

At least one member of the House, and he is one of the ablest men in that body, is not at all satisfied with the financial showing made by the reform school. The last report of that institution shows that it costs \$307.65 apiece per annum for each inmate. Of this amount \$135.84 is for salaries and \$29.75 for "general maintenance," mainly expenses allied to salaries, while \$120.08 is expended for food, and \$21.98 for clothing. The member referred to says the Territory would make money by closing the reform school and boarding the inmates at the Knutsford. He thinks that something is wrong when it costs as much for the salaries of the officials connected with the institution as it does to feed and clothe the inmates.

The bill in reference to the powers of mayors is exciting much debate in the Council. Some of the Salt Lake members are insisting that the power of the mayor, particularly in respect to removals and appointments, should be restricted within narrower limits than some of the country members are willing to agree to. The measure is awaiting the drawing of the compromise line.

THURSDAY.

At least one member of the Assembly knows how the people of his district feel in relation to the proposed financial legislation now pending. Nebeker, of Rich county, returned yesterday from a visit of several days among his constituents. A News representative met him this morning and asked: "Well, how is Rich county? Is she Democratic yet?" "Yes," answered Nebeker with emphasis, "she's Democratic yet, and she's against the mortgage tax bill too." "Why," he continued, "it was astonishing to see how the people went for me about the bills to tax mortgages, and debts secured by mortgages. 'What does the Legislature mean by tinkering with financial laws at this stage of the game, when we're just hanging on by our eyebrows?' You fellows must be a set of fools, is the way they talked to me."

It was evident that Nebeker had been given to distinctly understand how to vote on the bills of the kind referred to, should any more of them come within his reach.

In connection with this subject it may be as well to state, as a cold business fact, that one loan agent in this city now holds in his hands contracts for several loans, which have been agreed to in every respect, the only condition remaining to be determined before the money is paid over, being that the present laws affecting loans shall remain undisturbed. It is safe to say that the several parties concerned in those pending loans are awaiting, on the ragged edge of anxious solicitude, the arrival of the 60th day of the session of the present Legislature, that they may rejoice in its death.

The bill creating Carbon county has been amended in the Council by striking out the sections which provide that the county seat shall be at Price, and name the officers. The sections that remain merely provide that such a county shall be created, and define its boundaries. The bill as thus amended has been favorably reported. In connection with the sub-

ject to which this bill relates, another of a general character has been introduced in the Council, which provides that when a new county is created, the people in it shall hold an election to determine where the county seat shall be, and who shall hold the elective offices in the new county. The people of Price and Helper, the rival towns for county seat, have agreed on these two bills, and they will probably be passed.

It is becoming a matter of more uncertainty whether or not a bill creating a militia will be passed and approved at the present session. Early in the session a bill upon the subject was introduced in each house. The House militia committee some time ago introduced a substitute for both bills, but the military ardor of such members as had any seems to have cooled, and but little is heard of the subject among them. There is a spreading impression that a militia is not urgently needed in Utah just now, and that the expense of creating and maintaining it can be better borne by the people when times are better.

The claims committees of both houses are the busiest of all the committees. They are simply overcrowded with work, and more of it piles in on them every day. Sears, chairman of the House committee works like a beaver, and shows a determination to uncover any jobs that may be attempted by claimants. In this he has an able and diligent co-worker in Eldredge, chairman of the Council claims committee.

FRIDAY.

Following is the full text of the memorial introduced in the Council by Eldredge yesterday, and passed unanimously:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled:—Your memorialists, the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, respectfully petition you to repeal, modify and amend an act passed by your honorable body and approved June 23, 1874, entitled "An act relating to courts and judicial officers in the Territory of Utah," and known as the Poland bill, and also an act entitled "An act to amend section 25052 of the Revised Statutes of the United States," approved March 22, 1882, and also an act of Congress commonly called the Edmunds-Tucker act, which went into effect March 3, 1887, in the following respects:

First—Amend section 1 of said first mentioned act, so as to relieve the United States marshal and his deputies from the duty of attending all sessions of the Supreme Court and the district courts of said Territory, and from serving and executing all processes, writs, orders, judgments and decrees, except when said courts are engaged in United States business, and in cases where the United States is a party.

Second—Amend section 2 of said first mentioned act so as to relieve the United States attorney and his assistants from appearing in the courts of said Territory, except in cases where the United States is a party.

Third—Amend section 6 of said first mentioned act so as to abrogate and take away the authority of the commissioners therein mentioned as examining and committing magistrates in all cases arising under the laws of said Territory and restore the said jurisdiction to the justices of the peace elected by the people.

Fourth—Amend section 7 of the last mentioned act, known as the Edmunds-

Tucker act, so as to abrogate and withdraw from the commissioners therein mentioned all jurisdiction in civil matters, and all jurisdiction as examining and committing magistrates, arising under the laws of said Territory.

Fifth—Repeal section 8 of said last mentioned act so as to confine the United States marshal and his deputies to the execution of the laws of the United States.

Sixth—Repeal section 12 of the said act that the people of the various counties of said Territory may be restored to their right to elect their probate judges.

Seventh—Repeal section 25 of the said last mentioned act, so as to restore to the people the right to elect a Territorial superintendent of public schools.

Eighth—The repeal, amendment and modification of the said acts and parts of acts would place the judicial department of the said Territory of Utah in harmony with that of the other territories of the United States, and greatly lessen the expense of litigation in this territory, and would in a great measure stop the constant accumulation of charges on the books of the treasury department of the United States against this Territory.

And your memorialists represent that the causes giving rise to the enactment of the said laws and parts of laws have ceased to exist, and we submit with all candor that it is a maxim of law coming down from our forefathers that when the reasons of a law ceases, the law itself should cease.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

It is not believed that any extensive changes will be made in the present school laws at this session of the Legislature, unless a change in the time and nature of school elections can be so called. The Council yesterday indicated a disposition to this effect by killing the bill known as Dr. Park's school bill. The House committee on education is considering a number of amendments to the school laws, most of which are of minor importance. One of them, however, cannot be classed as such, as it is a proposition to change the time, and probably the character, of school elections. For many years the school election was held early in July, and a few days after the close of the school year, June 30th. At such election only one out of the board of three trustees, was chosen annually, making the tenure three years. At the last session of the Legislature, a law was passed providing that the election for school trustees should be held on the same day in November as the general election, that a full board should be chosen biennially and that the newly elected trustees assume the duties of the office January 1st. The principal objections to this are that the new board takes the office in the middle of the school year, which makes the report of the year's business cover the doings of two sets of officers; the school election is not held at the same polling place as the general election, and many voters cannot vote at both on the same day; it is detrimental to school interests to put in a full board of "green" trustees. It is probable that the House committee on education will bring in a bill to make the amendments to the existing laws necessary to meet these points.

Warner's revenue bill has been thoroughly considered by the ways and means committee of the House, has been amended by that committee, and, as so amended, comprises the substitute offered yesterday. It is the most im-