THE EIGHT HOUR BILL.

It Has Passed Both Houses, and Goes to the Governor.

THE FREE LIBRARY BILL PASSED.

An Important Bill Relating to Cattle Passed by the House.

Nearly the whole of yesterday afternoon was consumed by the Council in discussing the eight hour bill. It will be remembered that this bill makes eight hours a day's work on all public works, and had passed the House. Williams led the opposition to the measure, and among the arguments which he advanced against it were the proposition that it interfered with the right of private contract, forced the class of laborers who were employed on public works against those who were not, and could not be compelled unless no penalty was provided for its violation. Taylor and H. S. Booth favored the bill, and advanced in support of it the usual arguments. For a time it looked like the final vote on the bill would be a party one, with the Republicans in the affirmative and the Democrats in the negative. But Izard, a Democrat, made a speech in favor of the bill, and when the final vote was taken it was found that only two had voted against it—Hart and Williams. The Council adjourned immediately after the final vote on the bill was taken.

The House and House bills defeated about an hour yesterday afternoon, to Allen's speech in advocacy of his bill providing for free public libraries in cities of the first and second class. It was an interesting address, and was replete with information and argument calculated to show why free public libraries should be established, and the benefits accruing from them in cities where they existed. Not a word was said in opposition to the bill, in fact no one spoke upon it except Allen, and it passed by a unanimous vote. The bill provides for the appointment, by the president of the board of education, by and with the advice and consent of the board, of seven library directors, a majority of whom shall be women, and who shall serve without pay. The term of seven library directors control the disbursements of all library funds, employ a librarian, etc., and establish rules for the government of the library. A tax not exceeding one-fifth of one mill on the dollar, on all the taxable property in the city, is required to be collected each year for the maintenance and enlargement of the library. The collecting of this tax, and the establishment of a free public library, is mandatory upon each city of the first and second class, and any city of the third class may be brought under the law by appropriate action on the part of its mayor and city council.

With a basis bordering on prodigality, the House yesterday afternoon passed a very important bill. It was not read by sections at all. The clerk read it through once in his usual and necessarily rapid style, and two of three amendments were made, when the final vote was called. Then several members seemed to regret that the bill had not received more deliberate consideration, and Johnson and Irvine both gave notice that they would move reconsideration of the vote by which the House passed it. The bill makes it a misdemeanor to drive stock off its range without returning it within twenty-four hours, without consent of the owner; requires all persons except licensed butchers to report to the sheriff the hide of any animal slaughtered; forbids any person save the owner or his agent to sell any animal branded, and authorizes the county court to appoint inspectors to discover violations of the above law; makes it a felony to mark or brand an animal with intent to deprive the owner of his property; makes it unlawful for any railroad to ship live stock before the same has been inspected; requires the county court of each county containing a railroad station to appoint an inspector, whose duty it is to inspect and record all live stock shipped by rail out of his county. All shippers of stock must give the inspector at least two days' notice of any shipment they intend to make, and he is allowed $3 per day, or fraction thereof, and twenty cents mileage one way, for his services, to be paid out of the county treasury. The bill is designed to check stock stealing.

The House killed two drastic bills yesterday. One provided that no personal property should be exempt as against a claim for wages due a servant or employe, and the other allowed the property of a debtor to be attached if he undertook to remove from the county. Varian pointed out the radical and very objectionable character of these bills, especially the first named; and the credit of killing them is largely due to him.

COUNCIL.

The following bills were introduced after the close of the NEWS report yesterday:

By H. E. Booth: C. B. 67, to protect trade marks.

By H. E. Booth: C. B. 68, relating to the location of county seats and the election of county officers in new counties.

By Breeden: C. B. 69, to regulate assignments for the benefit of creditors.

By Breeden: C. B. 70, to prevent the unlawful wearing or badges of the G. A. R. or other societies.

HOUSE.

After the close of the NEWS report yesterday, H. B. 95, providing for free public libraries, came up on third reading. Allen, author of the bill, made a long speech in favor of it, after which it passed by unanimous vote.

Consideration of H. B. 92, the bill relating to the branding, etc., of cattle, was resumed. Hoshaw's amendment to require the hide of a slaughtered animal to be exposed ten days instead of twenty days prevailed. After further debate the bill passed by a vote of 19 to 2. Johnson gave notice that he would move reconsideration.

H. B. 93, providing that no personal property should be exempt from seizure for wages of an employe or servant, came up on third reading. The judiciary committee had reported adversely on the bill. Varian stated the committee's objections to it, and it was lost by a unanimous vote.

H. B. 39, providing additional grounds for attachment, reported from adversely by the committee, was lost by a vote of 18 to 4.

Adjourned.

TODAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

COUNCIL.

H. B. 93 was received from House and filed.

C. B. 4, to abolish the county collector of taxes, was reported as adversely.

C. B. 62, relating to sales and repurchases under the bankruptcy act, was favorably reported with amendments.

C. B. 32, defining the powers of officers in relation to sprinkling tax, was reported favorably.

C. B. 33, for the relief of volunteer firemen, was reported favorably.

H. B. 31, relating to the election of a temporary engineer, was reported favorably.

C. B. 51, substitute, to regulate the organization and management of life insurance companies, was filed for third reading.

The following bills were introduced:

By Swenson: C. B. 71, revoking the appointment of the office of county collector and to make the treasurer for that office.

By Swenson: C. B. 72, relating to revenue.

By Eldridge: C. B. 73, repealing an act for the destruction of certain animals and birds. Filed for second reading.

By J. E. Booth: C. B. 74, to remove the engine to Provo. Filed for second reading.

By Hagen: C. B. 75, to amend certain sections of the laws of 1892.

By Hagen: C. B. 76, to abolish the office of collector in cities of the third class.

By Breeden: C. B. 77, to create the office of attorney general and define his duties.

By Breeden: C. B. 78, to prevent the sale of liquors to minors or intoxicated persons, and playing at games of chance where intoxicating drinks are sold.

H. B. 9, relating to the maintenance and management of free public libraries—filed for second reading.

HOUSE.

Morning session.

The following were presented:

By Sears: Protest of citizens of Oregon against the sealed law.

By Hatch: A petition of the same character from citizens of Wasatch county.

By Hubbert: Petition from the court of Box Elder county, asking aid for roads and bridges, to the amount of $3,000.

Varian from the judiciary committee, reported a substitute for H. B. 77, the lawyers' bill.

Johnson from the committee on municipal corporations, reported a substitute for H. B. 39.

Mellor from the committee on contingent expenses reported favorably a bill of $4 for fixing keys to members' desks, and favorably a bill of a floor for $4 for a bonnet for the Speaker's desk, the first week of the session. The report then occasioned a discussion. Varian asked for information regarding it, and Mellor stated that the committee understood that it was in accordance with precedent for a bonnet for the Speaker's desk to be paid for out of the contingent fund. Union thought the item would look bad on the record, and moved that it be not allowed. Mellor asked to withdraw the report, but the Speaker cut short the discussion by saying that he would refer the item back, though he did not order it.

Mellor from the committee on contingent expenses, reported in favor of allowing the bill of Postmaster Nash, $35 for postage stamps, and of the Utah Book and Stationery Co., $147.20 for block books, stationery, etc.

Varian offered a resolution fixing the compensation of the House janitor at $4 per day, and directing the sergeant-at-arms to pay the same out of the contingent fund. Committee on contingent expenses.

Twice during the consideration of the final vote by which H. B. 92, the cattle bill, was passed yesterday, Carried. He then moved to reconsider the bill to the committee on live stock. Carried.

H. B. 34, to amend the present law in relation to University lands, came up as special order, and passed.

H. B. 36, the substitute for the landlord's bill, was filed for third reading.

H. B. 37, the substitute offered by the committee on municipal corporations, amending the present law in relation to animals and poultry running at large, was filed for third reading.

Dougall introduced H. B. 95, relating to the management of industries. It exempts from taxation for ten years, instead of five, land planted with trees, etc.

The Council substitute eight-hour bill came up for consideration.

Nebeker moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill by acclamation.

Allen thought it a poor policy to pass bills by acclamation.

Irvine thought it should be carefully considered, and Stanford took the same view, as did Hooker. Varian asked how the House could pass a bill by acclamation. Stanford moved to amend Nebeker's motion by referring the bill. Nebeker made the point of order that a motion to suspend the rules is not debatable. A parliamentary wrangle ensued and the bill was finally sent to the judiciary committee.

Wines introduced a petition asking for a law prohibiting the use of seines in fishing.

HOUSE.

Today is the first day of the second half of the session.

James E. Morrell of Fillmore was in the Council today as a visitor.

The third house was well represented in the Council today and yesterday by gentlemen from Logan and Provo.

Hon. J. E. Booth presented Provo's modest request for the Capitol in the Council today.

W. R. Reid and J. T. Reid of Sanpete county were among the visitors in the Council chamber today.

The reports of the auditor and treasurer, for which the Assembly has been waiting so long, are said "to be in hands of the printer."

Members of the Assembly are complaining that lobbyists are becoming a more rare and problematical fact they are a nuisance.

Tribbeck's amendment to require the hide of a slaughtered animal to be exposed ten days instead of twenty days prevailed. After further debate the bill passed by a vote of 19 to 2. Johnson gave notice that he would move reconsideration.

H. B. 93, providing that no personal property should be exempt from seizure for wages of an employe or servant, came up on third reading. The judiciary committee had reported adversely on the bill. Varian stated the committee's objections to it, and it was lost by a unanimous vote.

H. B. 39, providing additional

WANT THEM TAXED.

Two Valued Correspondents Differ With the "Times."

THEY SAY, TAX THE MORTGAGES!

And Ably Argue in Favor Thereof.—Hard, Cold Proofs, However, Cut and Take the Wind Out of Theories.

SPANISH FORK, UTAH, Feb. 5, 1894.

Editor Deseret News:

Dear Sir—Having read the valiant paragraph, editorial and otherwise, in your interesting paper for and against the tax of the existing mortgage law, I am more than ever convinced, on studying your remarks, that the said law needs to be repealed. It is therein stated that "whenever we investment yields the capital now, he will expect it will force it to pay him, if the law is changed. Money is fixed singly on a certain interest, net, and that one thing can only be preserved by his increasing the load upon his fellows, in exactly the same proportion that the law increases to make up the difference. This is sad, but we believe it is a correct view."

I try to be in accord with the editorial of the DESERET NEWS because I have found its rule most generally to be right, and so now I propose to live with its closing statement in my speculations.

It is to be [illegible] when the law should be repealed, the capitalist would want a corresponding increase of interest. But then, by the simple supposition, money would not be loaned upon the security of the property, it is a tax on the property owner, and upon the security of the property, it is a tax on the property owner, and upon the security of the property, it is a tax on the property owner, and