

tion than any other person in the west. He has told me frequently that he looked upon the pumping system as a foolish and dangerous experiment. He says the Liberty Park wells, situated as they are, in one of the lowest depressions of the valley, are not in a proper place to look for the much needed relief. I believe he is right. He in common with all the best engineers of this city favor the gravity system, the extra water to be obtained from Parley's Canyon.

Councilman Pendleton—If we put in the pumping system we will only be throwing money away. It would be foolish—very foolish. I am afraid we are like the boys who walk up hill to ride down. That is, we are going to pump the water up hill just to see it run down, and that at a great expense.

Mayor Scott favored both systems. If City Creek, Emigration, Parley's and the wells were utilized there would be an immense increase in the supply. He favored Mr. Pembroke's resolution, and at the same time he wanted to see the pumping system used.

Mr. Pembroke—I occupy a very singular position in this Council, but, gentlemen, I must be understood. If there is one virtue that I possess in greater abundance than another, it is the cherished jewel of consistency. Once and for all I say I am opposed to sending so much money out of the Territory for a pumping plant. In the gravitation system all the money can be distributed at home. The strongest plank in our political platform was Salt Lake work for Salt Lake workmen. Now, gentlemen, I ask you in all candor have we kept our pledge? We are violating our promises every day.

Mr. Lynn—I would like to propound a question to this Council which is a grave one to me; it is, where is the \$180,000 coming from to pay for the conduit system?

Mayor Scott—I am assured that the contractors will accept our bonds for the work.

Mr. Pembroke—I believe the contractors will accept the bonds at par; if not, we can sell them in open market and bring the money here.

Mr. Lynn—I am not as sanguine as that concerning the matter.

Mr. Pembroke—Oh, I suppose we can find purchasers for the bonds.

Mr. Lynn—You do? Well, I don't. However, just try it.

Mr. Pembroke—Well, we have experienced no difficulty in getting bids on the \$800,000 bonds that were issued some time ago, have we, Mr. Mayor?

Mayor Scott—Well—ye—; that is to say—we did not come here to consider that question, and I should not like to say.

The resolution was finally passed. The vote was as follows: Yeas—Pendleton, Heath, Pembroke, Wolstenholm, Armstrong, Noble, Cohn, Karrick—8. Noes—Anderson, Lynn, Parsons—3. Exused, Spafford.

Mr. Pembroke—As the bonds already issued have not been disposed of, I move to extend the time of advertising for bids for thirty days.

The motion received no second.

On motion of Councilman Anderson the Council adjourned until Tuesday evening next.

THE FARMERS AT OMAHA.

OMAHA, Jan. 28.—The National Farmers' Alliance had a lively discussion at today's session on an amendment to the constitution to exclude women from acting as delegates, and it was finally voted down.

An amendment making all laboring men eligible to membership was tabled by a large vote. The remainder of the morning was occupied in discussing minor changes and a recess was taken until 2 this afternoon.

In the afternoon the report of the committee on resolutions, which was quite lengthy, was considered by paragraphs and adopted. It begins with the following preamble:

Whereas, Owing to the oppression that has been heaped upon us by grasping monopolists, capitalists, trust and combines, we believe it is time for action, and,

Whereas, The National Farmers' Alliance, in convention assembled, does most emphatically declare against the present system of government, as manipulated by the Congress of the United States and the Legislatures of the several States, therefore,

We declare in favor of holding a convention February 22, 1892, to fix a date and place for the holding of a convention to nominate candidates for the office of President and Vice-President of the United States. In this preliminary convention representation to be by one delegate from each State in the Union.

The resolution favors abolition of all national banks, and that the surplus funds be loaned to individuals upon land security at a low rate of interest; declares for the Australian ballot law; demands a foreclosure of the mortgages held by the Government on railroads; discourages gambling in stocks and shares; favors the election of President and Vice-President by popular vote.

As the farmers of the United States largely outnumber any other class of citizens, they demand the passage of laws of reform, not as party measures, but for the good of the government. The alliance shall take part as partisans in the political struggle, not affiliating with republicans or democrats. The interstate law should be so amended and enforced as to allow the railroads a reasonable income on the money invested. The resolutions further demand that the mortgages on the Union and Central Pacific roads be foreclosed at once, and the roads be taken charge of by the government and run in the interest of the people, with a view to extending both lines to the eastern seaboard.

The free and unlimited coinage of silver is favored and that the volume of currency be increased to \$50 per capita. Demand is made that all paper money be placed on an equality with gold.

Another resolution declares that "We, as land owners, pledge ourselves to demand that the government allow us to borrow money from the United States at the same rate of interest as do the banks. All mortgages, bonds and shares of stock should be assessed at their face value."

United States Senators should be elected by popular vote; the laws regarding the liquor traffic should be so

amended as to preclude the endangering the morals of our children and destroying the usefulness of our citizens.

"We believe women have the same rights as their husbands to hold property, and we are in sympathy with any law that will give our wives, sisters and daughters full representation at the polls. Our children should be educated for honest labor, and agricultural colleges should be established in every State."

Liberal pensions are favored; also the passage of the Conger Land bill.

ANOTHER FALSEHOOD NAILED.

In the Salt Lake Tribune of Tuesday, January 27th, the following paragraph appears:

"Such resources of the Territory as would be naturally valuable to a railroad man seeking traffic were brought up and discussed; also the condition of Utah politically and socially. In fact, these last two points proved of special interest, and Judge Springer believes that disfranchisement for the Saints would work wonders in spreading confidence throughout the east and bring desirable immigrants to this garden of the west. Neither Mr. Manvel nor Judge Springer had been in Zion before and though it was dark when the train arrived they were pleasantly disappointed in seeing electric lights, electric cars, large buildings and other evidences of a rapidly growing city."

It will be seen that Judge Springer is reported as being in favor of disfranchising members of the "Mormon" Church.

A DESERET NEWS representative called at the Templeton Hotel and had an interview with both Judge Springer and President Manvel. The above paragraph was shown to the Judge. He read it carefully and then pronounced it a most infamous falsehood. In this he was corroborated by President Manvel. Both gentlemen emphatically and absolutely denied making any such assertion relating to the political disfranchisement of any church members. They said their business here was not to interfere with the politics or the religion of any sect or party. They were delighted with Utah, and favored giving it as wide an advertising as possible, but beyond that they were neutral.

Judge Springer expressed his satisfaction at the NEWS representative having called, because it gave him an opportunity of contradicting the foul and venomous falsehood reported of him relating to the "Mormons." He did not wish to be recorded as a "Mormon"-eater by any means.

Both these gentlemen are genial, whole-souled railroad men, and the last in the United States to be taken for know-nothings of any stripe.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—There is much excitement among the Irish members tonight on rumors that the party dissensions have reached an acute stage. Parnell left hurriedly for London after a consultation with Morley and Sexton. One rumor said the prospects for a settlement were ended. Another that Sexton intimated the matter would be settled satisfactorily next week.