

VOUCHERS WERE DESTROYED.

Upon further investigation, however, we found this state of facts:

That the principal portion of the \$3,478.80 paid out for detective services during the three years covered by exhibit "D." was between the months of February and October of this year; that in February last the city marshal, in connection with the mayor, hired a party by the name of Z. Coltrin to "spot" liquor dealers, houses of ill-fame and street walkers. Coltrin to have 40 to 50 per cent. of the fines imposed in each case, the money to be paid out of the marshal's contingent fund on the marshal's personal voucher, the voucher of the "spotter" never being presented to any one but the marshal and the mayor, as hereinbefore stated. It is proper to speak here that the police justice was not made aware of the arrangement, he did not know that the witnesses upon whose testimony he was entering up fines and costs, was a party in interest in having these fines made as sure and as high as possible, and we believe him to be free from any contact with this pernicious business.

In the month of April Coltrin refused to continue to "run in" the houses of ill-fame and their occupants on the 50 per cent. dividend basis, for the reason, as he stated, that it cost a good deal of money to procure the necessary evidence in this class of cases. Thereupon the marshal and the mayor held a conference upon the subject and agreed that if Brother Coltrin would continue in the house of ill-fame business they would pay him

THE WHOLE AMOUNT OF FINES

imposed in such cases.

The amounts paid by the city marshal to Coltrin, as near as we can ascertain, were as follows:

February 21, 1889	\$100
March 6, 1889	75
March 11, 1889	100
March 13, 1889	50
March 23, 1889	50
March 30, 1889	50
April 1, 1889	150
April 5, 1889	100
April 10, 1889	25
April 16, 1889	140
April 25, 1889	50
April 16, 1889	16
	\$906
	50
	\$956

Up to this date Coltrin had 50 per cent. of the fines in prostitution cases, but thereafter, including the following dates and payments, he had all of such fines:

May 30, 1889	\$ 25
June 5, 1889	50
June 18, 1889	50
July 3, 1889	10
July 13, 1889	15
July 9, 1889	25
July 23, 1889	20
July 27, 1889	11
August 1, 1889	5
August 16, 1889	25
August 22, 1889	16
August 23, 1889	100
August 29, 1889	50
August 29, 1889	50
August 30, 1889	5
August 31, 1889	20
August 31, 1889	20
September 2, 1889	20
September 3, 1889	25
September 7, 1889	110
September 13, 1889	30
September 17, 1889	100
September 21, 1889	21
September 21, 1889	50
October 1, 1889	200
October 11, 1889	154
October 13, 1889	20
	\$1,252
	956
Total	\$2,208

paid to this man Coltrin for this class of work. All these transactions appear to the jury to be illegal and demoralizing to public administration and seem closely akin to active partnership with crime on the part of the city marshal and mayor.

We think this method of conducting the

business of this department needs no comments from this jury; it will appear at once to the minds of those who hear or see this statement that he whose duty it is to guard the public funds with every possible care and to account for their expenditure with a most zealous scrupulousness, has, by advising and sanctioning such a course, thrown wide the gates and torn down every barrier which should restrain those in whose hands the hard earned taxes of thousands are placed, from a wasteful and villainous disbursement of the public funds.

We also submit for your consideration the following:

LIST OF VOUCHERS

for money paid for meals for regular and special police and detectives.

1886.

June 11—Solomon Brothers & Gold, fifty suppers served at hall for regular and special police	\$33 00
July 1—Solomon Brothers & Gold, for meals, J. Moore, detective, voucher 18	7 00
Aug. 2—Solomon Brothers & Gold, meals J. Moore, No. 43	3 50
Aug. 2—Solomon Brothers & Gold, meals for policemen, July 24	15 00
July 9—Solomon Brothers & Gold, meals at hall 5, dinner and supper for police	20 00
Nov. 3—Solomon Brothers & Gold, meals for J. Moore, voucher No. 106	3 05

1887.

April 6—John Gallacher, seven meals, voucher 29	3 00
July 4—Solomon Brothers & Gold, meals for police and specials, 36	24 00
July 31—Solomon Brothers & Gold, meals for police and specials, voucher 130	10 00
July 31—Solomon Brothers & Gold, refreshments, voucher 136	11 50
July 31—John Gallacher, refreshments for police, voucher 141	11 00
Total	\$141 05

VOUCHERS FOR BEER.

1886.

July 1, S. L. Brewing company, three doz. beer, voucher 43	\$ 5 35
Aug. 1, H. Wagner, two doz. beer for July 5	3 50
Aug. 1, H. Wagner, one-half keg beer for July 5	3 00
	\$11 75

Above does not include several purchases of beer for Christmas and New Year's dinners for prisoners.

The jury was unable to gain any explanation of the above except that "We aim to treat the boys pretty well."

We also call your attention to the following copy of two vouchers which attracted our notice:

GENERAL EXPENSE VOUCHER NO. 3.

December 11, 1886. Receipt of Pacific Express company for \$45, charges on two boxes of seventy-five books, valued at \$360. Marked Hon. John T. Caine, M. C., Washington, D. C.

(Signed) H. O. YOUNG, Agent.
July 1, 1887. F. Armstrong, mayor, debtor to C. R. Savage, bill for books, \$6. Expense voucher No. 20. Notation—books were for Prince Leopold, of Germany. Bill is correct. H. M. W.

Why should the city be required to pay express charges on books to John T. Caine, or furnish books to the amount of \$6 for Prince Leopold? These payments should have been made by individuals, if made at all. There is no reason why city funds should be used for any such purpose.

THE HYDRAULIC CANAL COMPANY.

As has been elsewhere pointed out in this point, the so-called Hydraulic canal company, desiring to obtain control of what they considered a valuable water privilege, amounting to one-sixth of the waters of the Jordan river, represented to the county court in August, 1885, that they were about to construct a canal for certain purposes set out in their petition, which appear in full in our reference to county affairs. Nothing was ever done so far as we have been able to ascertain in respect to the construction of that canal, except to get estimates of the probable cost of the work. That being ascertained, it was found that to purchase machinery and construct the canal, would cost more than

the projectors were able to pay, and the whole business was abandoned. Some of the parties in interest who had located desert lands along the line of the proposed canal, sought out and purchased other water rights to enable them to prove up on the lands so located. Others unable to procure or purchase water for such purpose, abandoned their locations charging up their first payment of twenty-five cents per acre to profit and loss.

This was the condition of affairs in August, 1888—three years after the first petition was filed in the county court by the Hydraulic company—when said company filed their second petition in that court, setting forth in substance the fact that they had never organized the company, had abandoned the project, and requested the court to deed the water to Salt Lake city.

Following this comes a report of a committee of the city council, recommending the purchase by the city of the one-sixth interest of the Hydraulic company in the Jordan river, granted by the county to that company, and the cost of that purchase is stated to be the sum of \$9,697.94, and is submitted in the form of a detailed bill of costs, accompanying the committee's report to the council, made up of items of expense incurred by the projectors of the Hydraulic company in entering land, purchase of water rights, labor, material, etc., etc. Said cost bill and the committee's report is as follows:

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Oct. 9, 1888.

Honorable the Mayor and City Council of Salt Lake City:

GENTLEMEN:—Your special committee appointed for the purpose of negotiating for one-sixth of the Jordan river (in addition to the one-sixth to which the city is already entitled through the Jordan and Salt Lake City canal) respectfully report that we have performed the labor assigned us, and herewith submit the cost of the purchase of said one-sixth interest in the Jordan dam and the waters of said river, and ask speedy action hereon. Very respectfully,

JAMES SHARP,
JOHN CLARK,
BOLIVAR ROBERTS,
Special Committee.

EXPENSE ON HYDRAULIC CANAL LANDS.

On west half of northeast and northwest quarter of section 28, and east half of northeast quarter section 29, in township 3 south, range 1 west—330 acres.	\$ 90 00
On south half of northwest quarter and southwest quarter section 4, and east half of southeast quarter and south west quarter of southeast quarter section 5, and east half of northeast quarter and northwest quarter of northeast quarter section 8, and northwest quarter section 9, in township 3 south, range 1 west—640 acres.	2,158 23
On north half of southwest quarter and south half of southeast quarter section 32, township 2 south, range 1 west, and lots 1 and 2, section 5, township 3 south, range 1 west—600 and 25-100 acres.	1,794 41
On section 29, township 2 south, range 1 west—340 acres.	1,820 05
On section 20, township 2 south, range 1 west—640 acres.	3,495 00
Liabilities of Hydraulic canal company (consisting of labor done not yet paid for)	240 25
	\$9,697 94

Received payment, October 16, 1888.
RULON S. WELLS, agent.

EXPENSE OF GOFF ENTRY.

Land	\$80 00
Attorney fee	10 00
	\$90 00

STATEMENT OF EXPENSE ON

south half of northwest quarter and southwest quarter section 4, and east half of southeast quarter and southwest quarter of southeast quarter section 5, township 3 south, range 1 west, 640 acres; and east half of northeast quarter and northwest quarter of northeast quarter section 8, and northwest quarter section 9.

1885.

Jan. 13 To United States land office, certificate of filing	\$ 160 00
Bird & Lowe, attorney fees	10 00