

tory. Your committee having under consideration the new bill providing for revenue will suggest this amendment in reporting said revenue bill to the House, when the propriety of adopting said amendment can be debated and passed upon.

AMOUNTS PROPOSED FOR COUNTIES.

Garfield	\$1,000 00
Iron	1,000 00
San Juan	1,000 00
Plute	1,000 00
Kane	1,000 00
Morgan	500 00
Millard	1,000 00
Beaver	1,000 00
Emery	1,000 00
Wasatch	500 00
Utah	1,000 00
Washington	1,000 00
Ricu	500 00
Sevier	1,000 00
Tooele	1,000 00
Grand	1,000 00
Wayne	1,000 00
Sanpete	500 00

Total.....\$16,000 00

Reductions proposed in salaries of Territorial officers for the two years 1894 and 1895:

Auditor	\$800
Treasurer	400
Private secretary of the Governor	400
School Commissioner	600
Fish Commissioner	400
Territorial Board of Equalization, less than the years 1892 and 1894	1500
Rent of offices, less about	400
Amount less for Territorial proportion to be paid assessors and collectors than amount paid in the years '92 and '93	5574

Total.....\$10,074

Your committee further recommend, in view of early statehood, the Territory having no capital building in which to transact public business and having to pay out annually large sums of money for the rental of offices, courtrooms and halls for legislative purposes, and for other reasons in part referred to in the message of his excellency, Governor Caleb W. West, that this Legislative Assembly provide for the issuing of bonds to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars, one hundred and twenty-five thousand of which shall be expended in the erection of one wing of a capital building, the remainder to be placed in the territorial treasury so that the treasurer can meet the auditor's warrants provided to be issued in the appropriation bill and not have to await the returns on taxes for six months or more before such warrants can be cashed and thus save to the Territory several thousand dollars annually, which for many years past has been paid in discounts or interest or both on said warrants issued for the maintenance of Territorial institutions, the advantage to the Territory being in the difference in the rates of interest as between money obtained on bonds at the rate of five per cent per annum and that paid to banks which has not been less than ten and more frequently twelve per cent per annum.

STANFORD, chairman.

Estimated expenditures for the years 1894 and 1895—

1894, December 31st, deficit as per auditor's report	\$ 40,000 00
Maintenance of Insane Asylum	95,000 00
Maintenance of Agricultural College	40,000 00
Maintenance Reform School	82,000 00
Maintenance University of Utah	97,000 00
Expense World's Fair exhibit	59,557 25
Court commissioners, jurors and witnesses	80,000 00
Outstanding certificates of jurors, etc.	20,000 00
Appropriation to Counties, roads, bridges	16,000 00
D. A. & M. Society deficit	2,339 75
D. A. & M. Society expenses and premiums, 1894	15,000 00
Territorial Board of Equalization deficit	617 07
Territorial Board of Equalization expenses for 1894 and 1895	4,500 00
Capitol grounds expenses for 1894 and 1895	5,000 00

Capitol grounds, to complete improvements	12,000 00
Salary of Territorial auditor	4,000 00
Salary of Territorial treasurer	2,000 00
Salary of private secretary of Governor	2,000 00
Salary of school commissioner	2,400 00
Traveling expenses of school commissioner	1,000 00
Printing, etc., for public schools	800 00
Salary of Territorial librarian	1,000 00
Salary of fish commissioner	600 00
Salary of district court judges	800 00
Salary of clerk of district court	4,000 00
Salary of chair of mineralogy	2,500 00
Books and stationery	8,000 00
Rent of office of auditor and recorder	
M and B	1,080 00
Auditor's contingent expense account	500 00
Dealer of weights and measures office	300 00
Contingent expenses, Legislature	3,000 00
Printing for Legislature	2,000 00
Fugitives from justice	2,500 00
District courts	3,000 00
To meet claims now being considered by committee on claims	90,000 00
Interest on bonds for 1894 and 1895	70,000 00
Expenses of treasurer's office	500 00
Expenses of school commissioner's office	200 00
Publishing marks and brands	400 00
Territorial proportion of salaries of assessors and collectors	40,000 00
Total	\$ 757,493 11

RESOURCES.

General tax for 1892 and 1893, and which will probably be decreased for 1894 and 1895, derived from assessed valuation of property of \$115,114,842 at 3 1/2 mills on the dollar for two years equals	\$ 748,246 47
Fines and forfeitures	2,500 00
Jury fund	10,000 00
Total	\$760,746 47

On motion of Stanford 250 copies of the report were ordered printed for the use of the members.

The committee on judiciary in the Council yesterday, rendered the following report on a measure which has provoked more discussion than any other introduced at the present session of the Legislature, and of which Varian is the author:

COMMITTEE ROOM, Feb. 12, 1894.

Mr. President—Your committee on judiciary, to whom was referred H. B. No. 30, a bill for an act providing for the taxation of debts secured by mortgages and trust deeds, beg leave to report that we have had the same under consideration and unanimously recommend that the bill should not pass.

H. E. BOOTH, Chairman.

The committee on judiciary, whose unanimous opinion of the bill is thus expressed, consists of H. E. Booth, Williams, Hague, Taylor and Hart. It thus appears that at least five members of the Council are fully committed to the defeat of the bill, and it is known that at least one or two, and perhaps several, others look upon it with disfavor.

A PLEA FOR UTAH.

The manufacturers' bureau of the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce is hard at work for this city and Territory. The bureau is made up of the following well known citizens: W. H. Rowe, ex-officio chairman; B. F. Grant, H. L. A. Culmer, A. M. Grant, executive committee; A. Hirsching, Elias Morris, A. H. Cannon, John C. Culter, John H. White, F. W. Jennings, Jacob Moritz; Sam Levy, W. S. Simkins. The address which has been prepared is an earnest appeal to the people and worthy their serious consideration. The full text is as follows: (In the awful crisis now upon us we appeal to you in behalf of a cause which if

properly appreciated and supported, will prove to be the greatest factor in the transformation of this long neglected Territory into a great and prosperous community—the creditor state of the New West.

Two hundred and fifty thousand patient, industrious and enterprising people in a country long settled, a land-locked empire—blessed with a glorious climate, rich valleys, minerals of all kinds in the hills, and cattle and sheep on the ranges, certainly ought to be independent of the world. Surely, such a section ought to be exporting, and not importing, food and other products. Its people ought to be lenders, not borrowers; they ought to own the bonds issued by its counties and cities, and keep the interest at home. Its wool and other raw materials ought to be worked up for home use and for export. Diversified industries make rich communities—the operation of factories creates demands for the products of the farm and range, and the home market is the best, as it best establishes wealth.

Such a community ought to be free from debt, instead of owing \$30,000,000 to outsiders. Its factories ought to be so firmly established and so loyally sustained that its banks would prefer industrial securities to land or other creditors as they do elsewhere, and proprietors of home factories ought not to be turned down when applying for assistance to local capitalists, because their products (although superior in price and quality) do not bear a foreign brand. Money ought to be cheap in such a favored region, regardless of panics to the east or west. Is this overdrawn?

Would not our present condition be such, if during the past five years the millions brought into Utah for land investments and the profits on the gold, silver, lead, wool, grain and cattle exported had been used in the development of industrial interests at home? Instead of this we find that the prosperity of recent years has been accompanied by a spirit of extravagance and neglect of home interests that has brought us to a condition which threatens to absorb and turn over to strangers the hard-earned homes and business enterprises of many of our bravest and most progressive people.

Their all is tied up in wealth-producing enterprises, and patronage is refused by their friends and neighbors.

Factories closing through lack of support, land values falling and in this time of contraction millions are held in banks or hidden away in vaults, and not a dollar available for the support or extension of factory interests.

The people taught well from childhood, as well as the strangers who have come to us, are alike shunning Utah-made goods and sending their money away to support and sustain the very people who, through ignorance or wilful acts, have stricken down our chief industries. Silver, lead, cattle and wool depressed, home factories neglected, Salt Lake City's only woolen mills closed and Provo's mills kept running on work for California, make a reproach which the common sense of the people ought to tell them must be removed.

Our mines, farms, ranges and factories have been producing about \$30,000,000 annually, or about \$150 for each man, woman and child in the Territory. The economies of the people cannot offset the sudden decrease in the value of our leading industries, and the balance of trade is now running on a basis of about \$10,000,000 per annum against us.

To meet the deficiency we borrow, but to continue borrowing will put us under bondage of debt which cannot be endured by a brave and patriotic people. Utah cannot stand the strain. Gold will not give relief promptly. Nothing but proper development of factory interests