

\$7,000,000. The Home Secretary has charge of the whole procedure. In England and Scotland, under his direction, the Registrars-General perform the work. In Ireland a Royal Commission presided over by the Irish Registrar-General attends to the census. The smaller islands are divided into two groups, the Isle of Man in the Irish Sea, and the Channel Islands—Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Heron Sark, Sathon and Brudon. The respective Lieutenant-Governors of these groups attend to the enumeration, under the supervision of the Registrar-General of England.

Though the boundaries of parishes and towns are taken generally as the basis of census districts, yet great care is observed in not complicating or confounding one with the other. This is done so that in case of any future trouble, the district can be checked without causing disorder of any kind. Great attention is paid to the various local subdivisions in the matter of boundary lines. If the parish is of the extent suitable for one enumeration division it is so portioned for census purposes.

The qualifications for an enumerator are intelligence, honesty and respectability. He must be between the years of 18 and 65.

He must be acquainted with the district, and must conduct himself civilly and courteously.

In England, Scotland and Wales, the persons employed in Registrars-General department usually attend to the census also. In Ireland the police attend to the enumeration. Public institutions, where the inmates number over 200 are portioned off as census districts, with governors or other principal executive officers as district enumerators.

The officers of her Majesty's customs attend to the enumeration of persons employed in nautical work. Schedules, duly filled by the masters of all vessels in port on the night of the 5th inst. were collected by customs officers, and every vessel arriving in port for a month after will be investigated as to census matters. The army and navy are attended to by their respective officers. Even provision was made for ascertaining the number of houseless waifs in the United Kingdom on the night of the 5th.

The first duty of the enumerator was to deliver in the course of the week preceding census day, to every occupier of a house or tenement, a householder's schedule to be filled up by or on behalf of such occupier: the required particulars. Failure to comply is visited with a penalty of \$25. The particulars called for relate to sex, age,

conjugal condition, profession, birthplace, and in Ireland the language spoken, the religion professed and the ability to read and write.

Every person resident in the house on the night of April 5, must be recorded. If any member of the family is absent, his or her name must not be recorded, unless in the case of a person employed at night, and who returns in the morning. On the morning of the 6th, the enumerators visited their districts, collected the schedules, and then forwarded them to the proper quarter. It is expected that early in May, a tabulation will be completed, and the standing of the United Kingdom in a statistical way will be known.

The enumerator receives a fixed fee of five dollars and about sixty cents for every 100 persons recorded. In large districts mileage is allowed.

The history of the British census proper dates back little more than a century. It was on March 30th, 1753, that Mr. Potter, the M. P. for St. German, introduced a bill in the House of Commons for the taking of a census of the people, and for ascertaining a few other particulars. The bill met the most virulent opposition. Mr. Thornton, the member for York, said:

"I did not believe that there was any set of men, or, indeed, any individual of the human species, so presumptuous and so abandoned as to make the proposal we have just heard. I hold this project to be totally subversive of the last remains of English liberty. The new bill will direct the imposition of new taxes, and indeed the addition of a very few words will make it the most effective engine of rapacity and oppression that was ever used against an injured people. Moreover, an annual register of our people will acquaint our enemies abroad with our weakness."

Mr. Matthew Ridley, member for Newcastle-on-Tyne, said that the people looked upon the proposed census as ominous, and feared a public misfortune or an epidemical distemper would follow the numbering. The bill, however, passed the Commons, but the Lords threw it out.

In November, 1800, the bill was again introduced and became law. The first official census was taken on March 10, 1801, and a decennial census has been regularly taken since. The enumerations of 1801, 1811, 1821 and 1831, were very imperfect. A reform was introduced in 1841, and every subsequent census since has been marked by improvements, until that of 1891, which it is said will be the most perfect of its kind ever performed in any age or in any country.

SOFIA, April 11.—It is believed that the assassins of Belcheff were the Bulgarian minister of finance now in power, and Stambouloff, the prime minister.

CITY COUNCIL.

Mayor Scott presided at the regular weekly session of the City Council Tuesday night, April 7th.

The following members were present: Parsons, Pendleton, Spafford, Cohn, Hall, Noble, Lynn, Karrick, Heath, Pembroke and Armstrong.

PETITIONS.

George Littley et al. asked to have Second South Street, west, graded and put in passable condition. Committee on streets.

William Wolf asked for the privilege of maintaining a fruit stand near the old Eagle Foundry.

James Bogan asked to be allowed to remove his fruit stand from the Cunningham corner to the southeast corner of McCornick's temporary fence, near the corner of East Temple and First South Streets. Committee on streets.

The Hebrew Ecclesiastical Society asked for the privilege of erecting a drinking fountain in the Jewish cemetery. Committee on public grounds.

J. G. McAlister et al. asked that an electric light be placed at the north end of Earl's court. Committee on improvement.

J. A. Morlan asked for permission to pile building material at 15 West, Second South Street. Committee on public grounds.

Mrs. Crockett asked for a free merchant's license. Granted.

James H. Bacon asked that inasmuch as the Third District Court had denied the petition of W. L. Pickard et al. against the city, asking for an injunction to restrain the execution of a contract agreed upon between the city and himself concerning the Old Fort Block, that the mayor and recorder now execute the contract in behalf of the city. Granted.

Claim of St. Mark's Hospital for \$147.50 was referred to the board of public health.

Bill of the Salt Lake Gas Company for \$171 for the month of March was read. Appropriated.

Claim of A. J. Burt for \$452 for feeding city prisoners for the month of March allowed and placed on the appropriation list.

J. H. Gillespie asked that First North between East Temple and First East Streets be improved and made passable without delay. Committee on streets.

Elbridge Tufts asked that the unexpired time of his liquor license be transferred to Jacob Ault. Granted.

The Jordan & North Point Irrigation Company asked for a bridge across the canal on Fifth West Street. Committee on improvements.

The Salt Lake City Street Railway Company asked for a franchise on Eighth West from First to Second South Streets, to construct and operate, by electric motive power a single or double track. Committee on streets.

Hyrn Barton et al., asked for an extension of water mains from Capitol Hill reservoir to corner of Oak and Plumb Streets. Committee on water works.

Angell Brothers et al. asked for an extension of water mains on First East Street. Committee on water works.

Walter Templeman asked that a certain bridge across the Jordan and Salt Lake canal on his farm be repaired. Committee on improvements.