UTAH LEGISLATURE.

COUNCIL.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

The Governor also submitted the following list of appointees for the boards named:

Regents of the University—Robert Harkness, James Sharp, Lewis S. Hills, John W. Donnellan, Waldemar Vanlott, Frank Pierce, John J. Daly, of Salt Lake county; W. N. Shilling, of Weber county, and Robert C. Lund, of Washington county.

President of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society—Curtis P. Mason, of Salt Lake county. Directors—John D. Peters, of Box Elder county; Marcus Thomas, Nelson A. Empey, Heber M. Wells, W. H. Rowe, Edward B. Wilson, Brigham Daughertge, of Salt Lake county; Smith Parker, of Piute county; Aaron Farr, of Cache county.

Board of Equalization—John E. Dooley, Melville B. Scowles, of Salt Lake county; Robert C. Lund, of Washington county; A. B. Richardson, of Summit county; Frank J. Cannon, of Weber county; John E. Booth, of Utah county; Robert Wolfenbarger, of Iron county.

Directors of the Insane Asylum—George Sutherland, W. N. Dusenberry, Joseph B. Jones, Hugh M. Dougall, of Utah County; Clarence Allen, of Salt Lake County; P. T. Farnsworth, of Beaver County; L. W. Shurtliff, of Weber County.

Territorial fish and game commissioner—Joseph W. Musser, of Salt Lake County.

The communications were referred to the committee on judiciary.

C. F. 46, regulating the freight on ores, coal and coke, and C. F. 104, referring to attachments, were, on recommendation of the appropriate committee, rejected.

C. F. 85, providing for the release of all grits at the Detroit school, was reported back unfavorably by the committee.

New bills were presented by Evans to perpetuate evidence and use the same, and providing that testimony of witnesses that has been phonographically reported, may be used on trials, in cases where such witness is dead or absent from the Territory, the evidence to be subject to the same objections as though the witness were on the stand in person.

Bill passed under a suspension of the rules.

By Moran, amending the act relating to executions.

By Peters, allowing the estates of minors to be mortgaged for payment of debts.

By Peters, providing that all school districts who failed to levy a special school tax during the year ending December 31, 1891, for the purpose of building or for other school purposes, may levy such tax, in the manner provided by law, if levied before the 30th day of April, 1892, and such tax shall be collected at the same time and in the same manner as though it had been levied in the year 1891.

The bill for the education of the blind was rejected upon recommendation of the committee, owing to the lack of funds in the treasury.

The bill creating Wayne county, was reported back without recommendation.

The following claims were allowed: N. Bates, assessor and collector Sanpete county, $31.52; J. H. Clark, assessor and collector of Tooele county, $271.71; Joseph A. Lyman, assessor and collector of Millard county, $192.28; Star Printing company, $224.28.

The conference committee reported that the House had agreed to recede from its amendments to C. F. 32, providing for the salaries of clerks of the district and supreme courts in territorial criminal cases, and the bill again passed.

C. F. 93, creating the office of attorney general and H. F. 93, relating to irrigation companies, were killed.

The following bills also passed:

H. F. 61, relating to the incorporation of irrigation companies; C. F. 110, prescribing the duties of coroner and the relative duties of the board of health and physicians, as amended; H. F. 117, relating to elections; C. F. 108, authorizing the creation of the Utah national guard; H. F. 100, for the disposal of estrays, and the collection of damages, as amended by the House; H. F. 109, for the safety of workmen employed in coal mines; H. F. 127, relating to trial by jury; H. F. 25, relating to the collection of delinquent taxes, and on motion of Haynes, the vote by which C. F. 66, regulating the practice of medicine, was killed Monday, was reconsidered, and the bill passed.

The invitation of Chief Stanton of the Fire Department to visit fire headquarters for the purpose of witnessing an exhibition of the workings of the department, was accepted.

THE GOVERNOR INDIGNANT.

The following communication from the Governor was read:

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, March 8th, 1892.

Hon. W. S. King, President of the Legislative Council:

SIR.—I return C. J. M. No. 2 without my approval. I infer from the tone of some portions of it that my approval was not expected. I concur in many facts set out in the memorial; in the statements as to the prosperity, resources, population, wealth and prospective wealth of our Territory; that now conditions have honestly come, that the future is assured and retrogression is impossible. As early as October, 1890, in a supplemental report, unpublished, I substantially stated the sincerity of the people and the honesty of the new conditions then approaching, and I have since expressed the opinion. Perhaps some who approve this memorial were more early in their recognition, at least later in expressing it. Yet I cannot think the memorial is happily conceived or that it will serve any useful purpose or be the act of any more fit to be a spokesman of the Territory of Utah, to whom in some respects it does scant justice. It stirs up old issues and implies others which are a full justification of the course of the government in the past, and some facts which seem at variance with the issue not assertion made, and put the people in the false position of demanding all the past, instead of looking solely to the present and future. Any lengthy statement of my reasons for withholding approval is not necessary because the time is approaching, perhaps is near, when discussions of past differences will be curious and all can unite in looking to the future. The memorial shows the great prosperity of Utah, but fails to show how this was reached under the five oppressive years of Federal control, so vividly set forth. The prosperity is a fact, and that fact may induce a belief almost that there may be some inaptitude in the memorial of the oppression. The memorial states that "Utah, in the feelings of her people, has been filled from her humiliation and disgrace." In justice to the people of Utah, it should be stated that their own good sense jibed them from what is harshly called "humiliation and disgrace," yet we cannot forget that what the memorial calls the "blatant appointing power," made laws and appointed officers to execute an "affront" which called the attention of the people to the fact that they needed trifling. And that it was under these laws and officers that the people reached the prosperity and the new conditions set forth, and the memorial is a proof that the people in assuming that they desire to absolutely condemn all the measures and agencies of the past, have forgotten what concerning Utah, "In the midst of her wonderful material progress, her people have remained forward more attentive to the study of questions of government and legitimate politics and in expounding the true cause of one or the other of the political parties." This statement does not do full justice to the people, as they are better acquainted with the matters of government and politics than it implies, but which such a statement made, it would not be strange if the "blatant appointing power" might think it was wrong, and a few elementary lessons were taken on these subjects before condemning all the measures of the past, and demanding possession of the future.

The people of Utah who do not hold or want office might well inquire whether this memorial is the statement of friends and whether, so soon after the arrival of the new conditions, they should be put in the position of condemning all the measures which have aided them to attain the new conditions, and of finding fault because legislation does not keep pace with their own changes of opinion. The people of this Territory know that the course of progress in Utah is well known. It covers little more than the number of months which have passed since the new conditions were inaugurated. Men can not always change their opinions instantly, and government can not change immediately some society. While I believe in new conditions back somewhat some, and that the people of Utah are more worthy than the implications of the memorial represent, you can unwelding, or—I think it right to express myself with the utmost sincerity—I can not be convinced of the new conditions a little time to adjust new opinions.

A little patience is not unbecoming in a people who are prosperous, in view of the past history of the Territory. If delay is necessary, it will enable them to get better fitted to the new conditions, and to better decide what they want now, and also to assure the people of the United States of the honesty of the new conditions. This "blatant appointing power" recognizes more than any million of people, with whom the people of Utah must be affiliated in governmental affairs, and it is worth a little patience and deax to convince them, so they may stand ready to cheerfully welcome the people of Utah to the equal and honorable alliance which statehood implies, without looking backward with a fear lest some slip may occur in the fitting together of the new and the old. Personally, I have no such fear, yet I can not join in unjust condemnation of those who have. It will to the end be more just and grateful to the people of Utah to be called and welcomed to the association of states, than to be received on probation, and with a partial conditions grudgingly given. I believe that in due time the people will come to the same time I consider the Faulkner bill objectionable in every way. It is not honest, it is not the people's bill, and no provision is made for submitting it to their vote. It is believed by many of them to be the work of scheming men, whose motives are suspected. It puts on the people the expense of statehood without representation, which is from the people the confidence of the nation and breaks them with a suspicion of disloyalty. It requires future legislation the limitation of the people of this nation to repose confidence in the new conditions, and this legislation cannot be obtained so speedily as the opinions of the people of the nation will change when they are convinced of the sincerity of the people of Utah in the new departure.

I have no objection to statehood when the question is presented in the usual way, and in the meantime I do not urge statehood until such time as the nation can give full confidence to the people of Utah. If that is tomorrow, let it be so. But if the nation asks delay until it can attain the necessary feeling of confidence to Utah, I am content to wait, and in the meantime to rely on the justice and beneficent intentions of the people and government of the United States toward Utah and her people.

ARTHUR L. THOMAS,
Governor.

The strictest attention was given by the members to the reading of this communication, and at its conclusion a profound silence reigned broken by Evans who, in a voice vibrating with suppressed passion asked, "Was this the memorial sent to Congress asking for the passage of the Faulkner-Caine bill? By what right has he to inflict this torture upon us?"

President King—The Chair does not know.

Evans—Did the committee on enrollment or the Clerk send it to the Governor?

King—If he did so, it was without my knowledge.

Evans—I cannot understand why we should receive this lecture and censure from the Governor, unsought and unasked for. The memorial reads: [Here he read its title.] The views of the Governor ought not to be interjected into a body of this kind, and I therefore move that it be laid upon the table, and all proceedings connected with it expunged from the records.

Haynes—Hold on. There must be some mistake. It must have got to him in some way.

Clerk McNutt (meekly)—It was referred to the committee on enrollment and sent by them to the Governor.

Evans (petulantly)—I asked for that information before I made those remarks.

King—On what day was that?

McNutt—February 11th. It was given to the committee on February 5th and sent to the Governor on the 11th.

President King here picked up a copy of the printed journal and read the report of the committee on enrollment and the action of the House thereon.

Peters—Was it signed by the President and clerk of the Council?

King—It was not.

Both he and McNutt showed signs of discomfiture.

Evans (with increased petulance)—Just was the reason why I asked for information before—

Haskin interrupted in order to pour oil on the troubled waters, and explained how he believed the memorial came to be forwarded to the Governor.

Having removed his composure, Evans said, "I do not believe in doing anybody an injustice, and I ask leave to withdraw my motion to table the communication and ask that it be received in the regular way."

The Chair suggested that the memorial be filed with the secretary of the Territory, but no action was taken.

The communication of the Governor was then by vote received and filed.

After a communication had been received from the Chamber of Commerce asking for an appropriation to commence the Capitol building the Council adjourned until 2 p. m. Wednesday.

HOUSE.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

The World's Fair committee reported back to the House without recommendation.

Snow moved the adoption of the report. Carried and the bill passed to its second reading.

Under suspension the bill was carried to its third reading and passed.

A communication from the Governor was received returning H. F. 59 without his approval and suggesting amendment, as the bill is worded, it would not likely to work harmonious to sheep owners. The communication was referred to the committee on live stock.

H. F. 49, the World's Fair bill, then came up for consideration. The bill was read for the third time.

Sarsent offered an amendment to add (1) cents on every tax for the purpose of raising the appropriation.

Pierce favored the amendment, but thought it should be amended to include $ and not cents.

Pierce's amendment to the amendment was carried.

Pierce moved that the appropriation be $5,000 instead of $50,000. Seconded by Mackay.

Irvine moved as an amendment to the amendment that the sum of $25,000 be appropriated.

Irvine's amendment was lost by a vote of 14 to 7.

The question of the $25,000 appropriation came up. Snow said that it had already been provided to raise the ad valorem tax to one-fourth of 1 per cent, which would make the sum sixty-two and odd thousand dollars, and that he thought no one would now vote for $25,000.

The $25,000 appropriation was lost by a vote of 14 to 4.

Lawrence thought that $72,000 should be appropriated and the rate of taxation increased. Would rather be taxed to cover any existing deficit. To appropriate anything less than $50,000 would be money thrown away.

Snow offered an amendment to the amendment that $50,000 should be substituted.

Snow's amendment to the amendment was lost and the bill was passed by a vote of 19 to 2.

The Council bill as it passed the House was modified in several important particulars. It provides for fifteen commissioners as follows: H. C. Lutz, F. W. Jennings, Mrs. William Mollinnis, D. H. Peery, jr., C. W. Dalton, John Cowan, William Crear, E. H. Snow, W. H. Rowe, E. B. Critchlow, P. T. Farnsworth, Mrs. George Sutherland, Edwin Kimball, Richard Maiden, A. C. Bishop. The board shall organize and elect an executive commissioner and fix his salary, who shall have general supervision of the exhibit of Utah. The treasurer of the board shall give a bond of $100,000.

The board shall make a report of its proceedings to the Governor, to be by him transmitted to the Legislature, and except when called to Chicago, to aid the executive commissioner, they shall confine their operations to the limits of the territory and aid in collecting the exhibits.

For their services they are to receive $4 per day when actively engaged in the work assigned. To defray the expenses $50,000 is appropriated, and to meet this the territorial levy for 1892-3 is placed at 2½ mills ad valorem on the dollar upon all taxable property in the Territory, which is an increase of one-fourth of a mill. The act to take effect on its approval.

The committee on enrollment reported the enrollment of H. F. 94, entitled an act to amend section 1745 of the Compiled Laws, relating to Morgan county, and the bill passed.

C. F. 76, constituting eight hours a day's labor on all public works, failed of passage.

After a short discussion the vote by which C. F. 66, regulating the practice of medicine, was killed Monday, was reconsidered, and the bill passed.

The following bills also passed:

H. F. 61, relating to the incorporation of irrigation companies; C. F. 110, prescribing the duties of coroner and the relative duties of the board of health and physicians, as amended; H. F. 117, relating to elections; C. F. 108, authorizing the creation of the Utah national guard; H. F. 100, for the disposal of estrays, and the collection of damages, as amended by the House; H. F. 109, for the safety of workmen employed in coal mines; H. F. 127, relating to trial by jury; H. F. 25, relating to the collection of delinquent taxes, and on motion of Haynes, the vote by which C. F. 66, regulating the practice of medicine, was killed Monday, was reconsidered, and the bill passed.

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CORRECT AND NOBBY STYLES
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ALSO THE NEWEST OF ALL CAPS.
YOUNG LADIES WILL ALSO WEAR THEM.
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Kilt Suits in ages 2½ to 6. Beautiful Combination of Patterns. Prices from $2.50 and upwards. Over Three Hundred to select from.
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will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Prepared only for Piles and Itching of the private parts. Every box is warranted. Judge Cooley, of Marcellus, N. Y., says: "I, Williams' Indian Pile Ointment cured me after years of suffering." Sold by druggists sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents and $1.00 per box.
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