COUNTY COURT MATTERS.

All Road Work Ordered Suspended Except That On Poll Tax.

STREET SPRINKLING TO CEASE ALSO.

Selectman Butler Sends in His Resignation, Because He Wants to Join the G. O. P.

The County Court met yesterday afternoon pursuant to adjournment. Judge Hatch presided and Selectmen Hardy, Cannon and Butler were present. The following business was transacted:

ROADS ON POLL TAX.

It was ordered that the clerk notify all Road Supervisors to cease all work upon the road at once, except such as shall be paid for by means of poll tax.

ROAD IN FUTURE.

It was ordered that the clerk notify Heath and Muir, who have contracts for sprinkling certain streets, to stop at once.

CONGRESS BOUNDARIES ESTABLISHED.

The following resolution was adopted:

Be it resolved by the County Court of Salt Lake county, that the boundaries of North Point precinct, in said county, be, and the same are hereby established as they at present exist, save that the portion of said precinct lying east of the corporate limits of Salt Lake City is hereby designated and established as the eastern boundary thereof, and that said precinct, and so much of the territory of said precinct, as is included in Congressional District, shall constitute and be known as the voting precinct of said Congressional District, and that the portion of said precinct lying east of Salt Lake City is hereby withdrawn and cut off from said precinct.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The sum of $6,000.69 was appropriated to J. H. Rowan, making the total appropriations to date for 1892, $126,763.36.

BUTLER RESIGNS.

John Butler, the county selectman from Highland, sent in his resignation as follows:

To the Honorable County Court of Salt Lake County:

Gentlemen.—Having decided to join the Republican party, the national party of my choice, and therefore not wishing to continue in office to which I was elected by the Liberal party, I hereby respectfully tender my resignation as Selectman of Salt Lake county, begging a full month's notice, or so much of it as your convenience may permit, and thanking you for the courtesies and favors received during my term of office. Very respectfully,

JOHN BUTLER.

On motion, it was decided to lay the resignation on the table for a time.

MILITIA MATTERS.

Private Isaac Pusinelli Punished at Honeyford Discussed.—Army Discipline.

The following letter now in the hands of Governor Thomas explains itself:

To the Adjutant-General, Capital, Salt Lake City, Utah:

SIR—The press, the public, and particularly militia men, have discussed at length the recent cruel punishment of a private of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, who was suspended by the thumbs until he fainted, by order of his commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Streator.

Nothing has occurred of late years which will do so much to injure the militia of the country as this act of Colonel Streator, because its effect will be to deter men from entering the service, and many who are now enlisted will endeavor to sever their connection with an organization which, while they are compelled with it, renders them liable, in cases of branches of military law, to be punished inhumanly, most cowardly and illegally.

It is true, and generally admitted, that the act of the Private Isaac, if not mutiny, was at least contempt, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and should have been summarily punished. He should have been promptly tried by court-martial, but no court-martial would have sentenced him to the punishment inflicted by ordered Colonel Streator.

The rights and powers of every member of the militia should be clearly defined. These rights and powers ought to be alike throughout the United States. Under the present system each State has its own military organization, subject to the laws of the State. The officers of the militia of the States endeavor to follow, in a general way, army regulations.

In the case of Isaac, the opinions of militia officers differ widely as regards what the rights of the officer and soldier were under the laws of Pennsylvania and the army regulations combined.

The case will probably be settled by the civil courts.

What is needed by the militia of this country is uniformity of organization and law. For a long time this has been near to me as to thousands who have interested in the success of our common country. Where, thirty years ago, I had the honor to join that great body of patriotic soldiery—the Volunteer Militia of Pennsylvania. Here, as now, by the diversity of equipment, drill and discipline of organizations from the Massachusetts, I seemed to me that there should be unity in point of uniformity in these things.

To ascertain the opinions of others to this subject, the following letter was sent to the adjutant-generals of the various States:

"I have the honor to ask your opinion of the practicability of adjutant-generals of the United States assembling in a convention or conference on the subject of uniform law, to be enacted at a session of the State Legislatures, or a uniform code of little departments. This department is in favor of the matter of the honor or dishonor of the officer and soldier, and of the rank of brigadier-general, which is a matter of State pride, the chief and chief officers of the militia of the several States, and of this department, being at present appointed by the politics.

"Would it be the opinion of your department that there would be of great importance and value to the militia of the United States, the present diversity of uniform, equipment, drill, discipline and value of the militia, under the present diversity of uniform, equipment, drill, discipline and value of the militia, under the present diversity of uniform, equipment, drill, discipline and value of the militia, under