

THE LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7TH.

In connection with the general appropriation bill introduced this forenoon by Parsons, chairman of the committee on appropriations, the following was submitted:

Committee Room, March 7, 1894.

Mr. Speaker — Your committee on appropriations, to whom was referred the several claims passed upon by the committee on claims, and also the matter of presenting to this House the appropriation bill for this session, having had said matters under consideration, herewith present an appropriation bill.

And in connection with the appropriation bill we find that the following sums of money have or will be appropriated by special acts passed by this and former legislatures, as follows:

Deficit as per auditor's report, Dec. 31, 1893.....	\$ 40,099 04
Bounty on bees, etc.....	18,000 00
World's Fair.....	60,878 39
Bounty on Canaan root.....	18,000 00
Bounty on salt manufacture.....	4,000 00
Appropriation for payment of old witness' and jurors' certificates.....	30,000 00
Secretary for sundry expenses.....	1,500 00
Second district for court certificates.....	300 00
Contingent expenses of the Thirty-first Legislative session.....	3,000 00
Gratuities to prisoners.....	3,000 00
Compensation of chaplains.....	300 00
Bonuses on wild animals.....	3,000 00

\$ 181,877 44

PARSONS, Chairman.

It will be observed that many of the above amounts are still contingent on the concurrent final action of the two houses and the Governor. For instance, the Council has not yet passed the bill appropriating \$30,000 for the redemption of old court scrip, and the Governor may veto the bounty bills. Hence the above total of \$181,877.44, while it will not be increased, may be greatly cut down. The total of the items embraced in the general appropriation bill, which is, of course, subject to amendment, is \$399,609.43. But it includes \$125,000 for the wing of the Capitol building, which has not yet been agreed to by the Assembly. Provided the general appropriation bill shall go through without alteration, and the other expenditures, named in the report of the committee, shall be made, the total will be \$181,877.44, plus \$399,609.43, or \$581,486.86. The assessed value of the property in the Territory for 1893 was about \$115,000,000. A shrinkage of at least \$15,000,000 is expected for 1894, and the result will be, allowing the tax rate to remain unchanged, about \$400,000. These figures give a deficit of nearly \$200,000 for the next Legislature to meet, provided no bonds are issued by this one. But these are all outside figures, and it is reasonably certain that they will be materially cut down, and that the showing will be proportionately more favorable.

Parsons, chairman of the House appropriations committee, insists that the financial condition of the Territory is not so bad after all.

Prior to the hour at which the House was to meet this morning, the lobby was densely packed with workmen. It was evident that the labor element had turned out in force to be present at the discussion of the appropriation of \$125,000 for a wing of the Capitol building. The dense crowd observed

good order during the debate, a synopsis of which is given below, except that once a burst of applause was given to a remark by Powers.

COUNCIL.

After the noon recess yesterday, Eldredge resumed his argument against H. B. 130, appropriating \$30,000 for the redemption of old court scrip.

Williams moved to make the amount \$15,000. Carried. The bill was then put upon its passage and lost.

H. B. 66, creating a territorial board of equalization, was amended and passed.

The Governor announced his approval of "an act abolishing the office of collector in cities of the third class;" also "an act amending section 4773, s. 2 of the Compiled Laws of Utah of 1888, of an act of the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, entitled, "an act to prevent cruelty to animals."

C. J. M. 11, relating to woman's suffrage, passed.

H. B. 149, to prevent the befouling of streams, passed.

C. B. 119, relating to barbed wire fences, was lost without being read.

The Council went into executive session and confirmed the following appointments of the Governor:

For territorial treasurer, J. W. Whitehead. For members of the territorial board of equalization, M. B. Swales, Salt Lake City; Richard T. Hume, Ogden; Joseph Judd, Mantli.

HOUSE.

Allen, from the committee on memorials, reported favorably C. J. M. 7, relating to woman's suffrage.

C. J. M. 7, asking Congress to enfranchise the women of Utah, came up. A humorous debate was had upon it, and it passed.

H. B. 28, the mechanic's lien bill, came up on Council amendments, which were concurred in, when the bill was sent to the enrolling committee.

H. B. 66, creating a territorial board of equalization, came up on Council amendments in which the House concurred, and the bill went to the enrolling committee.

Adjourned until 10 a. m. today.

H. B. 167, the appropriation bill, came up as a special order.

Hatch moved to strike out the item of \$125,000 for a wing of the Capitol building and Monson seconded the motion.

Powers spoke against the motion. When God created these valleys He fixed upon the site of this city for a great metropolis. It is a city without a rival in location and resources. It is a great social, political, financial and ecclesiastical center. Its people would liberally contribute to relieve distress anywhere else in the Territory, such as exists here now. The building could be erected very cheaply now, and it would be a wise financial policy to erect it at the present time. It is the duty of the state to care for its poor and to educate its children.

Johnson said he had no quarrel as to the location of the Capitol. The question is a financial one. He referred to the large audience of idle workmen in the lobby, but said he looked beyond the walls of this buildings, and saw a condition among the taxpayers of the

whole Territory, the like of which he never saw before. They were groaning under their burdens, and for years the Legislature had been spending vast sums in excess of their resources. The condition of the laboring element in this city was to be deplored, but it was neither good policy nor good financiering to spend \$125,000 for a Capitol building now. The main necessity for it was to relieve the unemployed of this city, but there were many unemployed elsewhere in the Territory who were entitled to consideration.

Hatch spoke in favor of striking out the item. At present we did not need a Capitol building, and the Territory did not own the land on which it was proposed to spend the money. He referred to the fact that large sums had been expended by the Territory to construct buildings on lands it did not own, and he was opposed to such a policy. Laboring men throughout the Territory had claims against the Territory, in the shape of court scrip, amounting to more than \$125,000 for work already performed, and honest debts should be paid before new ones are incurred.

Sears spoke against striking out the Capitol building item. He said the Legislature could pass the bill authorizing the City Council to grant the title, and that body would make the deed as soon as so authorized. Provo had a magnificent public institution, the insane asylum, that a state with a million inhabitants might be proud of, Ogden had another in the Reform school, and Logan had another in the Agricultural College, but this city, which had paid so much towards these structures, had nothing in the shape of a public building paid for by the Territory. We have passed through a terrible financial crisis with great credit, and it will strengthen our credit abroad by going ahead with our public improvements.

Ivins said he did not see why that this city was the place for the Capitol, and if it were really needed he would vote to erect it now. He was ready to vote for a consolidation in this city of the University and Agricultural College, and hence could not be jealous of this city. He cited a number of appropriations to public institutions, and showed how small they were. Nothing was being given for roads, and bridges, and the very existence of many district schools was threatened by the economy the Legislature was forced to practice. Under these circumstances, it was not judicious to pay \$125,000 for a Capitol building we really did not need. The people of his district would willingly assume their share of any public burden that was really needed, but they were opposed to any that was not absolutely necessary.

Tolton spoke on the pending motion to strike out of the appropriation bill the item of \$125,000 for the Capitol building. He opposed the item, and gave figures to show that the Territory could not at the present time afford the outlay.

Allen then proceeded to speak on the pending question to strike out the appropriation for the Capitol building. He held that the facts did not warrant Johnson's assertion that the taxpayers could not bear the burden of this expenditure. The prosperity of this