

explanation he today informed a NEWS representative that he gave the notice in order to save such portions of the bill as might, on further consideration, be deemed desirable.

After today no bills can be introduced in either house without a three-fourths vote of the members, and it is reasonably certain that this restriction will check the flood of bills that have been pouring in of late. Many of the bills that have been introduced will doubtless be allowed to die in committee. Many others will be adversely reported, probably, on the stereotyped ground of a lack of time to give them due consideration. Others will be favorably reported because the committees deem them meritorious, and a few in comparison with the number introduced will be passed. Legally the session will terminate at midnight Wednesday, March 7th; but it may continue, if no adjournment is taken, for an indefinite length of time thereafter, possibly until Saturday March 10. Several all night sessions will probably be held.

There are about half a dozen or more bills pending in the Assembly, which relate to horticulture, and have for their object the encouragement of that industry, or the destruction of animal, insect and vegetable life inimical to it. It is sincerely to be hoped that material will be found in these bills, or obtained from other sources, out of which a good measure can be constructed that will infuse new life and vitality into the important and lucrative industry of fruit raising. Failure to pass such a law at this session will be a public misfortune, and a disappointment to thousands of citizens who feel the need of provision for additional employment. Without such a law, horticulture, in many parts of this Territory, must labor under discouraging disadvantages.

After the close of this report on Saturday, J. E. Booth introduced in the Council a bill (C. B. 109) providing for endowing the University of Utah. The bill provides that any person endowing a professorship in the University, in a sum not less than \$10,000, may have the same named for him, or as he may desire, and may also nominate the first incumbent, subject to the approval of the board of regents. The object of the bill seems to be to induce wealthy persons to aid the University.

The following bills were rejected: C. B. 83, Booth's fee bill; H. B. 103, to prevent policemen from holding other offices; C. B. 77, providing for the office of attorney general; C. B. 3, relating to cruelty to animals; H. B. 75, providing for the appointment of women on certain boards. The Council seemed to be in a bill-killing mood. C. B. 91, amending the present law relating to special verdicts, was passed. This measure is "lawyer's law," and, like many others of similar character now pending, has little interest for the general public.

H. E. Booth introduced a bill relating to tax sales.

In the House on Saturday afternoon but little business of importance was transacted after the killing of the revenue bill, as narrated above. The bill to allow this city to increase its indebtedness, in conformity with the act of Congress which Mayor Baskin had

succeeded in having rushed through that body, and which was passed by the Council on Saturday, was also passed by the House. A party debate was had on H. B. 98, paying a bounty of 50 cents per ton on sugar beets, and the measure passed by a party vote. Then the House adjourned until 2 p. m. today.

Allen, chairman of the House committee on education, informed a NEWS representative that his committee had taken no action in regard to the University question. The phase of this subject which has been disclosed in the shape of a proposition to transfer the inmates of the deaf mute department of the University to the reform school at Ogden, will shock the feelings of the parents and friends of the unfortunates in the former institution. The idea that they are to be sheltered under the same roof with the prisoners of the reform school, is repugnant to all sense of propriety. No matter though all practicable provisions be made to keep the two classes of inmates separate, the fact remains that the reform school is a penal institution, and that a prison taint attaches to its denizens.

#### TUESDAY.

The reform school question, with all its difficulties and complications, is assuming a more and more urgent form before the Assembly. One proposition is to transfer the inmates of the reform school to the insane asylum at Provo, where they could be provided with employment, the boys on the farm and the girls in the kitchen, laundry, etc., and to close the reform institution. This means to retire to a condition of "inocuous desuetude" property worth nearly a quarter of a million dollars, though it would save a large sum to the Territory each year. The committee appointed by a citizens' meeting, held recently in Ogden, to collect data relative to the reform school, have rendered their report, which is addressed "To the mayor and city council and citizens' meeting of Ogden city," and has been printed in the form of a circular. This morning copies of this report were laid on the desks of members of the Assembly. It describes in detail the buildings of the Reform school, and gives their cost at about \$150,000. There are 57 acres of land valued at \$50,000, exclusive of improvements. There are two buildings on the grounds, about 100 feet apart, one erected in 1888 and known as the "old building," and one erected and completed in 1893, and known as the "new building." The old building is designed to accommodate 100 children. The report sets forth that the new building contains thirty large sized rooms, which will amply accommodate the inmates of the reform school, and that the old building, which is the larger, is well adapted for use as a refuge for the deaf mutes and blind. The report further represents that the two structures can be completely isolated from each other by means of a high fence, and that all intermingling of the inmates of the two buildings can be prevented. The report suggests that the old building containing the deaf, dumb and blind be named "The School of Charities." This report is endorsed by E. M. Allison and L. Taylor, superintendent and assistant superintendent of the reform school.

But since it was rendered, the fact has been made fully apparent that the parents and friends of the deaf, dumb and blind charges of the Territory would not consent to have them removed to one of the buildings of the Reform school if the other building is to continue to be occupied by the present inmates of that institution. To meet this objection the plan has been formulated to tender to the Territory the Military academy, situated in the northern suburbs of Ogden, to be used as a reform school, while both of the buildings now so used be named "The School of Charities," and devoted as a home and school for the deaf, dumb and blind.

Immediately after the noon recess taken by the House today, a delegation of Ogden citizens, headed by Mayor Brough, met with the House committee on penitentiary and reform school, and submitted the latter proposition. The Military academy can be had by the Territory if it will pay the interest on the debt attaching to the institution, which amounts to about \$17,000. The biennial appropriation for interest would be about \$2,700. The academy cost about \$42,000 for the buildings and about \$8,000 for the furniture, the whole of which would be turned over to the Territory. Mayor Brough, E. M. Allison, Nathan Tanner, jr., F. J. Kiesel, and other gentlemen of the Ogden delegation addressed the committee in support of the plan they had been authorized to submit. These gentlemen insisted that the Military academy was well adapted to the purposes of a reform school, and that the present reform school would very comfortably accommodate the deaf mutes and blind. Connected with the Military academy is a tract of ten acres of land, with reservoir, water power, etc. The meeting of the Ogden gentlemen and the committee was a very interesting one.

The debate on the bill appropriating \$30,000 for the redemption of old court scrip, no matter how old, a synopsis of which is given below, was an interesting one. There were strong arguments on both sides, but the prevailing sentiment of the House was emphatically in favor of paying this class of claims in full. The bill requires the scrip to be presented to the court commissioner of the district within nine months of its passage.

The report of the House judiciary committee, rendered yesterday afternoon, in relation to the leasing of university lands, discusses the legal phases of the subject at length, and reaches the conclusion that, as the title to such lands will continue to vest in the United States until Congress shall specifically vest the same in the Territory, the Legislature has no right to provide for leasing them. The report takes the position that the general government has merely reserved such lands from sale, but has not, in any legal sense, parted with the title thereto. The committee recommend the passage of a bill providing for the leasing of such lands, when the title shall be acquired by the Territory.

Laramie City, Wyo., is to have a new locomotive round house built of Laramie stone, to cost \$65,000, and to contain twenty stalls for machines.