

sition for an additional street roller. Committee on streets.

THE CHARGES AGAINST STANTON.

Chief Stanton of the fire department sent in a communication asking that the charges recently preferred against him by McIlroy be investigated. Referred to a special committee.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

On recommendation of the committee on improvements electric lights were ordered placed on Seventh and Eighth West streets on Second North; also on Franklin avenue; also on Fourth South and Fifth West streets.

FIRE LICENSE.

Mrs. Mary Foster was granted a free license to maintain an employment agency.

FIREMEN'S RELIEF FUND.

The committee on fire department recommended the establishment of a firemen's relief fund as suggested by Chief Stanton. Adopted.

NEW FIRE STATIONS.

The committee on fire department sent in a report recommending that three new fire stations be erected. The report of the committee was as follows: After carefully considering the revised plans of Architect Vin Krowlow and obtaining Chief Stanton's views of the same, we find that the two stations, as revised, will be adequate for all purposes, and we are assured that the buildings can be erected for \$11,000. We therefore recommend that the recorder be instructed to advertise for bids for the three fire stations according to the revised plans; also, that the architect be required to give good and sufficient bond to insure the stations being built in accordance with the plans and specifications for \$11,000. The adoption of the report was lost on a tie vote.

Moran moved that the recorder be instructed to advertise for competitive plans and specifications for three buildings to cost not to exceed \$5000 each. Lost.

Rich moved that the committee on fire department be instructed to bring in plans and specifications for the erection of one good brick and stone fire station to be erected in the Fourth precinct. Carried.

Lawson moved that a \$5000 fire station be erected in the First precinct.

Moran moved to amend by treating the Second precinct similarly. Lost.

Lawson's motion then carried. He then moved that plans and specifications for a \$5000 building in the Second precinct be advertised for. Carried.

THE ALLRED DAMAGE CASE.

The city attorney submitted a communication received by him from Evans & Rogers and J. G. Sutherland, attorneys for P. H. Allred in the latter's suit against the city, in which the plaintiff agrees to compromise the suit for \$4500 with costs added, which is about half the amount of the judgment. Referred to the Mayor, president and city attorney.

ASSESSMENT FOR 1892.

Assessor and Collector Leonard submitted his report for 1892 as follows:

Debit—	
To net assessment for 1892.....	\$31,504,240 98
At five mills.....	257,521 20
Credits—	
Cash to city treasurer.....	\$ 249,798 00
Tax sales.....	2,247 93
Relief to indigents by Council.....	1,236 55
1½ per cent on \$255,866 70.....	3,838 00
Allowed by the Council on Oct. 25, 1892, to the B. Y. Trust Co.....	60 00
Uncollectable personal accounts.....	278 65
Real estate to be cut out on account of school property, double assessment, etc.....	90 30
Charles Gilmore, in the hands of committee.....	20 50
Total accounted for.....	\$ 257,521 20
Total to be accounted for.....	257,521 20
Excess turned in.....	\$ 67 71

Referred to finance committee.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Appropriations were made as follows:

J. H. Gertz.....	\$110 50
A. E. Eklund.....	55 00
Dr. G. W. Foster.....	75 00
Frank Harrigan.....	752 41
Thomas Adams.....	6 58
Total.....	\$999 49

Adjourned until Friday evening.

ROBERT FORRESTER'S REPORT OF COAL MINES.

Last evening, Robert Forrester, United States Inspector of coal mines, filed his first annual report with Governor Thomas. He began his labors as inspector on the 28th of September last, and it has been with considerable difficulty that he has collected the statistics given. He says that some of the coal companies cheerfully furnished him with a full account of the production of their mines, others he had considerable trouble in obtaining, while in a few cases he had been unable to get any statement whatever. He then proceeds to scorch the coal mine operators in the following style: "In my examination of mines of the territory, I find that, with one or two exceptions, the mines have been worked in a very primitive and incompetent manner. In appointing a superintendent it appears in some cases, as if he has been chosen, not because of his knowledge of coal mining, but because he was an influential friend of the most prominent shareholders, or he may have had a large amount of the shares himself. These men as a rule generally open out rooms as soon as the coal is reached (in one case the map has a great resemblance to a fan) and rooms are driven into one another, thereby leaving an insufficiency of pillars to support the roof. The pillars in these cases are generally in such a condition that they are irrecoverable, and thus thousands of tons of coal are lost to the owners.

"Such a miserable apology for mining presents almost insurmountable difficulties in circulating a current of fresh air sufficient for the needs of the miner at the working face. The fact of the matter is that these mines are worked on no system, and the natural advantages presented in the joints of coal and roof are entirely disregarded, and the coal worked on a 'come-or-I'll-fetch-you' method, with little or no attention devoted to the greatest production of lump coal, and the least amount of screenings.

"Not even in the opening of a coal mine has there been the slightest attention paid to the most elementary

study of the geological structure of the coal field, and the result is that the mine is practically worked out when it should only have reached its maximum capacity, thus causing great loss to all parties concerned.

"I am pleased to state, however, that there are exceptions to those methods some companies have applied the latest and most scientific appliances and methods of working the coal, and have endeavored by all means in their power to make their mines safe."

Mr. Forrester next gives these figures:

Production of coal in Utah Territory from 1880 to 1892, inclusive:			
Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1880.....	225,000	1887.....	180,021
1881.....	225,000	1888.....	259,601
1882.....	250,000	1889.....	238,651
1883.....	250,000	1890.....	318,159
1884.....	250,000	1891.....	371,045
1885.....	213,120	1892.....	*369,508
1886.....	200,000		

*Estimated have not received returns from all the mines yet.

Production of coal in Utah mines for 1892:

Name of mine.	Operator.	Am't
Allan Hollow....	Chalk Creek Coal Co.	806
Bear Canyon....	Bear Canyon Coal Co.	500
Castle Gate.....	Pleasant Val. Coal Co.	149,918
Church.....	James Robinson.....	1,000
Connellsville....	Fairview C. and O. Co.	370
Connellsville....	Deseret C. and O. Co.	1,000
Deer Creek.....	Deer Creek Coal Co.	500*
Edmunds.....	Nathaniel Edmunds.....	530
Grass Creek.....	Gomer Thomas.....	1,000*
Howard.....	William Howard.....	145
Pleasant V. No. 1.	U. P. Coal Co.....	61,258
Thomas.....	Thomas & Daniels.....	1,000
Wales.....	O. P. and O. Co.....	700
Wilson.....	W. H. and R. Co.....	3,530
Williams.....	J. H. Williams.....	60
Wasatch.....	Home Coal Co.....	39,278
Winter Quarters.	Pleasant Val Coal Co.	98,550
Total.....		360,308

*No returns received, output estimated.

COAL FILINGS.

Statement of coal filings in the Salt Lake land office from the time of its opening in March, 1869, to the end of June, 1892:

	No.	Acres.	Amount.
March, 1869, to June 30, 1880, inclusive.....	981	122,720	\$2,043
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.....	78	9,360	224
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.....	45	6,560	153
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.....	39	5,480	117
Totals.....	1,143	144,120	\$3,437

Statement of coal cash entries in the Salt Lake land office from the time of its opening in March, 1869, till June 30th, 1892:

	No.	Acres.	Amount.
March, 1869, to end of fiscal year, June 30, 1890.....	79	189,176.90	\$149,690 42
Fiscal year, June 30, 1890.....	8	1,169.00	13,194 80
Fiscal year, June 30, 1891.....	10	1,401.06	20,049 90
Fiscal year June 30, 1892.....	8	1,197.91	22,318 80
Totals.....	105	189,933.80	\$214,661 92

The inspector next directs attention to the coking industry, and says: "The coke industry in Utah is not very extensive. The first attempt to make coke was in Sanpete county, near the small town of Wales, where twenty Belgian copper coke ovens were built, and the experiments were carried on intermittently from 1857 to 1859. The Fairview Coal and Coke company produced some coke in 1856-7, and in 1878; their coke was made in eleven-foot beehive ovens, and was hauled to Springville by wagons. The next series of experiments to test the coking qualities of Utah coals were made by