

sell and manage county property; "to maintain, regulate and govern public pounds, fix the limits within which animals shall not run at large, and appoint poundkeepers, who shall be paid out of fines imposed and collected of the owners of impounded animals, and from no other source;" "to grant licenses and franchises for constructing, operating and maintaining telegraph and telephone lines, tramways, railways, canals, sewers, water and gas mains, and other lawful business or enterprise, along, over or under any public grounds;" "to provide for the destruction of wild animals, noxious weeds, etc.; to control county finances, etc.; to provide for the preservation of the public health; to provide for working prisoners in the county jail;" "to make and enforce within the limits of their county, all such local, police, sanitary and other regulations as are not in conflict with general laws."

The manner of passing, publishing, etc., ordinances, by the board of commissioners, is specified, and the method of conducting other business is prescribed. The treasury and financial interests of the county are guarded by carefully drawn provisions. Each commissioner is allowed \$4 per day for each day actually employed in the duties of his office, and mileage at the rate of twenty cents, one way.

From such consideration as we have been able to give to this bill since it was printed, we have formed the opinion that it is worthy of the careful consideration of the Assembly. It would work no changes in our present system so radical as to be objectionable, or productive of confusion, while the system of county government provided for by it would, we believe, be found superior in many respects to the present one.

MURDER ON THE ARIZONA BORDER.

A dispatch dated the 20th gives an account of a murder recently committed near some of our settlements on the Little Colorado. A part of the published statement in the Pacific Coast papers is as follows:

"Frederick Jurean, and R. Garcia, Mexicans, arrived in Holbrook, a small town on the Atlantic and Pacific railroad, several weeks ago. Garcia had considerable money on his person which Jurean was exceedingly solicitous about, and used all his powers of persuasion to keep him from spending. After remaining in town two or three hours, the couple started on foot for the Mormon settlement of St. Johns, some forty miles, and the next heard of either of them Jurean turned up at St. Johns (without his companion) but wearing a suit of clothes belonging to Garcia. He also had plenty of money, losing \$300 against a monte game the first night after his arrival. As he had borrowed a dollar from Deputy Sheriff N. McKinney before leaving Winslow, his sudden affluence occasioned surprise, and he was asked to give some account of himself and where he had left Garcia. Being unable to do so, he was arrested on suspicion of having murdered Garcia, but was released afterward on a writ of habeas corpus. The day before yesterday Garcia's father came to Holbrook from St. Johns in search of some clue to the fate of his son. It was known that the two men had camped the first night on Little Colorado River, near Hauck's ranch, and the search was commenced there for Garcia's body, which was believed to have been thrown in the river after the man had been murdered. The search was not a long one, as the body was found in the river lodged upon some rocks a short distance below the camping place. Indentations upon the throat, showing the marks of the murderer's fingers, told the story of how the victim was throttled and strangled to death by the desperate murderer, after which the body was thrown into the Little Colorado River. All the victim's money and clothing were taken."

At last accounts, no tracks of the murderer's whereabouts were known.

BELVA A. LOCKWOOD HAS A GOOD WORD FOR THE "MORMONS."

She Stands Up in a Womanly Way for What She Claims to be Their Rights.

The following appeared in a recent issue of the New York Mail and Express:

"The history of the Mormon people is a romance in real life, more interesting than the often far-fetched conceits of the novelist, and in some instances has been more tragic than the distorted conceptions of the theatrical stage. Foreign nations, as lookers-on, must be amused and puzzled at our treatment of a question that has within the last few years become of so much legislative consideration, and in which the federal government has appeared not only as the conservator of the morals of that Territory, but as the expounder of what its religious creed ought to be, and finally, as the trustee or committee of all the available property of the Mormon Church. The government has imitated the typical guardian in this instance, and the proceeds of the trust have been virtually confiscated, so that the Mormon people are today paying into the hands of government trustees \$276

per month for the privilege of worshipping in their own tabernacle and occupying their own parsonage and other church buildings. If the government can do this with the Mormon Church, it will not take any greater stretch of authority to confiscate in the same way the property of the Catholic church, the Jewish house of the Chioaman or the magnificent edifices of the Methodists.

Utah was organized as a Territory more than thirty-seven years ago, and for more than a quarter of a century the federal government tolerated polygamy in its midst until it became a fixed fact—an institution; received and swore in as delegates to represent the Territory avowed polygamists; and then, with a sudden spasm of virtue, commenced an attack upon the system—a war of extermination, which for virulence and bitterness, for misrepresentation and oppression, exceeded the horrors of coercion and eviction in Ireland.

The government, under the Edmunds-Tucker act, disfranchised not only all polygamous Mormons of the male persuasion, but all women, of whatever creed or condition, whether believing in the Mormon or Christian religion, or non-believers, although these women had been peaceably and orderly casting their ballots for twelve years, had not been charged with or convicted of crime, and no intimation had ever been made that any one of these women had, or desired to have, more than one husband. No absolute despotism could have more fully infringed upon the rights of American citizens than did the government upon these Mormon women.

But they bore it all uncomplainingly, took up their own burden of work, banded themselves together for protection, sang and prayed together, believing that out of trials would come blessings, even as blessings had come in the early days of their tribulations, until their places of worship were seized and a portion of the burden of rent came upon them.

By a vigorous execution of the Edmunds law polygamy was suppressed. But not more than 2 per cent of the whole number of the Mormon people were ever practical polygamists. But this small number sufficed to throw the Territory into such disrepute that the whole Christian world threw up its hands in holy horror, until, as a rule, no Christian man or woman believed that he or she was wholly absolved from sin until he had publicly denounced "those horrid Mormons."

The Edmunds law was far reaching in its application, and extended to all of the Territories. It included the District of Columbia—a Territory exclusively under the control of the United States Congress, where no law had previously been enacted to punish the most flagrant offenses charged against these rebellious Mormons. The District Attorney was not slow to discover the application of the law, and already a score of cases under it have been up before our police court judge. But perhaps the most amusing thing in connection with the enforcement of the law in the District of Columbia is the remarks of J. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, a prominent member of the House, during its passage. "Why," he exclaimed recently, in talking about the Crawford case—a test case appealed to the district supreme court—"I never dreamed of that law being applicable to the District of Columbia! If I had I would not have voted for it. That law was intended for the Mormons!"

Then came Kate Field with her "Mormon Horror" to thrill excited audiences, and Angle Newman with a pamphlet which she was paid for publishing and distributing among the members of the United States Congress, with stories as wild and unreliable as that of Aladdin's lamp in the Arabian Nights.

The facts that these people are and have been frugal, industrious, moral; that they had no almshouses, saloons or brothels in their midst until such were instituted by the so-called Gentiles and sustained by the federal courts; that they had their co-operative stores, mills and manufacturing that gave employment to the unemployed; that they had their public school system, into which their children were gathered, open to all alike; that their children were well-born, well bred and well educated, and the women as well informed and cultured as the masses of American women; that the men do not swear, drink intoxicants, or smoke, were all swallowed up in the one cry, "Polygamous Mormons!"

Now, I do not believe in polygamy, and am not a convert to the Mormon faith; but I do believe in Humanity and justice, in the inviolability of personal and property rights, in the sanctity and freedom of the religious convictions of every human being under the sun, and their protection from coercion, intrusion or undue influence. Now that polygamy is suppressed, the non-polygamous male population of Utah, comprising four-fifths of her present voters, having called a convention in due form, formulated and adopted a constitution, have presented it to the United States Congress, and for the fifth time are asking admission as a State, and in this constitution have incorporated a section forbidding polygamy.

But now the cry is raised by the newspaper press, "These 'Mormons' are insincere." And yet insincerity in the past has not been a feature of the "Mormon" character, either as pertains to their religion or their business relations. In the latter, especially, there has ever been manifested a

marked probity and reliability. In my opinion, if there is any substantial reason why the Fiftyeth Congress should not admit Utah as a State, it is the fact that they tamely submitted to the disfranchisement of their women, and have entirely left them out of their new State Constitution.

BELVA A. LOCKWOOD.

THE LEGISLATURE

COUNCIL.

Feb. 21, 1888.

Olsen, from the committee on enrollment reported that C. F. 23, for the benefit of territorial prisoners released from the penitentiary, had been properly enrolled and forwarded to the Governor at 4 p.m. yesterday.

A communication was received from the Governor notifying the Council of his approval of C. F. 23.

A communication was received from the House notifying the Council of its refusal to concur in an amendment of the Council to H. F. 33, in relation to county lines, and a conference committee was appointed by the president consisting of Carlisle, Tuttle and Wimmer.

The Council was notified that substitute for H. F. 36, a bill prohibiting the sale of tobacco to minors, had been passed by the House. The bill was read by title and referred to the committee on judiciary.

The Council was notified of the passage of H. F. 61 (substitute), providing bounties for the destruction of certain animals. Read the first time by its title and referred to the committee on agriculture.

A petition was received from Samuel Kszler asking for an appropriation of \$394.77 for services rendered in capturing prisoners and bringing them from Nebraska. Referred to the committee on claims and public accounts.

A petition was received from certain sheep men of Summit County, stating that a crisis had arrived between the cattle and sheepmen—the cattlemen having purchased lands all round them—and asking relief. Referred to the committee on agriculture.

The Council passed H. F. 37, in relation to the right of power.

Bryan presented C. F. 23, relating to the survey of mining grounds. Read by title and referred to the committee on judiciary.

H. F. No. 20, a bill providing for the removal of county seats, was called for third reading as the special order of the day. A lengthy and spirited discussion ensued on section 2, in relation to the qualification of those entitled to petition. The bill then passed.

HOUSE.

February 20, 1888.

Stewart replied to Allen on the wild animals bounty bill, urging the great damage done to sheep by coyotes, and said that in places where the latter are numerous rabbits are also. He opposed Allen's amendment.

The latter insisted that the coyote was the natural enemy and destroyer of rabbits, but was willing to have lynxes and wolves destroyed. His amendment was lost.

He then moved to strike out wildcats and coyotes. Lost.

Kimball moved to insert ground-squirrels among the animals for which a bounty shall be paid.

Seegmiller supported the amendment. Carried.

Allen then moved to strike out coyotes.

Seegmiller opposed the amendment, insisting that the kind of coyotes he was acquainted with were very fond of lambs and would kill sheep.

Allen's amendment was lost.

Farnsworth moved to strike out lynxes, gray wolves, mountain lions and bears.

Stewart said that those animals had been inserted in the bill at the request of citizens of some of the counties, and as it was a matter of local option whether the county courts offer a bounty on them or not, he opposed Farnsworth's amendment.

The amendment was lost.

Creer moved to amend to give \$5 per bushel for grasshoppers. Lost amid laughter.

Allen moved to amend so that a bounty could be paid on 25 jack rabbits at a time, instead of 250. Carried.

Kimball made a similar motion regarding ground squirrels. Carried.

Richards said the bounty on 25 animals at 25 cents each would be too small an amount to draw a warrant for, and he moved to make the number 100. Lost.

Jones moved to make the bounty on rabbits 3 cents instead of 2 1/2 cents, on the ground that it took 2 cents worth of ammunition to kill one. Carried.

Creer moved to strike out the word "Jack" wherever it appeared. Lost.

Moyle moved a suspension of the rules and the third reading of the bill. Carried.

Hoge suggested that under the bill in its present form a premium might be obtained for animals killed before the passage of the bill.

King thought the bill was sufficiently guarded in that particular.

An amendment providing that bounty should be paid only on animals "hereafter" killed, was adopted.

Howell moved to make the number of rabbits on which a bounty could be paid at one time, 300. He thought the county clerk ought not to be bothered with a few rabbits at a time, as in each case he was required to make a careful investigation.

Jones suggested that the boys who shoot the rabbits would sell their ears

to dealers, who would thus accumulate them in large numbers. He favored Howell's amendment, which was carried.

Rouche moved to make the bounty on rabbits two cents instead of three cents. Carried.

Hatch moved to amend so as to require the Territory to pay only one-half instead of two-thirds of the bounty. Carried.

Allen moved to make the bounty on coyotes 50 cents instead of 75 cents. Carried.

Thurman moved that the bill pass. It passed by a vote of 17 ayes, 5 noes.

The conference committee on the lower bill reported in favor of the Council amendment in question, with an amendment offered by the committee. Adopted.

The committee on enrollment reported that the bill relating to eminent domain and appeals from the justices' courts in criminal cases, had been sent to the Governor.

At 4:45 the House adjourned.

Feb. 21, 1888.

Opening exercises. The minutes were amended.

The Council insisted upon its amendment to the county lines bill, and asked for a conference committee. The following were appointed: King, Heybourne and Stewart.

A communication from the Governor was read, announcing his approval of the bills relating to appeals from justices' courts in criminal cases and eminent domain.

Kimball introduced the petition of Chas. Snowball, ex-assessor of Rich County, for relief. Claims committee.

Seegmiller introduced a petition from 215 citizens of Emery and Sanpete counties, asking for \$2,000 for the road in Huntington Cañon. Committee on bridges.

Seegmiller introduced a petition from 180 citizens of Emery, Sevier and Sanpete counties, asking an appropriation for the road in Salina cañon. Same committee.

Thurman, chairman of the judiciary committee, reported on the attachment bill, offering such amendments as would meet the recommendations of the Governor. The House adopted the amendment which had reference to selling property of a perishable character, or a nature expensive to keep.

A question arose as to whether the bill should be treated as a new one. The chair held that it had virtually been vetoed, and that, as amended, it should be passed as a new bill.

Thurman held that the practice had heretofore been to adopt amendments offered by the Governor, as those offered by the Council are, and moved that it be the sense of the House that amendments made in accordance with the Governor's suggestions, be deemed the passage of the bill. Carried.

The lower bill was passed by the Council, and sent to the House committee on enrollment.

Hoge offered a resolution to adjourn until Thursday. Carried.

Spencer, from the fish and game committee, offered a substitute for two bills, referred to them. Ordered printed.

Hatch, from the claims committee, reported on the statement of incidental expenses of the offices of auditor, etc. Adopted.

Montgomery, from the library committee, reported favorably on the bill for the relief of the Bar Association, with amendments. Ordered printed.

Land, from the counties committee, reported favorably on the bill providing for changing the names of towns, cities and villages. Ordered printed.

Seegmiller, from the live stock committee, offered a substitute for two bills in reference to killing stock on railroads. Ordered printed.

Montgomery, from the library committee, reported favorably on the bill to provide for the use and custody of books in the Territorial Library. Ordered printed.

Moyle, from the joint special reform school committee, asked instructions as to whether the committee should merely lay before the Assembly the information it had collected, or add a recommendation, or make a recommendation only.

King moved to instruct the said committee to report the information they had, and their recommendations.

Howell took occasion to deny the report in a morning paper today, which stated that Cache County had relinquished all claim to the reform school. She had put in her claim in writing and expected that it would be duly considered.

Farnsworth moved to strike out from King's motion that part requiring the committee to offer recommendations. He intimated that members of the committee were too directly interested to make recommendations.

Hoge raised the point of order that the committee could be instructed only by a concurrent resolution, being a joint committee.

The chair sustained the point of order.

Allen said the original resolution, under which the joint committee was appointed, was drawn by him, and contained sufficient definite instructions.

Hoge read the resolution from the journal.

Richards regretted that a statement should have been published to the effect that Cache County had given up all claim to the reform school, and deputed that the committee was responsible therefor. He also replied to Farnsworth, and insisted that the claims of Beaver

County had been duly considered by the committee. He held that the resolution under which the committee was appointed was too indefinite to guide them as to what is required of them.

The pending motion (King's) having been ruled out of order, the reform school question was dropped.

Moyle introduced a bill in relation to private corporations, which went to that committee.

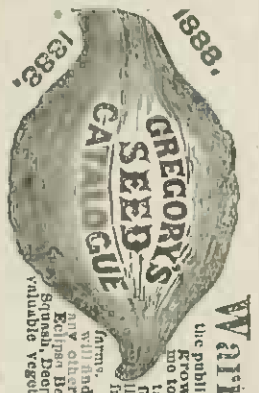
The Idaho Test Oath.

On Saturday last the famous test oath case came up before the Supreme Court at Boise City, James B. Innis, plaintiff and appellant, vs. Albert Humburg et al., defendants and respondents. The defendants were judges of election and refused the vote of Innis because he would not take the test oath prescribed by law—the case being made up with the intention of making it a test case. Homer Stull, attorney for respondents, suggested the death of Henry Rudland and Albert Humburg, two of the defendants and respondents, and moved that Wm. Quail, administrator of the estate of defendants be substituted as a party defendant and respondent. Motion sustained and so ordered, after which the case came on regularly to be heard. R. Z. Johnson opened the case for the appellant and H. Stull for the respondents. The argument was closed by Mr. Johnson and the case submitted. —Eagle Rock Register, Feb. 18.

It appears that the bottom has completely dropped out of the San Diego, Cal., boom. Business in that recently lively burg is stale, flat and unprofitable. A traveling agent for an eastern firm now in this city has just arrived from there. As an indication of the state of affairs, he asserts that he has been in the habit of paying an annual visit to San Francisco during the last six years and that the average sales made by him heretofore has ranged from \$4000 to \$6000. This time his sales did not run over \$400. San Diego went up like a rocket and came down like a stick. The boom wave rolled westward to the Pacific Coast. We are likely to catch some of it here as it recedes.

Some Differences: First speculator—"Did he fall in with your scheme?" Second Speculator—"No, he tumbled to it!"

Deer are increasing in numbers on Cape Cod. A farmer saw five near Foresdale the other day. The game laws protect deer in the Cape Cod woods.



I have founded the public relations to get their seed directly from the grower. Having a large proportion of my seed capable to warrant its freshness and purity, as seen in my Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1888. It is for every son and daughter of Adam. It is a valuable reference for all who are interested in the raising of vegetables and flowers. It contains a complete list of all the new and improved varieties of seeds now available. As the original inventor of the "Lightning" brand of seeds, I have a right to say that my seeds are the best. I have a large stock of seeds on hand, and I am prepared to supply all orders promptly. My address is J. H. GREGORY, Agricultural, Mass.

LIGHTNING HAYKNIFE

This OLD and RELIABLE KNIFE continues to gain in public estimation, and is

POSITIVELY THE BEST

Hay Knife known for cutting HAY and STRAW from the Mow, Stack or Bundle. It is a rapid, easy cutter, the blade of the best quality of cast steel, spring tempered, and it is easily sharpened by grinding on the corner of a common grindstone. The invention patented by W. M. MOUTH is a word-shaped blade provided with operating handles, the edge of the sword blade being provided with knife-edged serrations or teeth. We hereby CAUTION all persons interested against buying or selling knives bearing above description other than the genuine "Lightning," as we shall prosecute all infringements to the full extent of our ability and the law. For sale by the Hardware trade generally.

THE HIRAM HOLT COMPANY, EAST WILTON, ME.—Oct. 1, 1887