DESERET NEWS COMPANY. CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR. March 12, 1886 Friday THE ELECTION LAW AND ITS

VETO.

WE publish to-day the text of the be election bill, passed by the Legislative Assembly in pursuance of the clause in the Ninth Section of the Edmunds Act | for the payment of a disputed claim in which says:

"And at or after the first meeting of said Legislative Assembly, whose members shall have been elected and returned according to the provisions of this Act, said Legislative Assembly may make such laws, conformable to the Organic Act of said Territory and not inconsistent with other laws of the United States, as it shall deem proper concerning the filling of the offices in said Territory declared vacant by this Act."

The Legislature, in its first meeting after the passage of the Edmunds Act. composed of members selected under the provisions of that Act, proceeded to enact a measure in accordance with its suggestions. It was in strict conformity to the purport and purpose of the law of Congress, and was consistent with the Constitution and other laws of the United States. But the Governor vetoed the bill, because it was his design to aid in keeping in office the five useless Utah Commissioners at great expense to the Government. In his veto he gave a number of slleged reasons for disapproving the

The present Legislature have taken up the measure of last session, and, comparing it with the Governor's veto message, have eliminated from it everything objectionable to the Executive, and so changed and modified it as to avoid everything to which he demurred. Examination of the bill will show that pidity. it is in strict conformity to the Edmunds law, and is not in conflict with any law of the United States. It is, moreover, a sound and conservative yet liberal measure, calculated to protectievery legal voter in his rights and insure's free expression of all qualified citizens, male and female, at the

But the Governor has vetoed this as de facto officers, would be both unbill. His message relating to it is publawful and ridiculous. lished with the bill. We ask careful comparison of the measure and the veto, and then a candid reply to the questions, what defect is there in the bill, and what valid reason is offered for rejecting it? The Governor says who have been betrayed into heavy that the system is regarded by many as liabilities by the folly of the Governor unsatisfactory. Was there ever a law will have to stand in the gap for some enacted which was not open to a sim- time further; the poor i llar senile objection? To those who desire opportunities for fraud, who do not wish the majority to prevail, who are opposed to woman suffrage, and who want the expensive and needless Commission continued, the system will no doubt be "unsatisfactory." The citizens who, though the founders of the Territory, are disfranchised by the oath it imposes, might think it "unsatisfactory," but they would have sense enough to blame the Edmunds Act and not this measure which was framed in pursuance of it. The "unsatisfactory" system to the small minority, gives to one fifth of the voters a third of the offices of election judges. Is not that liberal enough? It ils unsatisfactory to them because they want all those offices to the exclusion of the majority. And the object of the Edmunds Act was not as stated by the Governor. There is not a line in the law that justifies his statement. Its object, politically, was to distranchise all persons connected with the practice of polygamy. This bill is framed to garry out that purpose. No possible objection can be cal damnation. offered to it on that ground by any non-"Mormon" voter. The assertion that the bill will "place the registration of voters and

leave to present a bill to pre-vent the befouling of waters; read the first, second and third times and passed. The title was amended to read "a bill to prevent the befoul-ing of water used for domestic pur-poses," and the House was ordered to be notified. him do the work of the Territorial officers who are responsible to the people must be apparent to all. The question that will naturally arise in every person's mind who hears of this peculiar movement will be, what were the Governor's reasons for this Another communication was received from the House announcing that the Representatives had adopted oint resolutions asking the general new absurdity? They are obvious in the light of a few facts. The Governor perceives the shame and injustice of overnment to donate certain lands depriving the officers of the Assembly for the use of the Territorial Insane, Asylum, and the Council was asked to of their just wages. It is in conseconcur therein. The resolutions were read and the joint memorial was read quence of his scheming that their pay

s stopped or suspended. There can he second and third time by its title be no justification for the wrong. If a and passed. Notice was also received that H.F. pretended reason can be advanced for No. 64 had been returned to the House, with suggestions, and that the bill had withholding the per diem of the members of the Assembly, there can been amended to meet the views of the none for defrauding the

Governor. The amendments were read and the bill returned to the House. Another message from the House stated that H. F. No. 64, amending the code of civil procedure had been re-turned by the Governor without his approval, that said bill had been officers. If the Legislature, as pretended, ought to have made provision which the] Government is interested, the officers, having no legislative mended to meet the views of the Goypowers, are surely not to blame. And ernor, and that it was now submitted to the Council for approval; amend-ments concurred in, and the bill re-turned to the House. the pretext put forward for retaining the salaries of the legislators has not "The House having passed S. to H. R 14, a bill to amend sec. 21, chap, 4 session laws of 1884, it was read th first, second and third time, passe the remotest bearing on the officers. No one can fail to see this 'who looks

at the subject. The Governor has made this lame attempt to cure the wrong and was returned to the House. This which he has been the means of inbill amends the irrigation act. Notice was also received of the House having passed H. F. No. 84, a bill for flicting upon those public servants.

The item for asylum purposes was the relief of prisoners released from the Territorial Penitentiary; allowing inserted in the bill to patch up another each prisoner so released the sum of \$15 from the Territorial Treasury. piece of gubernatorial folly. As a member of the Board of Directors of was read the first, second and third the Insane Asylum, he advised the bortime and passed, and the House wa so notified. rowing of funds for the completion of

Another communication from the enough of the building to carry on House announced the passage of a joint resolution that the Auditor be authorized to redeem Territorial cer-tificates f jurors for 1882 and 1883, which was read and referred to the its business. Private individuals, who are unable to carry the burden, have assumed the responsibility of the debt, expecting to be made solid on it by committee on judiciary. legislative enactment. The Governor Mr. Hammond, from the select com mittee of the Council, moved a reso-lution thanking the President of the Council for the fair and able manner in which he had discharged the daties has vetoed the measure by which alone they can be reimbursed. Also the Asylum, having been opened and now containing a number of unfortunates of his office and presented him with a

handsome ebony gavel bound with who have become a public charge, canhands of Uiah silver and gold, with not be conducted without further a Utah gold plate with inscription. funds. As a Director he is placed The President acknowledged in a very awkward position by his own kind expressions and accepted the gavel as a mark of their kind regard. obstinacy and obstruction. And in the A message from the Governor an-nounced his approval of C. F. No. 27 peculiar special bill introduced at his instance, he endeavored to escape from relating to the Morgan City charter and C. F. No. 28, amending the Moron the consequences of his own stu-City charter.

Notice was received from the Hous Of course the Assembly rejected the of H. F. No. 29 having been 'received, from the Governor, with suggestions, scheme. The trick was too transand, that the House had amended sah parent. The idea that they would fall bill to meet the views of his excellency into such a yawning trap was fatuit-The Council approved the amendments and returned the bill, which relates to the herding and branding of cattle, to ous. The appointment of a Government official to disburse Territorial the House. funds, and that too when the Territo-Mr. Hammond, from the committe rial officers were still in possession on enrollment, reported that C. F. No. 38,a bill amending Sec.4, chap.30, session

and recognized even by the Governor laws of 1884, had been amended to neet the Governor's views and again forwarded for his official action. As the matter now stands, either

A message from the House an-nounced the passage of C. F. No. 43, a bill to prevent the befouling of water the Governor will have to sign the appropriation bill, or the officers will domestic purposes, without used for be, for the time being at least, deamendments. A message from the Governor anfrauded of their pay; the gentlemen nounced his approval of C. F. No. 38,

Gov-

amending the school law. Mr. Grover, from the committee on-H. J. R. No. 24, authorizing the Auditor to redeem jurors' certificates, re-ported that as this would appropriate

be detrimental to the administration of public justice and should be given as a mat-ter of right by an arbitrary statute in cases only in which the peace and weifare of society may not be endangered. Under the bill before me a defendant convicted of murder in the second degree or guilty of rape and other infamous crimes may prose-oute an appeal and on application therefor he admitted to ball as a matter of right, and by operation of law at once be turned loose inpon the accety he has wrouged. Under the practice governing appeals the courts will be left powerless to control or correct this outrage upon the public. The present law hasbeen fully sus-inmed, and the rights of a defendant under

public. The present law has been fully sus-taimed, and the rights of a defendant under its provisions determined by the Supreme Court of the United States in the late case of the United States vs. Radger Clawson. The courts have wisely exercised the dis-cretion imposed upon them in granting and danying bail, as the merits of the case sug-gested, and the practice has uniformly proved beneficial in executing the law. In my opinion, by depriving the courts of d's-cretion in this very important feature in criminal procedure, and which the bill be-fore me does, we place in the hands of those who seek to defeat the execution of the laws the power of traffing with justice, death.

the laws the power of trifling with justice, and to delay and defeat the punishment pre-scribed by law against those who stand con-victed of public offenses. For these and other reasons which present themselves, I return the bill to the House to which it ori-ginated, without my approval. L. Very respectfully, ELI H. MURRAY, Governor.

Avoiding the only specific or well-founded objection raised by His Excel-ency to the former bill, a second ball bill was passed, as follows: "After conviction of an offense, a

defendant who has appealed shall, up-on application therefor; be admitted to ball pending said appeal as a matter of right, where the offense charged is or murder, rape or other infamous crime; punishable with more than five years in the Penitentiary, and in these cases he may be admitted to bail as a matter of discretion when the offense harged is not punishable with death.

To this measure the Governor again responded with a veto, in the following words:

TERRITORY OF UTAH, EXECUTIVE OFFICE. SALT LARE CITY, Feb. 9, 1856.

SIR-The present haw governing bail was taken from the California code, from which much of our law is copied. The practice which the bill before me proposes to change continues in California, New York, and, as a rule, throughout the United States. The practical results, should this bill be-come a law at this time, will be to supple-ment and aid the purposes of those who for ment and aid the purposes of those who for years have been and now are combined to dereat the execution of laws of the United

States. The defense fund, to which I have here-tofore asked your attention, has been ap-plied for this purpose not only in Utah, but in our neighboring Territories of Idaho and Arizona, In the vain hope of successfully defending the system of polygamy. The fact that the duckets and time of the

courts are taken up in cases growing out of polygamy, and that every technicality known to the law has been resorted to in order to delay and defeat the execution of laws denouncing the system, imperatively demands of the Executive to retain every instants which is her and exclusible the statute which is just and applicable that guards the administration of justice.

The section sought to be changed is applicable and just, because it has been sus-tained by the Supreme Court of the United States, and materially aids in the punish-ment of public offenders, and is a time hon-

ment of public offenders, and is a time hon-ored practice under the common law. Un-der the bill proposed, the rich man, or the man, shielded by 'powerful confederates, after conviction, will go at large, and the poor man and stranger will go to Jail. As' I am in sympathy with the Govern-ment in the endeavor and am charged to see that "the laws are faithfully executed," I must again withhold my approval from this H. E. No. 33, or any like measure under and through which both national and Terri-toral laws will be delayed or defeated in torial laws with their execution, I have the honor to be Very respectfully, ELI II. MURRAY, Gover torial laws will be delayed or defeated in

cepted as the common law doctrine. that if the case has gone to flual sen tence, and the prisoner is taken in excution, he cannot have bail while he is pursuing measures to have the judgment reversed. But this doctrine has been changed, and bail in proper cases allowed, in England, by recent statute;

and the same is probably true in many or most of our States." Bassett, in his criminal pleadings, says, that "Even after conviction in a case not capital, a prisoner may, under the rules and practice of the common law, be discharged on ball to appear and abide the sentence of the court.' Davis vs. State; 6 Howard (Miss) 399; and cxparte Dyson, 25 Miss., 356. The common code of Iowa, page 643, sec. 4,107, says: "All defendants are ballable both before and after conviction, by sufficient sureties, except for offenses heretofore punishable with

The Constitution of the State of Texas provides, that "all persons shall be admitted to bail on sufficient sure-

If, therefore, the practice in other States and Territories of the Union allows bail pending appeal, why should it not be allowed in Utah? Is a man to be treated as a criminal in Utah simply ecause ne is accused of a crime? Was the Legislature to sit silently, and see revived the dark and horrible rule of the Doges of Venice, when an anony-mous charge thrust into the brazen lion's mouth by some personal enemy meant a man's conviction and death t would seem so, for the reason that he one man-in the autocratic exercise of a power which he has shown himself totally unfit to wield-has so decreed

it. Bail will do for other places, but not for Utah, and this doctrine is forced upon us in deflance of law and prece-Not only is the right to ball permit-

ted by law and precedent elsewhere, but also its kindred right, that of appeal, the inherent and constitutiona right of every citizen, is strongly guarded by the laws of every State and Territory in the Union. In fact the whole spirit and genius of our laws, from the Constitution down, provides for the perpetuity and preservation of this right. But of what value is the right of appeal if bail pending the de cision of the higher tribunal is denied and the accused is being punished the same as if he were convicted? If the crime with which he is charged is a misdemeanor, he may be imprisoned pending appeal to the Supreme Court of the Territory for a longer term than the longest sentence that could be imposed were he found guilty. And if the charge is such that he would be entitled to an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, if bail were denied him pending the same, he might be imprisoned twice or thrice as long as the longest sentence that he could receive. Were he ultimately acquitted, he would have suffered like a common criminal during all the time that he was prosecuting his sppeal, and yet be all the time innocent. Wore he guilty he would suffer a double penalty, one while prosecut ing his appeal and one after final judg ment, so that a denial of bail pending appeal is equally unjust whether the prisoner be guilty or innocent. Wheth-er guilty or innocent, alike he has no

dress. If innocent, he must suffer like a criminal, because he is accused and if guilty a double penalty because he appeals. Thus the right of appeal, designed to be a safeguard of liberty and a bar to injustice, with the right of ball denied, becomes a delusion and a snare, by which a double punishment is inflicted upon the guilty, and equally harsh and cruel punishment inflicted upon the innocent. In order, therefore, that the right of appeal may be of any





To Hon. W. W. Riter, Speaker, House :

the conduct of elections in the hands of men hostile to the laws of Congress," is a bare assertion without a particle of proof. It places that power in the hands of non-polygamists, and that was the intent of the Edmunds Act. It was not intended that the large majority of the voting citizens should be shut out of all participation in the conduct of elections, as plainly desired and expressed by the Governor in this veto message. That was an outrage left for the autocratic Ell H. Murray to endeavor to perpetrate and maintain.

Sections four to nine of the bill, to which the Governor flippantly refers as unnecessary and confusing, profor the filling of vacanin office pending elections, cles the qualifications required and for candidates to office. They are a legitimate portion of a law regulating corporating Logan City. elections and are germane to the whole subject. Section three provides for vacancies and the Governor does not object to ithat, yet he objects to other sections with similar provisions. But it is easy to perceive that the obcurred in. jections of the Governor are not real nor earnest. They are not even plausible. He meant to reject the election cil that his excellency had approved a number of House bills. law so that the Commissioners could be retained to fatten on the treasury of the United States, whatever might be its provisions. This veto is in their interest.

thur Pratt. Territorial Sealer of Weights and Measures—Christopher Diehl. A communication was received, an-In this the Governor figures once more as an obstructionist and a nullifler. He obstructs the passage of nouncing the Governor's veto to two House bills. a needed local election law, and thus House bills. A message was received from the Herald Publishing Company tendering the Council a receipted bill for dally Heralds furnished during the session, together with a statement that this was in consequence of the Governor's veto to the appropriation bill in addition to the withholding of the per diem; spread upon the minutes. A recease was taken till 8 o'clock in nullifies that part of the Act of Congress which provides for the abolition of the Utah Commission by means of such a law. It is in keeping with his course from the opening of the Legislature, and the President and Congress, if they examine the election bill and the veto message, will see at once the A recess was taken till 8 o'clock-in force, fairness and necessity of the the evening unless sooner called by the bill, and the vicious yet imbecile charchair. acter of the Governor's veto. The President called the Council to

asylum will be destitute of support noney from the treasury and the and the institution will be paralyzed. ernor had stated that none would be so appropriated, the committee recommended that it be rejected. Adopted, And in addition to this, the courts will have no funds for the prosecution of C. F. No. 43, a bill to prevent the beoffenders against the local laws; no fouling of water used for domestic purposes, was correctly enrolled and forwarded to the Governor, who withimprovements in the way of roads, bridges and other public works can be n three minutes after receiving it, gave made; the cause of education will reit his approval-the quickest time or ceive another set back; and all public Mr. Hammond called up H. F. No.78 affairs will be placed in a state of suspension

a bill for the construction of union railroad depots, etc., which was read the first and second times, when the All these evils come from the autoeratic diction of one vain and amfurther consideration of it was laid over till 10 a. m. oftious man, with brains certainly not A communication was received from above mediocrity. He despotically dethe House announcing the passage of H. F. No. 85, a bill in relation to the clares to the people who pay the taxes mpounding of animals and the sale, of and who have had no'voice in his apestrays, etc., which was read the first pointment to office, that they shall not second and third times and passed

spend their own money. And yet he and the House was so notified. H. F. No. 86, a bill to prevent the has the infinite impudence to talk spread of contagions discusses among stock, was read the first, second and about a republican form of government. If any other people but the third times, and passed, and the Hous "Mormons" were the victims of such | was so notified. The report of the joint committee appointed to consider the Governor's autocracy, the usurping upstart would be hurled from his office so quickly, retoes, made their report on the vetoes that he would become dizzy with the to the bills amending the charter of Ogden City, the jury bill, also the ap-propriation bill; read and ordered speed of his downfall, and would never be redeemed from the depths of politispread on the minutes.

COUNCIL-MARCH 12. At 10 a. m. Mr. Hammond called up THE LEGISLATURE. H. F. No. 78, a bill to provide for the

construction of union railroad depots, COUNCIL, MARCH 11.

stc., which was read the second time, The committee on judiciary reported back H. F. No. 82, a bill to provide for the payment of the officers of the 37th session of the Legislative Assembly, and recommended that incommends as the and, on motion of Mr. Sharp, was laid on the table subject to call. Mr. Barton called up C. F. No. 85, bill in relation to trusts, which and recommended that inasmuch as his excellency had in his veto message read and passed. Mr. Sharp asked and obtained leave to introduce C. F. No. 45, a bill stated that he would not countenance. the appropriation of one dollar of the to amend an act in relation to the proceedings in justices' courts public money it would be a waste of time to further consider this bill; and for appeals to the district courts. adopted. A message was received from the House announcing the Governor's veto of the appropriation bill. which was read the first, second and third times and passed. C. F. No. 9, amending sections 212 and 214 of the compiled laws was taken up A communication was received from the Governor, with which he returned and lost, and then reconsidered and C.F. No. 27, a bill to amend the charter C. F. No. 4, amending section 70 o of Morgan City, and suggested certain the civil code was taken from the table, mendments, which were adopted, and read the second and third times and the bill was sent to the House. A message was received from the

Mr. Sharp introduced C. F. No. 46 bill to amend sec. 6, chap. 28, in regard to licensing and regulating the manuovernor announcing his approval of F. No. 7, a bill amending sections and 5, chap. 45 session laws of 1884; C.F. 8, a bill pertaining to highways; C.F. No. 20, a bill amending sections facture and sale of liquors, which was read and passed. A message from the House was read 578 and 580 compiled laws of Utah, and C.F. No. 41, a bill to amend an act innotifying the Council that C. F. No.

had passed the House with amend ments, which were read and concurred in and the bill passed. A message from the House announc-ing the passage of C. F. No. 46, a bill in number of joint resolutions were read protesting against the veto mesages of his excellency the Governor to the various bills vetoed during the session of the Legislature, which, on relation to the manufacture and sale

of liquors, was referred to the commitmotion fof Mr. Page the Council contee on enrollmest. A communication from theHouse was HOUSE-MARCH, 11. received, announcing the passage of C. F. 27,-a bill amending the charter of Morgan City; also notifying the Coun-At 2 o'clock the House again assem

Mr. West presented a report from the joint committee on vetoed measages. The report recapitulated some of the "reasons" offered (and hereto A message was received from the Governor nominating for Territorial Librarian—Arthur Pratt. Recorder of Marks and Brands—Arfore published) for vetoing the several bills disapproved by the Governor which it showed to be no reasons, but

which it showed to be no reasons, but specious pretenses, and embodied a number of resolutions expressive of the views of the assembly pertaining there-to. The report was received and the resolutions adopted and ordered spread on the minutes, Mr. McLaughlin voting "No," and the Speaker voting "Ave." The following was also presented by Mr. West, and adopted :

Mr. Speaker-Your special joint com-nittee appointed to consider the veto nessage of His Excellency Ell H Murray. upon the measures known

Murray, upon the measures known as the ball bills, beg leave to report as follows: We do not recommend any apology for such an unusual proceeding. The startling and autocratic condcot of the Governor in annihilating the long and conscientious labors performed by the chosen representatives of an entire commonwealth institutes and domande

Governor. Thus in the exercise of his absolute and unrelenting sway, the Governor has made it impossible for this Legis-

lature to provide proper and needed rotection of personal liberty. In the two veto messages upon this subject, objections are multiplied without number. Many of the claims advanced upon their face are shown to lack material essence. They are too rivial for consideration. The only possible objection of real weight was

announced in the first message, and personal liperty? was obviated in the second bill. The Governor's assertion that the United States Supreme Court had fully sustained the present law and complete-ly determined the rights of defendants ball bills vetoe thereunder, has no relevancy. The Supreme Court did not say that simply thority. ecause the lower courts had exercised said bills the discretion granted them by law, that therefore the Legislature had lost its discretionary power to amend or ealarge the statute. That august tribu-nal left to us as the chosen legislators monwealth and aid in the execution of for a free people, the right which his excellency has persistently withheld from us, to use our discretion in pro-

viding changes in existing statutes for the benefit of this Territory, TheGovernor's message indicates the theory that in matters relating to the rights of person, the judges alone have the authority to use discretion. He seeks to

make a point against this measure, be-cause it would permit the rich man, or the person possessing many friends, to go about his business under bonds, while the destitute and friendless these resolutions. would be cast into jail. Is not this the case universally where ball is permitted? If this be a valid objection to the proposed bill, then all bail laws should proposed bill, then all ball have shown be repealed, and every man, rich or poor, righ or low, funceent or gulity, when accused of crime should be at ouce immured withing dungeon. Because, forsooth, his excellency would have equal justice or injustice for all. Have equal justice of injustice for all. His other objections are similarly with-out real, significance in a political or legal sense. His actual reason, the inspiring motive of his vetoes, is un-masked in his second message. Having exhausted all imaginable fictitious claims, he is at length forced to give the true one, which is practically a sweeping admission that such a law woold result in artending the right of would result in extending the right of bail to alleged offenders against United States laws in this Territory. . His ex-

states have in this furthory. This ex-cellency's objections, so far as they are tangible; have now been stated. The people of Utan Territory—speak-ing through the unanimous voice of their chosen legislators, declared that an enlargement or change of the law regulating ball was necessary. It is true that the unactice was here as in and tabled true that the practice was here is in some-not all-other portions of this country, to leave to the discretion of country, to leave to the discretion of the courts the power to grant or with-hold bail pending appeal in certain cases. For many years this power was wielded here, as in other places where it is held by the courts, in moderation, merey, and impiritality. No one class of offenders was singled out for special favors. No one class was selected for particular vindictiveness. But later, with growing and cruel adverse senti-ment to the people of Utah, with an imported judiciary, boastfully hostile to their property and personal rights; with an almost entire body of officials backed by press and pulpit upholding any scheme directed against them, this discretionary power in the hands of the SALT LAKE THEATRE HER MAJESTY'S OPERA COMPANY. FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY!

Thursday, March 18, '86. discretionary power in the hands of the judges was made an engine of injus-tice, oppression and inhumanity. Under these circumstances, the Legis-Mme. MINNIE HAUK. lature, acting in consonance with public weal, passed the ball bills. But we could not overcome the auto-cratic whim or prejudice of the one man whose awful nod is made su-perior to the expressed will of 200,000 people CARMEN

Of the legal right of the Legislature under well-founded principles, to make such a law shere can be no question. There is no reason to doubt that if such

The sale of seats will onen

SALT LAKE CITY. practical benefit to the accused, bai F -1 pending the same must be granted PAID UP CAPITAL, - - 8200,000 and justice, huma ity and law alke demand that it should be granted in

SURPLUS, every case where there is a reasonab certainty that bail will produce the de H. S. ELDREDGE, President, fendant in court when wante I. Even

FERAMORZ LITTLE, Vice Prest, in civil cases, the judgment debtor may JOHN SHARP, WM. W. RITER stay execution when he appeals by giving a bond that he will abide the L. S. HILLS, Cashier decree of the higher tribunal; and shall we continue a system which JAS. T. LITTLE, Asst. Cashier. places a man's property rights above

In view of all of which we have here set down, and of the greater measure of truth which exists in the same di ection, we respectfully claim that the all bills vetoed by by His Excellency. Governor Eli II. Murray, were strictly **pal** Continental Cities. within our sphere of legislative au-thority. We claim that the vetoes of were not given to advance the cause of justice, to benefit the com

the laws; but rather to gratify private VANTED. resentment, to permit bigoted courts to heap further indignity and wrong upon a special and proscribed class, and to add another injury to the many now suffered by this devoted Territory. A QUANTITY OF CANADIAN POPLAR and Ash trees. Enquire at the Utah and Nevada Railway Office.

Respectfully submitted JOSEPH A. WEST, Chairman special joint committee on the Governor's vetoes.

On motion of Mr. West, it was deided by the House that the absent members (who had a reasonable exuse for their absence) should have the privilege of recording their vote on

The Council having having passed, in an amended form, agreeably with the suggestions of the Governor, the bill amending the charter of Morgan City, the House concurred by unanimous vote, and the bill was sent to the Gov-

The Governor approved the following House bills: Numbers 26, 27, 32, 39, 60, 64, 65, 46, 48, 71, 75 and 80. House bill 66 was amended in ac-

rdance with the suggestions of the Governor, and passed. A message from the Governor was received vetoing House bill 49, pre-scribing the qualifications of electors, etc., which, together with the veto, will be found ciscwhere in this issue.

Mr. Smoot moved that as there still

remained in the hands of the Terri-torial Treasurer 40 of J. A. West's maps, the custodian be instructed to furnish each country member with one to enable him to find his way home. The lution was received with laughter

[Part of the House proceedings are inavoidably crowded out to-day.]





BRANDS: BIGH PATENT, PERFINE WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR.





Numbering One Hundred. or of Music and Conductor, Sig. Arditi. SCALE OF PRICES.

Mlle. DOTTI.

GENERAL ADMISSION.



