

than other products. If free wool would ruin the industry in Utah, it would ruin it all over the Union. He did not think the tariff materially affected the price of wool. He read figures to show that the price of wool under a protective tariff had gradually fallen, and repeated a number of the staple arguments in favor of free wool.

McBride gave some figures from his expense account as a sheep owner, which considerably modified those of Ivins, and he used them to show the necessity of protecting the wool industry.

Monson made a humorous and sarcastic speech, illustrating what he held to be the inconsistencies of the theory of protection.

Johnson took part in the debate. He claimed that Utah wool could not be cashed today at 4 cents. He was followed by Moore who thought that the low price of wool would benefit this Territory by enabling our woollen mills to run. He was opposed to the memorial. He was followed by Clark in support of the memorial.

Powers spoke in opposition to the memorial. He talked in an ironical vein about the tariff, and delivered a long free trade argument.

Varian made a speech arraigning the Democratic party and its practices, charging it with inconsistency. He asserted that it "stood under the shadow of a great name," and had had no defined policy since Jackson's day.

Allen followed Varian in a speech replete with figures and arguments in support of the protectionist's views.

MONDAY.

Two impressions at least seem to have been made upon the minds of members of the Legislature in regard to the insane asylum at Provo, as a result of their visit and inspection of that institution. One was that the asylum is well conducted and in excellent condition; the other is that the expense of maintaining it ought to be cut down if possible. Members are free in expressing approval of the buildings, and their adaptability to the purposes intended, and in giving the management credit for the neat, cleanly and orderly appearance which the premises, in every part, presented. But the necessity of reducing the expenses of the institution is being insisted upon. The board of directors ask for an appropriation of something over \$100,000 for the maintenance of the asylum for the next two years, but it is doubtful if the Assembly will give so large a sum.

The visit of the legislators to the Brigham Young Academy was almost a revelation to some of them, and that institution excited the unqualified admiration of all of the visiting party. The large number of students in attendance, the excellent, thorough and peculiar organization of the academy, and particularly the cheapness with which it is conducted in comparison with the excellence of the work done, were features spoken of in high praise. The cost of educating students there was compared with the cost of the University and Agricultural College, with a result highly creditable to the academy. One example will serve as an illustration: An instructor in a certain branch at the Brigham Young Academy, who devotes only a part of the day to his

classes, and engages in other employment the rest of the day, is paid \$54 per month. He is a thoroughly efficient instructor, and gives excellent satisfaction. The member of the faculty of the Agricultural College, who does precisely the same work, giving to it about two hours per day, is paid \$168 per month.

The visit that had been made by the Legislature to the several public institutions, and the investigations so far made into the expenses of maintaining them, are having the effect of creating a retrenchment sentiment among members of the Assembly. Further investigation in this line, and into the general financial condition of the Territory, and of the people who pay the taxes, will, it is thought, strengthen this sentiment. Fancy salaries, adapted to boom times, will doubtless be cut down, and the necessity for economy will be brought home to public officers, and the managements of public institutions. Such is the talk among members of the Assembly.

An innovation in the method of auditing and passing upon claims against the Territory has been devised by Mr. Sears, chairman of the House committee on claims and public accounts. His committee has a sub-committee with a sub-chairman, and the two parts of the whole committee divide the work between them. Claims are coming in rapidly, creating much work. An arrangement has been effected between the claims committees of the two houses under which both meet conjointly and consider and pass upon all claims amounting to \$200 or more. Thus a claimant whose account is for \$200 or over, and who is granted a hearing, appears before the claims committees of both houses at one sitting, instead of consuming the time of each successively. Claims of less than \$200 may be passed upon by the committee of either house, and inserted in the general appropriation bill on its recommendation; but after being passed upon and inserted in the general appropriation bill, any claim is open to objections from any member of the Assembly, and liable to be stricken out.

Mr. Eldredge is chairman of the claims committee in the Council, and both he and Mr. Sears show a disposition not to let a dollar leave the treasury which is not justly due a claimant.

The members of the Assembly did not derive as much satisfaction from their inspection of the sugar factory, where they spent half an hour while en route for Provo, as they would have done had it been in operation. This institution is a bone of contention between Democrats and Republicans, and they refuse to view it from the same standpoint.

TUESDAY.

Yesterday afternoon the bill creating Carbon county came up on third reading. Pigman offered a substitute for the first section, which, as originally drawn, fixed the county seat at Price. The substitute provided that Price should be the county seat temporarily, but that an election should be held to determine its permanent location.

Powers opposed the substitute and supported the bill as reported by the

committee. He described the rivalry between Helper and Price, for the county seat, and the advantages of the latter. He referred to some restrictions bearing upon the locality of county seats, contained in a law of Congress, but thought they did not apply to counties being newly created.

Tolton thought the Legislature had the right to fix the seat of a county being newly created, and favored Price. He called attention to the law which allowed the voters of the new county, by an election, to remove the county seat, if a sufficient majority of them so desired.

Stanford opposed Pigman's substitute, and favored Price as the seat of the new county. Hatch, a member of the committee on counties, said the committee had heard many parties interested, had considered the petitions bearing upon the subject, and had thoroughly investigated the whole matter. At least two members of the committee had visited the proposed new county, and were thoroughly posted regarding it. The whole committee thought Price the proper place for the county seat.

Sears said he had seconded the substitute in order that it might be discussed, but was willing to accept the report of the committee. Johnson favored the substitute, on the ground that a majority of the voters of the new county ought to be allowed to fix its seat. If the bill passes as reported by the committee, it will take a two-thirds vote to change the county seat.

Varian asked how the creation of the new county would leave the old county of Emery, and how it would affect the Territory. What proportion of the property of the present county of Emery would be taken by the new county? He cared nothing about the amendment, but should not vote for the bill until shown the necessity for the new county.

McKay, chairman of the committee reporting the bill, explained the need for the new county, and that the present property in Emery county, would be about equally divided. There was practically no opposition to the new county, all controversy being confined to the location of the county seat. Nebeker said there are several counties having a smaller revenue than that of Emery cut in halves, and Hubbard read the names of counties having a smaller revenue than the new one would have.

Pigman's substitute was lost, and the bill passed the House by a vote of 21 to 2, Varian and Pigman being the negatives.

The petition introduced in the House by Tolton this afternoon, bears a remarkable number of signatures, covering a remarkable extent of country, considering its subject. It asks to have a piece of road, about five miles long, leading eastward from Milford, put in good condition. The signatures are those of residents in Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Wayne and Washington counties, and the reason why the interest in it is so widespread is because almost the entire traffic of southern Utah passes over that piece of road, which crosses a swampy or marshy piece of land, and is often the scene of mired wagons. It is scarcely possible that there can be objection to putting that piece of road in order.