

CITY COUNCIL.

The Barbers' Petition—Wasting Water—Major Wilkes' Franchise, Etc.

The City Council met in regular session at 7 o'clock Tuesday evening, Sept. 7, Mayor Armstrong presiding.

THE BARBERS.

Clark & Sheets and many other barbers requested that the petition of G. S. Erb and others, asking that the ordinance requiring barbers to close their shops on Sundays be so modified as to allow shops to be kept open that day for a certain time be not granted. They represented that they now worked twelve hours a day, except Saturdays, when they had to work sixteen hours. Should the petition of Mr. Erb and others be granted, they would all be forced to keep open on Sundays. Both they and their customers were perfectly satisfied with the ordinance as it now is, and they asked that it be not amended. Referred to the committee on license.

Mr. Goldberg was granted permission to pile building material in front of his premises.

George White and others asked that the water mains be extended from G and Second streets to their premises. Referred to the committee on waterworks.

W. Hawley and a large number of others protested against refuse from the proposed sanitarium of Morris & Co. being emptied into Seventh West Street canal, and also asked that the canal be filled up. Referred to the committee on canal.

Jas. Smith and Wm. Kirkham represented that they had signed the Hewlett protest against the extension of the mains along Sixth South Street under a misapprehension, and asked that their names be stricken from the protest. Filed.

G. H. Guiver asked that the unexpired portion of his butcher's license be transferred to Miller & Co. Granted.

According to instructions, the assessor and collector presented an abstract of the property in Sewer District No. 1, as shown by the assessment roll of 1888. The abstract shows the value of the property in the district amounts to \$4,120,000. The report was filed.

The city attorney, to whom was referred a petition from Mary Bunce, asking for a new deed to certain property belonging to her, recommended that the Mayor be authorized to issue a deed. Adopted.

The committee on license recommended that the amount of the license paid by H. Kendall be refunded to him, as he had not engaged in business. Adopted.

The sum of \$245.75 was appropriated to Mrs. M. A. Burt for furnishing 1,573 meals to city prisoners, at 15 cents per meal.

A. J. Burt presented a bill for \$207 for meals furnished to prisoners confined in the county jail during the month of August. The bill was received and the amount appropriated.

Alderman McCormick offered an amendment to section 23, chapter 22, of the revised ordinances in regard to

LAWN SPRINKLING, ETC.

The amendment provides that hereafter sprinklers are to be used only for the purposes for which license is paid, and that no nozzle larger than one-fourth inch in diameter shall be used. Sprinklers for lawns, gardens, sidewalks, etc., are to be used only from 6 a.m. to 8 a.m. and from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. The amendment also provides that the Mayor shall have authority to divide the city into districts and sprinkle in turn, should it be necessary, the provisions to be in effect during the months of July, August, September and October. In support of the amendment Alderman McCormick said that water was being wasted all over the city under the present provisions, and in the lower part of the city many sprinklers were permitted to run all night. He thought this waste ought to be stopped at once, and he therefore hoped that the amendment would prevail.

Alderman Sharp said that the people in the upper districts were unable to obtain a drop of water after 6 o'clock in the evening, the pressure being reduced through so many persons using water at that time.

Councillor Dooley thought that the best way to remedy the matter would be to leave it in the hands of the Mayor. He favored the amendment, however, and thought it would be beneficial.

Alderman Pyper said that the amendment would shorten the time when sprinklers should be used, and the result would be that everybody would be using them at the same time. This would reduce the pressure so that persons living in the higher districts could not obtain water.

On motion of Alderman Sharp, the amendment was referred to the committee on waterworks.

Alderman Sharp then offered a resolution authorizing the Mayor to issue a proclamation restricting the use of lawn and sidewalk sprinkling during the months of September and October to the hours between 6 and 8 a.m. and 5 and 8 p.m.

Councillor Carlson stated that there was

LITTLE OR NO WATER

in the Nineteenth Ward ditch, and he thought that this should be remedied. Councillor Clark did not like the resolution, as he feared persons who

violated it could not be punished. This view was shared by the city attorney, so the Council again took up the idea of amending; the city attorney presented an amendment substantially the same as that previously offered by Alderman McCormick, which was lost, the vote standing ayes 7, noes 5, the ayes being one less than a majority of the Council.

Councillor Carlson moved that the watermaster be instructed to turn the water belonging to each ward into the Nineteenth and Twentieth Ward ditches. The motion was carried, but Councillor Sowles suggested that such action would open up a very important question, and on Councillor Young's motion the matter was reconsidered, and the motion lost, but afterwards the watermaster was instructed to turn as much water as could be spared into the ditches.

Alderman McCormick introduced an ordinance in regard to water rates, which was referred to the committee on waterworks.

Councillor Young made a brief address in which he severely criticized the action of the Council in past years in dealing with the water question. The rich had been given more water than they wanted, while the poor had been deprived of their rights. The people of the Nineteenth and Twentieth wards were entitled to water, and the city had no right to deprive them of it.

Councillor Young then made an effort to bring up the petition of the Salt Lake & Port Douglas Railway for right of way along Fourth West Street, but as it was getting late and the members showed a manifest desire to postpone action it was not taken up.

The city attorney presented the Wilkes' franchise for an

ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAY.

It grants to Edmund Wilkes the right to construct, maintain and operate an electric motor street railway, single or double track, as the grantee may at any time deem expedient, along the route already published, for a period of twenty years from date of the franchise; also the right to establish and maintain along the proposed line all posts, wires and lights that may be necessary. The franchise to be granted on condition that Edmund Wilkes, in consideration of the foregoing grant, shall lay all tracks in the centre of the streets as nearly as practicable; tracks shall be constructed of T-rails, to be raised not more than one inch above the surface, said tracks to conform to the established grade of streets upon which they may be made. The track is to be kept in good repair along its entire route, and the whole space between the rails and one foot on each side thereof shall be kept paved or ballasted of the same material as the streets traversed; that good crossings of stone or plank shall be constructed and maintained without cost to the city, to the acceptance of the supervisor of streets. The track is to be laid and the road operated in such a manner as to cause no unnecessary impediments to the ordinary use of the streets. Mr. Wilkes is to keep the road equipped in such a manner as will best meet the comfort and convenience of the public, using the best modern improvements, and the cars are to run in such numbers and as often both ways as the public convenience may require, at a rate of speed not to exceed eight miles per hour. The grantee is to provide each car or train of cars with a brilliant white headlight after sunset and before sunrise. The fare of a single passenger is not to exceed five cents each way, and during the entire term of the franchise there shall be established and maintained by the grantee 108 incandescent electric lights of sixteen candle power each, six lamps to be placed on each block along the line of the road. No freight is to be carried over the road. The city reserves the right to alter or amend the conditions of the franchise whenever in its judgment the public good may require amendments. The city is not to be liable for any accident or damage that may occur in the construction or operation of the road. The construction of the road is to be commenced within four months from the date of the franchise, and be completed and in full operation within nine months, and within thirty days the grantee is to deliver to the city recorder a bond in the sum of \$10,000, said sum to be paid to the city in case default be made in the commencement of construction and completion of the road within the time specified.

The franchise was read by its title and ordered printed.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

The Council then resolved itself into a board of equalization, when the complaint of W. J. Beattie was heard. He was assessed \$4500 on a lot in the Eighteenth Ward, upon which a reduction of \$500 was made. Mr. Beattie was also assessed for the whole of a lot in the Thirteenth Ward in which he has but a two-thirds interest. The treasurer was instructed to make the necessary correction. The board of equalization then adjourned until this evening.

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Indianapolis, Sept. 5.—Near Columbus, Ind., tonight, James Ford, a farmer, while suffering from delirium caused by fear, sprang from his bed and made an attack upon his wife and two children. He seized a chair and killed the youngest child, a babe, and fatally injured his wife, and a ten-year-old son was so badly injured that he will die.

The Subject of Sewage.

Editor Deseret News:

It is not very strange, after all that has been said and written, that a portion of our City Council should apparently persist in the intention of turning the sewage into the Jordan to the annoyance and injury of the settlers in that direction. I consider this a downright insult, and such a one that many will most assuredly resent to the utmost extent of the law. Those interested are here to stay, and do not get easily scared. Neither can we be induced to leave or sell out, unless it be at our own prices and convenience.

Why not compel those of the central part of town to take care of their own dirt, as others have to do in other parts of the city, and that to their own expense. To please the few it is aimed to make a whole district intolerable to dwell in. At the same time the earth is nature's purifying and deodorizing element, while it is a well known fact that water will breed dirt. The same means that will destroy our location will redeem the waste places and make them valuable.

Christianity directs us to do unto others as we would have them do unto us. If this is the rule to go by, then let us suppose for a moment that the sewage takes a different direction to the one intended and passes by the individual home of each member of the City Council, and that in an open slough or canal? The Jordan is really nothing more. Their wives and children would be compelled to inhale the effluvia and their wells would become impregnated with poisonous matter. Don't you think that our City Fathers would rebel against this? I am quite sure they would. Therefore force not upon others that which you cannot accept with good grace were you placed in a like position yourselves. It must be borne in mind that we have a law as well as that principle to defend us in this matter. And each offense is a misdemeanor, and incurs a fine of three hundred dollars for each infringement, to say nothing about suits for damages which can be brought.

Salt Lake City, Sept. 3, 1888.

From the Southern Counties.

A gentleman of this city who has just returned after a trip of several weeks in the southern counties of the Territory, gives the following information: Millard County has experienced a great scarcity of water, except at Kanosh. At Scipio not more than a fourth of the usual crop of grain will be raised. Many plowed their land up because the seed did not sprout for lack of moisture. Through Beaver and Iron counties, the latter especially, the chinch bug has done much damage to crops. In Washington County, even as far up as Silver Reef, chills and fever have been very prevalent, but there have been no fatal cases.

It is expected that a Stake Academy will be established in St. George this fall. The grape crop in St. George, Washington, Leeds, Santa Clara and Bloomington has been good, but in the settlements up the Rio Virgin the vines were killed by frost last winter, and no grapes at all have been raised there this year. Toquerville produces about a fourth of a crop.

The road leading from Virgin City to Kanab is one on which strangers are often lost. The authorities of Kane County purpose putting up guide boards on that portion of it lying in that county, which should be done its entire length.

In Kane County the deputies have lately been raiding, a prominent object of their efforts being Brother Chamberlain.

The apple crop in Kane County is splendid, and the fruit is entirely free from worms.

In Panguitch the crops have been uninjured by frosts this year, an unusual thing. In this place resides a girl aged 14 years last May, who weighs 241 pounds. She is a native of the place.

On Monday last the Stake Academy at Richfield, Sevier County, was opened with excellent prospects. Elder Isaac J. Hayes is principal. Crops in this county are generally good.

Ogden Notes.

Messrs. Jno. Farr & Co. are building a large roller mill near Ogden river. It will mainly be used for chopping grain. Its capacity is 20,000 pounds per day. A corn and cob crusher will also be placed in the mill. The machinery is of the latest and most improved patterns and will be run by steam. It is expected that the mill will be ready for work in ten days.

On Sunday night the pauper who has been kept in the courthouse for some time succumbed to disease. He was picked up at the depot in a demoralized condition some time ago and brought to the courthouse, where county officials treated him kindly, procured a physician for him and provided for his wants until his death. He was a man about 35 years of age. No clue to his identity can be found.

Last Saturday afternoon Mr. Ambrose Greenwell, Sr., met with a painful accident. He was driving a cart along Fourth Street when a wheel came off, throwing him out. He was dragged for some distance along the street before he became disentangled from the vehicle. He sprained his ankle and received several severe bruises. He is, however, around again, though his progress will be rather slow for some little time.—Ogden Standard, Sept. 4.

NO TRUSTS IN ENGLAND.

ANOTHER OF MR. BLAINE'S STATEMENTS WHOLLY DISPROVED.

Harold Frederic cables to the New York Times as follows: Only a sentence of Blaine's Portland speech has been cabled here, but that one is comprehensive enough to make every monopolist regret the day that submarine telegraphy was made possible. This sentence reports Blaine as saying, "A protective tariff no more breeds what the President calls the pestilence of trusts than does the veriest free-trade country, which is England, for England is literally plastered over, under her system of free trade, with trusts." During the past two days I have shown this statement to some 40 representative Englishmen—bankers, solicitors, auditors and the heads of great iron, cotton, woolen, railroad, mining and other enterprises. Without a solitary exception they denied Blaine's statement flatly. To almost all of them I had first to explain what a trust was. They knew neither it nor any familiar English equivalent for it. Here and there some of them recalled some vaguely analogous combination in a small way, or Mr. Chamberlain's celebrated screw maneuver was spoken of as the nearest approach to a trust that any could remember, which was an operation very similar to the creation of the Diamond match company in America some years ago, but it was properly pointed out that this has always been held over Chamberlain's head as a political weapon, and to this day is used against him in partisan warfare, which shows that such action in the public mind is both unusual and somewhat shady.

But denial of Blaine's assertion need not rest on the general and anonymous evidence of business men selected at random. Unfortunately the parliamentary recess has taken out of town most of the heads of the government departments dealing with trade statistics, but I was lucky enough to find two officials of recognized knowledge and weight of character. One of these is Alfred Milner, a distinguished fellow of Oxford and private secretary to the chancellor of the exchequer, a position of great importance and influence to that of first assistant secretary of the treasury in America.

Mr. Milner said: "The statement that a trust or anything like a trust is common in England is absolutely false. I marvel at any man committing himself to an assertion so bare-faced and so capable of prompt and complete refutation. There are certain small local enterprises no doubt in lines which lend themselves to specialization, which the large producers have from time to time combined against the small ones. I suppose that has been done since the dawn of commerce, but the combinations are in the nature of what you call corners and will by no means be permanently organized monopolies. I do not know of the existence in England of a single trust, in the American sense of the word, unless it may be this new Cheshire salt trust now being mentioned in the papers, and this is not only an evident imitation of the American model, but it will not by any means create a monopoly, but the figures of the income tax give you a better proof of this than any assertion of mine. Here is the return under schedule D that is limited to the profits of individuals and private firms in England in business for the decade 1877-80. The number of incomes between £150 and £1000 increased during the decade 19.26 per cent. The number of incomes over £1000 decreased 2.40 per cent. This is plain proof of the steadily growing distribution of the profits of trade and commerce among the small manufacturers and traders. These figures alone would make nonsense of Mr. Blaine's talk."

Robert Griffen, the celebrated statistician of the board of trade, is absent in Scotland, but his representative in office, Alfred E. Bateman, is one of the principals of the department and also the secretary of the Royal Statistical Society. He said: "We scarcely know what the word trust means over here. I should hardly know myself if I had not had occasion, as a part of the work for our sugar bounties' conference here, to read up about your sugar trust. Practically such a thing as a trust does not exist here. The board of trade has never had occasion to reckon with the trust as even a trivial factor in the commercial life of the country. There are a few lines of production here in which, from time to time, attempts are made to create temporary combinations for the temporary control of the market. These are in commodities like tin, where the sources of production are so limited that half a dozen men can control them; but these combinations are more analogous to your corners in wheat or coffee than permanent, openly-organized trusts. They are really stock speculations more like your trusts which are worked under patents, mostly in the way of chemicals; but these would be incidental to any country where there is a patent right, and have no bearing on your question. If Mr. Blaine wants to find substantial and powerful trusts let him look to Germany. They have got their iron rail and plate trusts working very successfully, and the tendency there to combinations of that sort is one of the most marked features of the German industrial situation. But he is all wrong about England being 'plastered with trusts,' entirely wrong, I assure you."

It would be easy to supplement this testimony with similar declarations from leading business men and statisticians all over England. It would be equally easy to show that the bulk of the far seeing manufacturers and business men of England will rather dread than welcome any large reductions in our tariff duties. They have come to realize that modern England owes her remarkable control of the world's commerce, and her consequent wealth and prestige, more than anything else to the fact that the Americans, her natural competitors, have shut themselves up behind a Chinese wall of prohibitive tariffs.—Springfield Republican.

Mountain Fires.

Last week the Southern Pacific was late two or three nights at Ogden, and one night the train was abandoned. The cause of the trouble appears to be fires in the mountains. A Truckee exchange says:

"The whole country along the railroad from Cisco to Blue Canyon is covered with fire and the air is filled with flame and smoke. Every little while the fire communicates with the snowbeds, and unless the water trains are on the lookout serious damage results. Last Sunday about 900 feet of sheds were burned and all the trains were delayed, No. 2 being fourteen hours late. The railroad company has three water trains fighting the fire wherever it can be reached, but it is spread over such an extent of country there is no hope of extinguishing it except by a heavy storm. The view of the fire at night is said to be grand and awful. There is one place near the railroad where a whole mountain is ablaze, and but the appearance of emitting flames and smoke. It is just far distant enough to render all objects indistinguishable except the tongues of fire as they flash upward all over it. One who witnessed the sight said that it equaled in grandeur and sublimity the eruption of a big volcano, and was worth going a long distance to behold."

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Cincinnati, Sept. 4.—Jule List, secretary of the Duckworth Building Association, is in hiding, having embezzled \$20,000. When the shortage was first discovered he attempted suicide.

London, Sept. 4.—Gladstone addressed a meeting of Liberals at Wrexham last night. There were local jealousies resulting in a disturbance and confusion, one part of the audience cheering, the other hissing so that Gladstone was obliged to stop speaking for five minutes.

Philadelphia, Sept. 4.—American workmen in a rolling mill at Coshoccon began a crusade against Italian and Hungarians, serving notice on them to leave. Several collisions have occurred and a number of Italian have left.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 4.—The Ohio Centennial Exposition opened this morning. The city is profusely decorated, and the streets are crowded. There is a great agricultural, mechanical and stock show at the fairgrounds. Six thousand Ohio militia paraded this morning and were received by Governor Foraker. Mrs. Governor Foraker started the machinery this afternoon.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 4.—Judge Luzon B. Morris, of New Haven, has been nominated for governor by the democrats.

San Diego, Cal., Sept. 4.—The wholesale grocery store of Klauben & Levi was burned this morning. Loss \$300,000; insurance \$150,000. It is believed several firemen were burned in the ruins.

St. Johnsbury, Vermont, Sept. 4.—This morning the gang work on the new highway embankment fell. Three were killed and several were wounded.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Two bodies have been seen in the whirlpool today which are supposed to be the remains of William Robinson and Harry R. Wilson. The former was found near the whirlpool this morning.

New York, Sept. 5.—The well-known coffee and tea house of J. P. Bennett & Co., failed; liabilities about \$200,000.

Cataraugus, N. Y., Sept. 5.—A fire broke out early this morning in S. G. Ackerman's store and destroyed thirteen buildings. The loss is large.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 5.—A fire today in Baker City, Oregon, destroyed one entire business block. The total loss will reach \$25,000, partially insured. The whole town had a very narrow escape from being swept away.

New Orleans, Sept. 5.—A dispatch from Jacksonville says: The official bulletin for the twenty-four hours ended at 6 p.m. is as follows: New cases, 51; deaths, 5. Total number of cases to date, 338; total number of deaths, 42.

New York, Sept. 6.—Judge Thurman rose late, and shortly before noon emerged from the Fifth Avenue hotel and strolled along the avenue with his son. He looked remarkably well.

Washington, Sept. 6.—The cyclone in the Gulf is apparently moving westward, south of Fort Eads.