

ater, who came after the first two loads."

"Did you have any talk with him?"  
"I did; I was rather late in getting there and Shill seemed to be impatient and said: 'I didn't know but what I would have to come and get this too.' I then unloaded it and the masons commenced to use it right away."

In confirmation of the truthfulness of the above statements the following copies of vouchers presumably on file in the city auditor's office are published:

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah,  
May 16th, 1892.

Salt Lake City Corporation—Department.

Items must be entered in detail on this voucher, or the original bill from which it is made must in all cases accompany it.

To Varley, Joseph & Co., Dr.

1892.

April 21, To 25 bushels lime at 25c. \$6 25  
I hereby certify that the above account is correct.

W. H. RYAN.

Verified: Approved:

A. W. RAYBOULD,

Auditor.

Mayor.

Received from Salt Lake City Corporation—189—, Six and Twenty-five One-hundredth Dollars (\$6.25) in full payment of the above account.

VARLEY-JOSEPH & Co.

Across the face of the original voucher stamped in red ink are the following words: "Appropriation June 7th, 1892, by the City Council."

On the back of the voucher is the additional statement:

Paid by Auditor's Warrant, No. 6340. Issued June 9th, 1892. Name, Varley, Joseph & Co. Waterworks Department. \$6.25.

HERE IS THE OTHER.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah,  
June 14th, 1892.

Salt Lake City Corporation, Waterworks Department.

Items must be entered in detail on this voucher, or the original bill from which it is made must in all cases accompany it.

To Varley Joseph & Co., Dr.

1892.

May 4, to 25 bushels lime at 25c. \$6 25  
May 12, to 25 bushels lime at 25c. 6 25

\$12 50

I hereby certify that the above account is correct.

W. H. RYAN.

Verified: Approved:

A. W. RAYBOULD,

Auditor.

Mayor.

Received from Salt Lake City Corporation—189—, Twelve and Fifty One-hundredth Dollars (\$12.50) in full payment of the above account.

Varley-Joseph & Co.

The voucher of which this is a copy has the following words stamped upon its face: "Appropriation June 21st, 1892, by the City Council."

On the back of it are these words:

Paid by Auditor's Warrant, No. 6502. Issued June 22nd, 1892. Name, Varley, Joseph & Co. Waterworks Department. \$12.50.

Ex-Superintendent of Waterworks Ryan is greatly exercised over the NEWS exposure of his irregular record and official execution by Mayor Baskin. In consequence he has gone off on a tear with his old companion John Barleycorn, and while in his cups is unwise enough to say many foolish things. The

police, however, have their eye on the deposed official and will endeavor to prevent him from doing anything rash.

A great deal of new evidence is now being brought to light against Mr. Ryan and within the next few days he will be called upon to explain the stories told by brick, stone and provision vouchers.

Samuel Shill, an old time Liberal, last evening voluntarily swore to the following affidavit:

TERRITORY OF UTAH, } ss.  
County of Salt Lake }

Samuel Shill being first duly sworn on his oath deposes and says:

That in the months of April and May, 1892, he was in the personal employ of W. H. Ryan, then and now superintendent of waterworks of Salt Lake City:

That on or about April 21, 1892, affiant was given an order at the direction of W. H. Ryan, to Varley, Everill & Co. for 25 bushels of lime; that affiant went to Varley, Everill & Co. and ascertained that the firm name was changed and that it was Varley, Joseph & Co., and affiant on or about said April 21, 1892, obtained said twenty-five bushels of lime for the said Ryan and receipted for the same and delivered said lime at the private residence of W. H. Ryan at the corner of Seventh East and Third South streets, Salt Lake City; and on or about May 4th, 1892, affiant procured another load of twenty-five bushels of lime from Varley, Joseph & Co., and delivered the same at said residence of W. H. Ryan, and both of said loads of lime were used in the erection of an addition to the said house of said Ryan.

#### ODOR FROM SCAVENGERDOM.

In Sunday's papers appears the report of the health department for the week ending August 12, in which occurs: "Number of loads of garbage removed 751."

These figures need ventilating. The city, it is said, employs thirteen teams in its scavenger business. To remove these 751 loads with that force, in that time would require to be removed 125 loads each day. Divided by the number of teams, thirteen, it would require each team each day of eight hours, to remove over nine and a half loads; and when we consider that a large portion of this garbage and refuse is supposed to be hauled to the crematory, which requires at least two hours to make the trip, it appears that the retrenchment committee have got in their work on the city scavenger and on his end of the line he has dispensed with a considerable slice of the truth—in fact crushed her to earth beneath the fearful weight of these 751 loads of garbage and refuse as it were. I warn that committee not to insist on any more retrenchment in this line, or the official will be running in dead street cars among the animals taken to the crematory. He has my sympathy, however, and I congratulate him that he survives the onerous and trying labor of transferring these 751 loads from the teamsters' memoranda to the health report, and that every Saturday afternoon he is enabled to come up to the scratch smiling and fresh as a daisy anxious and willing to repeat the harrowing, wearing operation. But I will wager him any other improbable thing against his chance of being elected to the Council next fall, that six able-bodied men with wheelbar-

rows will move more stuff in less time, and not dump it on vacant lots either.

The scavenger work for the entire city of Denver, I am informed, is contracted for at \$16,000 per annum. Salt Lake City, it is estimated, pays \$17,000 per annum for the scavenger work of nine blocks in garbage district number one, and \$1080 per year for removing the litter and manure from the fire department stables. All this largess of money is drawn from the treasury for this scavenger racket and all the rest of the city is left to take care of itself, deprived even of the benefits of sanitary inspection. The present scavenger system benefits a few at the expense of the many, particularly benefits the city scavenger and those members of the city government that share the profits with him, if there be any such. And if there is, I recommend the spectacle of fleeing rats from a doomed ship as worthy of their imitation.

To permit the city sanitary inspector to be engaged in the scavenger business directly or indirectly on his own account is entirely wrong; for while he is in it no one else can engage in it with any profit; as all complaints of nuisances, and most orders for scavenger work come through the health office, and those jobs that are "fat" he holds until such time as his men and teams can conveniently get around to them; while the jobs that are "lean" he pays no attention to. Those that are in the business are deprived of the opportunity to compete for the work, simply from the fact that the city without receiving any benefit, is through its scavenger monopolizing the scavenger business and the people for such work are made to pay three or four hundred per cent more than they would otherwise have to. Besides, this system is vexatious and annoying to those requiring such work done, for it is to his interest and his profit to prevent competition, and to permit and encourage the accumulation of filth and garbage awaiting his own time to remove it.

We hear sometimes of a law or ordinance prohibiting city officials and heads of departments from being engaged or interested in anything or contracts for which money is paid out of the treasury. Yet it is a matter of public notoriety that the city scavenger has the job of cleaning up the nine blocks in garbage district No. 1 and the fire department stables. He has also contracts with various private parties to keep their places clean, and right here exists the temptation to charge the city for labor performed for private persons; and sound policy would suggest the removal of the temptation or of the person. It is but a short time ago that the city scavenger experienced the pleasant sensation of being calumniated on an accusation of doing this very thing.

It is well known that there exists a considerable friction between the scavenger and sanitary branches of the health department. The sanitary branch with its professional learning, intelligence and knowledge desires to introduce and maintain in the city those wholesome, sanitary measures that have been found to be efficient in other large communities; but their