

Mr. Pembroke demanded an explanation from Recorder Jack, as to the *modus operandi* of soliciting bids for the municipal advertising. That official ventured a labored reply which showed that one of the "Liberal" organs had received nearly all of the city advertising. He also stated that it was not always customary to accept the lowest bid.

Mr. Pembroke—From the unsatisfactory explanation made by the City Recorder, it will be plainly seen that we are guilty of another inconsistency and injustice. It is well remembered by us all how we solemnly avowed our intention of giving the city's work to the lowest responsible bidder. To assume that we have done so is to assume that which is not true. Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, you are aware that my treatment has not been such, by the two papers, that my resolution would benefit to warrant me in taking this course, but I want to see a judicious and economical expenditure of the city's finances.

Mr. Lynn (interrupting the speaker)—Mr. Mayor, this speech is out of order as there is no motion before the house.

Mayor Scott—The point is well taken, Mr. Lynn; I rule the gentleman out of order.

Mr. Pembroke—(assuming an air of injured innocence) Then, Mr. Mayor, allow me to file this paper, which contains my resignation as a member of this council.

The paper was handed back to Recorder Jack, who, with trembling voice and hated breath, read as follows:

Gentlemen—One of the pledges made by the Liberal party when asking support of Salt Lake's citizens was "That public work should be let by contract to the lowest responsible bidder." In presenting the matter on the 5th inst., of which the resolution in reference to advertising presented this evening, in effect, is a counterpart, I was actuated simply by a desire to carry out the pledges there stated. In presenting the resolution this evening I had simply the wish that you should have an opportunity to reflect that in supporting it you were doing your duty in fulfilling the pledge of your party. In the repudiation of the resolution there is evidence of dishonesty or misconception of its import, in accepting the pledge you made by accepting office under the party whose pledge it was, and inasmuch as you have proven that you were untrue to this pledge, and the party impotent to enforce its observance, self-respect dictates to me a resignation from a body which, to say the least, has so much thoughtlessness or so little self-respect, I therefore renounce the party and resign from this council, said resignation to take effect at once.

H. PEMBROKE.

Mr. Anderson (warmly)—I don't think that he ought to be allowed to resign. I think we should prefer charges against him and have him expelled.

Mr. Lynn—I move that the matter be laid on the table.

Mr. Hall—I move that the resignation be accepted. It has been carefully and deliberately written and, for one, I favor its acceptance. The gentleman has accused this body of dishonesty, and as he wishes to resign he should be allowed to do so without restraint.

On roll call all the members voted in favor of the acceptance of the resignation except Mr. Pickard.

When the result had been declared Mr. Pembroke picked up his hat, bade

his former colleagues good-bye and quietly left the chamber.

#### A DANGEROUS EMBANKMENT.

The following communication from Mayor Scott was read and referred to the committee on streets:

To the City Council:

Gentlemen:—Brigham, or South Temple street, from half a block east of State street, for a distance of three blocks eastward, is in a dangerous condition on account of the high embankment existing in the centre of the street. Accidents are liable to occur, for which the city may be held responsible. I respectfully ask that the committee on streets be requested to report a plan with the cost of so improving the same as to prevent accidents.

#### APPROPRIATIONS.

The following appropriations were made:

Holy Cross hospital.....	\$ 95 00
William Skewes & Son.....	80 00
Hines & Auer.....	500 00
Hanlan & Griffiths.....	2054 68

Adjourned for one week.

#### WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

DUNN & Co. in their weekly trade report say that May started out with a plunge in speculative prices. Wheat fell 15 cents in as many days, much to the disgust of the men who have been predicting famine before July. The possible demand next year, on account of failure of crops in France and elsewhere, has to meet it an exceptionally favorable prospect here, while the export demand for wheat this year, even since prices have broken, is not large enough to prevent the carrying over of a great unsold surplus next July. Sales in New York last week were 65,000,000 bushels, with a net decline of 5½ cents, and while corn has declined 3½ cents in sympathy, the sales have been but 11,000,000 bushels.

Speaking of the money markets in general, the report says:

"The financial markets of the world have the 'grippe,' a disease from Russia, the New York variety by way of London. The struggle to sustain Russian securities against the disfavor of the Rothschilds, the demand for gold by German bankers, and the threatened withdrawal of Russian gold from deposits in England, France and Germany, account for much of the unusual movement of specie which has been in progress. But accounting for it does not stop it, and the actual outgo of about \$14,000,000 in April and not far from \$9,000,000 for nine days of May, has caused some weakness in the markets. The advance of half of one per cent. at once in the rate charged by the Bank of England is rightly regarded as notification that England means to fortify itself in this great struggle by drawing gold from New York. This sudden demand comes at the season when this market can spare gold with less inconvenience than at any other, and the continued issues of silver notes makes the withdrawal from circulation less felt, though the fact that 47 per cent. of customs receipts at New York are now in silver paper shows that remedy cannot last always."

The stock market has been weakened by the gold movement. It would doubtless cause a strong advance in prices, were the fear of a heavy outgo of gold and possible disturbances in Europe once removed, but for the moment sagacious operators seem disposed to move cautiously.

Another element of great strength is the accumulating evidence that the wheat prospect at the West is remarkably good, the acreage having increased heavily, a third in Kansas, and a quarter in Washington. The cold weather though having injured fruit and vegetables somewhat, does not appear to have injured the larger crops. Farmers are inclined to put in larger acreage of wheat, corn and oats, because foreign advices foreshadow a larger demand for wheat. With such an agricultural outlook, the demand for manufactured products of all kinds is likely to improve, and thus the great industries will be helped.

The business failures for the week ending May 9, 1891, were in the United States 212, and in Canada 30. For the corresponding week last year there were 185 failures in the United States and 24 in Canada.

#### THE SPORT OF MEXICO.

C. E. Gonzales, a member of one of the most prominent families of Mexico and one of the city council of Chihuahua, is now in this city, and in conversation yesterday concerning bull-fighting in his native country said:

"It is still a great sport, but it is gradually dying out. In some States it has been forbidden altogether. It will go on less frequently perhaps, but it is a sport which the Mexicans love too well to be permitted to die out altogether."

Being asked to give an idea of a bull-fight in all its details, Mr. Gonzales replied:

"Well, the President of the City Council where the exhibition is to be given appoints a member of the Council as judge. This judge commands the fight to begin. A bull must first go after a horse three times, before he is allowed to go after the men. If he refuses he is sent back to the pen. Usually he goes after them five or six times, and it tires him a little for the benefit of the footmen. Of the six or seven banderillo, but one may cast the darts. He approaches close to the bull with a banderilla in each hand. These he sends into the hide of the animal. After four pair are in, the matador prepares to kill. His object is to kill the bull with as few strokes as possible. He attempts to send his blade directly into the heart, piercing it from the shoulder. This is a certain stab, the bull toppling right over. The more gracefully it is done the greater glory to the matador."

"The most renowned of Mexican matadors is Ponciano Diaz. He is a strong, active man about 30 years old. A short time since he went to Lerdo, in Durango, and had a most fortunate season."

#### HE KILLED TWENTY-TWO

out of twenty-six bulls, each with one stab. He, of course, had brave bulls. A brave bull who will charge straight on the matador is easiest to kill."

"In case of the death of the matador, banderillo or horses, what is done?"

"If the horses are killed others are immediately supplied; if any of the men are killed the exhibition is brought to an end. I saw Solery, the most renowned banderillo of his time, killed at the city of Puebla. In addition to their cloaks, they may use a pole