

portionate number of hogs and sheep may be hung up at once; it means the distribution and sale of meat in refrigerator cars by carload lots; the handling of hogs from corn-crowned Nebraska; the accumulation of hides and pelts, wool-pulling, tanning, and the multiplication of Salt Lake hoot and shoe manufacture by five. This enterprise is to be immediately carried out. Many other smaller manufacturing schemes are in contemplation.

CROPS AND MINES.

Looking beyond the confines of the city, the crops of the past year were near the average, notwithstanding the drought. The extraordinary rains of the fall months, rain in the valley, snow in the mountains, assure plentiful streams for the coming year. A great irrigating scheme, proposing to divert Bear River upon 200,000 acres of Bear River delta-plain, was undertaken by Mr. John H. Bothwell the past year, and is now being carried out. It will double the available irrigating resources of Salt Lake Valley. Hundreds of men and teams are employed in the construction. This and the railroad improvements before detailed, the rush of building and street improvements in Ogden and Salt Lake, the access of population—at least 10,000 to Salt Lake—the influx of money to loan and for investment in all the towns and country from Logan to Nephi, have made work and money plenty, and stimulated business of all kinds. Mining and smelting have been prosperous although lead and silver have ruled low. The average New York price of common lead was for 1887 \$4.45 per cwt. for 1888 it was \$4.41 for 1889 it was \$3.80. Silver averaged 97 in 1887, 93 and 65-100 in 1888-93 and 1-16 in 1889. About 165,000 tons of lead-silver and copper ores was produced in 1889, 60,000 of which was milled in Utah, 62,000 smelted in Utah, and 43,000 shipped to outside smelters. Mining dividends of \$1,517,500 have been published, and mines held by close corporations which do not publish their dividends have certainly earned an additional half million. The output of our smelters was about 12,000 tons of bullion, worth about \$2,600,000. The total mineral output shows an increase over that of 1888 of 15 to 20 per cent. Some new mines have been developed from prospects during the year. There is more inquiry for mines, more money seeking employment in mining, and there is a promise of additional smelters. Coking coal has been found on Price River, within 115 miles of this city, and a coking plant has been put in. Coal has been reduced in price 15 or 20 per cent.

The Chamber of Commerce has co-operated with the Utah Ore Producers' Association in the effort to have silver restored to its rightful place, and to have the tariff law enforced with respect to imported silver-lead ores. Though the administration is solid against our interests and rights in these matters, we have appealed and shall appeal to Congress, and with the additional strength, of the West, due to the admission of four new States, we believe that Congress will be induced to grant the needed relief. There was a decided falling off in the output of our low-grade silver-lead ores, although it was made up in the increased production of a different class of ores. In other words, the increase from Park City and Tintic, considerable as it was, only offset the decrease from Bingham and Stockton. With the tariff law enforced equally and justly, lead will rule higher, and and these low-grade mines will be again worked. Silver already shows, in the rise of 4 or 5 cents an ounce, that its early restoration to free coinage is anticipated by the speculative element.

SPECIAL WORK OF THE CHAMBER.

The Chamber of Commerce was the chief agency through which our citizens the past summer subscribed and donated about \$8500 for the relief of sufferers by fire and flood both East and West. The Chamber co-operated with the Medical Association of Salt Lake in sending a delegate to a meeting of the National Medical Association. At this meeting our delegate presented a valuable article on the advantages of this city as a high-altitude health resort. The article was afterward published in one of the leading medical journals of the country, and thus placed before the medical fraternity in permanent form. The criticism was made on the article that it did not give the death rate in Salt Lake. The death rate—about 16 per thousand—will be more favorable when this city shall have sewerage and paved its streets and provided good water, as it has begun to do.

Early in the past year the Chamber prepared and published an edition of 10,000 pamphlets setting forth the condition and prospects of the city and tributary country, and since, 50,000 more of them have been printed and distributed. The Chamber has embraced every opportunity to judiciously advertise the city and Territory. The hall has been kept open as a place of resort for tourists and persons contemplating residence or investment, and all inquiries for information, oral or

written, answered by the Secretary to the best of his knowledge. The most of the work of the Chamber is bread thrown upon the waters—the results seen only after many days.

The Chamber of Commerce has helped very materially in bringing about the new era. Beneath and behind the healthy activity in reality at enhanced prices, and the rush of public and private improvements, has been the information distributed by the Chamber, the exposition car, the persistent agitation for new railroads, the pressing of sewerage and of other kindred improvements.

Now that the city has been fairly started on a great course, there is no need now over of the Chamber, a ground neutral as to politics and religion, where matters especially affecting the welfare and progress of the city in the business or commercial sense, may be discussed dispassionately, and where an enlightened self-interest if not justice and intelligence, may be expected to prevail and control. To such a body nothing would be impossible, and nothing that city government, Territorial government, Federal government, or, more powerful than them all, railroad government, could concede, would be withheld.

The Chamber is in better condition than it was a year ago. Then there were about forty paid-up members. Now there are absolutely 141, and 20 more nearly paid up. Then there was no money on hand, and claims to the amount of \$850 were pending against the Chamber. These claims have been satisfied, the Chamber has acquired upwards of \$50,000 worth of property where it had nothing, and the treasurer holds a balance of \$1395.42. There are no bills payable except \$250 for 10,000 copies of our third annual report, not due for a month yet.

It is true that about 50 members, exclusive of those who have died or removed, have not paid annual dues the past year. Many of these may perhaps be induced to pay up and maintain their membership, while many new men, if the subject were brought home to them, would find it advantageous to belong to the Chamber.

In any case, after a year's experience and consideration, it is my judgment that the certificates of such members as decline to pay dues, and who will not surrender them, be advertised and sold. If the laws of the Territory authorize such a proceeding.

This done, I think there would be no trouble in recruiting the live membership up to the 200 mark. This number of certificates represent a property value of at least \$250 each. It is only fair to those who pay and to those who may desire to become members, that the membership should be ascertained, the books cleared of deadheads and the affairs of the Chamber conducted on business principles. No one can have the face to ask new men to join the Chamber until this matter of membership has been cleared up. It is due, also, to the Chamber of Commerce that its affairs, now that it owns somewhat of value, should be put upon a different basis from that of the past three years.

In any event I venture the assertion that the Chamber cannot continue to exist very long without some action of the kind here recommended.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

All the reports read were accepted and ordered printed, and President Lawrence announced the election of the three officers and eight directors as the next event. The election of a president by ballot was then taken up, the nominees being H. W. Lawrence, L. C. Karrick, L. E. Hall, W. H. Remington, ex-Gov. West, George A. Lowe, Arthur Brown, Parley L. Williams. Messrs. Lawrence, Hall, Lowe and Remington declined, and the nominations were decided closed, leaving Mr. Karrick and Gov. West the only live candidates. L. E. Hall and S. B. Westerfield were tellers, and the vote as announced was:

Ex-Gov. Caleb W. West.....	48
L. C. Karrick.....	22
Parley Williams.....	4
W. F. Colton.....	1
L. E. Hall.....	1

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The vote between Gov. West and Mr. Karrick was close until C. E. Wantland deposited 12 proxies and Harry Culmer 12 more proxies for Gov. West, which assured him of an election at once, amid applause.

Fred Simon and L. E. Hall were nominated for First and Second vice-Presidents respectively, and on instruction the secretary cast the Chamber's vote for them.

Mr. Dooley then presented the following directors' ticket, prepared with assiduous

care and skill by Tammany Sachem, C. E. Wantland and his braves during the afternoon: L. C. Karrick, J. H. Bennett, J. V. Parker, E. B. Critchlow, H. L. A. Culmer, C. E. Wantland, J. D. Spencer and Spencer Clawson. Mr. Dooley thought that as Mr. Wantland held so many proxies and therefore the balance of power, the only thing left to do was to instruct the secretary to cast the Chamber's vote for the Wantland ticket. Mr. Critchlow declined, and Cashier Donnellan of the Commercial National Bank was nominated in his stead. Mr. Walden objected to having railroad men in the directory, as it might be necessary this coming year to handle the railroad companies without gloves, and Secretary Hollister "enslaved the brother." So the railroad men were fired, and W. H. Sells and J. M. Rickets put up in their places. This ticket met with general approval, and Secretary Hollister was instructed to cast the Chamber's vote for the remodeled ticket. They were declared elected. The Chamber passed a vote of thanks to President Lawrence, the secretary, treasurer and the old board of directors for the work of the past year, and the successful result of their labors. The Chamber then adjourned.

The officers, therefore, for the following year are:

President—Ex-Governor Caleb W. West.
First Vice-President—Fred Simon.
Second Vice-President—L. E. Hall.
Directors—L. C. Karrick, Cashier Donnellan, J. M. Rickets, W. H. Sells, H. L. A. Culmer, C. E. Wantland, J. D. Spencer and Spencer Clawson.

THE "LIBERAL" TICKET.

THE general sentiment in regard to the "cut and dried" "Liberal" ticket voted on in the several municipal wards or precincts last night is, that it is "powerfully weak." There are a few strong names on it, but its feebleness is conspicuous "by a large majority." Compare the names on it with the present City Council, People's and "Liberals," and note the awful contrast.

The funny part of the business is the illusive "sop" thrown to "Young Utah." Two names supposed to be representative of that class are presented on the part of the ticket that cannot possibly be elected because the law is dead against it. If "young Utah" is caught by such bait as that, it is composed of the most gullible gudgeons ever hooked in political waters.

Altogether the ticket is an object of general derision. With the few exceptions named the persons selected by the "Liberal" bosses are not representative or popular men in any class of the community and if they are not beaten at the polls it will be because the majority of the voters are lost to all sense of independence and propriety.

From the standpoint of the opposition the ticket suits us exactly as an easy one to dispose of. Now let the People nominate good strong representative men and nothing but fraud can prevent their complete victory.