MUNICIPAL MATTERS

Error Discovered in Ordinance Regulating Speed of Trains.

ALLEN TALKS ON GEOGRAPHY.

A Short But Busy Session—Treasurer's and Auditor's Reports—Surplus Canal Again.

The members of the City Council were called to order precisely at 7:30 o'clock last night by the fall of President Nowell's gavel. The absentees were Diehl, Lloyd and O'Meara. One hour only was consumed in the transaction of the regular business after which an adjournment for one week was taken.

City Recorder Emery got through with the usual preliminaries in short order, and everything ran along smoothly until the ordinance regulating the speed of trains on Sixth West was read for the third time, when three or four members were on their feet seeking recognition of the chair before the final vote was taken.

Councilman Allen was the first one recognized.

"I would like to know," he began, "who drafted that ordinance."

"The city attorney," answered Councilman Dale.

"I thought it wasn't by anyone who understood the lay of the country," continued Allen, "but I did think the chairman of municipal laws, who recommends the passage of this ordinance, would have familiarized himself with the geography of that portion of the city this proposed measure intends covering, but I find he has not; maybe I can throw some light on the question, for I happen to be a resident of that portion of the city, that this ordinance purposes regulating the speed of trains in." Continuing Allen said,

"This ordinance, gives the railroad the right to run their locomotives and trains, at a speed of not more than twelve miles an hour, on Sixth West between Fourth South and North Temple streets. Now the railroad company referred to had no main line on Sixth West between Second and Fourth South streets. The Rio Grande Western road runs diagonally from Second South to Sixth West, where they have a switch line, this street being closed up for the purpose." Allen then moved to refer the ordinance back to the committee.

He did not invent the passage of the ordinance, as it was now up for the third time and it was a source of wonder to him that these errors pointed out by Councilman Allen, had not been brought of and called attention to before.

LeProhon thought so to.

Callister confessed that he was now of the opinion that the ordinance was "kind of crude," and thought it would be no harm to have it recommitted.

As a substitute Dale moved that action be deferred for one week, which carried by a vote of 10 to 2.

One thing the framer of the ordinance and the councilmen have overlooked is, that while it contains five sections, there is really only four, section three or some cause or other being omitted and left out altogether.

Whether these errors will be corrected and the ordinance passed is a matter of conjecture. It is known that in the western part of the city there is considerable opposition to it, for the reason that it gives the railroad company the right to run at what speed they have a mind to between Fourth South and North Temple streets.

For months past complaints have been sent in to the Council calling attention to the rate of speed the trains went in these districts.

About two months ago Lloyd introduced a resolution which in effect was that the chief of police be instructed to call the railroad people's attention to the fact that they were daily violating an ordinance of the city.

The resolution carried and Chief Pratt notified the railroad people of his instructions. Their reply was, through A. E. Welby, superintendent, in the submitting of an amendment, of the revised ordinances relating to speed of trains within the city and asking that the same be passed.

The petition was presented to the City Council at its meeting of December 15, 1895, and referred to the committee on municipal laws. This committee composed of Dale, Diehl, LeProhon and Callister, in their report to last week's meeting, recommended the granting of the petition, "after due investigation," at the same time presenting the ordinance under discussion, which they said, "will effect the desired change if enacted."

The proposed ordinance is an amendment to section 5 of chapter 25 of the revised ordinances of 1892 and reads as follows:

Be it ordained by the City Council of Salt Lake City:

Section 1. The rate of speed of all locomotives, trains and cars, operated by steam on Sixth West street between Fourth South and North Temple streets in said Salt Lake City, is hereby limited to a speed of not more than at the rate of twelve miles per hour, and the running of trains, cars or locomotives on said street within the defined limits at a greater rate of speed than twelve miles per hour is hereby prohibited.

Section 2. Any violation of the foregoing section shall render the offender liable to a fine not to exceed $100 or imprisonment not exceeding 100 days, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 4. So much of section 5 of chapter 25 of the revised ordinances of Salt Lake of 1892 relating to the speed of locomotives, trains and cars upon that portion of the street hereinbefore described, within the limits of said city, in conflict herewith, is hereby repealed.

Section 5. This ordinance shall take effect from and after its approval.

TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Treasurer J. L. May submitted a report of the receipts and disbursements of the city for the year ending December 31, 1895, as follows:

Balance on hand January 1, 1895 ..... $86,024 29

RECEIPTS.

	General.	Special.
January	$1,052 74	$ 396 66
February	13,088 56	1,400 21
March	7,206 36	1,435 43
April	25,113 13	4,350 22
May	19,296 44	3,500 00
June	28,213 86	4,324 96
July	10,149 14	964 34
August	6,187 66	3,276 13
September	36,104 21	7,184 00
October	27,826 15	2,000 00
November	23,462 25	3,867 14
December	18,649 37	2,000 00
Total	$216,148 89	$ 35,699 09
Grand total		$251,848 18

DISBURSEMENTS.

	General.	Special.
January	$ 2,364 41	.....
February	16,378 61	.....
March	12,147 04	.....
April	19,247 84	.....
May	11,613 02	.....
June	14,212 12	.....
July	20,187 90	.....
August	7,000 00	3,276 13
September	21,111 85	.....
October	26,111 66	5,000 00
November	22,616 13	8,000 00
December	18,618 85	3,000 00
Total	$231,201 39	$ 19,276 13
Grand total		$250,477 52

RECAPITULATION.

Balance January 1, 1895	$ 86,024 29
Total general receipts	216,148 89
Total special receipts	35,699 09
Total	$337,872 27
Disbursements, general, 1895	$231,201 39
Disbursements, special, 1895	19,276 13
Total	$250,477 52
Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1896	$ 87,394 75

The $15,402 66 which was on deposit with the Bank of Salt Lake at the time of its failure is included in the above balance.

The report was referred to the committee on finance.

AUDITOR'S MONTHLY REPORT.

The report of city auditor Swan for the month of December was received, as follows:

RECEIPTS.

City taxes, 1895	$121,000 00
License licenses	14,000 00
Miscellaneous licenses	1,424 00
Sundries, general	1,160 16
Water rates, 1895	3,000 00
Paving district No. 1	1,035 91
Fines and forfeitures	1,000 00
Interest	611 35
Waterworks	236 21
Joint building expense	157 24
Franchise	500 00
Sewer tax	206 00
Paving district No. 2	107 24
Curbing and guttering	1,000 00
Dog tax	110 00
Rent	100 00
Salary warrant No. 43,926 in treasury	100 00
Cemetery	93 00
Water main extensions	27 50
Excavating	75 00
Second Ward sidewalk	72 00
Water rates, 1894	24 00
Health department	22 00
Liquor fines	10 00
Tax refunded	10 00
Legal expense	8 10
Salary Council errors refunded per order—	
M. E. Maloney	$ 8 50
George Kenney	2 50
W. H. Dale	25 10
	42 10
Total	$145,898 20

DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance as per statement November 30, 1895	$ 15,724 64
Interest on bonds, issue of January, 1895, issue of July, 1895	3,000 00
$5,000, issue of July, 1895	75 00
Salary department	1,717 40
Fire department	3,000 00
Waterworks	2,000 00
Second Ward street paving	1,000 00
Police department	3,000 00
Street lighting	1,000 00
Street sprinkling	1,000 00
Waterworks, pay department	1,000 00
Street department	1,000 00
Health department	1,000 00
Engineering department	1,000 00
Gutters at intersections and crossings	1,000 00
Sewers	1,000 00
Prison, departmental	1,000 00
Cemetery	1,000 00
Joint building expense	1,000 00
Liquor fines	1,000 00
Fifth South street sewer	1,000 00
Cemetery	1,000 00
Board of public works	1,000 00
Hospital	1,000 00
Expense	1,000 00
Donations	1,000 00
Sewer	1,000 00
Recorder's	1,000 00
Dog tax	1,000 00
Treasurer's	1,000 00
Auditor's	1,000 00
Total	$ 86,216 04
Balance December 31, 1895	$ 87,681 61

Referred to committee on finance.

McKAY'S CANAL APOLOGY.

The city attorney sent in the following communication:

"Regarding my report to the Council on the surplus canal, dated the 5th inst., I have to inform you that what is stated at the close of said report as to the additional cost of the work if performed and paid for as contemplated by the so-called O'Meara resolution, is a mistake.

"When seeking information upon the subject from the city engineer I understood him to say that if the labor upon that work was paid for at the rate of $1.75 per day of eight hours, it would cost double the amount of the engineer's estimate. If this were true, it would bring the total cost of the improvement up to $70,000.

"Since my report was sent to the Council, the engineer informs me that I misunderstood him; that what was, that if labor upon the work was paid for at the rate of $1.75 per day of eight hours, it would add 30 per cent to the estimated cost.

"In justice to the city engineer, and for the purpose of rectifying the mistake, I avail myself of the first opportunity to say that the added expense of the work if paid for at $1.75 per day of eight hours would be $17,500 instead of $35,000, bringing the total cost of the work if paid for as provided in the resolution to $52,500, instead of $70,000.

"It is now, however, generally understood, though at the time the resolution was introduced intending bidders were not so informed, that in letting contracts for the proposed improvement, no regard will be paid to the resolution either in respect to wages or hours of labor, for the reason that these are matters which the city cannot legally control. The only object I had in view when referring to the probable cost of the improvement was to illustrate in a simple way the measure of the risk which the city must assume in spending money on the work, before the city's right to control its waters was absolutely clear. It seemed to me then, and it appears to me now, that it makes considerable difference whether that risk is $35,000 or $52,500.

"I respectfully request that this letter be filed with and taken to be a part of my report heretofore referred to."

CLOSED FOR REPAIRS.

The Salt Lake Valley Loan and Trust company by Sam J. Kenyon, asked that liquor license be suspended for two months from the 11th day of January, 1896. Petitioner represented that he was proprietor of the Grand Pacific hotel saloon, and that from the first of last September his saloon had been closed in order to carry out certain repairs. Committee on license.

GRIFFIN PLEADS HIS RIGHTS.

D. S. Griffin asked that his claim of $42.66 on construction of gutter at street intersection amounting to about $1,000 be paid in some manner of the Council for investigation.

Chairman Corbett of the board of public works recommended that the claim be not allowed. After some discussion the matter was referred to committee on finance.

A FREE LECTURE.

J. H. Hickey, Dean of St. Mark's cathedral extended an invitation to the members of the Council and their executives to attend an address on "Social and Economic Problems," by Rev. W. D. Biles, on Wednesday evening next, at the Congregational church. Accepted with thanks.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

A. M. Holter applied for the position of gardener on the city's side of the joint building grounds. Joint committee.

John Clark petitioned the Council for a release from sprinkling tax sale without any expense to him. City attorney.

C. Osseo asked for a free license for twelve months to peddle butter and eggs. Committee on license.

W. B. Jackson asked for a free license to peddle razor paste and other articles of his own manufacture. Committee on license.

Loui Lees wanted a free license for twelve months to carry on the sale of merchandise at 74 East, First South street. Committee on license.

Jacob Lesell asked for a renewal of free license to peddle merchandise. Same order.

William Curtis wanted a renewal of free license as produce peddler. Committee on license.

A. C. Rockwood, in behalf of the heirs of Albert P. Rockwood, asked the Council to authorize the city sexton to issue certificate to a lot in the cemetery to the estate of A. P. Rockwood, free of charge. Committee on cemetery.

The superintendent of waterworks reported the expenses of his department for December amounting to $4,725. Filed.

The following is a list of the overtime due the inspectors: Daniel Smith, eighteen days, gutter contract; M. J. Thomas, fourteen and a half days, paving Second South street; R. O. Chaney, seven and one-fourth days, for same work; T. P. Evans, nineteen and one-half days, F in South street sewer, which was on a salary would be at the regular rate per month for inspector. Referred to committee on finance.

The application of the Lyceum theater for free license covering a period of six weeks was granted. Adjourned.

UNIVERSITY LECTURE.

Dr. Whiting Discusses the Mechanism of the Human Body.

"The Mechanism of the Human Body" was the subject treated at the University public lecture last evening. The lecturer was Dr. C. A. Whiting, and a good-sized audience listened to his interesting treatment of the subject.

The lecture for next Tuesday night is, "How the body is supported," to be given by the same lecturer, Dr. Whiting.

The discourse given last evening was illustrated throughout by skeletons, bones, models and black-board drawings, and below we present a synopsis of some of the principal subjects treated.

The skeleton begins in the form of cartilage. Cartilages may be divided into two classes, temporary and permanent. The permanent cartilage remains cartilaginous during life, while the temporary cartilage sooner or later becomes ossified or bony. The permanent cartilages consist of three well marked varieties, the hyaline cartilage, the white fibrous cartilage and the yellow elastic cartilage. The hyaline cartilage closely resembles and perhaps is just the same as the temporary cartilage. It consists of cells separated from each other by a secretion from the cell known as the matrix of the cartilage. The white, fibrous cartilage and the yellow fibrous cartilage so are indicated by their names are fibrous in character, consisting of threads running nearly or quite parallel to each other, and differing in the fact that the white cartilage is inelastic while the yellow cartilage is highly elastic. These last two varieties of cartilage are found around the joints, serving as ligaments, binding one bone to another. Not alone do these cartilages bind the bones to each other, but by forming pads between the bones, they increase the stability of the limbs. Thus the knee joint is a perfect sample of a hinge joint and so far as the bones are concerned the only motion permitted is a backward and and forward motion, but owing to the cartilaginous pad between the bones a somewhat lateral motion is permitted.

While most of the bones of the body begin as cartilages, there are some of the bones of the body, particularly those of the skull, which begin as membranes and are known as membranous bones in contradistinction to those that are cartilaginous bones. Covering the bones is a membrane known as the periosteum, which is developed from the membranes know as the periosteum, which envelopes the cartilage. The bony tissue begins not only in the ends of the cartilage but also in the periosteum, so that the bone in its development, ossifies from the center out as well as from its surface towards the center.

Bones are freely permeated by blood vessels, lymphatics and nerves. The latter permeating the bones are known as haversian canals, and in each of these canals are found a nerve, artery and vein as well as a lymphatic vessel.

The long bones are tubular so far as the shaft or the middle part of the bone is concerned but in the ends near the joints are filled with a spongy substance known as cancellated bone. The tube of the bone is filled with a fatty substance known as the yellow marrow, while the cancellous matter around the joints is filled with a white stuff known as the red marrow. The yellow marrow serves chiefly as a source of nutriment to the body of the bone, while there is much reason for the belief that some if not all of the red blood corpuscles are developed in the red marrow. It may not be uninteresting to know that the best gelatine are prepared from bodies of patients who die from dropsy, a disease, during the course of which the yellow marrow largely disappears from the bones, and the bones being thus freed from fat are more easily bleached.

Bones are united with each other in two principal ways: First, by the edges coming together forming an immovable joint. Such joints are found outside the bones of the skull. The other class of joints is known as moveable joints. This may be divided into hinge joints represented by the elbow and knee, pivot joint represented by the articulation of the head with the vertebral column, and also by the radius bone with the humerus bone at the elbow, ploiarthrodial joints represented by the joints of the fingers, ball and socket joints represented by the articulation of the arm at the shoulder and the femur bone at the thigh and mixed joints represented by the joints between the vertebræ.

The thorax is that part of the body included on the sides and front by the ribs, in the rear by the vertebral column and reaching from the neck to the abdomen, from which it is separated by the membranous partition known as the diaphragm. It is owing to the peculiar structure of the thorax that respiration is possible. Within the cavity of the thorax are found the heart and lungs. The ribs, when too thorax is at its smallest, point downwards but by means of muscular action they may be brought nearly at right angles with the spinal column, thus enlarging the cavity of the thorax from the rear to the front. At the same time that the ribs are thus brought forward, the diaphragm is forced down, thus enlarging the thorax longitudinally. As the walls of the thorax are tight, atmospheric pressure is unable to cause any compression and fill the vacuum formed by the enlarged thorax so air passes into the lungs through the mouth and nostrils. The act of air passing into the lungs is known as inspiration, while the process by which the ribs fall to their former position and the diaphragm rises, thus diminishing the size of the thorax is known as the process of expiration. The two combined result in what is known as respiration.

Pervading every part of the body is a web of matter known as connective tissue. Connective tissue is not confined to the fleshy parts of the body, but extends through the bones as well. So thoroughly is the body permeated by connective tissue that, if all the other parts might be dissolved away, the connective tissue would not only retain the outline of the body itself but of every organ in it. The connective tissue consists very largely of white and yellow cartilaginous fibers plentifully mixed with nerves and blood vessels.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Cullen—R. C. McCormick, Idaho; E. S. Dubo, Mountain Home, Idaho; A. Waldell, San Francisco; C. J. Hamiler and two ladies, Pittsburg; George Whitney, A. A. Denton, Pocatello, Nev.; E. M. Gibson, Omaha; J. M. Cowen, Mountain Home, Idaho; Alexander Munroe, Ogden; S. Lane Anderson, N. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

Walker—Carson Bennett, Ogden; M. W. Edum, Idaho; J. D. Haines, Ogden; J. S. McPhee, Park City; Frank Scully, Dayton, Wash.; E. F. Knowlton, Farmington; W. R. Burton, Mercur; V. R. Jones, Bingham; W. M. McKendrick, Provo; Wm. Hood, Bayville.

Templeton—H. A. Lindley, C. H. Corse Jr., Ogden; Dr. A. Reegnts, De Lamar, Nev.; S. Steinberg, San Francisco; E. H. Bradshaw, Omaha; Henry R. Peterson, Youngstown, O.

Knutsford—W. B. Treat, Chicago; Alfred Kroger, New York; R. W. Light and son, Boston; M. Fay, San Francisco; W. N. Nye, Denver; George H. Stewart, Boise City; Charles S. Wood, San Francisco; J. M. Haley, Chicago; S. C. Stone and wife, Quincy, Ills.

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