

and an ordinance to that effect was passed.

#### A CLAIM SETTLED.

City Attorney Hall reported that in the matter of the condemnation of right of way for Parley's canyon conduit over certain property belonging to R. Crawford Smith, that after an examination of the facts he would recommend that the owner be indemnified by being paid \$400 for damages sustained to his property. Adopted.

#### GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC AT LAST.

City Recorder Jack read the following majority report in the long delayed police investigation:

We, your committee, to whom was referred the petition of twenty-five officers of the police force of this city, asking that certain charges preferred by them against Captain Parker and Sergeant Glenn be investigated, beg leave to report as follows:

The investigation by your committee was begun July 10, 1891, at 2 p.m., and have had almost daily sessions since that time up to date.

The examination of witnesses was conducted by D. C. Eichnor, assistant city attorney, in an able manner; twenty-five officers of the force were examined as witnesses, also nineteen citizens, male and female. The evidence on the part of the petitioners was not as strong or reliable as your committee were led to suppose would be offered, from the tone and language used in the petition. The evidence for the defense was strong and distinctly in opposition to that of the petitioners. After due deliberation and consideration we do not find that the charges have been sustained, but we do find that profane language is used to a great extent by all of the force, with a very few exceptions. Also that there appears to be a disposition on the part of the force to talk back and forth one to another anything that has been said or overheard by some brother officer. This has created ill feeling and jealousy that should not exist in a well-disciplined force. Lack of promotion and strife for newspaper notoriety and ill feeling because of being reported to the city marshal for violation of the rules as well as influence of persons outside of the force who have taken sides on account of arrest or threatened, has also had its bearing on the signers of this petition.

Captain Parker, we consider, has done his duty faithfully, but in his earnest endeavor to bring the force up to a degree of military discipline, where it properly belongs, may have spoken cross and sharply at times. But we do not consider that it would warrant your committee to recommend that he be reprimanded or removed from the force.

Sergeant Glenn has at times allowed his tongue to get the best of his better judgment. As we have said before, the use of profane language seems to have become almost general, and we think he should be reprimanded for using said language. In relation to that part of the petition that speaks of his former associations, but one officer testified to having known or seen him before they became members of the force, and the petitioners should be reprimanded for making such broad and sweeping charges without any evidence to substantiate the same.

In relation to that part of the petition that refers to Marshal Young, most of the officers testify that they had not reported their grievance to him, and therefore he could not be blamed, as Marshal Young testified that he was not aware of the dissatisfaction that was supposed to exist.

Of the twenty-five officers who signed the petition, only seventeen appeared before the committee. While no direct

testimony was introduced to bear the committee out in their conclusions, we feel that personal motives on the part of certain persons had a great influence on certain members of the force who were being used by them to gratify personal spite and to injure the present administration in the minds of the public.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES ANDERSON,  
A. J. PENDLETON,  
M. K. PARSONS,  
Committee.

August 11, 1891.

#### MINORITY REPORT.

The following was offered by Councilman Folland in rebuttal of the majority report:

To the Mayor and City Council:

The undersigned, the minority of your committee on police, to whom was referred the petition of Sergeants J. J. Donovan, Edgar M. Jenny and twenty-two others, report that we are forced to dissent from the majority for the reasons: We find as set forth in the petition that a condition of affairs exists in the police force which demands a change in its management that more efficient service may be secured, the force being hampered by the existing conditions of jealousy, strife and love of spoil. The abundant use of profanity, in violation of the city ordinance, and all rules of decency, is unbecoming to the dignity of the government; is a positive disgrace. The charges against Captain Parker of being overbearing we consider as sustained. The charge of having favorites is not fully sustained. The evidence upon that point implicates those who keep time and the accounts rather than the captain.

The charge of using insulting and profane language against Sergeant F. S. Glenn is fully sustained, and the fact established that his tongue is so unbridled and his judgment so faulty that the present state of affairs is somewhat attributable to him, and his actions are not praiseworthy.

The chief of police was probably not acquainted with all the existing conditions of dissatisfaction, but ignorance should be no excuse; he was familiar with the fact that profanity was very common, and that conditions existed which were not proper; that the various strings on one another got strained and slackened alternately, and no tightening process could be applied to effect at once a proper harmony, and the cause of justice waxed cold.

1—We recommend that Captain Parker be suspended fifteen days without pay, and be placed back to patrolman's wages.

2—That Sergeant F. S. Glenn be dismissed from the force.

3—That the chief of police be requested to use more diligence in enforcing due respect from officers to patrolmen and vice versa; that the time of changing shifts be as formerly in vogue, (we understand this has been done since the 1st of last month); that proper discipline and time be maintained while patrolling, and equal information as to kinds of work or service required be given to all alike; and no political preference exist in maintaining the police force of the city, that merit alone give preference and promotion.

4—That if, in the judgment of the council, you should see fit, we would be pleased to have you review the evidence offered in this case, and feel assured your judgment would concur as to above findings.

All of which is respectfully submitted.  
E. A. FOLLAND,  
FREDERICK HEATH.

Councilman Spafford—I move that the consideration of both reports be deferred for one week.

Councilman Anderson—For what reason?

Councilman Spafford—Well, for one, I haven't had time to digest them.

Councilman Hyde—I move the adoption of the minority report.

Councilman Pickard—I second that motion.

Councilman Folland spoke in the following eloquent and strong terms in support of the minority report:

Mr. President, at the conclusion of the police committee investigation, we were refused by the chairman to see the majority report, for the reason he didn't propose to give us pointers. And, sir, it was with a degree of reluctance that we were forced to bring to you the minority report, for we had hoped, being led by what we heard, that a unanimous, or at least a majority report would have been given in favor of purging the evils by which the police of our city was afflicted, and a record made by that committee that fair play should characterize all the acts of that department; but, as it has been otherwise, and the issue of whether we will have a police force above reproach, is submitted to us, I hope that such a decision will be made that will place this administration above suspicion in regard to the morals of our fair city.

Is it not true that the laws are being constantly broken: that vice flaunts its flag in our face; the gambler plies his vocation with open doors, and the noise and oaths of the profane salute the ears of every resident who visits our marts of business to get the necessities of life? Is not the Sabbath broken by the belching forth of drunkards from the saloon from early dawn till the darkness of midnight; and the people who desire one day in seven from the turmoil of busy life to attend to the devotions of the sanctuary, their meditations of a virtuous life almost destroyed by such sights of vice; thickly traveled streets studied with bunco men who ply their trade in open sight, on fences and the coping of walls? Decent people's hearts turned sick by wanton-eyed women arrayed in tinsel, who stand at gates, doors and windows to lure innocence to palaces of sin on our public streets at all hours; blackmail left unpunished; the pimp boasting in his supremacy of the law? Stolen goods recovered and re-stolen from the precincts of this hall, where also the most obscene language and antics of authority is used that startles even the eyes and ears of policemen? To my mind and from evidence, these conditions should be laid at the doors of those in charge of the police department.

I ask, Mr. President, cannot something be done to stop these encroachments and to make the law supreme? I have no doubt as to the answer, for I feel that no father or citizen can afford to do other than uphold the dignity of the administration, and give to his progeny such protection as we would like to see given. But while in our hearts we wish that state of affairs to exist which inculcates good morals and discipline, it must be made plain by outward signs; if we desire a better condition of affairs to exist we must be an aggressive body and show those whose duty it is to enforce law and order that it must be done, at their peril, or others who will must be put to the front; who will do the bidding of the law, which must be held supreme. I trust, Mr. President, that we all see the necessity of this, that in giving our judgment we will use as much discretion as if giving away the choicest gifts we have to bestow; I wish to say that law and order must be maintained whether we shall see it or not remains to be seen; but I warn you that the people demand a better enforcement of the law. For one I say it shall be done. Whether my feeble efforts avail or not, I shall