

CITY COUNCIL.

Proceedings at Last Evening's Session.

The City Council met in regular session at the City Hall last evening, Mayor Armstrong presiding.

H. J. Worthington asked for a free license for one year to sell fruit and candy on the Deseret Bank corner. Granted.

H. Bamberger, L. Goldberg and I. Waters indorsed the petition of Messrs. Dinwoodey and Donelson, in which they asked for the exclusive use of the well and apparatus at the cemetery for a period of five years. Laid on the table.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

John C. Cutler represented that the Salt Lake Brewery Company had laid a pipe from their premises to Ninth Street South, by means of which they run the fifth into the canal, and he asked that they be ordered to extend their pipe to the Jordan river. Referred to the committee on sewerage.

Thomas W. Jennings submitted for the approval of the Council a map of his North Salt Lake addition. Referred to the committee on streets.

Edward Taylor, J. T. James and others residing on Seventh East Street, between Third and Fourth South Streets, protested against the extension of the water mains along those streets. Laid on table.

John H. Groesbeck, Mrs. Eliza H. Rich and others, presented a protest against the extension of the mains on North and West Temple Streets. Laid on table.

John Finlayson, of Payson, represented that he had arranged for the purchase of a well-boring machine, which would sink a six-inch pipe 750 feet. He was willing to

SINK A WELL.

for the city at any point described, and would demand no pay unless he succeeded in securing water.

Assessor and Collector M. W. Taylor presented the assessment roll of the city for the year 1888, which shows a total assessment of \$156,033.20. Referred to the committee on finance.

The police justice presented his report for the month ending June 30th. The report shows the number of cases tried during the month to have been 146, while the fines amounted to \$1,268. Referred to the committee on police.

The committee on waterworks, to whom was referred the supplemental petition of D. Davidson and others, asking for an extension of the mains on Second South Street, recommended that it be filed with the original petition. Adopted.

The same committee recommended that the following petitions for extensions of the water mains be granted and that the superintendent of waterworks be instructed to prepare an estimate of the cost:

E. Patrick, Jr., and others, Second Street. W. H. Howe and others, First Street. M. L. Kent and others, East Temple Street.

The committee on streets, to whom was referred the petition of Arthur Brown and others, asking that Ninth North Street be graded, drained and bridged, recommended that the petition be not granted. Adopted.

The same committee to whom was referred the communication of H. G. Whitney and R. S. Wells, protesting against the grade recently established on Second Street, recommended that the grade, as established, be permitted to remain. Adopted.

THE CEMETERY.

The committee on cemetery recommended that Messrs. Dinwoodey and Donelson be granted the exclusive right to use the artesian well and machinery at the cemetery for a term of two years.

On motion of Alderman Riter, the matter was referred back to the committee to make an agreement with the petitioners.

The committee on streets, to whom was referred the petition of John Fry, asking that he be remunerated for the loss of land caused by the opening of a street through his property, recommended that the petition be not granted. Adopted.

In accordance with the instructions of the Council, the Superintendent of water works presented a report showing that the amount of piping needed for the extension of mains would be 6,750 feet of 6 inch pipe, and 10,725 feet of 4-inch pipe. On motion of Alderman Sharp, the Mayor was authorized to purchase the pipe needed.

The special committee to whom was referred the resolution providing for the issue of bonds for corporate purposes, reported the resolution back with some amendments, and recommended that it be placed on its passage. Adopted.

THAT CRAMPED UP JAIL.

Alderman Pyper called attention to the overcrowded condition of the city prison, and on his motion the committee on city prison was instructed to investigate the matter, and report as soon as possible.

Alderman Riter called attention to the fact that the green grocers and others continue to throw their fifth into the water sec along Second South Street. He thought that the ordinance in relation to this should be enforced.

Councilor Dooley thought that the discharge of half a dozen policemen for neglect of duty in not arresting the offenders, would put a stop to the practice.

On motion of Councilor Clark, the ditch on the east side of Main Street was ordered to be cleaned out.

One thousand dollars appropriated to the supervisor's fund.

The bill of Mrs. M. A. Burt for furnishing 2,003 meals to city prisoners at 15 cents each, amounting to \$430.40, was presented and the amount appropriated.

One thousand dollars were appropriated to the use of the marshal.

There being no protest against the extension of the mains on A Street from Second to Fourth streets, the assessment was confirmed.

A SUPERFLUOUS BILL.

Councilor Young introduced a bill for an ordinance in relation to the streets of Salt Lake City, which forbids the throwing of paper, pasteboard, bottles, cans or rubbish on the streets or sidewalks of the city and all persons violating the ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Alderman Riter called Mr. Young's attention to the fact that there was already an ordinance covering the subject.

Councilor Young said that if there was such an ordinance, he for one considered it a disgrace to belong to a body which would pass ordinances and make no attempt to enforce them. The failure to enforce the ordinance had resulted in the loss of thousands of dollars through runaways, and he did not think such a condition of affairs existed in any other city in the country. In a little one horse town if a man went strewing the streets with paper, he would be arrested in ten minutes. As he was doubtful as to the existence of an ordinance on the subject, it was read.

Councilor Young then moved that the ordinance be repealed. He did not believe in having laws in the statute book and making no effort to enforce them.

Councilor Dooley offered an amendment providing for the appointment of an inspector of nuisances.

Councilor Sharp said that the government of this city rested with the City Council, and if they could not have the police officers do as they were instructed, he thought the members of the Council

HAD BETTER RESIGN.

that their places might be filled by men with sufficient stamina to have the orders attended to.

Alderman Riter thought that the proper thing to do would be to instruct the Marshal to enforce the ordinance read, and that another department—a board of health—be created as soon as possible.

Councilor Young said that he had no fault to find with the police officers, for probably they were overruled and could not attend to these matters; but, if so, they should report the fact to the Council.

Councilor Sowles endorsed the views of Alderman Riter in regard to the establishment of a board of health.

Councilor Dooley then withdrew his motion, and the whole matter was referred to the committee on sanitary, with the quarantine physician associated.

The bonding bill was then taken up on its third reading, and after some minor amendments was adopted.

The Council then adjourned for one week.

A POTATO ANNIVERSARY.

A prominent German writer has proposed that all the countries of Europe unite the coming fall in commemorating the tercentenary of the introduction of the potato. He declares that this gift of the new world to the old has never been fittingly recognized. He thinks that Germany should take the lead in the matter, as the true American potato, *Solanum tuberosum*, was cultivated in the Royal Botanical Garden at Vienna before it was planted anywhere else outside of the continent of America. The first crop something like a bushel, was harvested in the fall of 1588, just three hundred years ago. Specimens of the tubers, with directions for planting them, were distributed among the rulers of the various German states and received much attention. The potatoes that Columbus and his companions ate in the West Indies, "which were not unlike chestnuts in taste," those brought to England by Sir Francis Drake in 1586, and those referred to in the "Merry Wives of Windsor" were doubtless yams, or sweet potatoes. Sir Walter Raleigh introduced the true potato into the British Islands about the year 1600, and gave directions to have them cultivated on the estate he acquired in the south of Ireland in the year 1610. From there they were carried into England and afterward into Scotland and sold as "Irish potatoes."

The potato proved to be a great blessing to the people of Europe, especially to those living in the densely settled countries of the north. There the yield is the largest and the quality the best. The population in most of the countries of northern Europe could not be supported if the potato were taken away. The failure of this crop generally results in a famine.

Why should political and religious events be the only ones commemorated by public rejoicings? Life is the most precious of all things, its continuance depends on the supply of food. Millions of people depend for existence chiefly on the potato. In Ireland and the Scandinavian countries it is not only the principal food for human beings, but it is used for producing pork and making spirits. It takes the place of wheat, Indian corn, and the grape. Its introduction into

any country is an event well worth celebrating.

In this country we celebrate the birthday of every prominent politician. Who of them all did as much good as the introducer of the cotton plant, the rice grain or the peanut? What politician, living or dead, added as much to the happiness and prosperity of this country as the originator of the Rhode Island greenling, the Bartlett pear, the Oldmixon peach, the Lawton blackberry, the Wilson strawberry, or the Concord grape? What measure introduced in Congress during the last twenty years has conferred such substantial benefit on the nation as the introduction of the early rose potato? What senator or representative now at Washington can point to any such splendid result of his labors as that afforded by the Hubbard squash, the trophy tomato, the drum-head cabbage, or the long striped watermelon?

Unlucky Horseshoes.

We had a rum customer in our jail recently, remarked the sheriff of an adjoining county in Kansas. I was away when he arrived at the jail, but a day or two later, when I was making the rounds, I saw him in his cell.

"Hello!" I said. "What are you in here for?"

"Are you the sheriff?" he replied.

"Yes, sir," said I.

"Well," he returned, "the community in which you live and in which I was so unfortunate as to sojourn is the most intolerant I ever heard of."

"How so?" I asked. "Have you anything to do with the liquor traffic?"

"No," he replied, "but they arrested me for superstition, and here I am in jail. The idea of arresting a man for superstition. This is a free country. Hasn't a man a right to be superstitious?"

"Why, I guess so," I replied. What was your superstition?"

"Well, sir," said the prisoner, "my mother always told me to pick up a horseshoe whenever I found one, for good luck. I picked up four in this town; they were found in my possession, and I was arrested, tried, convicted and jailed."

"I guess you're lying," said I, and that with I went out of the jail, and met the prosecuting attorney. I asked him about the case and he said:

"Those four horseshoes had a horse fastened to them. That fellow is the most notorious horse-thief in the state."—Kansas City Journal.

THIS SEASON'S FIRST FISH LIE.—Mr. Thomas had a large farm on the Missouri bottoms near Sioux City. It was all fenced with barbed wire, there being two miles of such fencing on the place. He happened in Sioux City just about the time the gorge up the river had dammed the river to such a prodigious height. Foreseeing that when the gorge broke it would be likely to raise the water to such an extent as to flood his farm he rode hastily home and made preparations accordingly. His stock and all that was movable was transferred to higher ground. Then he and his hired man proceeded to impale small chunks of meat on every barb of that wire fence. It was a big job, but it was finished just as the river began to cover the lower pasture lot.

For twenty-six hours the water stood five feet above the top of the highest fence post, and when it receded the most remarkable sight was revealed. From every barb, except three, of that two miles of fencing hung a fish. There were pickerel, bass, pike, suckers, and every other imaginable variety. A simple calculation will show precisely the size of the haul. It was a five wire fence, each wire having thirty-six barbs to the rod, making, as any schoolboy can tell you, a total of 115,200 barbs to the two miles of fencing. There were three barbs that had caught nothing, so that there were only 115,197. Perhaps the most remarkable part of the story is to come: From that day to this, in all parts of the Missouri river, there have been caught just three fish, the exact number that didn't get caught on our friend's barbed wire fence.—Iowa Falls Register.

SHE WAS WELL PREPARED.—The minister always felt it to be his duty to give each young couple a little serious advice before he performed the marriage ceremony, and for this purpose he usually took them aside, one at a time, and talked very soberly to each of them regarding the great importance of the step they were to take and the new responsibilities they were to assume.

One day he talked in his most earnest manner for several minutes to a young woman who had come to be married to a bright-looking young man.

"And now," he said, in closing, "I hope you fully realize the extreme importance of the step you are taking, and that you are prepared for it."

"Prepared?" she said, innocently, "well, if I ain't prepared I don't know who is. I've got four common quilts and two nice ones, and four brand-new feather beds, ten sheets and twelve pairs of pillow-slips, four all-linen tablecloths, a dozen spoons, and a good six-quart brass kettle. If I ain't prepared no girl in this county ever was."—Youth's Companion.

THE SUCCESSFUL LITERARY LIFE.—The ambition to "be literary" is an unworthy one. The aim should be to render by the pen some definite and substantial benefit to the "audience." Perhaps none of us can consistently live up to this ideal, but here, as well as in greater matters, the principle of the Master may apply, "Whosoever will save his life, shall lose it; but whosoever will lose his life for my sake, the same shall save it." A successful literary life is a life of unselfish service, and, as with all other unselfish service, the recognition that is not demanded as recompense is graciously tendered as a benediction. I close with a postulate: Nothing should be published, the suppression of which would be a loss chiefly to the author.—Harlan H. Ballard in The Writer.

A BIT OF SCOTCH FUN.—A noted wag named Jamie Graham, whose visits to the barber were few and far between, was met by a learned doctor who loved a joke, and frequently exchanged hits with the wag. On this particular day the wind was high and Jamie's tangled locks were flying in the wind. "Man, Jamie," said the doctor as the pair met, "I wonder ye don't get your hair cut. I wadna gang wi' hair like that for all the world." "Ye'll never get the chance, doctor," replied Jamie, "for yer heid canna grow as muckle as wad mak' a keepsake for your sweetheart." "Weel, weel," replied the doctor, "it's an old saying, ye ken, that them wha maun be weel clad canna aye be weel fed." "Ah, but ye mind me o' another saying," returned Jamie. "It's nae use puttin' thatch on an empty barn."—Dundee News.

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