

Mr. Hall (doubtingly)—Well, but we are getting pretty near to the end of our terms of office, especially some of us.

This statement caused a pale, sickly smile to spread over the countenances of the usurpers of office, while the spectators in the audience laughed outright.

Mr. Cohn—I take issue with Mr. Hall when he says that we are voting haphazardly. It is not so. We have voted with our eyes wide open and with a full knowledge of what we have done, and where the money of the city has gone to.

Mr. Pembroke—Mr. President (addressing Mayor Scott), I should like to know how much of a margin we have left for bonding, as I am afraid we are getting near the limit.

Mayor Scott (encouragingly)—Oh, we have \$800,000 to work on yet.

Mr. Pembroke (with a sigh of relief)—I just wanted to know how the thing stood.

Mr. Hall—I believe that the bonds issued last year are being misappropriated; that is, they are not being used for permanent improvements. If we issue more bonds now it should only be with full knowledge of what they are to be used for. I move that the report be referred back to the finance committee with instructions to report at the next meeting for what purpose the bonds are to be issued.

The motion to refer back was lost, and at the request of Messrs. Pembroke and Pickard the matter was laid over for one week.

GRAVEL FOR SIDEWALKS.

Mr. Armstrong sent the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That it be the sense of this Council that the city gravel pit be given at least a chance to furnish material to be used in constructing sidewalks, if it can furnish the best in the market, as the city receives a royalty on all the gravel taken from the pit, and that the recorder be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to the board of public works.

STREET CAR LICENSE.

Resolved, That the city treasurer is hereby authorized and instructed to accept from the Salt Lake Rapid Transit Company the sum of \$25 per car now operated by said company in full for the per capita tax of said company up to the first day of January, 1892.

Referred to the city attorney.

PAVING ORDINANCE PASSED.

Mr. Parsons then introduced an ordinance amending the paving ordinance. The rules were suspended and the ordinance passed. The measure provides for advertising notice of intention to pave for all of districts instead of parts, as heretofore, and is intended to permit the council to create of a certain piece of work proposed, a district.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The following appropriations were then ordered:

Salt Lake City Railroad Company.....	\$444 60
Parley's Cañon.....	87 50
St. Mark's Hospital.....	141 67
O. S. Varian, books.....	49 00

Total..... \$722 77

Adjourned until Tuesday evening next.

Major Carl Ludvig Oberg, of Saeter, died recently at an age of 65 years.

THE COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

KANSAS CITY, April 11.—Kelly laid all the blame for the agricultural depression upon too small a circulating medium. As a relief he suggested free coinage of silver and the raising of silver money to the standard of Gold.

JOHN W. SPRINGER OF ILLINOIS

was elected temporary secretary. The chairman then presented Governor Francis, who welcomed the delegates in behalf of Missouri. He said the Congress marked a new era in the agricultural, commercial and financial history. In the early history of the country such dissension and dissatisfaction as now exists resulted in revolution. The people of the West are now crying for relief, but the manner of relief was sought, not by arms, but by this deliberative Congress. Different causes were assigned for the depression of Western States. Heretofore Federal legislation had been in the interest of the East. It was necessary for the West to stand together, and there were many things for the West to decide, in advocacy of which it should be unanimous, earnest and continued. The West wanted free trade with Mexico, Canada and South America, and with all the countries of the world. The West wanted the Mississippi connected with the great lakes; it wanted improved waterways; it wanted an international railway; it wanted a fuller volume of currency. These were things that would relieve the distressing condition of affairs and they were things that the West must act together upon.

T. DWIGHT THATCHER, OF TOPEKA,

welcomed the delegates on behalf of Kansas. An adjournment was then taken until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

A letter was also read from J. M. Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture. He suggested that prominence be given to the discussion of those questions affecting the agricultural interests of the country, for the reason that a prosperous agricultural condition will insure prosperity in all other branches of industry. "Transportation," "Markets" and "Federal and State Statistics" are practical questions affecting the farmers.

M. H. De Young of San Francisco sent a paper on irrigation.

Senator Peffer of Kansas wrote, expressing hope that the Congress would result in bringing the people of the West and South into closer social and commercial relations.

CHAIRMAN FRANCOIS ADAMS

of Boston wrote that, while he recognized the hardships of the present situation in the West, he did not believe any action except individual action was necessary for a remedy. With the very general popular idea that the government is grand paternal, to do all, to protect everyone and everything and provide remedies for every ill that the body politic is subjected to, Mr. Adams does not sympathize. "On the contrary," he says, "I am so antiquated in opinion as to think the world is governed altogether too much, and that it has rarely been governed so much or so badly as it has been in this country within the last twenty-five years. If the people are left alone they will work out their salvation a great deal quicker and

more satisfactorily. The government incessantly incumbers them with its well-meant, but ill-advised assistance."

Mr. Adams did not believe there was any general business and agricultural depression, except that was due to natural and temporary causes. He did not believe any legislation was required. He thinks improved transportation by land and water would provide for itself under the laws of supply and demand if the government does not continually meddle with it. The Western products would find a market soon enough if the government would leave the matter severely alone.

The great trouble with the currency is excessive tinkering, and if the government would leave it alone the internal currency of the country would regulate itself just as perfectly as international currency does.

The manufacturing interests of the country had always been successfully promoted by individuals when the government had left them alone, and every interference of the government, from the beginning to the McKinley bill, had been detrimental to public interests.

The irrigation of arid lands is settling itself in Idaho and Colorado and other States where the government leaves it alone. The fewer commercial laws we have the better, and if there were no commercial laws the community would be far more prosperous than it is. The interference of the government with immigration has been uniformly mischievous. Business combinations and trusts were dangerous to those inside them, and if left alone by the government would work nothing but good, unless perverted to some purpose opposed to the laws of trade, in which case they would inevitably, sooner or later, bring about the ruin of those concerned in them.

The Indian question and the opening of the Indian lands had been brought into its present unfortunate condition by government interference, and he knew of no way of getting it out of the snarl.

ON TRUSTS.

H. H. Thurber of New York, writing on business combinations and trusts, said they were caused by sharp competition. Their effects were beneficial to the producer and the consumer. An aggregation of capital, skill and experience in almost every branch of business is for the best interest of the masses. Papers were read from John V. Farwell of Chicago and others on the same subject.

Governor Francis was chosen president, and Temporary Secretary Springer made permanent secretary.

KANSAS CITY, April 16.—It was 10 o'clock before the Western States Congress assembled this morning. James Peabody of Chicago read a paper on railroad pools. He said it was not so much low rates that the shippers want but stable rates. As tending to obtain stable rates, the speaker endorsed the Interstate Commerce Commission.

General Blair of Kansas read a paper on transportation, as affecting commerce and finance. He said the government ought to provide as much money as is necessary to carry on the country's business and then leave the question of finance alone. In like manner the government ought also to keep its hands off commerce and trans-