

among those sustaining and those opposing the dictation of church power in Utah, heir to the hot battles and consequent passions of recent times, there yet remains much bitterness of spirit. It may be admitted here that there has been wrong upon both sides, that there has been right upon both sides; but it may be admitted that neither side immediately involved in the territory is now in a position to fairly judge the other, and the minority of your committee is disposed to recognize the force of the objection, strongly urged by that class of people, not strangers to Utah, who have stooped the brunt of contest in behalf of the authority of law and the honor of our civilization that the proposition of this bill to withdraw our federal authority and leave in undisputed power the party opposed to the government in this long contention, would be ill-advised and untimely, indeed a desertion of friends and a course unworthy of the government.

RELIGION NOT CONSIDERED.

"The minority of the committee do not consider the question of religion. Full recognition is made of the rights of the people in Utah as elsewhere in this free land to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience. That is not the issue; that must not be made to appear to be the issue. But the people of Utah of whatever religion, of whatever church name, must recognize and obey the constitution and the laws instituted among men and subject themselves thereto as the people of any other territory or any other state of this federal union must do. Liberty there, as elsewhere, must stop short of license. The government of the state must be in the state and not in the church. All this is a fundamental principle of Republican government. The 'suspension' of the practice of polygamy is to have recognition in Utah, and congress will be remiss in its duty not only to the people of Utah but to the people of the republic, as a whole, if it does not reasonably satisfy itself as to the complete acceptance of this constitution before it shall place the power out of its hands or in anywise cloud its exercise.

The minority of your committee are not disposed to place any obstacle in the way of the admission of Utah to a legitimate, wholesome and honorable place in the Union. On the contrary, the disposition is to aid in the removal of any obstacle now apparent. Utah has been a stumbling block in the way of western progress. Every impulse of patriotism and of good citizenship prompts to hope in the removal of the disability, and the government of the United States in its legislative, judicial or executive department, may be trusted to take in each instance the initiative steps toward forgiveness of past transgressions and in providing for the complete absorption of the people of Utah into the commonwealth. The generosity of the government need not be doubted. In this faith and hope the Territory of Utah has greatly prospered in recent years. Its future as a great State is wholly in the hands of its people.

AN EXHORTATION TO PATIENCE.

"Why, then, for the first time in our history, in a time of the Territory's brightest promise, institute the anom-

aly of this bill, the sniffling experiment here proposed? Let the Mormon population, professedly yielding to the authority of law under severe restraint, and galling as they profess the federal authority is, exercise their patience further and turn their serious attention to making the government a friend, with whom, as a member of the common family of States, it may in the long years to come live at peace. Why not wait? Why not give a demonstration that conditions have changed? Why not have a crop or two of the American spirit in Utah. Old things are passing away. Let it be hoped that all things may soon become new. When it shall be accepted knowledge that the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has taken its proper place, or that temporal power has passed from it, then the door of the Union and the arms of its people will open to Utah.

"In Utah the issue is not political. It ought not to be that here. Prejudice may exist and may be stimulated against the party in control of the government. That was manifest under the last administration and it is manifest under the present administration. The purpose of this bill is not to establish between the Territory of Utah and the government of the United States closer relations. The very opposite is true. The purpose is to separate the dominant power or party of Utah from the United States, and to give to that power or party, free from the interference of the general government, authority over all the State of Deseret, that it may be isolated within the Union as a territory, yet not of it, as a foreign State. In support of these views the minority of your committee unite in the judgment that the bill is unwise as a fundamental proposition and untimely and that it should not pass."

CITY COUNCIL.

The City Council met in regular session March 29th, Mayor Baskin in the chair. All the members were present.

After the usual formalities.

PETITIONS

were read and referred as follows:

The Odd Fellows Building Association asked for the erection of an electric light on Market Street. Committee on improvements.

H. P. G. Coats asked that First South street between Tenth and Twelfth East streets be included in the sprinkling district.

L. Park asked for a rebate on merchants license. Committee on license.

Isabella McEwan asked for a reduction of her merchant's license. Committee on license.

George H. Thomas asked that an electric light be placed at the corner of South Temple and Eighth West streets. Committee on improvements.

Mrs. Alonzo Young and a large number of others asked that Daniel Dunne be retained as city sexton. Committee on cemetery.

The Salt Lake Pneumatic Power & Cold Storage Company asked for a franchise to lay pipes through the streets of this city for the conducting of compressed air, hot and cold, through the same for public and private purposes. Referred.

Frank H. Rudy and others asked the Council to take steps to prevent their property being injured by a certain ditch passing through the same. Committee on irrigation.

R. C. Chambers, Thomas G. Webber and a large number of other prominent citizens asked that City Sexton Dunne be not removed from office, saying that they had watched his career for the past two years and that they believed his record was as clean as he could make it. Committee on cemetery.

I. E. Cobb asked that retaining walls be built in front of his property. Referred.

Angell Bros. asked to be allowed to place a switch from the Union Pacific Railway track on the east side of Third West street, between Seventh and Eighth South, for the better facilitation of their business. Committee on streets.

H. B. Elder and others asked that the canal on Seventh West street be filled up.

AUTOMATIC FLUSH TANK.

Houlahan & Griffith represented that they had an extra automatic flush tank such as will have to be used in Parley's canyon conduit and asked the council to purchase the same. Referred.

TO CHANGE THE ROUTE.

J. M. Reinseimar was allowed to change the route of the canal running through his premises, the work to be done at the expense of the petitioner and under the supervision of the watermaster.

ABOUT BRIDGES.

The committee on Jordan Canal and Irrigation recommended that the petition of W. C. A. Smoot, in reference to bridges over the canal, be not granted. Adopted.

AN ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The committee on improvements recommended that an electric light be placed at the intersection of Fifth West and North Temple streets. Adopted.

ANENT THE SALT AIR RAILWAY.

William Saugden and others asked the city council to protect their rights on South Temple street and not allow the Saltair Railway Company to lay its tracks in either side of the Utah and Nevada track, but make it fix its track so as to give petitioners several more feet on each side of the street, and make it pull its tracks down to grade and fix the street in good condition." Committee on streets.

WANT IT FILLED UP.

Paul Logan and others endorsed Wantland's resolution in reference to the filling up of the Salt Lake and Jordan canal, claiming said canal to be a menace to the health of the people. They thought the water for irrigation should come from the city mains. Referred.

A NECESSARY DRAIN.

The joint committee of the city council and county court appointed to consider matters relative to the surplus canal reported that it was the unanimous opinion of the committee that the canal was necessary for protection to the county roads; also to prevent the lowlands from being flooded with water also for the purpose of conveying the