UP FOR CONTEMPT.

The Attempt to Punish Council Absentees Fails.

PERSONAL FEELING ENGENDERED.

Allen's Election Bill Passes the House. —Financial Condition of the Territory.

Up to 10 o'clock this morning the Council chamber was locked, and ingress was prohibited, although a number of Democratic members were within, and the chaplain and other officers had, for some time prior to that hour, been in attendance. At 10 o'clock the doors were open and a number of spectators entered. The roll was called, but there was no quorum. Williams called for a report from the sergeant-at-arms, which was to the effect that none of the missing members had been found.

Hartsfield said Stealey had been seen in the corridor of the building by Mr. Barkman. The latter is a committee clerk, and was one of the six sergeants-at-arms sworn in to arrest the absent members.

President Breeden requested W. H. Payne, the watchman and another of the six recruits, to bring in Mr. Barkman.

Hart objected to sending Payne and Barkman, for the reason that the two were in collusion. It then transpired that it was Payne who had seen Stealey, and on motion of Williams, Payne was interrogated before the bar of the house. He replied that he had seen Stealey in the corridor, and had talked with certain sergeants-at-arms, but before the latter could act he had disappeared.

It was decided that employes of the Assembly could not lawfully act as assistant sergeants-at-arms, and Payne was therefore discharged from the latter position.

Shortly after 11 o'clock, the missing members came in and took their seats. Thompson H. H. Roth was arraigned before the bar of the Council for contempt and was given an opportunity to purge himself by stating the reasons why he had absented himself without leave. Williams and Hart assumed the right to cross-examine the witness, and J. E. Booth claimed that they had no right to do so, holding that all questions put to the witness must be propounded by the president. The latter overruled J. E. Booth's objection, and Hart proceeded to question the prisoner at the bar.

The latter replied that the reason why he absented himself were too lengthy to get some official statistics, and to prevent the defeat of the land memorial.

While H. H. Roth was under cross-examination, Eldridge attempted to interrupt. Williams rose to the point of order that Eldridge was already in contempt, and was not entitled to speak with purpose. The Chair sustained the point of order, and ordered Eldridge to remain seated.

Williams and Hart made speeches, insisting that the prisoner's excuse was wholly insufficient. The former urged that it was the duty of the President of the Council to fine the prisoner in a sum commensurate with his offense. This point was debated, and the Chair ruled that the matter of fixing the punishment ought to be left to the house. Thereupon Williams presented a resolution, setting the facts comprising the contempt, and presenting the punishment as a reprimand by the President of the Council, and a fine of $100, the prisoner to remain in custody until the fine should be paid to the chief clerk.

An important amendment, offered by J. E. Booth, was lost, when speeches arose as to whether the members, whose arrest had been made, had the right to vote on the resolution. The chair ruled that all members of the Council except the prisoner had the right to vote, and in reply to the objections of Williams and Hart, stated that the only member of the Council who had been arrested was Lund, a Democrat, who had absented himself without leave, last evening.

Williams then said that, in view of the ruling of the chair, he desired to withdraw his resolution. The withdrawal was opposed by J. E. Booth, claimed that the resolution was now property of the Council, and evidently desired to see it voted down.

The chair ruled that the resolution could not be withdrawn without unanimous consent, and the question recurred on its adoption. It was lost on a strict party vote, and by this action the Council acquitted the prisoner.

There was considerable personal feeling shown by several members of the Council during the proceedings of the trial of H. H. Roth, and the direction of questions connected with it.

The House committee on ways and means held a session yesterday and another this morning, in the effort to prepare a report in response to Varian's resolution calling for a statement of the financial condition of the Territory. It was at length decided to request the territorial auditor and treasurer to furnish, in respectivated form, the information contained in their respective reports, for the benefit of the committee.

Mr. Stanford, chairman of the committee, stated to a News representative today that while the figures showing the exact financial status of the Territory had not been prepared, he believed they would make a very favorable showing. In spite of an oversight of the last Legislature, in authorizing county collectors to receive Territorial warrants for taxes, yet in failing to authorize the treasurer to receive the warrants from the collectors. Owing to this anomaly the collectors could not do it in the treasury, and for the purpose of remedying it Mr. Stanford yesterday introduced a bill authorizing the treasurer to receive the warrants and settle with the collectors.

After this bill becomes law it will take two weeks or more for some bill settlement, so that it will be late in the year before last year's business can be close up.

On motion of J. E. Booth, Lund was brought before the bar of the Council on a charge of contempt. J. E. Booth moved that he be excused on his own temptation. This was seconded by Taylor. Lund said that it was a matter of convenience and he had to attend. Hart moved to the Lund bill. Eldridge moved to amend it by requiring the offender, and spoke in support of the motion.

Seamon wished to know if the Council had any dignity and if so why it was not maintained.

J. E. Booth moved that the Council adjourn. Time, after some sparring on both sides, the Council adjourned until 2 p.m.

At that hour, the Council resumed. The motion to fine Councilor Lund was the pending question. The Committee was ready.

The motion of Lund to adjourn was lost. A motion to take a recess was then made but withdrawn and Williams's motion to adjourn prevailed. Thus ended the business of the Council today.

CAPITOL.

No legislative business was transacted in the Council yesterday, although that body resumed its session until after one o'clock this morning. Early in the afternoon the joint memorial to Congress protesting against free wool and lead, came up for consideration. It will be remembered that the Council is composed of five Democrats and seven Republicans. J. E. Booth, Republican, was absent in the East, having been excused, and Hagan, another Republican, had been taken ill and was obliged to leave the Council chamber. This left ten members present, evenly divided. Under these circumstances, a vote on the final passage of the memorial meant its loss on a tie vote. The Republican members sought to have action postponed, but the Democrats, comprehending the situation, were resolved to take advantage of it, and insisted upon the measure being put upon its final passage.

Some time was consumed in dilatory tactics by the Republicans, when they quietly deserted the Council chamber, leaving that body without a quorum. The Democrats all remained, and held the Council in session. The sergeant-at-arms was ordered to bring in the absent members, but he returned and reported that he could not find them. Six assistant sergeants-at-arms were appointed, but these failed to find the absent members. Lastly, a resolution offered by Williams was adopted, authorizing the sergeants-at-arms to call upon U. S. Marshal Bingham, Sheriff Stephens and Chief of Police Pratt, for assistance to find and arrest the absent members of the Council, but up to 1:30 this morning no success had been reported. At that hour an adjournment was taken until 10 a. m. today.

HOUSE.

Varian, from the judiciary committee, reported adversely on the bill relating to inspection of steam boilers. Adopted.

The following bills were introduced:

By Powers, by request: In relation to exemption of personal property of laborers and servants.

By Hansen: To regulate the practice of medicine.

By Allen, by request: To provide for the education of blind children.

By Wilson: Amending the school law of 1892.

By Powers: Relating to the qualifications of practicing attorneys and judges. It prohibits an attorney from acting as the judge, within the county, of a court of competent jurisdiction, from practicing before such judge.

By Hallidie, by request: To provide for the more prosecution of marriage records.

By Hubbard: Relating to the taxation of railroad grant lands.

H. R. 3, Allen's election bill, came up as a special order. He made a long speech in support of it, when Powers moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert one section in the thereof, creating a territorial electoral board, and giving it the control of elections. Varian made the point of order that Powers's amendment was a substitute bill which could not lie considered. The point of order was sustained by the Speaker, and Powers appealed. The House refused to sustain the ruling of the Speaker by a vote of 12 to 11, and Powers's amendment was considered. He made a long speech in support of it. Varian replied, giving an exposition of parliamentary law. Powers's amendment was lost by a party vote. Ivins opposed the bill principally because it was inadequate as an election law, and Nebeker took a similar position, as did Talbot. The bill passed by a party vote.

TODAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

Opening exercises.

An invitation was presented from the principal of the school for the deaf to attend an exhibition there tomorrow. Accepted with thanks.

The members of the Lincoln drum corps tendered their services to the Assembly whenever desired during the session. Accepted with thanks.

The committee on enrollment reported that the silver memorial had been engrossed and sent to the Governor.

Melkay, from the committee on counties, reported favorably on the bill to create Cullom county, with slight amendments.

Stanford, from the ways and means committee, reported adversely on the bill to lease school lands, and relating to assessments of stock in corporations.

The conference committee on the bill appropriating $2,000 for the contingent expenses of the session reported that they had agreed to recommend the Council to recede from the amendment, making the amount $1,000.

A Divorce Granted.

The divorce suit of Clara L. Treadwell vs Wilber A. Treadwell was disposed of very quickly by Judge Smith this afternoon in the Third District Court. A decree was granted the petitioner on the ground of desertion and failure to provide on the part of her husband.

INTO THE TELEPHONE FIELD.

A Movement in Chicago that Will Be of Interest to Salt Lakers at This Time.

There was recently a good deal of discussion before the Salt Lake City Council when application was made for a telephone franchise by local capitalists, to be sparked here, regarding the exact date of expiration of the patent of the American Bell Telephone company's "receiver" which has made it well nigh impossible for other companies to conduct a telephone business.

In view of those facts the following taken from the Chicago Herald and Western Electrician is interesting, by that paper will be of more than ordinary interest to telephone users now as elsewhere as it is expected to work a big change for better and cheaper service. Chicago has a telephone factory in embryo and it will be in full blast by January 31st, with at least 1,000 hands employed. All this due to one of the expiring outlapse of the Bell Telephone monopoly. On the last day of this month the patent of the concern known as the American Bell Telephone company on its "receiver" will expire.

"The patent of the company on the potion of the telephone apparatus known as the transmitter expired last March, but as the patent on the receiver was to be operative until January 30, 1894, the office of competing companies to enter the little without the Bell people were crippled, in fact they were owned many and not for all practical purposes. Then company, however, have not been idle. Well posted as they were in the circumstances of the situation they went about maturing their plans so as to be ready to jump into the fray fully equipped for business a few minutes after midnight January 30th, if necessary. Under orders from the Western Electric Construction company, Tait Brown has headquarters in Chicago in the Monadnock building, and J. E. Kerlyn created a sensation by declaring that his business associates and himself had not an opinion properly granting them the privilege of establishing a telephone system in the city. It was their purpose, he said, to submit the ordinance to the city council at once.

"Quite from other considerations the very fact that competition will come after Jan. 30, must give joy to the public, for a cut is sure to be the very first result of the opposition on the north. Such improvement in the telephone apparatus is regarded, too, as certain to result. The big Chicago company claims to be able to whip the Bell people out of the market with an automatic switchboard which, it is said, will give such service as will make Bell slow in time of sweat at the switchboard.

Talking about the factory, Mr. Kerlyn said: "Owing to certain business considerations we have not thought it well, nor do we think it judicious just yet, to make public the location of our factory or any details in connection with it. Suffice it to say for the present that we have our building and all our tools and manufacturing appliances ready, and on Feb. 1 will be in full working order."

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Judge E. F. Colvin Succeeds Will Snyder as Secretary.—Committees Appointed.

The directors of the Chamber of Commerce held a meeting last evening and transacted considerable business. President Rowe occupied the chair. The following members were in attendance: Cannon, Gray, Hirschman, Dixon, Grant, Terry.

The president announced the appointment of the following committees which were approved:

Transportation—G. F. Odell, G. M. Scott, T. G. Webber, F. Armstrong, W. H. Farnsworth, W. A. Lowe, C. Snow, T. Cannon, J. Hirschman, E. W. Hanson and L. W. Maurice.

Committee on Manufactures—R. F. Grant, Paul Bergstein, F. Martin, A. H. Cohen, A. M. Cannon, J. C. Cutler, H. L. Calder, J. R. White, S. W. Jennings, J. Smith, Sam Lazy and W. S. Stephens.

Finance Committee—M. J. Gray, D. C. Adams and L. L. Terry.

The resignation of Will Snyder as secretary of the chamber was then accepted and Judge E. F. Colvin appointed to succeed him. The directors will meet again this evening.

Bob and Billy to Fight.

All arrangements have now been completed for the meeting in the pugilistic arena of Bob Tennon, of Salt Lake, and Billy Moran, of Ogden, in Ogden on Friday night, January 26th, says last evening's Sun of that place. The agreement reads that Tennon shall stop Moran in ten rounds, and the side bet is $50 and gate receipts added. The fight will take place in the hall above Carlo's drug store, at the corner of Grant avenue and Twenty-fifth street. But none are to attend outsiders, and those who know say that Tennon has his work cut out for him.

FOR SALT LAKE COUNTY.

The Directors of the Chamber of Commerce Favor University and College Consolidation.

The directors of the Chamber of Commerce met last evening and adopted the following resolutions offered by Mr. Cannon and appointed a committee consisting of Messrs Cannon, Hirschman, Scott and Bacon to present them to the City Council:

Whereas, The Territory of Utah is endowed with superior advantages as an educational centre, and by all that actuates parents and citizens is in duty bound to establish and maintain at least one great institution of learning, and

Whereas, The regular work of every separate university requires instruction in literature, history and science, mechanical, civil, mining and mechanical engineering, or practically all the theoretical instruction given in a college of agriculture and

Whereas, The Agricultural College now located at Logan, and supported at great public expense, is now supplemented a large portion of the work of the University of Utah, which is also supported at public expense; and

Whereas, These two institutions might be conducted under one management and in one location, in a manner that would result in great benefit to the Agricultural College and a saving of thousands and eventually hundreds of thousands of dollars, to the taxpayers of Utah; and

Whereas, The people of Salt Lake, though willing to contribute any great fund toward of learning, have neither the means nor the patronage to support two such establishments; and

Whereas, The wealth and population of Salt Lake City, has greatly with respect to the urgent and thickly settled portion north and south, for interest of economy, indeed all that contribute to the prosperity of a great university city for its location especially were all other factors equal, thus to the Territory for such an institution; and,

Whereas, The block on which the University of Utah is now located is not available as a site university, while the site which the university rights is valid only upon condition that the university remain the business therefore is

Resolved, That the University of Utah and Agricultural College of Utah should be united without delay under one management and in one location.

Resolved, That it be the sense of the Chamber of Commerce that the credit of Salt Lake is at stake in the discussion now in progress concerning the union of the Agricultural College of Utah with the University of Utah, and that the time has come for the people of this city to make a united and generous effort in behalf of the higher education.

Resolved, That an influence should be exerted with the House and Council of Salt Lake City to give to the University of Utah a period in its by-laws granted and weighed up it, with the single condition that when located in Salt Lake county.

Resolved, That subscribers within the county of Salt Lake City, who have a more acres of land such as the consolidation of the University may approve should be secured to that institution for a period of ten acts, upon which, with the funds obtained through elections, the group of the present University square and private contributions which we are convinced be forthcoming, a worthy and adequate pile of buildings may be secured for expenditure by any now existing or to present contemplation in the Territory, and all without taxation, or the expense of upon the taxpayers for the establishment of the contrast colleges in their new quarters.

Resolved, That as the sense of this board the foregoing form be immediately and strongly urged upon the favorable attention of the House and City Council of Salt Lake City, to the end that they in the interest of private and public spirit and of generosity in the cause of education beyond any selfish consideration of the Salt Lake City, be so good as to give to the University full and unconditional ownership of the block now occupied, and give such other hearty and substantial support to the proposition here set forth as may be in their power, such as public officials and as private citizens.

Resolved, That the public energy and public spirit of the citizens of Salt Lake City be invoked to aid their and of economy and social advantage by urging the retaining in this great State institution of learning, which, we all see, lost, lost—the name of Utah's total wealth and population and point of perpetual promotion equal to the expense of the neighbors State of Utah.

Come Back Empty Handed.

Captain Dourgan, who was, among others, deputized to bring in some of the absent Republican legislative members, being visited Sunday and other outside points where he was informed they were in hiding. The captain, however, had evidently been misinformed as to the whereabouts of the "respected" lawmakers, as he was compelled to return without bagging any game. While he was in the journey of the Ogden and Bear River, Wilson he was instructed to gather in—were patrolling the business streets of the city.

February Weather.

The chief of the weather bureau directs the publication of the following data, compiled from the records of observatories for the month of February, taken at this station for a period of 19 years:

It is believed that the facts thus set forth will prove of interest to the people, as well as the special student, showing as they do the average and extreme conditions of the more important meteorological elements and the range within which such variations may be expected to keep during any corresponding month.

TEMPERATURE.

Mean of normal temperature—The warmest February was that of 1895, with an average of 41 degrees, the coldest February was that of 1899, with an average of 24 degrees; the highest temperature during any February was 65 degrees on February 27th, 1897, the lowest temperature during any February was 19 degrees below zero on February 16th, 1894.

PRECIPITATION—rain and melted snow.)

Average for the month, 1.93 inches; average number of days with .01 of an inch or more, 9; the greatest monthly precipitation was 5.40 inches in 1896; the least monthly precipitation was 0.28 inches in 1897; the greatest amount recorded in any 24 consecutive hours was 1.51 inches on February 4th, 1893; the greatest amount of snowfall recorded in 24 consecutive hours (record extending to winter of 1884-5 only) was 4 inches on February 2nd, 1893.

CLOUDS AND WEATHER.

Average number of cloudless days, 5; average number of partly cloudy days 10; average number of cloudy days, 10.

WIND.

The prevailing winds have been from the northwest; the highest velocity of the wind during any February was 57 miles on Feb. 14th, 1894.

HIO. H. BLACKBURN,
Observer, Weather Bureau.

A Telegraph Office on Fire.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25.—A fire fire broke out in the Western Union telegraph office this afternoon. Operators and employes of the Associated Press located in the building were forced to vacate.

DEATHS.

BENNER—At Bear Lake, January 24, 1894, Mahala Benner, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Benner, aged 22 years, 4 months and 10 days.

Funeral on Sunday, 2 p.m.

CLEGG—At Salt Lake City, January 23, 1894, Sarah Ann Clegg, daughter of Joseph and Ellen Clegg, aged 1 year, 3 months and 23 days. Funeral notice later.

CAMPBELL—At Salt Lake City, January 23, 1894, Mary Ann Campbell, wife of Alex. Campbell, aged 72 years, 1 month and 23 days. Funeral notice later.

Funeral notice later.

Women full of Pains

Aches and weakness, such as Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster instantly relieves, in one hour. It relieves aching side and back, hip, loins and muscles, sciatic and kidney pains, cramps and contractions, chronic, acute, damp and severe pains, coughs and colds most, when used with Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier, and Cuticura Soap, the great skin purifier. All druggists, 25c. Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Prop., Boston.

SAVINGS BANK

160 Main Street.

Pays interest on deposits from 1 to 5 years. Loans money on approved real estate security.

Utah Title Insurance & Trust Co.

Capital (paid up) $100,000. Paid 1893.

J. E. Dooy, President. W. S. Hodgson, Vice President. E. A. Sheeks, Sec. and Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL.

REAL ESTATE.

Transfers filed in the office of the County Recorder of Salt Lake County, Utah, for the twenty-four hours ending at 5 p.m. January 24, 1894.

[illegible]

NEW YORK STOCKS.

[illegible]

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

[illegible]

LOST.

A [illegible] lost between [illegible] and the Opera House, on Friday evening, January 19, 1894, a gold watch, with initials on back, [illegible] Finder will be rewarded by leaving it at Deseret News office.

Suffering the Tortures of Eczema

And yet live in ignorance of the fact that a single application of the CUTICURA REMEDIES will, in the majority of cases, afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. CUTICURA Works Wonders, and its cures of torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating humors are the most wonderful ever recorded.

Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Prop., Boston. How to Cure Skin Diseases, 64 pages, 50 illus., free.

Nervous Muscular Weakness—Pain in Back, Hips and Limbs, Sciatica, Rheumatism in the Joints, Sudden Weakness, Fatigue, Exhaustion, Relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the first and only pain killing plaster.

Coughs and Colds

and all stubborn complaints of winter are relieved at once with C. L. Comfort's Composition Powder; an invaluable remedy that has retained its popularity for over fifty years.

CHIPMAN'S SERVIA PUR. BITTERS, Tonic, Stomachic, Diaphoretic. Tonic, Stomachic, Diaphoretic. Tonic, Stomachic, Diaphoretic.