

be made by publishing a copy of the summons in some newspaper published in the county, if there be one published, if not, by posting a copy thereof in some conspicuous and accessible place in front of the justice's office and near thereto for a period of at least five days prior to the time set for appearance. When service is made by publication or posting as provided in this section, proof thereof shall be made by affidavit, which affidavit shall be attached to the original summons.

Sec. 8. From the time of the service of the summons and proof thereof as provided in the preceding section the proceedings shall be conducted in the same manner as provided by law for the conduct of civil cases in justices' courts, and the damages and expenses in caring for and keeping said animals and costs of court shall constitute a lien upon said animals, from the time they were taken up until judgment for said damages, expenses and costs are fully satisfied. And said animals, or so many thereof as may be necessary, may be sold upon execution for the satisfaction of said judgment. And no such animal shall be exempt from execution. *Provided* that the fees allowed in said justices' court under the provision of this act shall be one-half of those allowed in other civil cases in said courts. If the defendant is of the opinion that the damages claimed are excessive he may at any time after taking up the animal and before trial tender the plaintiff the amount he deems reasonable, and if the plaintiff does not recover a greater sum than that rendered, the costs from the time of the tender shall be assessed against the plaintiff.

Sec. 9. After six months from the date of said sale, the net proceeds thereof shall be paid into the county treasury of the county in which the sale was made, after which said sum shall be the same as other county funds. If, however, the owner of said animals shall within six months from the date of sale prove to the satisfaction of the justice who heard the case that he was the owner, said justice shall pay such net proceeds to such owner and report quarterly to the county court a list of all such cases, which report shall show the cases tried, number of animals sold, the amount sold for and disposition of the proceeds.

Sec. 10. Each poundkeeper in this Territory shall deliver to the justice of the peace of the precinct in which he resides all brand books or sheets in his possession.

Sec. 11. Any person who shall take any animals out of the custody of the person holding them for damage as provided in this act, or who shall intercept or hinder any person in taking up or attempting to take up such animals for doing damage, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 12. The provisions of this act shall in no way interfere with existing legal rights in incorporated cities and towns in relation to animals running at large.

Sec. 13. Sections 2215 inclusive, of the Compiled Laws of Utah of 1888, and all laws providing for precinct

poundkeepers and prescribing their duties are hereby repealed.

Sec. 14. This act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved March 13th, 1890.

### CURRENT TOPICS IN EUROPE.

March has come in like a lion. There is no mistake about that this year. The bitter wind, the frozen pools, and snowed ground makes the landscape bear a more wintry look than it has done at any time this winter. However, it is better to have a touch of winter now than later on. The mildness of February had caused the buds to start and if the warm weather had continued a few weeks longer, and then a cold snap set in the damage would have been incalculable. The wintry weather seems to prevail over almost the whole of Europe. Snow has fallen as far south as Nice and even in mild Florence the ground has been covered with "the beautiful." So far, however, there seems to have been no injury to the orange groves of the south as there was two years ago, nor even any considerable damage to those on the shores of the "Riviera."

Rome is again "filling up" with strangers, though during the past winter the Eternal City has been unusually dull. Very few strangers have visited Rome during the past three months because of the prevalence of the influenza. This has caused want in thousands of families who as hotel waiters, cabmen, guides and vendors of relics contrive to gain their living by their attention to the wants of tourists.

The attraction of Rome does not lie exclusively in its artistic marvels, its monuments, or its associations with ancient history. Something of the fascination it has for foreigners is due to what has been done for their accommodation and comfort. Rome is, an elysium for both students and idlers. The foreign capital which usually flows into Rome during the winter months has this year been sadly missing, not merely by private parties, but likewise by the government. Italy in her ambition to unite her various petty governments and again take her place among the great nations of the earth has made some heroic efforts. Her alliance with the German Empire has been a costly affair, and there are many who are looking forward to 1892, when the present arrangements with Germany shall be terminated. The present indications are that Italy will seek closer relations with France. For years Italy and France have held the closest relations with each other. It was the first Napoleon who gave Italy the first idea of unity in these modern times. It was Napoleon III who helped her break the Austrian yoke, and still at the present time there are commercial relations which tend to draw France and Italy together. The stability which the French Republic has shown and the recent elections in Germany will not be without their effect

on the Italian people. It is evident that two years hence the relations of European powers to each other will be very different from what they are today.

In Germany, as anticipated, the second ballots have only sealed the complete defeat of the Government parties. Out of one hundred and forty constituencies where it was necessary to hold second elections only ninety-three have been heard from as yet with certainty. Of these, sixty-six have returned liberal candidates of various shades of opinion, and forty-seven constituencies are yet to be heard from. What influence these elections will have upon Prince Bismarck it is impossible to tell. Berlin has declared itself in favor of liberal candidates, in every precinct. The breach between the Emperor and Bismarck is gradually widening. The sceptre seems falling from the hands of the Iron Chancellor.

Just now Paris is all excitement. It is not merely that the Duc d'Orleans has been removed to Clairvaux—that ancient abbey-prison which was once the residence of the famous St. Bernard. It is evident the government of Paris dreads the popularity of the young man. The royalists pretend to be indignant at the manner in which the "Duc" was spirited away from Paris to the more retired, though more comfortable quarters at Clairvaux. No doubt it was a wise movement to remove the prisoner beyond the influence of tumultuous Paris, for royalist feeling is now in a full revival. The resignation of M. Coustant and the no less rapid appointment of M. Bourgeois to succeed him as minister of the interior, were almost melodramatic in their suddenness.

But this rapid change has left a bad impression on the public mind. A crisis is feared at any moment, and consequently that the whole ministry will be obliged to abandon the reins of government. It should not be forgotten that M. Coustant was one of the most reliable men in the French cabinet. It was he who presided over the elections in 1889, and by common consent all shades of political parties acknowledge his services in bringing about the triumph of the Republic. It was he, also, who bore the brunt of the abuse lavished upon the cabinet by the Boulangists and their allies.

But it is not alone in Paris that there is confusion. The British Parliament has also been indulging in a "high old time." Mr. Labouchere and Lord Salisbury have been indulging in some conflicting ideas, which resulted in Mr. Labouchere being suspended from active service in the House for the period of seven days. It is evident the report of the Parnell commission has greatly disconcerted the Tory party in England. The past week has been spent in debates which seem endless and which the great majority of the people are thoroughly wearied of.

But while France, England and Germany are all busy in political squabbles, there are other themes worthy of attention. One of these