

attention as they ought to desire for one term in the Legislature. This week is expected to determine what stand the House will take on certain financial questions. On Wednesday Varian's bill to tax debts secured by mortgages and trust deeds will come up as special order. It is expected that Sears will make a strong and able speech against it, and that it will come to a final vote that day. On Thursday next Johnson's bill to tax mortgages and trust deeds, as a part of the realty, comes up as special order. The prevailing sentiment, as nearly as it can be determined from expressions heard in the halls of legislation, is that this bill will be lost without much of a contest.

The House committee on public health is holding back any report on the bill "to promote the science of medicine and surgery" by furnishing practitioners and students with subjects for dissection, until the current of public opinion relative to the proposition is sufficiently indicated. Such legislation, either actual or proposed, is new to this Territory, and the bill referred to excited sentiments of repugnance when it was first offered. It is asserted, however, that a more deliberate second thought is finding matter in the bill which is deemed at least worthy of candid consideration. Heretofore the committee on public health has been required to bear no very heavy portion of the burden and responsibility of legislation, as a rule, but at the present session the medical law agitation, the veterinary bill and the bill to provide material for the dissecting table, cause the members of that subdivision of the House to feel the weight of their calling.

Shortly before the House met this afternoon a member who was conversing about the union of the University and Agricultural College expressed himself, in very emphatic language, to the effect that Utah was carrying the matter of free education entirely too far. He thought our educational system was outgrowing the Territory as a whole, and that it was time to inaugurate a more conservative policy in this regard. He favored a tuition fee to be charged University and Agricultural College students.

TUESDAY.

The unfolding of a certain plot, which is being matured by a number of prominent citizens of the town from whence good flannel comes, would have been more startling if more sudden, but premonitory intimations of what the town was going to attempt have partially forestalled the sensation that might, and doubtless would, have been created by the sudden springing, on an unsuspecting public and guileless Legislature, of the scheme. Yet there will be general surprise when it is learned that a cold, deliberate and confident purpose exists in Provo to make that place the capital of Utah. The most surprising feature of the matter is the confidence, not to say assurance, of the promoters of the proposition. A bill is being drawn and will shortly be introduced into the Council, designating Provo as the site of the Capitol building, so it is said. The claim is further made that the Southern Utah members will vote solidly for the measure, and that, if a very

small amount of support can be secured from the north, it will go through.

The owners of real estate on Capitol hill in this city should see that the northern members are "seen" at once. Logan wants the University and Provo wants the Capital, and one vote is worth another. But if the University is to go to Logan and the Capitol to Provo, what is to become of Ensign Peak? Kanab will put in a claim for that next, and the metropolis will be dismantled. Where is the chairman of the Capitol grounds commission?

The Provo promoters of this proposition say that 'tis well to remove the Legislature, while it is in session, from too close contact with the moneyed influences of the metropolis! How will this argument strike the law-makers? The introduction of the bill is awaited "with interest" but a joke is made insipid by being too long anticipated.

In 1884 a bill was introduced into the Assembly forbidding the sale of toy pistols. It was referred to the committee on militia, was duly considered and reported favorably by that committee, and became a law. So far as memory now recalls, that is the only law in the enactment of which the committee on militia has ever taken an active part since his historic order in relation to militia was promulgated by Governor Shaeffer nearly a quarter of a century ago. And yet there has always been a standing committee on militia, in each house, though it has often been referred to as a standing joke. At this session of the Assembly, however, the House militia committee proposes to take a hand in legislation. Two bills creating a militia are in the hands of that committee, one of which was introduced by H. E. Booth, in the Council, and the other by Allen in the House. Both are long documents. On Friday evening last a joint meeting of the militia committee of the House and Council was held, at which an earnest discussion as to the merits, and comparative merits, of the bill took place. The meeting adjourned to give Allen an opportunity to advocate his bill at a subsequent one. Pigman, chairman of the House militia committee, says he thinks the committee will prepare a bill to create a militia and urge its passage.

This forenoon the House committee on ways and means had a long session for the purpose of considering Warner's revenue bill. It is a very long one and the committee did not finish the reading. Numerous amendments were made to the sections that were considered. While it is premature to say what the report of the committee will be, it is believed the bill will be favorably recommended, but with numerous amendments.

OUR STOCKHOLM LETTER.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 18.—(Special.)—All the Danish papers deny the truth of the statement, made by the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* that some Norwegian politicians were in favor of electing the Danish Prince Valdemar King of Norway, in case the Union between Sweden and Norway should be dissolved.

The Swedish and Norwegian publications deny the rumor most emphatically. Many of them make comments to the

effect, that the Berlin journalist must have a very vivid imagination, and one paper comes right out and styles the correspondent "boss liar of all newspaper writers."

The extraordinary Diet, convened in 1892, decided that there should be important changes in the somewhat antiquated army of Sweden, with a view to greatly increase its defensive power. The new organization will, however, take a few years to complete.

In times of peace the Swedish army is about 50,000 men, about a fourth being enlisted, but the larger part consisting of so called "Indelta" troops, which are annually called to attend exercises, but, during the greater part of the year, farm the small crops set apart for their use by the landowners. This military tenure system, which makes a good and useful citizen of the soldier in times of peace, and a good warrior in war time (the famous soldiers of Charles XII were chiefly men of this stamp) is, however, rather expensive, and under the new organization just mentioned, will be chiefly confined to infantry, while the artillery and the greater part of the cavalry will consist of men that have enlisted. Including the enlisted soldiers that have already served their time but have not attained the age of 32 years, it is calculated that in time of war the Swedish standing army would consist of 65,000 men. Besides this, conscription claims every male capable of military service between 21 and 32 years of age (about 325,000 men); the necessary training being imparted, in altogether 90 days, for the cavalry in the first year, and for the other conscripts during the first two years. The "landstorm", about 160,000 men, composed of militiamen between 32 and 40 years of age, is intended only for local defense. The chief fortifications of Sweden are Karlskrona, on the south coast; two fortresses outside Stockholm, viz Vaxholm and Oscar Fredriksborg; and, in the interior, Karlsborg, near Lake Vettern. A new fort will probably soon be built in the northern part of the country.

The navy consists of 5 first class iron-clads, 6 large and 10 smaller iron-clad monitors, 25 torpedo boats, 10 gunboats of the first class and 6 of the second, and about 25 other vessels, with altogether 200 guns, the crews numbering in all about 5,000 men, not including conscripts to the number of 10,000.

The entire cost of the defence of Sweden by land and sea runs to more than 12 million dollars a year.

Sweden possesses vast quantities of ore, and mining has, for several centuries, been one of the chief occupations of her people. In days of yore the copper and silver mines were the most productive, but nowadays iron is the main stay of the Swedish mining interest. Swedish iron, as is well known, is deemed the best in the world. In consequence of its extraordinary quality, it fetches the highest prices in the markets of the world, but the comparatively large cost of production, owing to long freightage and want of coal, has thrown many obstacles in the path of the Swedish iron-works, during the present untiring competition, and the progress made by the Swedish iron trade—as regards quantity—has been greatly impeded by this fact. During the past sixty years the production of pig-iron