

thority to serve process from any court, and that the payment of a salary to these so-called peace officers from the county treasury is illegal.

License is allowed the probate judge to make charges which are seriously complained of as being excessive, and which frequently fall upon people who are least able to bear them. For instance, under the provision of the law allowing a reasonable fee, the judge invariably charges \$5 for a quit claim deed, while the clerk's fee for a similar service is fixed by law in the sum of \$1. The records show that the judge received for signing ten deeds in one day \$50 besides his per diem as probate judge, and such other fees as naturally come his way in the regular course of business, making it possible for him to receive:

For ten deeds, at \$5 each.....	\$50 00
For per diem as probate judge.....	4 00
For three hearings, at \$3 each.....	9 00
For examining six witnesses, at 10 cts..	60

Making a total of.....\$63 60

for one day's service, which he considers reasonable compensation for the service rendered.

We strongly condemn the action of the city council and county selectmen in giving permission to the National Guard to occupy the third story or any part of the joint building as a drill room. The steady tramp of marching men will in time, in our opinion, greatly injure the building, which was never intended for any such use, and we recommend that the permission granted be rescinded. It is well known that troops, when crossing bridges, are always ordered to break step on account of the vibration, and drill rooms of armories are generally located on ground floors.

The city jail is a disgrace to civilization. It seems that with the amount of money expended for other improvements not indispensable, our city government has been extremely if not criminally negligent in failing to provide a suitable jail.

The county jail we found in good condition.

Each department of the penitentiary we found in first class condition, and under good management. Reported abuses in connection with this institution proved upon investigation to be unfounded.

The county infirmary contains 62 inmates and seems to be well managed.

We would recommend the rigid enforcement of the ordinance regulating the speed at which street cars may be run, as it is a common occurrence for these cars to travel at a speed so great as to endanger human life.

The danger incident to unguarded railway crossings is equally great and should receive the earnest and immediate attention of the proper authorities.

Our public school buildings are generally conceded to be a credit to the community, having all the latest improvements as to ventilating, heating and sanitary conditions. An exception, however, may be noted in the case of the High School of Salt Lake City. In this, 400 pupils occupy a large warehouse partitioned off into recitation rooms, poorly ventilated and heated, the main room of which, used as a study room, is also insufficiently lighted to enable the pupils to study without injury to their

eyes. The building itself is not large enough to accommodate the pupils in attendance, and recitation rooms, located a considerable distance away, have to be used and the pupils are obliged to traverse the distance many times a day and in all kinds of weather, subjecting themselves to extremes of temperature that are not conducive to health.

We most earnestly recommend the erection of a high school building at the earliest date consistent with the finances of the city.

The case of a man charged with wilful and corrupt perjury opened up before us the whole question of justices' courts and their methods. We found that in the matter of fees the justices in many cases made excessive and unlawful charges. One justice coolly told us that this was always the practice except when the amount was challenged, in which case he reduced the charges to accord with the law. A U. S. commissioner informed us that all the justices and commissioners in this city did the same thing. One witness made oath that a justice of the peace acted as collection agent and that when poor creditors asked for time, certain sums of money were demanded and paid for a short delay, which money was not credited to the debt, but was put in the justice's pocket. Perhaps the worst feature of the whole business is the fact that arrangements are entered into between the justice and collecting agency that no fees be required except when the collection is made. Evidence was produced of one justice of the peace receiving as much as \$100 per month from a single agency. For the justice to quarrel with such an agency is to quarrel with his bread and butter. It naturally follows that very questionable and illegal practices are resorted to. The justice becomes the mere tool of the agency. To illustrate: We were informed that debts which were outlawed, and had been for years, were placed in the hands of these collectors who undertook for a share to collect them. This was done after the following fashion:

First—A summons was issued and served on the wrong person, not by an officer, but by a creature of the agency.

Second—Judgment then went by default.

Third—Execution and seizure of goods followed.

Redress in such a case would be so difficult and costly as to be almost impossible. Thus, this iniquity in the name of justice continues to go on day by day.

From other evidence and facts placed before us, we were forced to the conclusion that cunning rascals were seldom reached by such process, while very many poor people, in many cases honest and willing to pay, were robbed and plundered, and that, too, so cunningly as to be out of the reach of the law.

There have long existed in this city, against the vigorous protest of citizens and the efforts of the health officials to secure their removal, certain unsanitary nuisances that require urgent attention, viz: The catch basins, the Jordan canal, and the brewery drain. The catch basins situated at the street intersections in the business districts of Salt Lake City are

nothing less than open cesspools, the receptacles of all manner of filth, which is carried into them by the water in the ditches at the sides of the streets, and remains to putrify and undergo decomposition and breed disease. That these pools of filth so directly and incontrovertibly menacing the health and offending the senses of the people living and doing business near by, should, against their constant protest, have been so long permitted to exist, is indefensible and is a reflection upon the authorities who have been responsible for it. Apart from their character as a nuisance and menace to health, there is displayed in their maintenance a flagrant waste of public funds. The cost of the ineffective attempts to clean them is said to be \$2,400 annually, whereas the total cost of doing away with them and substituting surface gutters such as are in use on West Temple street, is estimated at \$4,000.

We recommend that steps be immediately taken to remove the catch basins and construct the said gutters at the various crossings.

The Jordan canal has long been a source of complaint and should receive early attention with a view to remedying the evils that result from its present form. Entering the city at the southeast and ending on North Temple street, it is for a part of the distance an open canal, traversing back yards and crossing streets. In consequence of the existing practice of throwing slops and filthy refuse into it, it becomes polluted as it sluggishly flows through the heart of the city and it is an unsanitary nuisance. Much money is expended in the attempt to keep it clean and or repairs, and the wooden flume has become so rotted that renewal of some kind will soon be necessary. We recommend that the canal in its present form shall not be renewed, but that measures shall be immediately inaugurated to either secure the water supply formerly furnished by the canal from some other source or to construct a suitable system of pipes to convey the water through the city in a sanitary manner.

The present method of disposing of the Salt Lake brewery refuse gives rise to a nuisance that has long been intolerable to the residents of Fifth South street. The slops are conveyed by a wooden pipe that is continually breaking and allowing the fluid to saturate and pollute the soil; also at times the slops are permitted to flow in an open ditch along the sides of the street. The odors from this nuisance are extremely offensive and the putrid material deposited in the ditches and surrounding soil is unsanitary.

We understand that the government authorities are willing to construct a sewer to the Reservation line, and we recommend that the city meet it there and extend the sewer along Fifth South street to the main at Second East, and thereby solving the problem of Fort Douglas sewage and affording proper means of disposing of the brewery slop. We urge immediate attention to these matters, considering them of vital importance to the welfare of the city.

In conclusion, we desire to express our appreciation of service rendered in our investigations by Assistant