A BOND OFFER REJECTED.

Saloon Keepers Ask a Cut of Fifty Per Cent. in License.

RYAN ON DRUCE'S CHARGES.

The Copper Plant Railway Franchise Amended and Passed.

Showell Thinks the Crematory Should Be Insured Against Fire—The Retrenchment Movement Appears to Be Dead—The Ousting of Bowman Confirmed.

All members but Folland and Karrick were present at the city council meeting last night and President Loofbourow presided. The session was long and unanimously harmonious. The only approach to a ripple on the peaceful waters was when Mr. Rich asserted that the necessity for fire insurance on the crematory arose from the neglect of the employees and Mr. Beardsley, who takes all matters relating to garbage under his special consideration and protection, vehemently denies the insinuations of Mr. Rich. The retrenchment members were quiet as lambs and made no attempt to call the matter up, and it now looks as if the movement had gone to a premature grave. Another conditional offer for the sale of city bonds was received and promptly rejected.

Superintendent of Waterworks Ryan rushed in with a demand for an investigation in the matter of the charges preferred against him by Mr. Druce, but the council was of the opinion that an investigation at the present time was not in order and his earnest request was not granted.

The retail saloon men came forward with a petition for the reduction of their license from $300 to $150 a quarter for the next six months. To back their application they had the endorsements of thirteen prominent business men, among whom were several bankers and large real estate owners. Councilman Moran said he tumbled to the racket and thought the best plan would be for the endorsers of the petition to reduce the rents of the saloons which they let by about 50 per cent. and thus relieve the poor oppressed saloon keepers.

The report of the city and county building in reference to the ousting of Bowman and the opinion of the city attorney on the same came up and were adopted.

The copper plant railway franchise was read a second and third time and passed, the only change of importance made in it was by adding a clause enabling the city to levy taxes on the gross earnings of the company during the life of the franchise instead of making an assessment on the cars as has hitherto been done with the street car companies.

The Proceedings.

The Culmer-Jennings Paving company, Pacific Paving company, Houlahan, Griffith, Morris, Hobson & Wilkerson, J. C. Watson & Bro. & Burt, J. E. Bamberger, Metropolitan Stone company, George A. Lowe, Mountain Stone company, Salt Lake Gilsonite company, Wasatch Asphaltum company, George M. Scott & Co. and Bothwell & McConaughy represented that they were large holders of city warrants, and in order that said warrants be made more negotiable asked the council, first, to make the warrants interest bearing at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum from time of issue; second, that they be made negotiable; third, that the city auditor be requested to split them up into such denominations as the holders may desire; fourth, that they be accepted in payment of general city taxes and other payments to the city. Laid over.

MISCELLANEOUS PETITIONS.

George Morris asked to be allowed to work out his taxes with his team, he having no other employment. Committee on streets.

W. E. Yancey petitioned that the sidewalk from Fifth West street to the Jordan river on Second South street in district twenty-one, be laid as quickly as possible. Granted on condition that the petitioners pay the full cost when the first payment is due.

L. C. Crossman petitioned that his sprinkling tax be remitted as the condition of the streets, Thirteenth East opposite block 32, plat F, makes in impossible for the sprinkling cart to get over it. Committee on sprinkling.

W. J. Banks asked that the license rate for "Washburn's circus," which will exhibit in this city August 29 and 30, on Pioneer square, be fixed at $50 per day. Committee on public grounds.

DAMAGED BY THE CITY.

Hamilton G. Park represented that the city had piled dirt and clay on his land facing south on South Temple street between First and Second West streets and pulled up the surveyor's stakes and thrown them away, and removed a bridge, greatly to his loss and detriment. He prays that the stakes be replaced and the general condition of the land made as good as before. Irrigation committee.

F. E. McGurrin et al. asked that First street, beyond P, be graded and put in passable condition. Committee on streets.

L. Lunderstrom asked that a former petition, made June 20, in reference to extension of water mains to Superior addition, be acted on. Committee on waterworks.

WANTS A REFUND.

W. R. Jones petioned for a refund of sprinkling tax on the ground that the premises taxed were not in the sprinkling district and no sprinkling had actually been done. Amount paid, $23.15, on premises corner Second South and Third West streets. Committee on waterworks.

W. Simpson et. al. asked for the extension of water mains on Second South between Eighth and Ninth West and Ninth and Tenth West streets. Committee on waterworks.

J. W. Clark et. al. asked that water mains construction on Fourth street be delayed till times are better. Committee on waterworks.

F. C. Gentsch requested that the council proceed immediately to construct sewer on Sixth East street between South Temple and First South street. Laid over.

DANGEROUS SIDEWALKS.

L. E. Hall called attention to the dangerous condition of the sidewalk at the southeast corner of Main and First North street and on East First North street. Committee on streets.

WANTS PAVING POSTPONED.

J. A. Farnsworth et al., owners of real estate on East South Temple and First South streets, asked that the time for laying sidewalks on the said streets be extended until the spring of 1894. Committee on streets.

ON PEDDLERS LICENSES.

Fred C. Lyngberg et al. asked that the amount of the license for wagon peddlers be increased, to catch the numerous Chinese peddlers who are not paying city license. Committee on license.

A $5,000 DAMAGE CLAIM.

F. A. Linder presented a claim for damages in the sum of $5,000 for injuries sustained on April 6, 1893, when the fence just west of the city hall fell upon him. He alleges negligence on the part of the city. Committee on claims.

PAID AND WANTS WORK DONE.

Catherine Stumpp stated that she had paid $14 for water main extension on Post and Eighth West street and wished the work proceeded with. Committee on water works.

BECK'S HOT SPRINGS.

John W. Donnellan, receiver of the Beck's Hot Springs property, protested against the action of the city in making a tunnel for the gravity sewer through a portion of the property of which he is receiver, and stated that he would take legal proceedings to prevent the work from being further prosecuted unless the work is stopped. He also stated that he did not recognize Mr. Beck's authority to make such an agreement with the city. Referred to the city attorney.

SALOON MEN'S LICENSE.

The retail liquor dealers by B. F. Whittemore, Fritz Riepen and John J. Riley requested that in view of the depressed condition of financial affairs that the license fee be reduced to $150 per quarter for the two ensuing quarters immediately succeeding the expiration of each present license. Attention was called to the fact that in 1892 the retail liquor dealers paid into the city treasury $109,850 and for the six months ending June 30, 1893, $50,950. The petition was endorsed by thirteen leading business men of the city.

Frank Hoffman was granted permission to address the council on behalf of the petitioners and said that it was impossible for the liquor dealers to continue their business unless some reduction was made. Times were hard and there would be lots of vacant stores and rooms, now occupied by saloons.

Rich inquired if the property owners had reduced the rents 50 per cent. the same percentage as the petitioners asked the license to be reduced.

Moran said most of the endorsers of the petition were people who had rented to the saloon keepers and he thought they should begin by reducing rents 50 per cent.

Wantland thought the merchant's licenses should be reduced as well as the saloon keepers'. The petition was referred to the committee on license.

ANOTHER BID FOR THE BONDS.

N. W. Harris and Company and E. H. Rollins and Company made a proposition for the sale of the city bonds as follows:

The city of Salt Lake to grant to said N. W. Harris & Co. and E. H. Rollins & Sons, the exclusive financial agency of said city for the purpose of disposing of the $275,000 6 per cent. 10-20 year city bonds. The city to receive for all bonds sold by Messrs. Harris & Rollins par flat, less a commission of 2½ per cent. and in case these gentlemen succeed in selling any part of said bonds at a premium said premium shall be divided share and share alike between the city and Messrs. Harris & Rollins.

Messrs. Harris & Rollins to have the exclusive financial agency for the bonds for a period of thirty days and in case Harris & Rollins sell $100,000 of said bonds before the expiration of Sept. 10, 1893, then said agency shall be continued to Oct. 15, 1893, and in case another 100,000 of the bonds are sold on or before Oct. 15, then said agency shall be continued for an additional period of thirty days from Oct. 15, on the balence of the issue.

Wantland was in favor of doing something at once toward the sale of the bonds, as the city would be greatly benefitted thereby, and thought the council should consider the proposed agreement then and there.

MR. DE WITT TALKS.

Privilege was then given the representatives of the bond houses to say a few words and Mr. M. A. De Witt came forward.

He said that he and Mr. Penhale, for their houses, had expected that they would be able to make a bona fide bid for the bonds, but during the afternoon received a telegram from their firms, stating that they were unwilling to assume further obligations just now, but believed that they could dispose of $150,000 worth of them in fifteen days.

Loofbourow was opposed to the arrangement, and stated that the bonds would never be made to bear 6 per cent. interest with his consent. He was also of the opinion that it would be foolish to throw the issue on the market at such a time, and favored communicating with eastern moneyed institutions relative to the matter.

It was then moved that the matter be referred to the mayor and the finance committee, but the motion was lost.

Rich moved that the proposition be rejected. Carried.

SALT LAKE SANITARIUM COMPANY.

The Salt Lake Hot Springs Sanitarium company asked permission to connect a three-inch pipe from the Hot Springs Sanitarium building on Third street with the city water mains. Said pipe to be used for fire protection and the water from it to be used only in case of fire. There will be three different hose attachments. The sanitarium is about completed and it is desirable to have the fire prevention apparatus in as soon as possible. Committee on water works.

THE SPRINKLING TAX.

Treasurer Duke notified the council to send the right party to attend the Third district court on Saturday, August 12th, to show cause why the injunction restraining the collection of sprinkling taxes for 1893 should not be issued. Referred to the city attorney.

THE CITY AND COUNTY BUILDING.

City Attorney Hoge submitted his opinion regarding the status of the contract between Contractor Bowman and the city and county building committee, and specially as to the power of the committee to put an end to the contract and take the further work on the building into their own hands. The attorney points out that section 9 of the Bowman contract provides "that, should the contractor at any time refuse or neglect to supply proper skilled workmen or materials of the proper quality, or fail in any respect to prosecute the work with promptness and diligence, or fail in the performance of any of the agreements, such refusal or failure being certified by the architects or by the inspectors, the parties of the first part, the committee, shall be at liberty after three days' written notice to the contractor, to provide any such labor or material and to deduct the cost thereof from any money then due or to become due; and if the architects or inspectors shall certify that such refusal, neglect or failure is sufficient ground for such action, the parties of the first part will also be at liberty to terminate the employment of the party of the second part for said work, and to enter upon the premises and to take possession of said building and all material, etc."

This gives the committee power to act in the matter, and the committee was justified in terminating the contract.

MR. COAD SPEAKS FOR BOWMAN.

A. F. Coad, attorney for Mr. Bowan, was given permission to speak in relation to the matter, and stated that he was confident that the facts in the premises would appear in a very different light when carefully investigated. He stated that the plans and specifications, which were given the contractor at the time he began work, were not the proper ones and that the mistake cost Bowman $14,000. This, he considered, was a glaring error, which Mr. Bowman was not responsible for, and which was made by the architect of the joint city and county building committee. The real plans and specifications were at that time on file in the county court.

The reports of the committee and the attorney were adopted.

TO SIT AS EQUALIZERS.

The city recorder called attention to the importance of the council sitting as a board of equalization and review on sewerage on Sixth East street extension between South Temple and First South street. Filed.

RYAN WANTS AN INVESTIGATION.

The following was received from W. H. Ryan, superintendent of water works:

"GENTLEMEN:—On June 16 I ordered J. A. Shaffer to go up City Creek canyon to clean up the road and stream and to repair tunnel when necessary and to remove debris that had been washed down the canyon, causing water to back up and when the dams would break the water would rush down with such force that it kept washing banks which caused the water to be very muddy at times. While doing this work Mr. Shaffer did some work after working hours on what is known as the Mogal mining claim. W. D. Druce, whom Mr. Shafer hired with my consent, makes grave charges against myself, charging me with ordering work done on the mining claim and paying for the same by returning time on the weekly pay rolls of the waterworks.

"The first that I knew of the charge was Tuesday, August 1. He came into the waterworks office and insisted on having work or he would have the whole waterworks employees discharged.

"I was not in the office at the time, but was notified on my return.

"I met Mr. Druce on the corner of First South and Commercial street and I told him if he had any such charges to make he had better make them before a notary public and send them to the council. He made this affidavit and I understand gave it to Mr. Rich and the *Deseret News*, although the council held a session the same evening.

"I have put the matter into the hands of the court and respectfully ask the council to appoint a committee to investigate these charges in justice to myself and the public. Very respectfully,

"W. H. RYAN."

It was moved that a committee of five be appointed to investigate the charges made as above.

Moran thought it was useless to investigate when the matter was in the courts and would be fully ventilated.

Simondi said there were no charges before the house. They had nothing but newspaper talk.

Horn didn't like newspapers. He had had some experience in investigations which was not satisfactory. Mr. Ryan was in too much of a hurry. When charges came properly before the house he would get all the investigation he wanted.

The motion was lost, Beardsley, Evans, Horn, Kelly, Lawson, Moran and Simondi voting no, and Bell, Hardy, Heiss, Loofbourow, Rich and Wantland aye.

GRADES ESTABLISHED.

The city engineer reported that he had established grades on Peach street between Center and First West streets, as petitioned for by the board of education. Referred to committee on streets.

RELIEF FROM TAX SALE.

The city attorney recommended that the petition of Sarah Pearson for relief from a tax sale be granted. Adopted.

EXPENSIVE GRADING.

The city engineer reported on the petition of Culmer Bros. et al. relative to fixing grades and lowering surfaces of alleys and asking instructions, as the cost of establishing the grades would be about $25 and the cost of cutting down or grading would be $1,000 more. Referred to superintendent of streets.

THE CHURCH GOES FREE.

The bill for establishing the corners and the grades of the site for the new Christian church was ordered credited to the city engineer, the council having agreed to grant free grades to the church.

INSURE THE CREMATORY.

Sanitary Inspector Showell called attention to the fact that the crematory should be insured against fire. Mr. Rich said the man who is supposed to operate the crematory at night, fills it up and goes home, and that on one occasion while he was away the wooden beams of the building caught fire and hence this request for insurance. He understood the man had been discharged.

Beardsley said only one man had been discharged and that was at the instance of the retrenchment committee. All the crematory men did their duty well. Committee on improvements.

A FLUME WANTED.

The street supervisor recommended that a flume be put on First North and Main street at their intersection to prevent the water from running into the street. Referred to irrigation committee.

TO PAVE ON THE STREET RAILROAD TRACKS.

The street supervisor recommended that the board of public works be instructed to pave between the rails of the street railway tracks at the intersection of Second South and Main streets, and called attention to the fact that the work, being done now would save the expense of filling the excavations with earth, which would subsequently have to be removed. Referred to the board of public works with power to act.

POLICE JUSTICE'S REPORT.

The report of the police justice for July showed:

Fines assessed	$2,447 00
Old fines, cash	5 00
Territorial cases, cash	4 00
Total	$2,456 00
Fines paid in labor	$ 706 00
Fines appealed	100 00
Cash paid Treasurer Duke	1,650 00
Total	$2,456 00

Filed.

ALL WARRANTS WILL BEAR INTEREST.

Under a suspension of the rules, Loofbourow's resolution providing that warrants shall draw interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum from date of presentation, was taken up and passed.

THE COPPER PLANT RAILWAY FRANCHISE.

The Stallman and Estes franchise was taken up, read a second and third time and passed. The franchise gives permission to the grantees to lay a line of railway to provide transportation from Salt Lake city to the new copper works, the road to be completed within ten months from date of granting the franchise. Mr. Loofbourow moved to add a clause enabling the city to levy a tax on the gross earnings of the road from year to year, said tax to be ½ per cent. for the first five years, 1 per cent for the second five, and 1½ for the succeeding fifteen years. Adopted.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Appropriations were made as follows:

Pacific Paving company	$ 6,588 33
Culmer-Jennings Paving company	10,369 20
Houlahan, Griffith & Morris	27,186 31
C. M. Dull	4 20
Heath & Co.	2 00
Mount & Griffin	3,781 10
Total	$47,928 10

Adjourned till Friday evening.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL.

Interesting Proceedings Yesterday—Professor Andrew's Lecture Last Evening.

At the Teachers' Summer school yesterday there was a large attendance at all the lectures. All were interested in the work and paid particular attention to the speakers.

Professor Andrews, of Nebraska, opened the morning session with a lecture on the history of our own country. His lecture was devoted chiefly to the discovery, with a commentary on its effects on succeeding generations. Dr. E. E. White, the principal of the school, followed with an able lecture on the elements of psychology. Professor Alonzo Norman, the distinguished educator of Kansas, lectured on elementary physics in an interesting manner. After Professor W. S. Eddingfield, who comes from our neighboring state of Colorado, had lectured instructively on the principles of arithmetic, Professor White closed the session with an able address on the principles of arithmetic.

At the afternoon session Miss Winston began the session with the lecture on the principles of vocal music, and was followed by Professor Augsburg, who gave one of his interesting and instructive chalk talks. Professor Andrews began on the English grammar course, and Miss Kenyon on that of physical culture. There were also some special classes in natural science, drawing, physical culture, music, algebra and other departments.

Last evening Professor Andrews very ably treated the subject, "History and the Citizen," before a large audience.

Today the session begins again at 8:30 a. m. In the evening there will be a social.

Tabernacle choir excursion to Garfield beach today. Two grand concerts afternoon and evening.

To Advertisers.

☞ THE HERALD has the largest circulation in Utah. It is a visitor to more homes in this territory and the surrounding region than any other newspaper published. Its constituency comprises more heads of families than any other, and it is therefore the best advertising medium in Salt Lake.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

[Continued from page 1.]

strict repression of a myriad of conflicting interests. His document is, therefore, a serious disappointment. Mr. Cleveland has discovered that this is a broad and lengthy land; that legislation beneficial to the east is utterly disastrous to the west; that between the gold kings of Wall street and the silver miners of Colorado there is no bond. Having made this discovery, he seeks, by the aid of his pen to say all what is least disagreeable.

"On the tariff the president is practically silent. He pays it the tribute of a courtly bow and then, linking his arm with that of the gold bug, stalks statedly by to witness the execution of the white metallist. Mr. Cleveland is no longer a statesman, he has become a diplomat."

CRITICISING THE DOCUMENT.

Opinions of Senators and Members on the Message.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The message of the president was received by Congress with a degree of attention and earnestness that has seldom been accorded to a state paper. A notable fact was the general absence of adverse criticism from a party point of view, and among those who have reserved expression of their judgment Democrats are quite as numerous as Republicans.

For instance, Senator Voorhees, chairman of the Finance Committee, declined positively to be interviewed on the message, and Senator Hill did the same.

Senator Gorman said: "The message is a clear cut statement of the president's views. All the comment that I have heard in the Senate is that it is as terse and clear a statement as could have been made."

Senator Allison, one of the leading financial lights of the country, and very conservative, remarked, "It is a very fair message. He states truly that the Sherman act was a compromise between the silver men and those of the opposition." Senator Allison thought the tariff references of the president was calculated to disturb business further at a very critical time.

Senator Jones of Nevada, said: "I think the message is illogical and does not analyze the situation at all. The Sherman law has nothing to do with the present state of affairs. The message is what was expected and will do little to help the cause which the president champions."

Senator Teller: "The simple assertion of the president that the present financial condition is due to the Sherman law does not make it so. His premise is wrong and his conclusions naturally fell to the ground."

Senator Peffer: "Bankers will regard it as perfection, the farmer and workman will see in it a further reduction of the product of their farm and their labor. It is the first attack of the money kings in the final struggle for supremacy."

Bourke Cockran: "Admirable, admirable. Even the silver men must admit that it is the most perfect presentation of the question that could be made."

Representative Bland: "As nearly as I could make out, it was a plea for a single gold standard because England maintains it. If England would coin silver probably this country would do so. We seem to have lost the spirit of 1776."

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

All of the Newspapers Endorse the Message.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The *World* says: It is a characteristic document, plain spoken, honest, terse and patriotic. The president shows the chief responsibility for the financial troubles just where the business men of all parties have fixed it—upon the Sherman law. His statement of facts are undeniable. His conclusions are irresistable to all open and candid minds. The president's meaning in the last sentence doubtless is that power should be explicitly given the administration to reinforce the supply of gold when necessary; such authority is needed and should be given.

The *Sun*, commenting on the president's reference to tariff reform, says: We congratulate Democracy on the fact that the president recognizes squarely and honestly the validity of the pledge. There is no sign of repudiation.

The *Journal of Commerce*: The president's message is strong, broad and in the wisest sense a politic document. Strong for it states with great clearness and simplicity the duty of Congress at this moment; comprehensive for it summarizes very fully the facts of the existing situation and their connection with the silver purchase law; politic for while it suggests no compromise and holds out no vain hopes of international agreement for an enlargement of silver, and in short makes no effort to conciliate silver men in Congress, it does show the workingmen of the country, the potent element in the voting population, how disastrously he would be affected by the cheapening of a dollar.

The *Tribune*: The president has done his part well. These are manly and strong words and they leave little disposition to suggest that the responsibility has rested with him since the fourth of March, and that every day's delay since that time might have been avoided if he had called Congress together. If mistaken in deferring action he is plainly right now in asking Congress to do its part with promptness, without distinction of party. Men who care for the public welfare will sustain him wherever he's so clearly in the right.

The *Times*—There is not a trace of partisanship or of that much more subtle temptation for men in high place—pride of opinion. There is nothing in it that can offend any section, any class or even any faction. The legislation which is so far the cause of our troubles that its removal is essential to recovery is not denounced in any angry spirit and no reflection is made upon the motives of those who brought it about. There is no harsh criticism of conflicting theories for theorists while there is a most moving appeal to the sense, patriotism, and fairness of all. It is a message that every American must respect and in which all may feel not only satisfaction but pride.

The *Herald*—Repeal the Sherman law stop the buying of silver. This is the pitch of the message sent by President Cleveland to Congress. Now that Congress has been brought together for the special purpose of dealing with the question it would be a positive crime for members of that body to waste time in abstruse debates.

THE DENVER PRESS.

"It Sounds the Death Knell to the Debtor Class."

DENVER, Aug. 8.—The *Republican* says: Taken as a whole the president's message will prove a greater setback to the advocates of the single gold standard than to upholders of bimetallism. It recommends the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sehrman law, but does not contain a single voting argument to prove that the existing financial stringency could be in any way by cutting off the only means now available for any increase in the already too light circulation of the country. It makes no reference to the incalculable injury that would be done to the country by paralyzing its silver mining industry, which is capable, under favorable conditions, of adding $80,000,000 to $100,000,000 annually to the permanent wealth of the world. It will be hailed with delight on Lombard street and Regent street and by holders of fixed debts where ever American securities are held but it will sound like a death knell to all debtors all over the land.

The *Rocky Mountain News*—The line is drawn. On one side is Grover Cleveland and all the power of his administration to force the country at what ever cost to a gold standard; on the other hand are people with all their interests struggling to restore a bi-metallic standard and thus save themselves and their country from utter business ruin. What he says will have no weight with intelligent and unbiased men and will meet the approval of those only whose interests lie in the impoverishment of the masses of the country for the enrichment of classes of foreign and American that own the money and are therefore advantaged by lessening the values of all other assets of the world.

THE GOLDEN GATE.

The "Chronicle" Condemns and the "Examiner" Upholds the Message.

The *Chronicle* (Republican) says: The message will be subjected to a searching analysis by the friends of bimetallism in Congress, who will conclusively demonstrate that his premises are wrong, and that his conclusion, therefore, must be at fault. They will show without difficulty that he errs in assuming that the present depression in the United States is due to the Sherman silver purchase act for we are only suffering in common with the rest of the world, as the trouble is in no sense a national one. They will also prove that the Sherman silver purchase act had nothing to do with the depletion of the gold reserve in the treasury but that the outflow of gold was due to causes absolutely unconnected with the question of a monetary standard, the same causes that are now operating to replenish the reserve.

The *Examiner* (Dem.) says: President Cleveland's message is an important one on account of its source, but it throws no new light on the problems that have brought Congress together. There is nothing in the message to offend the friends of silver. The president points out the undeniable facts that the price of that metal has been steadily falling ever since the passage of the Sherman act.

Certainly under such circumstances the recommendation to repeal that law cannot be considered in itself an indication of hostility to silver. Mr. Cleveland is careful to say nothing against the principle of bimetallism; on the contrary, he points out the fact that a repeal of the Sherman act is a necessary preliminary to the establishment of a bimetallic system. If any member of Congress expected the president to do their work for them they were ever sanguine. All he suggests with regard to the silver question is a repeal of the Sherman law. No possible substitute is described. The task of devising a satisfactory measure of that nature will have to be undertaken by Congressmen themselves.

The *Call*, Republican, says: The message will pass into history as the weakest paper that ever emanated from a president of the United States. The president informs Congress that the purchase of $137,000,000 worth of silver has upset all our industries. He quotes a passage in the act which declares it to be the purpose of the government to maintain gold and silver at a parity as preventing the secretary of the treasury from exercising the discretion vested in him paying for silver purchased in either gold or silver. The purchase of 3,500,000 ounces of silver each month is represented as having brought the country so near to ruin that the dog-day session of Congress held out the only hope of relief. There has never been an example of such gross magnifying of effects as President Cleveland has afforded in this message.

THE WORLD'S FAIR CITY.

Comments of the Inter-Ocean, Times and Record.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Following are some of the comments on the president's message:

Chicago *Inter-Ocean*: It has a clear, forcible presentation of the subject now most prominent before the country. In a discussion of the money question he goes so far as to leave no possible room for doubt that he is in favor of a single standard and that standard gold.

The *Times*—While the president makes a well urged plea practically for monometallism, he seems to forget entirely the Democratic party which pledged itself to maintain bi-metallism, and repeal the Sherman act not without a substitute, but the president asks for no substitute.

The *Record*: The president's message is a remarkable document in no respect save in its straightforwardness and calm business tone. The question submitted to Congress is not of a political character and should not be used from an angle of partisanship. Instead of endeavoring to lay the blame for the enactment of the Sherman law on the Republicans, he says mildly that it may be considered to have been a truce between free coinage advocates and those intending to be more conservative.

TOM REED'S OPINION.

The Ex-Speaker Thinks the Real Cause o Trouble Is Not Given.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—A Washington correspondent telegraphs the following with a statement that it was written specially by Hon. Thomas B. Reed of Maine: "One can hardly fail to be impressed by the resemblance beween the message of the president today and that of the last Democratic president who addressed the Congress of his party in 1857." While the disaster is now the same, the expression of sorrow is very similar. While this message is impressive it is far from being adequate to the occasion. While my votes in the past show plainly that I agreed with much that he says I should not be doing justice to my own sense of truth if I did not record my entire disbelief in the idea that the message states is the underlying cause of our disaster.

The cause of our misfortunes is plainly the utter uncertaintity that reigns in finances and tariff, and in every thing on which business can be based. If you remove one element of uncertainty there remain all others. You cannot readjust the economic principles which govern a country, without disaster, especially if that readjustment be violated and involve the wages and salary of every citizen."

Discontinuing a Lease.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—The directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad company today voted to discontinue the lease to the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, the Lehigh Valley directors to take possession of the property at once. Officers of the Lehigh Valley company say that rumors of a receivership are absurd.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Emperor William arrived at Heligoland yesterday. He was accorded an enthusiastic welcome by the natives.

The engagements of gold for steamers Tuesday and Saturday aggregate $1,500,000, making $5,000,000 on its way to this country.

A. D. Baker, proprietor of the South Bend, Ind., Wagon works at Mishawaka, has made an assignment. Liabilities, $120,000; assets, $55,000. His brother, G. W. Baker, was appointed receiver.

A Providence, R. I., telegram says: All the witnesses in the noted Graves murder case at Denver, have agreed to go to Denver for the second trial which will take place the middle of October.

The failure of H. S. Hotchkiss & company was announced at the New York stock exchange yesterday. The house was an old one. Hotchkiss has taken an active interest in Nicaraguan canal matters. Assets are $880,000. Liabilities, $800,000.

Go to Garfield beach today. Two gran concerts afternoon and evening.

What a Prominent Insurance Man Says.

H. M. Blossom, senior member of H. M. Blossom & Co., 217 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, writes: I had been left with a very distressing cough, the result of influenza, which nothing seemed to relieve, until I took Ballard's Horehound Syrup. One bottle completely cured me. I sent one bottle to my sister, who had a severe cough, and she experienced immediate relief. I always recommend this syrup to my friends.

John Cranston, 908 Hampshire street, Quincy, Ill., writes: I have found Ballard's Horehound Syrup superior to any other cough medicine I have ever known. It never disappoints. Price 50c. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept. 2

ROAD TO CHALK CREEK.

Proposition to Build to the Coal Fields.

The Chamber of Commerce Has Taken the Matter Up—Colorado-Utah Rates—Railway Notes.

A letter full of meaning to those who have long been looking for the advent of another road into Salt Lake was received yesterday at the chamber of commerce. The writer's name cannot be given, but his communication reads as follows:

Secretary of Chamber of Commerce:

GENTLEMEN—As your organization is calculated to look after the best interests of your city and procure enterprises that will be a benefit to the citizens of the city; this is the reason that I mail you this communication.

I am instructed to say if the citizens of Salt Lake city will give a liberal bonus and privileges they can procure a new railroad from the coal fields of Chalk Creek to Salt Lake city and thence to the coast of California.

This has been examined, resources determined, report of same filed with investors in New York city and the success of the enterprise to your city depends upon the encouragement held out to the company.

Will say the proposition is to build a standard guage road with standard equipment, and if the road is built by this company work will commence inside the next sixty days. If you want our proposition mail me a letter to the general delivery, Salt Lake city, naming a date after August 12th ult., as on or about that date I shall be in your city to receive word from New York city; and if your organization wants our proposition and a new railroad to California as well as an outlet to the east I would be glad to meet your committee and give you the proposition.

The writer is evidently an engineer employed as a go between in order to veil the identity of those who are behind the scheme, but he gives the address of his immediate employer in New York as a guarantee of good faith, asking, however, that this name also be kept secret until the deal may be consummated.

The officers of the chamber of commerce have taken the matter up and will make all preparations to meet this emissary half way.

UNION PACIFIC MEETING.

A Proposition to Renew the Sinking Fund Bonds.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—At a meeting of the Union Pacific board of directors today a plan was agreed upon giving the present holders of sinking funds bonds opportunity to renew their bonds under present conditions and rate of interest for six years, the company reserving the right for the trustee to draw at par after the first year, or redeem the whole amount of bonds Sept. 1, 1894. The matter was placed in the hands of a special committee consisting of Orr, Gould, Atkins and Government Director Anderson, to perfect details. Subscriptions have already been received from the directors for material for the amount of the extended bonds upon the above terms. Further subscriptions are expected. The company reserves the right to reject any amounts in excess of $3,500,000. Circulars will be issued to bondholders as soon as they can be prepared, and a separate list of extended bonds will be prepared.

The following statement presents the matter in a condensed form, showing the amount of sinking fund 8 per cent. bonds outstanding, amount of cash in the hands of trustees applicable to a redemption of said bonds, and the estimated amount that will be received to September 1, 1893, for sales of mortgaged lands, etc.: Union Pacific company sinking fund bonds outstanding, January 1, 1893: Coupon bonds, $4,721,000: registered bonds, $455,000; total $5,176,000. Balance in hands of the Union Trust company trustees, January 1, 1893, representing the uninvested sinking fund contributions, $254,501. Balance in the hands of the Union Trust company trustee, January 1, 1893, representing the proceeds derived from lands sold, amount on deposit payments, etc., $650,164. The estimated amount of cash to be received from lands sales for eight months to September 1, 1893, $500,000. Total, $1,404,665.

The balance of the debt not provided for is $3,711,334. Land on notes outstanding January 1, 1893, $3,697,890. Less estimated payments January to August, $327,988. Total, $3,369,902. Add then the estimated value of unsold land January 1, 1893, $3,079,000 and the total becomes $6,448,902. This amount, $6,448,902, less the amount of $3,771,334, shows a surplus of security in excess of amount of indebtedness to be provided for, namely $2,677,267.

AT SALTAIR YESTERDAY.

Pleasant Outing of the Catholic Club of Ogden.

The Catholic club of Ogden made up an excursion of several hundred people to Saltair yesterday, and had it not rained the number might have been nearly a thousand. The regular city attendance was largely increased by a picnic of residents of the Seventeenth ward. The day was all the more delightful after the gentle rainfall. Saltair will have three big days in succession this week. Today the Utah county bands will head a delegation of 1,000. On Thursday the Denhalters will come to the front with 500 tickets sold in advance and as many more assured. The Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement association will run the beach on Friday, and on Saturday there will be 150 pedagogues from the summer school for teachers.

THE CHOIR EXCURSION.

The Turnout at Garfield Today Will Be Large.

The Tabernacle choir held an excellent rehearsal last evening of the numbers to be rendered at Garfield today. "Come Where the Lindens Bloom," to be rendered in competition by Messrs. Ensign and Robinson at both the afternoon and evening concerts, will prove an attractive feature. The choir will sing the three World's fair choruses, "Worthy Is the Lamb, "Blessed Are the Men," and "Now the Impetuous Torrents." The receipts will go to swell the World's fair fund, and the attendance will doubtless be very large.

COLORADO-UTAH RATES.

The New Tariff Will Go Into Effect on August 10.

As announced exclusively by THE HERALD, the Colorado and Utah association of general passenger agents met in Denver and fixed a lower rate between Utah and Colorado common points. The single trip rate will be $16 and round trip rate $28, to go into effect on the 10th inst. These rates are not so low as it was expected they would be made, but are a good concession. These lower rates were made necessary on account of lower rates to Missouri river common points.

Railway Notes.

Chris Diehl will leave for Chicago over the Union Pacific today.

Today is Tabernacle choir day at Garfield. Two of the great World's fair concerts will be given.

Eugene Rust, superintendent of the Kansas city stock yards, has been spending several days in our midst.

The Lyceum Theatre company came in over the Union Pacific yesterday. They will go to Garfield at 2 p. m. today.

Mr. Gault has resigned as general manager of the Omaha & St. Louis to accept a more lucrative position in Chicago.

There is next to nothing being done by the freight departments of the railroads; though there has been but a slight comparative decrease in the passenger traffic.

President Reinhart of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe takes a hopeful view of the situation. He says: "In my opinion the present depression will be short-lived. By the end of September you will see a glut in the money market and the industries of the country will resume their wonted activity. I do not think there is anything to be particularly alarmed about in the present railroad situation."

CITY DIRECTORY.

List of the Officers of the Municipal Government of Salt Lake City.

The municipal government of Salt Lake city is vested in a city council composed of a mayor and fifteen councilors. The next municipal election will be held on the first Tuesday in November, 1893, at which time there will be elected: One mayor, fifteen councilors, one city clerk and one treasurer. All other officers are appointed by the mayor and hold office during his pleasure. The officers of Salt Lake city are as follows:

Mayor—R. N. Baskin.
Recorder—C. E. Stanton.
Treasurer—H. T. Duke.
Marshal—Samuel Paul.
Police Captain—John J. Donovan.
Assessor and Collector—F. J. Leonard.
Auditor—A. W. Raybould.
Attorney—E. D. Hoge.
Engineer—A. F. Doremus.
Supervisor of Streets—F. L. Hines.
Superintendent of Waterworks—W. H. Ryan.
Assessor and Collector of Water Rates—Christopher Diehl.
Water Master—J. M. Harvey.
Superintendent of Sewer Construction—W. F. Shelton.
Chief Fire Department—W. A. Stanton.
Inspector of Buildings—A. L. Hamlin.
Police Justice—William W. Gee.
Superintendent of Schools—Jesse F. Millspaugh.
Sealer of Weights and Measures—James R. Montgomery.
Sanitary Inspector—William Showell.
Physician—Frank A. Meacham.
Sexton—C. E. Offenbach.
Dog Tax Collector—S. Galeazzi.

Board of Health.

R. N. Baskin, mayor, ex-officio chairman.
T. B. Beatty, health commissioner.
Fred C. Meacham, city physician.
E. V. Silver.
C. B. Brooks.

Board of Public Works.

C. L. Haines, chairman; George M. Downey, W. P. Noble, J. C. Conklin, Spencer Clawson.

Members of the Council.

Beardsley, M. H.	Horn, F. O.
Bell, C. M.	Kelley, A. H.
Evans, H. F.,	Karrick, S. C.
Folland, Eli A.	Lawson, John L.
Hardy, O. H.	Loofbourow, C. F.
Heiss, J. A.	Moran, P. J.
Rich, E. E.	Simondi, A. L.

Wantland, C. E.

Regular meetings of the council are held on Tuesday evening of each week.

Justices of the Peace.

First Municipal Ward—P. Lochris.
Second Municipal Ward—Clarence W. Hall.
Third Municipal Ward—John Brown.
Fourth Municipal Ward—Fred A. Kesler.
Fifth Municipal Ward—W. W. Gee.

Police Department.

Headquarters city hall.
Chief of Police and City Marshal—Samuel J. Paul.
Captain of Police—John J. Donovan.
Deputy Jailer—George R. Raleigh.
Police Judge—Wm. W. Gee.

FIVE BANDS AT SALTAIR.

A Grand Tournament at the Beach To-day — The Attractions for the Week.

Wednesday, August 9th,

The Sixteenth Ward and the Utah County Bands, four in number, heading an excursion of 1,000 persons from Provo, Lehi, Payson and American Fork.

Thursday, August 10th,

Denhalter