

Attorney General Bishop Thursday promulgated from his office the following opinion. The first is addressed to L. O. Hoffman, county attorney of Emery county, and is as follows:

Your favor of October 8th is before me, in which you ask to be advised upon the following: "Is the State liable for the expenses incurred by the sheriff in extraditing an escaped criminal?"

2. "Is the State liable for the expenses incurred by a sheriff pursuing an alleged criminal outside of the county of which he is sheriff?"

3. "If your answer to either or both of the above be in the affirmative, in what manner should the claim be presented?"

Answering your first question, permit me to suggest, that in my opinion the State is liable for such expenses.

As to your second question I am of opinion that the State is not liable.

In answer to your third proposition, I would suggest that an account be stated by the person who is constituted the agent of the State, showing the various items of actual and necessary expense. By that I mean the actual expenditures of money, and for each item thereof. When practicable, a voucher should accompany the bill. Of course the sheriff would not be entitled to charge anything for his personal services or time, as his salary is supposed to cover this. The account should be verified and presented to the State board of examiners.

Benjamin L. Stewart, a Wyoming rancher, died at the Walker House at 6:30 o'clock Wednesday, after a twelve days' spell of untold agony brought about by an accident which befell him, while traveling over the hills of Wyoming on the morning of October 2nd.

It appears that Mr. Stewart was returning from Green River, after having delivered a bunch of steers there and that while driving along the hillside alone his wagon overturned throwing its occupant to the ground with such force as to break his left leg and left arm. Mr. Stewart did not realize the extent of his injuries at the time and at once rose to his feet, when the bones of his broken leg suddenly protruded through the flesh and caused him to sink to the ground again. The gentleman with all the grit of a frontiersman bandaged his broken limbs as best he could and then dragged himself over to a pile of blankets which had been thrown from the wagon, where he lay for some time. Finally the unfortunate man became so thirsty that he had to have water, and the only way of getting it was to drag himself to a spring about a quarter of a mile away, which he did. It was at this place that he was found by a number of friends, some twenty-four hours after the injury.

Mr. Stewart was taken to the ranch, where he was given the best of attention to be had in such an isolated spot, and a week later, his condition having become so critical, he was brought to this city, arriving here early on Monday morning, in twenty-four hours after which he died.

Mr. Stewart was a very industrious, straightforward man of 28 years of age. He was a son of Levi Stewart of Kanab and a brother of B. F. Stewart, and was well liked by all who knew him. It is not known yet when the

funeral will take place as it depends upon the arrival of his mother here from the south.

In view of the recent trouble between Registrar Thomas E. Vissing and Fred W. Price, both of precinct 26, the former gentleman handed to a News man the following letter, sent away on Sept. 24, 1896, and the reply thereto:

"To the Hon. County Clerk, Seattle, Washington.

"Dear Sir—The undersigned respectfully asks the following question: Was Mr. Fred W. Price, born in Cardiff, Wales, admitted to citizenship in Seattle, in the court of Judge Burke? A great favor will be done me in answering this question, and also when and where he was fully admitted. The above named person states that he was fully admitted in Seattle, Washington, in the court of Judge Burke.

"I am registrar of his precinct and as such I ask these questions.

"I remain truly,

"THOS. E. VISSING,

"951 west South Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah."

Mr. Vissing says that in answer to the above he received the following reply, written on the back of his own letter, which was returned to him:

"I am unable to find any record of the within naturalization. If you can give about exact date I will make further search. The early records are not well kept.

"J. W. GORDON, Clerk.

Registrar Vissing asserts that Mr. Price came here "with the boom" and has registered and voted here ever since, but he has done so illegally and without naturalization. Mr. Vissing says the gentleman is not registered in his precinct and that the registrar will continue to refuse such registration until Mr. Price's citizenship is proved or he is compelled to do so by course of law.

Thomas Dewey, the first of the name in America, came to Dorchester, Mass., between May, 1630, and August, 1633.

Dear Kinsfolk—The writer is again collecting facts relating to the Dewey family, and desires your co-operation.

If you have contributed before, please state to what extent, that we may see what remains to make your record complete.

Give your record as far back as possible. Write plainly and in full, all names of every person mentioned; day, month and year in which each was born, married and died, cause of death; towns, counties and states where the same occurred; dates and places of residences, occupations, offices held, public services rendered, with full particulars; reminiscences, church connections, old wills, deeds, etc., of interest.

Give full accounts of each and every marriage, and of those who have entered the family by same, with names of each of their parents; maiden names of all females, number of children, etc.

Send addresses of all other Deweys or connections of the family you can, photographs of persons and residences, autographs, etc.

The writer is spending his spare time on this subject for recreation, as there is no money profit in an undertaking of this kind.

This is a subject that is growing more valuable every year, and should interest all Deweys, who should take pride in preserving the history of their honorable family.

Please see to it that your line does not appear blank, and send what facts you can, however little.

Address: Louis Marinus Dewey, 48 Jefferson street, Westfield, Hampden, county, Mass.

Since the adoption of the rules for government of the State prison the question of reductions of sentences on account of good behavior of prisoners has been a knotty one on account of supposed abrogation of the provisions of the copper act. Attorney General Bishop Tuesday transmitted the following opinion to Governor Wells touching his powers in such cases:

Hon. Heber M. Wells, Governor, City.

Dear Sir:—I have considered your communication of September 30th, in reference to your authority as Governor to restore to prisoners the benefits of the Copper Act, lost by reason of violation of the prison rules. The reward of convicts, commonly called the Copper Act and found in compiled laws of 1888, at pages 861-2-3, provides certain deductions in time of sentence to be given to convicts for good conduct. Section 5,271 provides for a forfeiture of all the good time of the convict for the month in which the infraction occurs. This section also contains a proviso to the effect that a convict who may feel himself aggrieved by the action of the warden in forfeiture of his good time may appeal in writing to the Governor, which writing shall include a statement of the facts and the evidence and reasons of the convict for considering himself unjustly dealt with, and the Governor upon investigation may credit back to the convict, if he deem his complaint well grounded.

An examination of chapter 81 of the Laws of 1896, being an act in reference to the government and discipline of the State prison, fails to disclose any provision whatever for reductions of forfeitures on account of conduct, nor is the subject treated or touched upon in said act of 1896. Section 65 of said act, page 271, provides that all acts and parts of acts contravening any of the provisions of this act are repealed but all proceedings pending and all rights and liabilities existing, acquired or incurred at the time this act takes effect, are hereby saved and such proceedings may be consummated under and according to the law in force at the time such proceedings were commenced.

The copper act, in Compiled Laws of 1888 does not contravene any of the provisions of the act of 1896, and the act of 1896 not touching upon the subject of good time or rewards to convicts and not being repugnant to the copper act, it is my opinion that the act found on pages 761-2-3 of the Compiled Laws of 1888 is still in force and that you would have the authority, upon proper application, to credit back to a convict any earned reduction of time of which he has been deprived. The letter of convict Albert Kem which is attached to your communication however, hardly authorizes any action on your part. It is not claimed by the convict in his communication, that he lost his Copper by