

nesses and conducting an inquiry for your enlightenment and for thoroughly sifting the matter under the power given you to that end by section 189 of the Compiled Laws. In view of the fact that no denial of any signature was made until months after the bond was given, and the list of sureties published in the local newspapers, in view of the fact that each of the gentlemen who have denied their signatures were said to have admitted, and at the hearing did admit, that they had signed a bond for Bowman, or had agreed to sign or were willing to sign his bond, your course in holding a formal and searching inquiry into the matter under your statutory authority, instead of hastily forming your conclusions upon the strength of street talk, has been eminently just and proper.

With the evidence now before you, of which you are the judges, and having the legal bearings of the case, it is now for you and for the City Council to determine what attitude you will take in the matter of Mr. Bowman's contract.

WALTER MURPHY,  
County Attorney.

#### A BONDSMAN WITHDRAWS.

George Mullett sent in a communication in which he announced his withdrawal from the bond. It is as follows:

My signature to said bond was obtained by reason of and through fraud and fraudulent representation of the contractor and agent for the city and county, J. H. Bowman, and on the strength of the signatures of Harry Haynes and Frank Dyer thereto, I relying and believing on the genuineness of the said signatures at the time, and being induced thereby to sign the same, whereas signatures were and are forged and fraudulent.

#### UTAH'S APPROPRIATION.

Yesterday afternoon there was a meeting of the legislative joint committee and the ladies' committee on the World's Fair, at the Knutsford Hotel, the object being to discuss the amount that Utah should appropriate for the Columbian Exhibition, Hon. Joseph Morrell presided.

Mrs. Margaret B. Salisbury read the following paper in support of the appropriation of the sum of \$100,000:

"The board of lady managers of the World's Columbian commission desire to develop to the fullest extent the grand possibilities that have been placed in their hands by the united action of Congress, the management of the exposition and the authorities of the various States and Territories.

In behalf of the women of Utah we have the pleasure to state that thousands of petitioners from the several counties have sent their appeals to the Legislature of Utah, now in session, for an appropriation of \$100,000 to properly represent our Territory at the World's Fair at Chicago. We beg to supplement their petitions by our earnest request that your honorable committee will approve and recommend such liberal appropriation of money for this object as will be commensurate with the dignity, richness, magnitude, productiveness and moneyed capabilities of Utah. The women of Utah are engaged in branches of industry and we wish to make the best possible showing of their achievements in

every line of labor, educational, artistic, literary, benevolent, economic. It is important that we show the bread-winners, who are fighting unaided the battle of life, the wider opportunities awaiting them, and what training will best enable them to seize those opportunities and make their work of the greatest value not only to themselves, but to the world. In order to accomplish these aims in Utah, it will be necessary to thoroughly organize every county so that a systematic canvass may be made as to the condition of industrial women, their productions and earnings, whether in the studio, counting house, schoolroom, factory, mill, dairy, or on the farm.

From the information we have gathered on these subjects we feel encouraged to assure you that the women of Utah will meet their sisters of the different States and Territories in a manner highly creditable to the energy, intelligence and talent which characterize the women of the West. Of the women of Utah there are twelve who have published one or more books, and several books are now in preparation, and two newspapers are published by women. The *Salt Lake Tribune*, *Herald*, the *Standard*, of Ogden, employ women writers. We have many excellent musicians, a few artists in oil paintings, water colors, etc. Some talented women are now studying abroad. Exquisite work is done in china painting, crayon, beautiful laces, fine needle, etc. Silk culture, which has been quite an industry in this Territory, deserves to be encouraged and developed. There are lawyers and physicians, also thoroughly educated women teachers in the public and denominational schools; also in many charitable institutions. In printing offices and bookbinderies large numbers of women are employed. Women are also engaged in dairy work. We would add that women pay a fair proportion of the taxes. In consideration of the earnest work being done in all these branches by women, we again urgently request that the legislature will generously enable Utah to make a creditable exhibit of her wondrous products and industries at the World's Fair in 1893.

Respectfully,  
MARGARET B. SALISBURY,  
ALICE J. WHALEN,  
Lady Managers for Utah.

#### A discussion followed.

Mrs. Wells, of the ladies' committee, spoke warmly in favor of \$100,000 being appropriated, and said that the women throughout Utah were of the opinion that the sum was small enough for such a magnificent enterprise as the World's Fair, when it was taken into consideration the splendid opportunity that would be presented to the Territory to let the world know its wonderful resources.

The Hon. Fred J. Kiesel followed in a strong appeal for the appropriation of at least \$100,000. Utah had one of the best locations on the Columbian grounds, and the building for Utah's exhibit should cost at least \$50,000 to stand on a level with the buildings of the other great States of the Union. He advocated constructing the building of iron and glass so that it could be taken apart when the great exhibition is over and brought back to this Territory and made a permanent exhibition building.

Judge Pettingill, of Ogden, formerly of Chicago, declared that this was the one occasion of the country's history for each State and Territory to put itself before the world's eyes and to attract the recognition and notice they deserve.

Colonel W. H. Harvey, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Ogden, Major V. M. C. Silva and E. A. McDanel, of the Deseret Agricultural Association, spoke in strong terms supporting the appropriation of \$100,000, and the joint committee seemed as favorably impressed as could be desired.

After the meeting the committee and the guests retired to the dining-room of the Knutsford, where a sumptuous lunch was partaken of.

#### THE WOOLGROWERS PETITION.

The following letters have been received by Governor Thomas anent the sheep bill which he is asked to veto:

To His Excellency, Governor Arthur L. Thomas, Salt Lake City:

Dear Sir—When in the city a few days since, I went before the live stock committee of the Legislature to give my reasons for asking that H. F. No. 65, then before them, should not become a law.

Owing to the turmoil of political strife, I did not have the pleasure of calling upon you to give my reasons why (should such a bill pass the Democratic Legislature) you should veto it. Could such a law be enforced, it would practically drive out of our Territory every sheep, and thus destroy the industry which is of more importance than any interests of the ranch and range, an industry which brings in more money, employs more men, pays more taxes, more people are interested and benefited, gives more blessings and comfort to more people than any other industry (with one exception) in our Territory. The statistics for 1890 give sheep, number, 1,810,081; value, \$2,947,547; pounds of wool, 1890, 7,451,252; value, \$1,229,456, or a total valuation of \$4,177,003, and included in this total we can safely add \$1,200,000 worth of mutton sold.

The value of all other production of the ranch and range was only \$566,767.87. This includes all kinds of fruit, dried and green, honey, cheese and butter. Our industry is greater than the cattle by almost \$1,000,000, and including cattle, swine, mules, asses and goats, and we still show a surplus of \$242,530.83, and taking the 80,602 horses and placing a valuation on them of \$25 and wool growers still have over \$2,000,000 to their credit.

Hence instead of placing insurmountable difficulties in the way, we believe the legislature would be better employed passing a compulsory dipping law, protecting the careful shepherd against the slovenly one.

This law is aimed at sheep alone, hence is class legislation. In section 4, "To construct or maintain any corral or yard to be used for the purpose of shearing or dipping of sheep," the mention of cattle or horse corral is carefully avoided. Any law relating to stock must of necessity include any and all kinds of stock.

A law compelling sheep, cattle and horsemen to bury the animals in their charge or bearing their brand, when dying near a stream, is what has been passed in California, and meets the requirements of the case fully.

Every session of our Legislature some such foolish legislation has been attempted, but the good sense, justice and judgment of our Executive has called forth a veto.