

THE LEGISLATURE.

COUNCIL—FEB. 8.

Punctually at 2 p. m. the President's gavel fell on the table, and after the usual opening exercises, the journal was read and adopted.

Mr. Slack presented a petition from the citizens of Washington County, asking for an appropriation of \$2,500, to rebuild a bridge that had been washed away by the flood of 1885. The petition stated that the carrying away of said bridge had cut off the travel between their county and Arizona, and showed also the great difficulty of making and keeping in repair the roads of Washington County; referred to the committee on highways.

Mr. Sharp presented C. F. No. 34, a bill to amend section 6, chapter 46, session laws of 1884, relating to insurance companies; read and referred to the committee on judiciary.

The special order of the day, C. F. No. 27, a bill amending an act incorporating Morgan City, in Morgan County, was taken up, and after several minor amendments the bill passed its third reading, and the House was notified thereof.

C. F. No. 16, a bill regulating the practice and selling of medicine, was read the second time, and placed on file for third reading.

C. F. No. 31, a bill amending sections 2 and 3, chapter 31, session laws of 1882, in relation to the duties of the Territorial sealer of weights and measures, was read the second time, and placed on file for third reading.

The second reading of C. F. No. 29, a bill to provide revenue for the Territory of Utah, and the several counties thereof, was dispensed with for today.

Mr. Taylor was excused on account of sickness. Adjourned.

HOUSE—FEB. 8.

Precisely at 2 p. m. the Speaker's gavel came down on his desk and once more the House came to order. The usual preliminaries were gone through, after which Mr. Thurman was excused from attendance to-day on account of sickness.

Mr. King presented a petition from Jos. D. Smith, ex-assessor of Millard County, asking for an appropriation of \$22.50 to reimburse him for taxes assessed in that county but collected elsewhere; referred to committee on claims and public accounts.

Mr. Anderson presented a petition from Tooele County, signed by the Probate Judge and others, asking aid to build a road; referred to the committee on highways.

Mr. King presented a petition from the citizens of Salt Lake County asking for the repeal of the law requiring screens to be placed at the head of irrigating channels to prevent fish from passing through, as they obstructed the flow of the water; referred to the committee on fish and game.

Mr. Farnsworth presented a petition from B. Ferguson, asking reimbursement for services as prosecuting attorney. Referred.

Council bill 22, in relation to assignments of insolvent debtors, came up as a special order of the day on its second reading, was read by sections, discussed for a long time, amended, and at 3:40 p. m. passed to its third reading.

The Council notified the House it had passed the bill incorporating Morgan City, which was read the first time and referred.

The substitute for H. F. 24, a bill to prevent the spread of malignant diseases, was called up for its third reading and made the special order for Tuesday.

The act for encouraging the growth of timber was the next object of attack from various members of the House. Mr. King, the father of the bill, defended it vigorously, but a number of amendments were made to it and finally it passed by vote of 13 to 5.

The act in relation to the mode of criminal procedure was enrolled and sent to his excellency for his approval or rejection.

The sum of \$5 was allowed to Mr. Wilkins, clerk of the Second District Court, for services rendered the House, which closed the business for the day, and an adjournment was taken till Tuesday at 2 p. m.

COUNCIL, FEB. 9.

At 2 p. m. Tuesday the Council was called to order, and after the usual opening ceremonies, the journal of Monday was read and adopted.

A message from the House, asking for a committee on conference in relation to H. F. No. 26, relating to the estates of decedents, was agreed to. Mr. Sharp and Mr. Francis were appointed on behalf of the Council.

Also a message from the House announcing the passage by that body of a substitute for H. F. No. 20, a bill to encourage the growth of timber, was read and referred to the committee on agriculture.

Mr. Grover, from the committee on judiciary, reported back C. F. No. 30, a bill amending Sec. 817, chap. 7, title IX, laws of Utah, with amendments, placed on file for second reading.

C. F. No. 34, a bill amending Sec. 6, chap. 46, session laws of 1884, was placed on file for second reading and ordered printed.

C. F. No. 32, a substitute to the bill to prevent the befouling of water for domestic purposes; to prevent the obstruction of highways with offensive matter; to prevent cruelty to animals, and to prevent the construction and maintaining of unlawful fences. Read

and adopted, placed on file for second reading and ordered printed.

The special order of the day, C. F. No. 17, a bill amending sec. 56, chap. 54 session laws of 1884, in relation to proceedings in justices' courts, was taken up, and after being discussed a short time, was made the special order for Wednesday.

C. F. No. 29, a bill to provide revenue for the Territory of Utah and the several counties thereof, was taken up on its second reading.

Mr. Francis moved to strike out the 13th subdivision of sec. 2, which reads, "Money loaned, where the same is secured by mortgage on real estate, where the real estate is taxed," such money to be exempted from taxation. Mr. Francis claimed this clause would work a great injustice to the poor men who had to borrow money.

The President called Mr. Page to the chair.

Mr. Smith said the reason for this subdivision was to protect the poor men, who were compelled to borrow, and were now required to pay the tax on the borrowed money as well as on the estate which secured it. Outside capitalists were bringing large amounts to Utah and they invested their money only in real estate; they neither paid taxes here nor in the State where they resided.

Mr. Taylor was in favor of the provision. He had one case in his mind now; that of a person who came to this Territory with \$50,000. He loaned this sum on real estate and the poor men who had to borrow this large sum paid the taxes. He considered this bill a very important one, and as he had not had the bill long enough to read it through, would move that it be made the special order for Friday next.

Mr. Hammond was in favor of striking out, and stated that if such exemption is made men would take their money from manufacturing interests and become money lenders.

Mr. Barton would throw every safeguard around men who were compelled to borrow money. There are too many inducements already for men engaged in money loaning. The motion to strike out prevailed. The President voting no.

Mr. Gover moved that the further consideration of this bill be set for Wednesday. Adopted.

A message from the House was read, announcing the Governor's veto of the jury bill.

C. F. No. 30, a bill amending Sec. 817, Chap. 7, title xi, of the code of civil procedure was read the second time, placed on file for third reading, and ordered printed.

C. F. No. 24, a bill amending Sec. 6, Chap. 46, session laws of 1884, in relation to fire insurance companies was also read the second time, placed on file for third reading and ordered printed.

The act in relation to the practice and sale of medicines was read the third time and passed, and the House was notified thereof.

The bill amending an act in relation to the duties of the Territorial sealer of weights and measures was also read the third time and passed, and the House so notified.

Council adjourned.

HOUSE—FEB. 9.

At 2 o'clock p. m. to-day, the House again met the Speaker in the chair. A quorum was present and preliminaries being settled business commenced.

A petition by Mr. Stratford from the City Council of Ogden City, asking that the charter of said city be amended by an act drawn up for that purpose; referred to the committee on municipal corporations and towns.

A petition from the mothers of Utah asking that an act be passed to prohibit the sale of intoxicants within a mile of any school house; referred to the committee on manufacture, etc.

Mr. McCullough sent up a petition in relation to amending the charter of Alpine City, which was read and referred to the appropriate committee.

Mr. Hatch, from the committee on counties, reported favorably on the action of the committee as to petitions in relation to boundaries of incorporated towns, etc.; the report was read and filed to come up in its order.

A message was received from the Council concerning a conference committee to confer on H. F. No. 26, in relation to estates of decedents, the Council had appointed Messrs. Sharp and Francis to act for that body; concurred in.

Mr. Smoot, chairman of the committee on asylum for the insane, reported back H. F. 43, asking the appropriation of \$20,000 for the support of that institution, and recommended that it be put on its passage; filed to come up in its order.

Mr. Howell, chairman of the committee on highways, reported favorably on the consideration of a petition asking aid to construct a road from Fremont, in Plute County, to Bluff City, in San Juan County, and recommended the appropriation of \$2,500 for that purpose; returned to the committee on high ways to await the arrival of another petition from Plute County, upon the same subject.

Mr. Kimball, chairman of the live stock committee, to whom was referred H. F. 33, a bill to restrain bulls from running at large at certain seasons, reported back a substitute in lieu of the same, and recommended that it be put upon its passage. It makes it unlawful for the owners of animals mentioned to allow them to run at large on any stock range in Rich County, Utah, from the 1st day of January in each year to the first day of July inclusive. A violation of this provision makes the

animals so found at large estrays. Read and filed, to come up on second reading.

Mr. King presented a bill defining estrays and providing for the disposal of the same. Among other features of this bill, one is that all horses and neat cattle, even though marked or branded, which are allowed to run at large for two years or more upon any range, are declared estrays. The constable is required to attend all drives and "round-ups" and receive all estrays, and after the sale of the same to place the proceeds thereof in a "live stock fund," kept separately by the county treasurer, to be used in paying stock inspectors and detectives employed by the county. This bill abolishes the office of pound keeper, and the constable is to assume his place. The bill was read once and referred to the committee on judiciary.

Mr. Greer presented a bill amending sec. 27, chap. 7, laws of 1884, in relation to procedure in public courts, in regard to publishing notices, etc., read once and referred to the committee on judiciary.

The substitute for House bill 24, came up on special order for its third reading. It relates to preventing of the spread of malignant diseases among sheep. It was read the third time, entire, and then by sections, discussed at some length, amended, passed the House and was sent to the Council at 4:35 p. m. by a vote of 18 to 1.

The Council notified the House that it had passed a bill to regulate the practice and selling of medicine, which was read by its title and referred to the committee on public health. Several messages were read and concurred in.

Mr. West moved that when the House adjourn it be till 10 a. m. on Monday; carried.

The bill for restraining bulls from running at large was then read the second time, after which it was read by sections and filed for third reading.

The clerk then read a communication from the Governor in relation to the new bail bill which he vetoed. The latter was spread upon the minutes and sent to the Council.

Mr. Stratford, from the conference committee, reported in favor of certain amendments made by the Council to the House bill in relation to the estates of decedents, and a motion to adopt the report prevailed.

An act making appropriations for the support of the insane asylum was then read a second time. It appropriates \$20,000 for this purpose. Its passage was recommended by the committee to whom it had been referred. It was ordered printed and to be passed to its third reading.

Substitute C. F. 15, the boundary lines bill, was called, pending further action of which the House adjourned at 5:15 till 10 a. m. on Wednesday.

FEB. 10.

The House held a morning session to-day. Punctually as the metallic tongue of time sounded the hour of ten the Speaker called order. The roll was called, a quorum present, prayer offered, the records of the previous day were read and the House branch of the Legislature was once more set in motion.

The Speaker was called away on special business, and Hon. A. Hatch was appointed Speaker pro tem.

The House bill to establish a Territorial Reform School, which was made the special order of the day, was called up for second reading. It provides that the probate judge of the county in which the reform school shall be located, and the superintendent of district schools of each of the four most populous adjacent counties shall constitute a board of directors for the Utah Reform School, who shall qualify by giving bonds to the people of Utah in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, conditioned upon the faithful performance of their duties. The board of directors are required to appoint a president, superintendent, secretary and treasurer. The president shall be a member of the board.

Mr. Lund is the framer of the bill, which is a ponderous document, and contains 21 long sections. After the reading of it through it was made the special order for Thursday at 2 p. m.

The substitute for the Council bill defining the manner of determining disputed county boundary lines was read the second time. Among other things it provides that whenever any county court is uncertain as to the true boundary line between its county and that of the adjoining county, it shall notify such adjoining county court of the fact, and request that a meeting of the county courts interested be held to agree upon and permanently establish the line in dispute, by erecting monuments on the boundary lines when determined. The bill was under discussion one hour and 45 minutes, in which Messrs. McLaughlin, Young, Greer, King, Smoot, Stratford, Thurman and West (who was in the chair part of the time) participated. The bill contains but eight sections, but there were more than this number of amendments to it, offered and accepted. The rules were then suspended and the bill was read the third time and passed by unanimous vote.

At 12, noon, a recess was taken until 2 p. m.

No other medicine is so reliable as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for colds, coughs, and all derangements of the respiratory organs tending toward consumption. In all ordinary cases it is a certain cure, and it affords sure relief for the asthmatic and consumptive, even in advanced stages of disease.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 11.—The Secretary of War and several prominent army officers will go to Philadelphia Saturday to receive the remains of Gen. Hancock and will accompany them to Norris-town.

The President desired to attend the funeral of General Hancock, but finds it impossible for him to do so. The Cabinet will be represented by Secretary Bayard, who will act as pall-bearer, Secretary Endicott, and possibly two or three others. Secretary Whitney will not be able to attend, but will detail a number of officers to represent the Navy.

New York, 11.—General Hancock died poor and the fact being known to his friends and comrades, a subscription has been started for his widow. The plan was originated by Gen. W. F. Smith, Gen. J. B. Fry, Wm. Burns and T. L. Crittenden. J. Pierpont Morgan is treasurer of the fund. These sums have been signed: Samuel S. Tilden, \$1,000; Wm. R. Grace, \$500; M. B. Brown, \$250; John D. Crenshaw, \$250. The circular accompanying the subscription says the General was kept poor by the calls upon his official hospitality and the constant charities which he gave those in distress.

The remains were taken from the bier this afternoon and placed in a steel casket, dressed in the uniform of a Major-General.

The following order was issued tonight:

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC,
GOVERNOR'S ISLAND,
New York City.

General Order No. 2.

For the information of all concerned, it is hereby announced that the Lieut. General has assumed immediate command of the Division of the Atlantic and the Department of the East until the successor of the command is assigned by the President of the United States. By command of

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Attest: Lieut. General.
WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Asst. Adj. General.

Orders were also issued detailing four batteries of the Fifth Artillery to act as an escort at the funeral ceremonies; sixteen non-commissioned officers to accompany the remains to Norris-town, and a detachment of sixteen men under an officer to fire salves over the grave.

SEATTLE, W. T., 11.—This city is quiet to-day. Troops are patrolling the streets, but there has been no collision. The mob has dispersed, but it is thought that it would re-assemble in an hour if the troops were withdrawn. Martial law continues and half-a-dozen prominent agitators have been arrested and are confined in the jail. Among these prisoners is the chief officer of the Knights of Labor in this city.

TROUBLE IN PORTLAND ANTICIPATED.

Portland, Ogn., 11.—There are fears of trouble here next Saturday or Sunday (similar to that at Seattle this week. If it comes at all, it will be on a much larger scale. At a large meeting of anti-Chinese organizations held here Jan. 28, the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, We the citizens of Portland and vicinity, in mass meeting assembled, do believe that unless intelligent action be immediately taken by us on the Chinese question, the destruction of life and property will be the inevitable result; and inasmuch as there are thousands of our wage-workers out of employment with no prospect in future of securing work whereby to earn bread for themselves and families, and realizing that under the present state of affairs their condition cannot be made worse, and seeing as we do the danger that threatens our city, we deem it our duty to humanity to adopt the following resolutions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a congress be held in the City of Portland on the second Saturday of February next, for the purpose of taking intelligent and concerted action in this matter; be it further

Resolved, That all companies, corporations, trades unions and labor organizations be and are hereby requested to hold meetings and elect delegates to represent their respective organizations; each organization, trade union, company or corporation to be entitled to three delegates to represent their respective locality.

This Congress will convene here Saturday morning. Ordinarily there would be very little in such a convention to excite alarm, but last Tuesday evening Burnett G. Haskell, who styles himself the "Organizer of the International Workmen's Association, and a delegate from the Confederated Trades and Labor Organizations of California, Arizona and Nevada," arrived here, and by common consent has been placed at the head of the movement to expel the Chinese by force. In an interview published yesterday evening, Haskell, in answer to a question by a reporter, said: "We don't intend to commit any violence or precipitate any strife, but we do intend to have the Chinese leave Portland. The way we intend to remove the Chinese is to remove their goods and chattles and themselves to the wharf, put them on board a steamer sailing for San Francisco and say to them, 'God bless you.

You are not wanted here. Depart in peace.'"

Physically stated, the situation in Portland in this: There is a Chinese population of between 2,700 and 3,000, and a white population of about 32,000. Nearly five-sixths of the Chinese are quartered in eight blocks on Second Street, between Washington and Taylor, and two blocks from the harbor. There are five companies of militia, two of them with sixty members each and the other three numbering less than twenty each. The Vancouver Barracks, where 600 United States troops are stationed, is distant 16 miles by boat, but from the experience of Seattle this week it is thought their assistance could not be had till much damage is done should an outbreak occur.

The steamship Oregon leaves here for San Francisco on her regular trip next Saturday night at 12 o'clock. Her passenger capacity is limited to about 300. A steamer leaves every five days. There is a very strong sentiment among the genuine laboring classes in favor of law and order, and the only fear is that some hot-headed professional agitator will do something which will lead to bloodshed.

It is estimated that 700 to 800 men will join in violence towards the Chinese.

Portland, Oregon, 11.—Fifty-four Chinamen at work in the mines at Carbonado, on the Puget Sound branch of the Northern Pacific railroad, were driven out to-day and are now at the station awaiting transportation to Tacoma and thence to San Francisco.

BUFFALO, 12.—Chas. Herman, wife murderer, was hanged at 10:43 this morning. Herman killed his wife last November for supposed infidelity. He was dissolute and it was claimed she supported him by working out as a servant.

UTICA, N. Y., 12.—Ex-Governor Seymour's condition remains unchanged.

ROME, N. Y., 12.—Dr. Ford, the physician attending Horatio Seymour, in a dispatch to a newspaper here, says: "There is no improvement in the Governor's condition to-day. He is not so strong as he was yesterday and the symptoms are not so favorable, because of increasing weakness. His condition is one of uncertainty. He takes so little nourishment, only the smallest sips of milk, and there is such a failure of his digestion that I feel less easy about him than I did yesterday. His mind is clear though he is a little delirious now and then as anyone would be in his condition. His emotions are somewhat disturbed, but not his intellect.

DYING.

Ex-Governor Seymour is thought to be dying. The members of his family have been hastily summoned to his bedside.

UTICA, N. Y., 4:10 p. m.—Ex-Governor Seymour is dying. He cannot survive more than an hour and may die at any minute.

NEW YORK, 12.—Mrs. Hancock passed a comfortable night, and rested better than she had any time since the General's death. The Secretary of War will arrive in the city to-morrow morning. After the funeral he will probably accompany the funeral party as far as Philadelphia. Commodore Chandler detailed Lieut. Nichols of the navy to proceed to Governor's Island and tender General Whipple the use of a steamer to transport troops from Governor's Island to New York, and afterwards to Jersey City.

NEW YORK, 12.—The severest rain-storm for many years prevailed throughout Rockland County yesterday. The West Shore tracks at Orangeburg were so covered with water that the fires in the engines were put out. Travel is greatly delayed.

Representatives of the Transcontinental lines met again this morning and considered a proposed agreement for pooling freight and passenger traffic. A definite agreement will probably be adopted. Its nature, however, could not be learned.

DENVER, Col., 12.—Hon. George C. Bates died last night of inflammation of the bowels, after an illness of less than a week, aged 71. Bates was a native of New York; moved to Michigan in 1834, and headed the party in opposition to the policy of the general government during the administration of Jackson; was one of the organizers of the Whig party, and delegate to the National Convention, which nominated Harrison in 1840, and Clay in 1844. Was a bosom friend of these statesmen and Webster. Was United States District Attorney for California under Fillmore. In 1870 was appointed to a similar office from Illinois to the Territory of Utah, where he became famous in defending John D. Lee, the leader of the Mountain Meadow Massacre. He came to Colorado in 1879, where he resided until his death.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., 12.—The Raritan River has overflowed its banks and submerged the lower part of the city. All business in the ship yards and coal yards along the river has been suspended, and the works of the New Jersey Rubber Company have been compelled to shut down.

TRENTON, N. J., 12.—The rains of the past few days have caused the ice in the Delaware River to break at Yardleyville, Pennsylvania, and the lower portion of Trenton is submerged. On Fair and Bridge streets the water is even with the second stories of the houses. The damage to furniture in the residences and the mills will be very heavy. Travel on the Pennsylvania railroads between this city and New York is suspended. Locomotives have been run on to the