

Sec. 9. All garbage, manure, night soil, ashes and other refuse and offal shall be removed to a place directed by the sanitary inspector, provided that all carts and vehicles for carrying any nauseous or offensive substances other than night soil, shall be strong and tight and that the sides shall be made so high above the load or contents that no part of such contents shall fall, leak or spill therefrom and either the vehicles or vessel carried by it shall be so covered as to be inoffensive, provided further that no part of the contents of any privy, vault or cesspool, except substances other than excrement, shall be removed therefrom, nor shall the same be transported through any of the streets of the city except the same shall be transported by means of an airtight vessel or in such a manner as shall prevent entirely the escape of any noxious or offensive odors therefrom, and by a permit from the Board of Health. All dead animals shall be removed in such a manner that they shall be covered from view during the process of removal.

Sec. 10. No person shall empty or attempt to empty any vault, privy, sink or cesspool in the district described in section 3, except pursuant to a permit therefor received from the board of health.

Sec. 11. Any person or persons failing to comply with or who violates any of the provisions of the foregoing sections of this ordinance shall be fined in any sum not less than five (\$5.00) dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00), and shall in addition to such punishment be fined in the further sum of five dollars (\$5.00) for every twenty-four (24) hours of failure or refusal to comply with the said ordinances.

Sec. 12. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force thirty days after its passage and approval.

#### THE PAVING PROPOSITION.

It was nearly 10 o'clock when the sanitary ordinance was disposed of and the paving proposition taken up.

Moran inquired if Utah cement was specified in the contract.

Wantland—No, it is not.

Moran—Well, I certainly think it should be.

Lawson—I agree with Mr. Moran. The favoring of imported material to the exclusion of the Utah product is unjust to our citizens and taxpayers.

Hardy.—Nobody favors the rising of home products more than myself. I expect to pay for some of this paving to the extent of a considerable amount of money. But my experience with the Utah cement has been such that I would as soon have the ordinary dust of the streets for a road bed.

The city engineer was called upon and said that hydraulic cement was the standard. There were two kinds of cement, viz: Portland and natural cement. The former was an artificial preparation made from a variety of ingredients uniformly mixed and tested. The latter was an article taken from the mines from various stratas. There were fifty kinds of Portland cement?

Moran wanted to make it incumbent to use Utah material.

To this the engineer replied he would feel it his duty to file a written protest against the use of any kind of cement until it had been thoroughly tested.

Moran—Mr. Doremus, what kind of cement is the best.

Mr. Doremus—As a professional man it would be unfair for me to answer that question as I do not want to advocate the use of any particular kind.

We have received as many as ten car loads of Portland cement which we have been obliged to reject. Some of the Utah material will stand the test but a great proportion of it will not.

Moran—Is it not possible to procure enough of it that will?

Mr. Doremus again explained that he was not a representative of any cement company and hesitated in answering the question, but being pressed by Moran he said "No," very emphatically. He did not believe that it was possible to get ten barrels of good cement out of a shipment of 100 of the Utah product.

Lawson—We should certainly use home material. Some people say that it has not been sufficiently tested. Well, who is going to test it for us? We cannot expect to import it to California, Portland, England or elsewhere. We import too much material. That is the cause of the hard times in this city. I wonder when that practice is going to cease.

#### CURBING.

Considerable discussion occurred on the curbing question.

Wantland offered the following resolution which was adopted:

That the city engineer and board of public works be requested to arrange the specifications for street paving so as to allow the use of curbing three feet in length.

#### A SEVENTY POUND TEST.

Lawson moved to make the test seventy pounds per square inch instead of 100 pounds.

Folland thought that the Utah cement should be as thoroughly tested as any other. To reduce the test simply to encourage the home product was poor economy. He moved that all natural cement used shall be equal in quality to the best Rosendale, and when mixed with two parts of sand to one of cement, and after having been in the air one day and in the water six days, it shall stand a tensile strain of twenty pounds per square inch. Carried.

#### HOME PRODUCTS.

Mr. Rich offered the following:

Resolved, That it be the sense of this Council that all material used in the paving of streets and sidewalks shall be of home products as far as practicable, and home labor shall have the preference on all public work.

The resolution was adopted.

#### THE DETECTIVE ORDINANCE.

Three or four motions were made simultaneously by different members to adjourn, but Lawson took the floor and demanded that the ordinance creating a detective bureau be taken up. Carried. He offered the following amendment, which carried:

Be it further ordained by the City Council that the marshal and chief of police shall have the power, whenever in their judgment necessary, to call upon the chief of detectives for assistance; also that the chief of detectives shall have the power to call upon the marshal and the chief of police whenever necessary, for assistance.

Ewing said that he was opposed to the proposition on general principles. It would create a jealousy and add additional expense to the city government; besides it would conflict with present arrangements.

Folland wanted it distinctly under-

stood that it would not be an additional expense. The city had maintained such a force, but without a head for sometime.

Wantland wanted to know how many detectives the city had.

Folland replied that there was but one left, some of them had been discharged and another had been sent to the penitentiary. (Laughter.)

Heiss—I move that this matter be referred back to the city attorney with the request that he report this council at its next meeting as to the legality of the ordinance.

Folland—That is the most ridiculous proposition a man could make on this question. This ordinance has just come from the hands of the city attorney; to ask him now if it is legal seems to be child's play. He is employed by this council as a legal adviser. If he has drawn up an unlawful measure then for one I am ready to ask him to resign now and here. As councilmen with constituents to serve we cannot allow a man to make a fool of us in the manner intimated.

Heiss—Oh, you need not get hot about it.

The Chair was obliged to rap order after which Lawson insisted that the ordinance be placed upon its passage. The vote was 7 ayes and 6 noes, but eight votes being necessary for the passage of any ordinance, it was declared lost for the want of the necessary majority.

#### HEISS' FAILURE.

Heiss took the floor in order to offer a resolution calling, it is said, for the removal of Police Justice Kessler and the appointment of Justice Gee as his successor.

The motion to adjourn was pressed so strongly that he was not recognized. Adjourned until Tuesday night.

#### PRIESTHOOD MEETING.

The Priesthood of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion convened in the Assembly Hall, Salt Lake City, today (Saturday), August 6th, 1892, at 11 a.m., President Angus M. Cannon and Counsellors presiding.

The meeting commenced with singing and prayer, after which the roll was called and responded to by a goodly number of the presiding officers of the various quorums of the Priesthood.

All the wards of the Stake were properly represented excepting the Second and Thirteenth city wards, and Riverton of the country.

Eleven young brethren, upon the recommendation of their respective Bishops, received certificates authorizing their ordination to the office of Elder, on condition of their promising to honor and magnify their office and calling if ordained.

Bishop John R. Winder, of the Presiding Bishopric of the Church, gave a detailed report of the progress being made upon the Salt Lake Temple. He stated that this building would be completed by the time specified, viz, April 6, 1893. Two hundred and twenty-five men were now employed, and they were working with a vim and zeal seldom if ever witnessed by such a large body of men. They were doing faithful, honest and reliable work. The amount required to finish the Temple has been greatly under-estimated. This is owing