

Reckless Administration Facing a Large Deficit

By Close Figuring City Officers Will Try to Show a Credit Balance of \$2.50 as Provided by Law To Escape Municipal Bankruptcy.

	Amt. allowed	Jan. 1.	Addition.
Street department	\$112,330.00	\$112,330.00	\$112,330.00
L. and W. commissioner	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Police department	87,000.00	87,000.00	87,000.00
City treasurer	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00
Cemetery department	127,000.00	127,000.00	127,000.00
Fire department	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Engineer of building	32,465.00	32,465.00	32,465.00
City recorder	1,275.00	1,275.00	1,275.00
Inspector of oils	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Plumbing inspectors	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Park commissioners	1,852.50	1,852.50	1,852.50
Building inspector	5.00	5.00	5.00
Total increase asked	\$39,795.81		
Estimated departmental revenues, 1909	\$68,253.00		
Tax levy at 13 mills	\$75,538.36		
Total revenues estimated	\$1,343,791.36		
Estimated departmental expenses and city's portion of improvements	\$1,244,654.00		
Excess paid over and above levy on public improvements	\$33,324.61		
Increase asked in budget	\$39,795.81		
Total expense	\$1,336,374.42		
Net balance estimated	\$7,416.94		
Neither of M. P. Moran's bills of \$20,458.87 for repairing sewer pipe or \$5,110 for work in City Creek canyon is provided for in estimate not being approved. Deducting total	\$23,568.58		
Leaves deficit	\$16,152.00		

By close economy, the "American" administration hopes to show a balance of \$2.50 on the right side of the ledger when its second regime expires, just enough to declare the city solvent under the state statute. In its extravagant management of city affairs this year, the administration has found a hole where it will dump \$1,336,374.42 of the estimated total revenue of \$1,343,791.36. This leaves a balance of \$7,416.94, but does not include P. J. Moran's bill of \$20,458.87 for repairing the outlet sewer pipe and \$5,110 for assisting the street and water departments one day in controlling the flood waters of City Creek, because the bills have not been approved. With these amounts deducted the city faces a deficit of \$16,152.00.

This desperate situation of affairs was discovered yesterday afternoon when the city board of estimates and appropriation held a meeting to find out the exact financial condition of the city. If the estimated revenues do not come up to the amount figured out by the city auditor, the city will face a still larger deficit. Mayor Bransford said the situation is not as bad as it is reported, but he did not intend to run for mayor again.

"I don't intend to leave any debts behind me for the next mayor's chair," he said. "There is only one thing to do, slash right and left into the departmental expense and cut down the next six months until there is a balance."

BOARD GOES TO WORK.

With these instructions in mind the board went to work and before the work is finished the blue pencil will have to be used freely. The beginning of the year the board allowed \$1,343,791.36 appropriations for the budget. When the expenses of the first six months were figured out, not only was the amount \$693,551.74 with several thousand dollars in bills outstanding. The departments were then taken up and 14 out of the 24 departments had additional amounts to be paid. This entire amount was allowed except the street department's request of \$13,203.50 which will probably be cut. The street department was allowed \$112,330 in the budget, but the high water caused a heavy additional expense. In order to keep the street department from going down, the street sprinklers will have to be taken off and the streets allowed to become a foot deep with dust. In this affair, the street department supervisor, asks for \$1,000 additional to buy gravel for the city. Most of the \$2,615 that has already been spent for gravel was put in the budget from the \$4,000. The superintendent of streets being the senior member of the contracting firm. The department has spent \$4,100.96 of the allotment.

The police department asked for additional sum of \$13,230.96, which was allowed. The budget provided \$57,000, but the department has already paid out \$52,345 of this amount. The land and water commissioner asked for \$1,488.17 additional to the sum allowed in the budget which amounted to \$15,000. An additional expense was caused by high water and law suits. The amount was allowed.

The city board and city commissioner was allowed \$1,700 additional to run his department until the end of the year. This amount is to pay the chief inspector under the new slaughter house ordinance which goes into effect on Aug. 1. The remainder is to pay for an extra deputy.

EVERYBODY WANTS SOMETHING.

The city treasurer asked for \$1,375.32 for additional salaries in his office. It was granted. The fire department put in a bill of \$2,141.16 for telephone and fire alarm

improvements. This was not allowed and will probably go over until the city can see its way clear to pay it. The cemetery department was allowed \$215. This is to pay for additional equipment.

The engineer of the City and County building was given \$720. This is to pay for additional power and for supplies. The city recorder was allowed \$369 above his allotment in the budget for supplies. The board also allowed \$50 additional to the criminal court which comes under his supervision.

The scales weights and measures were given \$120 additional. This is to pay for a new buggy and supplies. The park commissioner wants \$66 additional. This is because of an increase in the salaries of the park commissioners.

The plumbing inspector asked for \$65 and got it above the amount allowed him in the budget.

The building inspector asked for the least amount, just \$5. It was allowed him. The health department, much to the surprise of every member of the board, offered to contribute \$120 of its appropriation to be used by some of the other departments which were in need of it. The other departments sent reports in which showed that they had used up about half of their appropriations, but could probably make ends meet at the end of the year.

THE AUDITOR'S REPORT.

From a report compiled by the city auditor it was shown that the taxes for the year amounted to \$675,538. The estimated total revenues for the year will amount to \$682,253. The revenue from licenses amounts to this much, the total revenue will be \$1,244,791. There is some anxiety about the revenues, however. The amount collected up to date amounts to \$435,444.

The appropriation budget was \$1,180,831. The city's portion of the improvements being done amounting to \$18,132. There has been \$33,324.61 paid out on improvements over and above the special levy made on the abutting property. This must be added to the city's expense. The additional allowance made to the department of \$30,735.81 brings the total expenditures up to \$1,336,374.42.

In order to get within the limit of the law, the administration has decided not to pave First avenue east of J street to the end of the street, West Temple street from Fifth South to Ninth South street or East Third South street to Twelfth East street. The improvements that are now under way will be carried to completion. It is believed that the city can pay its share of the work, but there is still some question about it.

The bond issue of \$600,000 for water mains and sewers saved the city from bankruptcy this year. The city has now reached its limit of bonded indebtedness. It is \$600,000. The bonds and \$125,000 bond interest becomes due this year.

Although the administration would like to increase the taxes, the mill this year as usual, the leaders are afraid that it would mean certain defeat in the municipal election this fall. An effort will be made to make the bonds meet the city's needs and the increased valuation of \$2,000,000 will give the city about \$40,000 additional in tax receipts next year.

There seems to be "political unrest" among the employees of the city departments. Many have made application within the last month to various parties in the city for positions in the names of the waiting list and they hope to secure work if the "American" party fails to win this year.

The board adjourned until next Monday morning when the heads of departments will be called upon the carpet and cuts made in their appropriations to keep the city from going bankrupt. An effort will be made to have the final report ready for next Thursday evening, when it will be adopted.

JORDAN SCHOOL BOARD SQUABBLE AGAIN AIRE

Correspondent Sets Forth the Anti-Rawlins Side of the Controversy Over Board Appointment.

Editor Deseret News—In the Tribune's issue of July 21 the caption "Light Is Thrown on Jordan Case," are some rather remarkable statements, supported to have been made by J. R. Rawlins, concerning matters in the Jordan school district. Most of the statements are misleading and many are absolutely false.

The controversy which culminated in the case of mandamus brought by Mr. Rawlins against the Jordan school board and the members of the board individually, began when Mr. Rawlins refused his assent to the appointment of Mr. W. M. Lillywhite as principal of the Draper schools. Early in April, for reappointment, the board recommended Mr. Lillywhite to the district and of this number three were not considered favorably by the Jordan school board. Mr. Lillywhite was one of the three.

Mr. Rawlins had been principal of the Draper school for a number of years. There were, as Luke would say, "some people who didn't like him," but he enjoyed the fellowship and had the good will of most of the patrons during the time he held this position. Mr. Lillywhite, his successor, was more favored in this particular, as he had had good will and support of all. When Mr. Lillywhite's name was mentioned for the position, he has held for two years, Mr. Rawlins promptly objected, saying that he was not competent, unqualified, and undesirable. The other members of the board expressed surprise, but the majority thought the principal of any school should be a person of high character, well qualified, and unqualified, and undesirable. The other members of the board expressed surprise, but the majority thought the principal of any school should be a person of high character, well qualified, and unqualified, and undesirable.

In a subsequent meeting and before the notices of appointment were mailed to the teachers, Mr. Rawlins moved a reconsideration of Mr. Lillywhite's appointment and introduced a resolution, "That Mr. Lillywhite be not employed in any school in the district." Within six hours from the time this motion was carried in the school board meeting, an indignation gathering was held at Draper, and before 24 hours had elapsed, the names of over 90 per cent of the patrons of the Draper schools, this petition was signed by the Jordan school board and at its next meeting by a committee, Thomas Vawdrey, Heber A. Smith, P. Sorenson, P. N. Garff, Joseph M. Garff, appointed by the citizens of Draper, besides the petition of patrons this committee presented other evidence of Mr. Lillywhite's standing in the community and his qualifications to teach school. Mr. Lillywhite is a scholar of high standing from the Agricultural college of Logan. He has taught successfully for five or six years. He is a well-to-do citizen of Salt Lake. The majority of the school board did not yield. Rawlins must have his pound of flesh. Mr. Lillywhite was "fanned."

It was then that the citizens committee sought some way out of the dilemma. Groups of people of all classes called upon Mr. Rawlins and implored him to yield to the popular demand and reinstate Mr. Lillywhite; but to no avail.

Some fertile genius thought of Rawlins' homestead, and suggested to the crowd at the crowd or open his mouth, because some one told him to do it. The little fellows with human faces, are generally easily led. Especially in the case of a crowd, or in the fall, they are subject to consumption or to attacks of pneumonia. B. E. Wallace discovered a peculiar method of curing the lives of this happy family. He uses a common hog for a life saver. Whenever the weather changes to rain or chilly, or sudden cold, he comes the rule, just before the monkey cage is loaded on the train at night, a healthy pig weighing about 200 pounds is placed in the cage to keep the monkeys company during the night. When the cage is opened the next morning, the pig is found to be entirely covered with the bodies of the little fellows. The animal heat of the pig has saved the lives of scores of monkeys for Mr. Wallace. From the time the show arrives in the city until it departs late at night, there will be hundreds of exhibitions of animal sense not down on the bills, and which can be seen free. What a circus he knows is astonishing. It knows it must pull, it knows its place in the team, it can find its place in the horse and can go to the right or left when it is time to be loaded at night. If it is a ring horse, it knows by the nod of the head and the position of its ears if it is to go into the ring. The elephants do more wonderful things in helping the show men do their day's work than they do in the performance. They know what is wanted of them, and cheerfully do it, and although it is heavy work, they do it as if it were sport. The wild animals in the cages also display at least some sense when it comes to placing of their cages. The ends of the wagons are closed so that the inmates cannot see one another, but they can scent. This fact is the reason that the cages and the inmates are placed carefully in the menagerie tent. It is absolutely necessary for the peace and happiness of the beasts and men concerned, that the cages be placed in the same order they have day after day. If by chance there is a change, there is certain to be trouble. If the tigers are placed next to the seals instead of next to the bears, there is sure to be a commotion, and an emphatic protest in at least three cages. This may be instinct rather than sense, but it serves to keep the menagerie tent in the same order day after day. During the winter months the animals of the cat tribe are fed exclusively with horse meat. It is not always tender since the horses are butchered at Wallace's slaughterhouse are the old skates which the surrounding country has worked for about 20 years and are ready to go from old to new. On the road the show uses about \$50 per day to feed the animals. Scarcely a week passes that some of the show horses are not killed or injured, and that they have to be killed and these are always fed to the beasts with great relish. They prefer it to beef.

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ANIMALS OF THE CIRCUS.
Some Zoological Studies in the Problem of Handling Wild Beasts.

One of the most annoying things to the animal keepers in charge of a menagerie is the surprising ignorance and indifference of a majority of people toward the beasts and birds of the forest. There are but a few zoological collections in the city, and the only opportunity a majority have to study natural history, from real life, is upon the occasional visit of some big show. As though the wild beasts are vanishing, before the advance of civilization and the increase of the earth's population, and a question of time until they become extinct. The public generally fails to inspect the animals which are brought here by the circus, but the owner of the Hagenbeck-Wallace shows, paid \$8,500 for a giant hippopotamus several years ago. It is a magnificent specimen of the river horse and a most interesting source of study for the student of nature. Very few people can tell whether a hippopotamus is web-footed or whether it has teeth. The average person does not know that it is a mammal allied to the elephant, that it has short, thick, heavy body, short legs, terminated by four toes, a short tail, a skin without hair, except at the extremity of the tail, and that it feeds on herbage exclusively. George, the Hippo, knows his value, and he knows that the public is not nearly so well acquainted with him as he pretends to be. When he first joined the circus, he seemed annoyed because the pesky, sick, croaking, and noisy crowd attracted more attention than he did. Although he is not shown the same attention and homage that are his due, George has ceased to show his disappointment and lies contentedly in the tank of water in his big cage, and in the parade, he will make good his word, and he will make good his word, because some one told him to do it.

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Some Zoological Studies in the Problem of Handling Wild Beasts.

One of the most annoying things to the animal keepers in charge of a menagerie is the surprising ignorance and indifference of a majority of people toward the beasts and birds of the forest. There are but a few zoological collections in the city, and the only opportunity a majority have to study natural history, from real life, is upon the occasional visit of some big show. As though the wild beasts are vanishing, before the advance of civilization and the increase of the earth's population, and a question of time until they become extinct. The public generally fails to inspect the animals which are brought here by the circus, but the owner of the Hagenbeck-Wallace shows, paid \$8,500 for a giant hippopotamus several years ago. It is a magnificent specimen of the river horse and a most interesting source of study for the student of nature. Very few people can tell whether a hippopotamus is web-footed or whether it has teeth. The average person does not know that it is a mammal allied to the elephant, that it has short, thick, heavy body, short legs, terminated by four toes, a short tail, a skin without hair, except at the extremity of the tail, and that it feeds on herbage exclusively. George, the Hippo, knows his value, and he knows that the public is not nearly so well acquainted with him as he pretends to be. When he first joined the circus, he seemed annoyed because the pesky, sick, croaking, and noisy crowd attracted more attention than he did. Although he is not shown the same attention and homage that are his due, George has ceased to show his disappointment and lies contentedly in the tank of water in his big cage, and in the parade, he will make good his word, and he will make good his word, because some one told him to do it.

The little fellows with human faces, are generally easily led. Especially in the case of a crowd, or in the fall, they are subject to consumption or to attacks of pneumonia. B. E. Wallace discovered a peculiar method of curing the lives of this happy family. He uses a common hog for a life saver. Whenever the weather changes to rain or chilly, or sudden cold, he comes the rule, just before the monkey cage is loaded on the train at night, a healthy pig weighing about 200 pounds is placed in the cage to keep the monkeys company during the night. When the cage is opened the next morning, the pig is found to be entirely covered with the bodies of the little fellows. The animal heat of the pig has saved the lives of scores of monkeys for Mr. Wallace. From the time the show arrives in the city until it departs late at night, there will be hundreds of exhibitions of animal sense not down on the bills, and which can be seen free. What a circus he knows is astonishing. It knows it must pull, it knows its place in the team, it can find its place in the horse and can go to the right or left when it is time to be loaded at night. If it is a ring horse, it knows by the nod of the head and the position of its ears if it is to go into the ring. The elephants do more wonderful things in helping the show men do their day's work than they do in the performance. They know what is wanted of them, and cheerfully do it, and although it is heavy work, they do it as if it were sport. The wild animals in the cages also display at least some sense when it comes to placing of their cages. The ends of the wagons are closed so that the inmates cannot see one another, but they can scent. This fact is the reason that the cages and the inmates are placed carefully in the menagerie tent. It is absolutely necessary for the peace and happiness of the beasts and men concerned, that the cages be placed in the same order they have day after day. If by chance there is a change, there is certain to be trouble. If the tigers are placed next to the seals instead of next to the bears, there is sure to be a commotion, and an emphatic protest in at least three cages. This may be instinct rather than sense, but it serves to keep the menagerie tent in the same order day after day. During the winter months the animals of the cat tribe are fed exclusively with horse meat. It is not always tender since the horses are butchered at Wallace's slaughterhouse are the old skates which the surrounding country has worked for about 20 years and are ready to go from old to new. On the road the show uses about \$50 per day to feed the animals. Scarcely a week passes that some of the show horses are not killed or injured, and that they have to be killed and these are always fed to the beasts with great relish. They prefer it to beef.

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JORDAN SCHOOL BOARD SQUABBLE AGAIN AIRE

Correspondent Sets Forth the Anti-Rawlins Side of the Controversy Over Board Appointment.

Editor Deseret News—In the Tribune's issue of July 21 the caption "Light Is Thrown on Jordan Case," are some rather remarkable statements, supported to have been made by J. R. Rawlins, concerning matters in the Jordan school district. Most of the statements are misleading and many are absolutely false.

The controversy which culminated in the case of mandamus brought by Mr. Rawlins against the Jordan school board and the members of the board individually, began when Mr. Rawlins refused his assent to the appointment of Mr. W. M. Lillywhite as principal of the Draper schools. Early in April, for reappointment, the board recommended Mr. Lillywhite to the district and of this number three were not considered favorably by the Jordan school board. Mr. Lillywhite was one of the three.

Mr. Rawlins had been principal of the Draper school for a number of years. There were, as Luke would say, "some people who didn't like him," but he enjoyed the fellowship and had the good will of most of the patrons during the time he held this position. Mr. Lillywhite, his successor, was more favored in this particular, as he had had good will and support of all. When Mr. Lillywhite's name was mentioned for the position, he has held for two years, Mr. Rawlins promptly objected, saying that he was not competent, unqualified, and undesirable. The other members of the board expressed surprise, but the majority thought the principal of any school should be a person of high character, well qualified, and unqualified, and undesirable.

In a subsequent meeting and before the notices of appointment were mailed to the teachers, Mr. Rawlins moved a reconsideration of Mr. Lillywhite's appointment and introduced a resolution, "That Mr. Lillywhite be not employed in any school in the district." Within six hours from the time this motion was carried in the school board meeting, an indignation gathering was held at Draper, and before 24 hours had elapsed, the names of over 90 per cent of the patrons of the Draper schools, this petition was signed by the Jordan school board and at its next meeting by a committee, Thomas Vawdrey, Heber A. Smith, P. Sorenson, P. N. Garff, Joseph M. Garff, appointed by the citizens of Draper, besides the petition of patrons this committee presented other evidence of Mr. Lillywhite's standing in the community and his qualifications to teach school. Mr. Lillywhite is a scholar of high standing from the Agricultural college of Logan. He has taught successfully for five or six years. He is a well-to-do citizen of Salt Lake. The majority of the school board did not yield. Rawlins must have his pound of flesh. Mr. Lillywhite was "fanned."

It was then that the citizens committee sought some way out of the dilemma. Groups of people of all classes called upon Mr. Rawlins and implored him to yield to the popular demand and reinstate Mr. Lillywhite; but to no avail.

Some fertile genius thought of Rawlins' homestead, and suggested to the crowd at the crowd or open his mouth, because some one told him to do it. The little fellows with human faces, are generally easily led. Especially in the case of a crowd, or in the fall, they are subject to consumption or to attacks of pneumonia. B. E. Wallace discovered a peculiar method of curing the lives of this happy family. He uses a common hog for a life saver. Whenever the weather changes to rain or chilly, or sudden cold, he comes the rule, just before the monkey cage is loaded on the train at night, a healthy pig weighing about 200 pounds is placed in the cage to keep the monkeys company during the night. When the cage is