

more to advertise General Bidwell than whole tomes of eulogy. Furthermore, this advertising has helped to bring out the real character of the man, his enemies thus virtually doing him a favor.

SILVER THE TALK OF THE NATIONS.

A DISPATCH from Washington states that President Harrison has selected as United States delegates to the International Monetary Conference, Allison of Iowa, Jones of Nevada, McCreary of Kentucky, Walker of Massachusetts and Cannon of New York. They are all men of national repute. In political circles Walker and Cannon are perhaps not so well known, but in matters of finance they are recognized authorities.

The British Empire will be represented at the conference by five delegates, two representing the Indian government and three the home interests. We have not seen it officially stated as to where the conference will be held, but it is surmised that either Paris or Brussels will be the place, and the assembling will occur about September 1st. There will be ample time to ascertain European opinion of free silver coinage before the November election in this country.

It is noticeable that in the appointment of delegates President Harrison, has been strictly impartial. Walker of Massachusetts, is a pronounced anti-free silver Democrat, McCreary, of Kentucky, is a free silver Democrat, Jones, of Nevada, is a free silver Republican, while Allison, of Iowa, it is thought, is a Republican with opinions the other way. Cannon's record on the issue is said to be more or less neutral.

BENEFIT AND SECRET SOCIETIES.

IN this city a few days ago quite an excitement was occasioned by the arrest of certain persons in relation to a secret and benevolent society, said to be fraudulent. Wild-cat schemes of all kinds multiply, thrive and for a time prosper in this country. Finally the vast majority come out losers. Schemes to get rich—insurance plans, benefit advantages, etc., are held out in various forms, under the cloak of passwords, signs and vows of fraternity and so forth.

The Iron Hall endowment order, the working of which is now being ventilated by the courts and the press, is a fair illustration of this class of schemes. Many prominent men in New York, Boston, Cincinnati and other cities belong to this order, and fail to see anything wrong in it. Speaking of the Iron Hall, and of the reputable members connected with it, the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says:

"We refer to this fact merely to show the length to which reputable men are sometimes willing to go in the feverish rush of these latter days to get rich. Probably a large majority of the 65,000 members of the Iron Hall in this and other States have no very clear idea of how the huge returns promised on their assessments are to be acquired. It cannot be so, however, with such men as we have referred to. They must know, of course, that a promised and expected return of

one thousand dollars in seven years for about three hundred dollars paid in cannot be obtained in any legitimate way. They are aware that it is actually obtained from the money paid in by those who have dropped out before the maturity of their certificates (a practice pronounced unlawful and dishonest by the Massachusetts statutes in relation to regular insurance); and from the money paid in by members who have joined the order at later dates, which amounts to nothing more than a deliberate steal. They thus recognize it to be a gambling affair. They have dipped into it as they would dip into any chance venture hoping to get out with their 300 per cent profit before the collapse. Being men of business experience and intelligence and not given to investing their money without scrutinizing carefully the ways and chances of getting a return, they are thus made to appear in the light of persons who are willing to prey upon the credulity and foolishness of others."

SHALL WE BOND THE COUNTY?

EVERY taxpayer in Salt Lake County ought to know that an election will take place shortly, for the purpose of deciding whether the county authorities shall be empowered to contract a bonded debt of \$300,000. This is a serious matter. Which ever way it shall be decided it ought first to be seriously considered. We have city bonds nearly to the limit, school bonds in a heavy amount, and now it is proposed to bond the county.

Improvements are needed, no doubt. But are those that are contemplated such as the people want? Are they of pressing necessity? Do the majority of the citizens want the present officials to expend the money? Can we manage to make proper progress without piling on this financial burden?

The annexed ticket, which has been prepared by the county officials and to which the voter can append the word "Yes" or "No" according to his choice, tells the purpose to which the money is to be devoted if it is borrowed.

"Shall negotiable coupon bonds of Salt Lake County, to the amount of \$300,000, in the denomination of \$1000 each, payable twenty years from date, redeemable ten years after date, and bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, be issued for the purpose of constructing the new county court house and a new poor house and infirmary, and poor house farm for Salt Lake County, and for making other permanent county improvements?"

Before deciding, it seems to us that the taxpayers should become acquainted with the intentions of the county authorities in regard to sites for the infirmary and poor house farm, and other particulars that ought to be understood. Is it really necessary that bonds shall be issued for the county's part of the new city and county building? Is not that the only really pressing work at present? Do we need a more extensive establishment than we have now or can make by proper additions for a county poor house?

The election is to take place on Monday next, August 15th. The resident taxpayers of the county are entitled to vote on this question, which is only proper, seeing that they are the interested parties.

Is it not time that every voter should

get sufficient information by which he can make up his mind whether he wants the county bonded at present or not? We think so and advise all our friends to put on their questioning and thinking caps.

SALT LAKE WEATHER IN JULY.

THE Salt Lake City meteorological report for July, 1892, has just been received from Director Salisbury, of the Utah Weather Bureau. Mean barometer for the month was 29.878; highest on the 2nd, 30.115; lowest on the 27th, 29.697. The mean temperature was 76.2 deg.; highest on the 25th, 98 deg.; lowest on the 2nd, 55 deg.; greatest daily range, 39 deg. on the 4th; least daily range, 7 deg. on the 1st.

The mean temperature in July for seventeen years past was 75.5 deg. The highest mean temperature, 79.2 deg., occurred in July, 1889; lowest 73.4 in 1884.

Total precipitation for July, 1892, only a trace. In 1874 there were 2.42 inches, in 1875, 1878, 1879 and 1887 the precipitation went over 1 inch.

July, 1892, had 23 cloudless days and 8 partly cloudy. The report shows no trace of frost for the month.

PROMPT ACTION WANTED.

THE City Council ought to make close inquiry into the alleged inefficiency of our present sewer management. Is it true that a large quantity of sewage is emptied into the Jordan river? If so, this ought to be stopped. This was one of the evils we opposed when the sewer question was first discussed. Our position was purposely misrepresented by "Liberal" advocates of the system. It has since been falsified in the same way. We never opposed sewers or any sane sanitary measure, but we did oppose emptying the waste matter of this city into the Jordan river, or the lake, where it would do damage to residents or land owners and become offensive and injurious to the city.

It is a fact that from some of the man-holes in town come up fumes that are full of poison and that are sickening in the extreme to persons near by. If this is in part occasioned by lack of flushing, the sewers should be drenched from the hydrants. If it is the result of sewage backing up from the outlet, as we are told it is, that ought to be remedied at once. And, anyhow, the city has no right to empty the foul matter into the Jordan, and is likely to reap trouble by so doing.

This calls for immediate investigation. Will the Council please take it up without delay, for it is a matter of life and death as well as of injury to health and property.

"LIBERAL" PROSPECTS.

TOOELE county was the first "Liberal" stronghold. It was there that the genius and methods of Utah "Liberalism" received their first striking exemplification. The county was carried by fraud, wholesale and palpable. The effects of "Liberal" rule were