DESERET EVENING NEWS.

Thursday, November 8, 1894

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

Franchise Asked for by the American Gas and Fuel Company.

TO REFUND 1894 SPRINKLING TAX.

The Patrol Wagon to be Paid for at Last—Uniformity on Committee Work Decided On.

The City Council met in regular session last night with all of the members present except Bacon, President McCornick occupying the chair. Business was transacted as follows:

Richard Mackintosh presented a petition asking that the order of the board of public works requiring him to lay a sidewalk at the corner of Second South and West Temple streets be rescinded, as it was his intention to erect on his premises at that point, in the near future, a substantial business block. Board of public works.

A partial estimate to Hobson & Wilkerson, $5,247.55, for sidewalk pavement laid on Second South street during October, was approved. The gravity sewer contractors were also allowed the eleventh estimate on the city engineer amounting to $21,344.18 and the amount was appropriated.

ANOTHER GAS FRANCHISE.

The new American Natural Gas and Fuel company, W. C. Hall, president, made application to the Council for a franchise for the introduction and consumption of natural gas in this city. It was stated that the necessary arrangements to have the natural gas into the city within ninety days had been made. A check for $500 accompanied the application, as provided by the ordinance in such cases.

The franchise provides for the granting for a term of twenty years the right and privilege of constructing, maintaining and operating pipe lines for distributing and utilizing natural gas for heat and for light only in the city.

Provided that the rates to be charged consumers shall not exceed 50 cents per 1,000 cubic feet for the term of two years after the granting of the franchise and after the expiration of two years such price may be reduced by the Council to the sum of not less than 30 cents per 1,000 feet. It is also provided that the company shall have the right to use any and all streets of this city in which to lay and maintain mains and service pipes, and that all streets shall be specially repaired and put in as good condition as they were before any excavations were made. That that lake city shall in no way liable or responsible for any accident or damage that may occur in the construction or operation of said mains and service pipes by reason of the default or misconduct of said grantee, and the grantee agrees to indemnify the city from any claims that may arise through such conditions.

It is further provided that the grant shall be null and void if the company fails within three months from the passage of the bill so to lay pipes from their gas wells to East Temple street not less than 6 inches in diameter. The company is to use only the best and most approved system and quality of pipe, such as shall be approved by the city engineer. The franchise, if granted, shall not be operative unless said company shall within ten days from the date of its granting file with the recorder its acceptance in writing.

Committee on streets and improvements announced.

FIRE AND POLICE SUPPLIES.

The fire and police commissioners were given permission to buy supplies for their departments amounting to $1,000.

POUNDKEEPER'S REPORT.

The poundkeeper's report for October was referred to the committee on sanitary rules and quarantine.

THAT NEW PATROL WAGON.

The committee to whom was referred the bill for the new police patrol wagon reported as follows: "We find that the resolution during July a committee was received by the council from the police and fire commissioners stating that such a wagon was absolutely necessary for the use of the police. At no time has city council been asked to furnish the necessary conveyance or authority to contract for the wagon.

"Your committee is informed by several members of the police and fire commissions that they disclaim any authority to act independently of the council or to make obligations without its authority. Your committee, therefore, in view of the premises, are opposed to recommending the payment of said bill without further delay." Adopted.

OLDSMOBILES PENSIONED.

The committee on police and fire departments, reporting on the resolution in place in the hands of C. C. Goodwin on the payment of the fire department at $35 per month on account of his being injured while on duty and temporarily from working, recommended that his name be replaced on the payroll, commencing with the month of November, at $35 a month during the pleasure of the Council. Adopted.

SPRINKLING REFUNDS.

The street sprinkling committee, reporting on the applications of A. H. Raleigh et al for an appropriation of the several amounts paid by them for sprinkling taxes "under protest," under assessments made in the years 1893 and 1894, recommended that the amounts paid by them under the assessments made in the year 1894 and paid by them for that year be remitted, and further that no appropriation be made for assessments made and paid in the year 1893." Adopted.

AS TO STRAY DOGS.

Recorder Beckman submitted the report of Dog Tax Collector Taylor for the month of October, showing that 50 dogs had been destroyed, 119 registered and paid license fee for her dogs collected, amounting in all to $357, and requesting that $25 be appropriated to Mr. Taylor for the dogs destroyed. Adopted.

POLICE DEPARTMENT REVENUES.

The report of the police justice for October was received and showed a total amount of fines $2,154.85, of which $1,95 was paid in cash and $172.10 in bond; total cases, 262.

DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICES.

The special committee to whom was referred the matter of locating the city offices in the Land Office and county building, reported that they had made arrangements to carry out the original plan, subject to the pleasure of the Council. The committee also recommended that they be empowered to notify the commissioners of fire and police to move their offices into the city hall when vacated, and arrange the rooms for the use of the police and fire departments as they look best for convenience, subject to the pleasure of the council. Adopted.

DEPARTMENT OFFICES.

Young offered the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, It is becoming more and more apparent that some system should be adopted to regard to the commission work of the several standing committees of the council; and,

Whereas, It is the opinion of many members that some evening in each week be set apart for committee work, and that thereby the labor of committees will be greatly facilitated, therefore, be it

Resolved, That all the several standing committees of the city shall meet at the committee rooms in the city and county building on every Thursday evening, and that the attorney and city engineer be invited to attend at said time and place.

Claims bearing the endorsement of the city members of the joint city and county talking committee were presented, of which the city's share amounted to $7,446.15. After considerable discussion, the report was adopted and the amount appropriated, except $353.24 in the aforecasts and $307.30 to J. W. Farrell & Co. for plumbing, which were left over for further inquiry. In the connection a question arose as to the sufficiency of the plumbing, and as to the thoroughness of the inspection of it, and Clawson offered the following which was adopted:

Resolved, that the plumbing inspector and city engineer be instructed to examine the new city and county building and report to the City Council as to its sanitary condition.

SERVICES FOR THE LIST.

President McCornick objected to $450 on the appropriation bill being paid to Julius Meier for painting and oiling woodwork in the joint city and county building, claiming that the work was being badly done. The amount was temporarily stricken from the list.

From Virginia.

Elders Duncan M. Stirling, of Beaver, and James G. Ivie, of Bigler, Beaver county, reached this city yesterday on their return from the mission field. Elder Stirling left Utah in August and Elder Ivie in September, 1892, and both labored all the time they were absent in the Virginia conference. They were traveling companions part of the time. They enjoyed good health, and report that the Virginia conference was never in a more prosperous condition than it is now. There is a marked diminution in the popular feeling towards the Latter-day Saints, and prejudice giving way to respect and kindness.

Utah, Its Resources and Outlook.

(From Prudential, Feb. 2.)

To the Editor:

Sir—The assurance of the early admission of Utah into the Union as the forty-fifth star in the constellation of states naturally tends to arouse an interest in that Territory and a desire to know more of its resources and people.

The first permanent settlement here was made in 1847. The Territory then was a part of Mexico, but was ceded to the United States in 1848, in connection with California, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico. The territorial form of government was adopted in 1850.

Utah's area is 84,970 square miles, land area 52,931,600 acres, and its water area 1,779,520 acres. By comparison it is nearly as large as Great Britain, and contains 10,000 square miles or 10,240,000 acres more than the six New England states combined.

In its vast domain are contained resources sufficient in variety and extent to equip and maintain an empire. The census of 1890 gave Utah a population of 207,905. At the present time conservative estimates, based on semi-official figures, give a total in excess of 230,000. The assessed value of real and personal property and improvements in the Territory in 1893 was $203,583,833.

The industries of the Territory may be classified as follows with respect to their importance: 1. Mining; 2. Agriculture; 3. Sheep and wool; 4. Manufacturing; 5. Live stock.

In the production of mineral wealth Utah has long occupied a prominent place among the states and territories of the Union. The export value of the mineral product of Utah for 1893 was $7,520,031. Computing gold and silver at their mint valuation and the other metals at their value at the seaboard, the value of the product would be increased to $12,822,074. Silver stands first, the output at actual value being over $5,225,000. Lead stands second, gold third and copper fourth. Other minerals are found in large quantities, but as yet have not been produced to any great extent, which is partially due to the difficulty encountered in placing the product on the outside market, and the lack of manufacturing industries within the confines of the Territory to consume it. This is notably the case with respect to iron.

In one county an iron belt fifteen miles long by an average of three in width commences in a mountain rising to a height of 1,500 feet above the level of the valley. This great deposit is estimated to be 50 per cent pure iron, and computed to contain 50,000,000 tons of pure iron ore, like, too, in the metal of zinc and apparently inexhaustible coal deposits, not a long distance from any railroad. This vast treasure lies practically unknown.

Extensive beds of coal exist in various parts of the Territory, and the output in 1893 was 422,450 tons, the principal part of this being from mines contiguous to the Rio Grande Western Railroad company. The remainder of the production was for local consumption.

Sulphur cultivating in extent the deposits and in quality the mines of Sicily is found in the south, and gypsum, from which plaster of paris is made, exists in large deposits, and is being utilized on a steadily increasing scale. Salt is produced in two forms, as rock salt from mines and by evaporation from the waters of the Great Salt Lake, which contain in solution about 20 per cent pure salt. This deposit is without doubt the largest in the world. Asphaltum is found in large quantities, the deposits being confined principally in two counties. The beds are extensive and the product is held superior to any other in the world. Among other mineral found are asbestos, graphite, selenite and mica. Clay deposits exist in nearly every portion of the Territory, and are utilized in various ways, ranging from the manufacture of pottery to that of brick.

Bismuth, zinc, lime and alum are also produced in smaller quantities, and mineral springs are located in various different places, the principal one used for medicinal and bathing purposes, being at Salt Lake and Ogden. Building and ornamental stone is found in vast deposits, and includes marble and onyx of great variety and beauty. Slate for roofing and lithographic stone are among the more recent discoveries.

In every one of the twenty-seven counties comprising the territory agriculture, horticulture, manufacturing, stock and sheep raising are carried on by the people. The climate and character of the soil made it necessary for the first settlers to raise their crops by irrigation. This, however, was rendered easy by the proximity of the watersheds. Mountain ranges traversing from north to south traverse the Territory, and from these mountains rivers and smaller streams flow their way through many canyons to the slopes and valleys, where the water is utilized by the farmers. The necessity of irrigation has proved a boon to the farmer, for as much labor is made the rule, and these are brought to the highest state of development and productiveness. Many farms from ten to twenty acres are capable of supporting large families, and do so. Small villages are seen scattered one adjacent to valley after valley is traversed, and these villages are usually surrounded by a belt of small farms on each side of them. The crops are, as a rule, diversified, and consist of a new series of grain, as well as tobacco, sugar beets, vegetables and alfalfa. The average yield of wheat is the same as from sixty-five to thirty-five bushels.

The average yield of oats is from 40 to 50 bushels to the acre, of corn 20 to 25 bushels, of barley 35 to 45 bushels, of rye 15 to 20 bushels, while the production of potatoes ranges all the way from 100 to 250 bushels to the acre. Alfalfa grows very freely, and from two to three and some times four crops are harvested in one season. Almost every known variety of fruit is raised—apples, peaches, pears, plums, quinces, prunes, nectarines, and all varieties of grapes commonly known to other states or to California. All the smaller varieties and, in the extreme south, pomegranates, figs, oranges and lemons grow readily. The location of the cities, on account of its long distance from the nearest railroad, precludes consumption for exportation impracticable.

Many kinds of nuts, including the peanut and walnut, are cultivated successfully, and the raising of cotton in the southern counties is a growing industry. What promises to be one of the most important industries of Utah is the cultivation of the silkworm. The mulberry tree flourishes in all sections of the Territory, and it has been demonstrated that Utah is most happily adapted to the cultivation of the worm and production of silk. The sheep industry is also one of prominence, and it is estimated that over $4,000,000 are invested in it. The cattle industry ranges from 150,000 to 180,000 pounds, while the sales of mohair probably average from $600,000 to $700,000 annually.

In manufacturing the Territory is fast attaining a position of prominence. It is a fact worth noting that in the material prosperity of a community depends, and as this principle has become more fully understood, an effort has been made to become self-supporting.

Considerable flour manufactured from native wheat is exported; mining and woolen mills are in successful operation at various points, and woolen blankets, dress goods and hosiery, manufactured in Utah from Utah wool, are of such quality as to insure open markets not only in Utah but throughout the entire intermountain region and the Pacific coast states. The manufacture of boots and shoes, furniture, clothing and many articles of lesser importance is being carried on, although not to the extent of that of woolen goods.

The Territory contains one beet-sugar factory that has been in operation since 1891. Last year the factory produced nearly 4,000,000 pounds of refined sugar, and this year's yield is estimated at 6,000,000 pounds. Large smelting plants for the treatment and reduction of ores are in operation, one of these also manufactures white lead in considerable quantities. A copper plant and reverbs have just been completed at a cost of nearly $1,000,000. Shipments of Utah products to outside markets have thus far consisted largely of ores, bullion, wool, mohair, cattle and some agricultural products, principally potatoes, and of these there will probably be a surplus for shipment this year of 500,000 bushels.

The principal cities in order respective to size are Salt Lake, Ogden, Provo, Logan and Park City. Salt Lake is the territorial capital and the principal city in commercial importance, it is the center of the manufacturing and smelting interests. Ogden is a growing city, with various manufacturing and jobbing interests, the center of a rich agricultural district, and the junction and terminus of a number of transcontinental and local railway lines. Provo and Logan derive their support largely from the agricultural regions surrounding them, while Park City is a highly prosperous mining city, boasting of some of the largest and richest silver mines in the world. First among towns in the Territory, Ogden has paid since 1877, 197 dividends, aggregating $18,170,000.

Mining, agricultural and manufacturing interests are increasing steadily. The great depression in silver and lead has given an impetus to the production of gold and copper. Reservoir and canal companies are opening new lands and rapidly extending the agricultural area, while two Indian reservations—the Uintah and Uncompahgre—containing a combined area of 6,007 square miles, or 3,912,480 acres, will soon be opened for settlement. The mass embracing this one become a few. This region is rich in timber and mineral, and contains many hundred thousands of acres of well watered and fertile soil.

Several new lines of railroad are projected, some being extensions of those already in operation, while others are independent enterprises of responsible already organized. To the thinker, considerations of the resources of the coming state of Utah suggest great possibilities.

H. M. P.

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The popularity of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the high esteem in which it is held leads us to believe it to be an article of great worth and merit. We have the pleasure of giving the experience of three prominent citizens of Redondo Beach, Cal., in the use of the remedy. Mr. A. V. Trudell says: "I have always received prompt relief when I used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy." Mr. James Orchard says: "I am satisfied that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cured my cold." Mr. J. M. Hatcher says: "For three years I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family and its results have always been satisfactory."

For sale by all medicine dealers.

Notice to Creditors of Samuel R. Rees.

To all persons in Great Britain and U. P. Tassell, late notice: You are requested to call immediately and settle your indebtedness to either of the above named parties, otherwise the said indebtedness will be placed in my attorneys' hands for collection.

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AN OPINION GIVEN.

Recently Mr. J. D. Thomas, of North Dakota, visited the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, and after carefully examining the country located in Winchester, he writes to Mr. V. Ricards, Land and Immigration Agent, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Baltimore, Maryland, as follows: "I have been in nearly every state and territory of the United States, and am frank in my opinion that this valley surpasses all other sections in the Union. The lands are low in price, and produce profitable crops. I thank you for directing me here, and which those seeking pleasant and profitable homes to locate in this country."

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