

GRAVITY SEWER STOPPED.

The Step is Taken as the Result of a Clash Between the Board and Contractors.

The board of public works met last evening to discuss the gravity sewer stoppage. During the afternoon the board had visited the sewer line to order to put themselves on the spot.

At the meeting the engineer notified the board that he refused to confirm the order allowing the contractors to submit the work. A long debate then ensued on the matter and manner of construction.

Mr. Hobson, one of the contractors, asked permission to speak. The request was granted, and shortly after things began to heat up.

"When we made our bid we sent sample brick in with it, and they were part of the bid, and the board on which our figures were made. If the samples were not satisfactory, the bid should have been rejected, that's all. We were willing to have those bricks submitted to any test the engineer could devise, either by crushing or otherwise, and then let our material be judged by the standard test."

After a number of questions had been propounded and answers and further answers by Mr. Hobson the discussion turned to alleged unsatisfactory work by some of the inspectors.

The question of employing outside workmen also came to the fore. Hobson, and finally work was ordered stopped until an investigation can be had.

The board will meet again tonight to deliberate further on the question.

Charter Amendments.

The Western Loan & Savings company through Frances Armstrong, president, and Clarence George, secretary, filed with Territorial Secretary Richards, late yesterday afternoon, two amendments to their charter.

The first is "to make insurance a very kind manner with title a real estate, and to set as assignees, agents, receivers, guardians of the estate of insured," etc., and to do corporate business in money and property insurance, and the second increases the capital stock from \$2,000,000 to \$2,500,000.

Tufts vs Tufts.

An answer was filed in the Third district court last evening in the divorce suit of Louisa G. Tufts vs Dr. Charles Tufts. The husband denies the allegations of the complaint in regard to cruelty and habitual drunkenness and makes some very strong charges against his wife. Mr. Tufts alleges that the complaint, for the past three years, has been a habitual drunkard, frequented saloons and acted in a most unbecoming manner by using profane and vulgar language. Mr. Tufts further claims that he is worth the amount claimed by his wife in his complaint, and alleges that his income does not exceed \$1,500 per annum. He alleges her application for temporary alimony on the grounds set out in his answer, and also files a number of affidavits to substantiate his allegations with regard to his wife's misconduct.

Wasatch Stake Conference.

The Wasatch Stake conference convened at Heber on Saturday and Sunday, July 29th and 30th. On Saturday morning Elder Abram Hatch, president of the stake, Richard Harvey and Joseph Lambert were the speakers. In the afternoon Elder F. M. Lyman, after hearing the bishops' reports, commented upon the same and advised the people how to live. Sunday morning Elder John M. Mendenhall, H. B. Alexander and T. H. Glaze and Elder George Reynolds of the Presidency of the Seventies, were the speakers. The general and local church authorities were then presented and also met, after which Thomas Hinken and Elder Adam Hatch made a few remarks, reading off the names of those who had been baptized since the last conference. Elder George Reynolds gave a short lecture on the Book of Mormon. Elder Lyman then spoke on Church discipline and after the closing exercises conference adjourned for three months. A large representation from all the wards were present at each session of the conference.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Deseret Correspondent.

The opening of a new Congress always brings to the front a thousand and one schemes new and old to curtail the number of bills introduced in Congress, and it is again seriously proposed that the House have a special committee, the approval of which must be received before the bill can be introduced. At first glance one is apt to regard the proposition as a good one and in the line of a needed reform, there is certainly a lot of time and money wasted on bills that are utterly

absurd. But a little consideration will convince most people that a committee selected with the power of deciding what bills shall and shall not be introduced would be a much greater and more dangerous evil than the shower of bills now poured upon Congress. Such a committee would always be controlled by partisans, and there is already entirely too much partisanship in Congressional legislation.

The usually large number of bills introduced that will be introduced as soon as Congress gets down to business will not be so unmanageable. Every bill will contain an idea, good, bad or indifferent, and a careful study of all those ideas may bring forth something in the shape of a financial bill that will meet the approval of a majority of Congress and of the people, regardless of parties. If ever there was a time when politics could be profitably laid aside for a while that time is right now.

The positive statement is now made by those who ought to know that in addition to removing the power of the Sherman law, President Cleveland's message to Congress will contain a substitute, the enactment of which will be recommended. But the nature of that substitute, if one has really been agreed upon, is still kept a profound secret. It is said to have been originally suggested by Secretary Carnegie and to have been somewhat modified by Mr. Cleveland.

The telegraph companies would have been a good round sum of cash, if Secretary Carnegie had made known a few days before his departure his intention to go to Secretary's day to consult with President Cleveland, upon the invitation of the latter, and the results of the metropolitan press would have shown all the sensational stuff sent from Washington relating to the nature of the President's negotiation with the telegraph companies. The telegraph companies are not so much things, but it is only today that they agree in enjoying the disrepute of the telegraph companies in this case. They were in Washington together last evening.

Senator Sherman, who probably knows, if anybody does, says on radio that he will be passed by the Fifty-third Congress, because of the belief of so many business men that it would be a most dangerous experiment to make at this time, and that the financial stringency and business depression which the country is already suffering. According to the telegraph companies, the bill will be done will be to the Mr. McKinley tariff, slightly lowering the duties on such articles as have been placed on the tariff, and to the telegraph companies, who are so much in the habit of getting into the pockets of a few men, already rich, at the expense of the country.

It is now stated that Representative Hand is to be introduced the chairman of the coinage committee of the House with a strong tie to it in the shape of the information that the majority of the committee will be anti-silvermen. This information is expected to lead to the denouement of the bill, as the friends have stated that he would not care to be chairman of the committee with a majority of the committee opposed to him. There may be a surprise for somebody in this connection.

Senator Miller, of Ohio, says the chief of the silvermen in the country, and that it is repeated it will require more months than some people seem to imagine would be necessary to accomplish it. The senator does not believe that it is possible for Congress to furnish aid to the silvermen, because the base of the trouble lies in the feet of the people, which is causing them to hoard money. While the senator does not say so in so many words it is evident from his conversation that he believes that the people must look to themselves and not to legislation for relief.

It is said by those who claim to enjoy the confidence of speaker Crisp that it has been only determined upon to make William West Virginia chairman of the House ways and means committee in place of Springer, of Illinois, who has been placed in the bad House, and says, of Texas, chairman of the appropriation committee in place of Robinson, of Indiana. Speaker Crisp has just been all the week positively declines to answer on single question.

ALFRED BUNN, Clerk.

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