

vailed by a vote of 18 to 7. This means the House is determined to keep up the rate of the territorial school tax, that the weaker counties may derive help from Salt Lake county for school purposes.

Names of counties and amounts received from the leasing of schoollands:

Box Elder, 1892 and 1893.....	\$ 664 60
Davis, 1893.....	765 00
Piute, 1893.....	38 00
Tooele, 1893.....	162 00
Utah, 1892 and 1893.....	1,802 00
Sanpete, 1892, \$1,884.65; 1893, \$1,410.63.....	2,795 25
Sevier, 1893.....	495 20
Salt Lake, 1893.....	366 00
Rich, 1891.....	138 80
Wayne, 1893.....	47 75
Weber, 1893.....	1 20
Emery, 1892, \$216.26; 1893, \$94 17.....	340 43

Total.....\$7,526 28

TUESDAY.

The mutterings of discontent in regard to the reform school become more pronounced among members of the Legislature as the financial condition of the Territory and the extent of the demands upon its treasury become better understood. The almost universal feeling in the Assembly is that the cost of the institution is out of proportion to the benefits derived from it. It is stated as a fact that a measure will be introduced into the Council shortly, providing for the removal of the inmates of the reform school to the insane asylum at Provo, where plenty of room can be made for them, and the closing of the former institution. It is argued that both the boys and the girls could be profitably employed in and about the asylum, the former on the farm and the latter in the kitchen, laundry, etc.; and that such an arrangement would redound to their benefit and to that of the asylum, and make a great saving to the Territory.

Powers's bill to place the police and fire departments of cities on a non-partisan basis was considered in the House yesterday, amended and passed. One of the amendments provided that one member of the board, appointed by the mayor, should serve till Jan. 1, 1895, and the other till Jan. 1, 1896, and that they should draw lots for the long and short terms; and so with the two chosen by the city council. Another amendment provided that there should at no time be on said board more than two members of the same political party. Still another amendment exempts from the removal powers of the board present incumbents of the offices of chief of police and chief engineer of the fire department, until the expiration of their terms. Wines offered an amendment, which was adopted, excluding cities having less than 12,000 inhabitants from the operations of the bill. Powers opposed the amendment, declaring that Logan wanted the bill to apply to her, but Wines said Provo did not. There was no opposition to the bill, and not a vote was cast against it in the House. It remains to be seen what the Council will do with it.

The militia bill, which was read at length in the House yesterday afternoon, appears to have been modeled after the accepted form of the military code in other states. It provides that all males, subject to military duty, shall be enrolled by the county assessor, and that the Governor, who is made commander-in-chief, may, by proclamation, require such a portion of

the enrollment to be organized for active duty, as he may see fit. In practice, however, the militia would be a volunteer organization, except in time of trouble. The organized militia is to be known as the Utah National Guard, and in time of peace and until Jan. 1, 1896, shall consist of not more than three regiments of infantry of twelve companies each, two of cavalry, and two batteries of light artillery, "all of which shall be organized under the direction of the commander-in-chief." "Field officers of battalions and regiments shall be elected by ballot by the commissioned officers" by the various regiments and batteries, "and line officers shall be elected in like manner by the members of their respective companies," etc. The term of enlistment is three years, and an annual training of eight days is required. It is claimed that the expense to the territorial treasury of organizing the militia will not exceed \$3000. The fact is not generally known that the government will provide the arms, ammunition, etc. Up to 1889 there had been placed to the credit of Utah, by successive congressional appropriations, the sum of \$75,057.05, to be used for supplying the militia of the Territory, when it should be organized, with ordnance and quartermaster's stores, etc., and it is thought the necessary books, records, stationery, blanks, etc., can be obtained from the general government. Each militiaman would have to pay for his own uniform, and the Territory would have to bear the expenses of the annual training, such as transportation, subsistence and the per diem of officers and men, which would amount to a large sum. Omitting the annual training, and the militia would not be a heavy tax on the public treasury. The bill is now lying on the table subject to being called up at any time.

The Council has under consideration several bills changing the present laws relating to real estate. One is to extend the time of redemption under mortgage sale, another is to prevent a mortgage from being deemed a conveyance regardless of its terms, etc. The introduction and consideration of this class of bills adds to the unrest and distrust in financial circles, the almost universal opinion in those circles being that such legislation should not be attempted nor agitated at the present time.

A UTAH DELEGATE SPEAKS.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of Saturday last, in giving an account of the proceedings of the Trans-mississippi congress in that city the day before shows that Hon. Moses Thatcher took a prominent part in the discussion as a delegate from this Territory. On the Nicaragua canal resolution he is reported as follows: "Delegate Thatcher of Utah briefly stated his opposition to corporate control or government partnership in corporate control. Utah's vote would be cast for the amendment.

"It was late when the Utah gentleman ceased speaking, but so great was the interest in the debate that the congress took a recess until 1 o'clock instead of until 2 o'clock."

He also took a bold stand against a slight opposition to the admission of Utah as a state and when resolutions condemnatory of the action of President Cleveland on the Hawaiian question were introduced he was again heard from as the following extract: "These resolutions brought Shanahan of Shasta to his feet in condemnation of them as partisan. He defended the action of President Cleveland as did also Delegate Thatcher of Utah."

ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

There was a sensational and unexpected arrest made at the door of one of the Territorial Legislative committee rooms in the Wasatch building in this city February 16. The arresting officer was Captain John J. Donovan of the city police force, and the individual taken into custody was Councilor Hague, cashier of the First National Bank of Nephi.

The arrest was made on a charge of embezzlement preferred by Zeph T. Hill, national bank examiner, whose investigations into the accounts of the bank of which Mr. Hague was cashier, caused him to take that step.

It was recently discovered that Mr. Hague was short in his accounts to the amount, it is said, of \$26,000. A meeting of the directors was held and Mr. Hague turned over 12,000 head of sheep and a large amount of other property and it was thought the adjustment would prove satisfactory, but it appears that such was not the case and the arrest followed.

Bondsmen were secured February 17th in the persons of Theodore Bruback, of the Sanpete Valley railway, and A. W. McCune and W. P. Read, of the Salt Lake City Railway company. The bond was for \$15,000 and was executed in time to allow Mr. Hague to take bissest in the Council February 17. His friends say that the crisis is passed, that everything has been made good and developments will disclose the fact that the whole affair has been greatly magnified and that the arrest was unnecessary.

RUSHING MATTERS.

The eagerness of the Colorado people to grab the Indian lands and force the aborigines remaining in that state over into Utah, regardless of the rights and feelings of the people of this Territory, is shown by the following from the *Denver News* of yesterday:

A Colorado *Topolobampo* was ushered into existence yesterday through the agency of the secretary of state's office. The organization is baptized "The Colorado Co-operative company." Its object is to effect a permanent lodgment on the Ute lands in the southern part of the state and there found an elysium for a community in which all shall be upon an equality and landlords and money lenders will be unknown. The company is capitalized at \$100,000. Its franchise is as broad as the franchise the Tramway company is contending for in the supreme court. The objects are "to attend to production, distribution, construction, sanitation, commerce, exchange, education and entertainment."