

An adjourned session of the City Council was held March 3rd. In the absence of President Looftourow Councilman Simondi was chosen chairman pro tem. The members present were: Heiss, Wantland, Kelly, Evans, Rich, Folland, Hardy, Beardsley, Lawson, Moran, Bell.

President Looftourow arrived after the reading of the minutes but at his request Simondi continued in the chair until the end of the meeting.

#### The Proceedings.

##### WONDERLAND SUNDAY AMUSEMENT.

The petition of the Wonderland Amusement company, presented to the council in different forms and approved by numerous persons to keep open their show house on Sunday, again came up as did also the city attorney's opinion, which said such permission would be illegal.

Moran moved that the petition be granted.

Horn responded with a prompt second.

Hardy—I would be a plain violation of the law for us to grant the request of the petitioners. I move that the matter be tabled indefinitely.

Folland—I second the motion.

Moran—I move as a substitute that the petition be granted, provided the company gives sacred concerts at the pleasure of the council.

Hardy—I tell you gentleman, if you grant the petition that you will stand before the community as law breakers. It is contrary to the city ordinances; it is opposed to the opinion of the city attorney. The managers of this company were all arrested in the city of Denver a few weeks ago for giving concerts on Sunday.

Folland—I do not understand why certain members of this council persist in attempting to give this company something they do not ask for. They do not ask for the privilege of giving sacred concerts but for the purpose of keeping open on Sundays. Again there are upwards of thirty churches in this city where sacred concerts can be attended each Sunday.

Kelly—Then according to the argument advanced the church people are transgressors of the law?

Folland—Mr. Kelly, you are mistaken, for the reason that no admission fee is charged by the institutions you refer to.

Kelly—That is true, but they pass around the hat and take up collections. (Laughter.)

Lawson—For 1800 years this church business has been going on to the disadvantage of many of us. We are getting tired of it. Some people do not care to go to church on Sunday, neither do they wish to visit saloons on that day.

Hardy—I want to know if it true that Mr. Lawson is really aware that saloons run on Sunday. If so, why does he not report that violation to the chief of police?

Horn—I do not think we should legislate against the unchurched people and in favor of church people.

Folland—It is not a question of legislating for or against any class. It is a matter of law and right.

Bell—I shall vote against the granting of the petition in any form.

Evans—I do not understand how we can or dare grant this petition in the

face of the city attorney's opinion which is exhaustive and learned. My vote shall be against the petition.

Karrick—As an amendment I move that the petition be granted so as to allow concerts to be given on Sunday evening.

Kelly—I think we will be presuming a little too much to grant what is not asked for.

The vote on Karrick's motion was ten in the negative and three in the affirmative.

The vote on the motion to allow the giving of sacred concerts on Sunday evenings was carried as follows:

Ayes—Heiss, Horn, Kelly, Lawson, Moran, Rich, Simondi, Wantland—8.

Noes—Bell, Evans, Folland, Hardy—4.

Excused—Beardsley, Looftourow—2.

##### CURFEW QUIBBLING.

For twenty minutes the solons waxed warm and ill-naturedly over the curfew ordinance recently passed by the City Council. They talked so loud and long as to make reading well nigh impossible and so exasperated City Recorder Stanton that he declared in emphatic and unmistakable language as his retort countenance grew scarlet and his eyes sparkled so brightly as to almost cause the electric light in front of him to cast a shadow. That he would not attempt to read unless order was maintained.

This act of well aimed indignation was particularly directed towards Councilmen Horn and Moran and as Simondi significantly brandished President Looftourow's gavel they glanced sidewise at each other and then subsided.

Finally the matter was laid on the table for one week.

##### TREASURER WILL DO IT HEREAFTER.

An ordinance authorizing and empowering the treasurer of Salt Lake City to discharge the duties that have heretofore been performed by the assessor of the city, was taken up and read the first time under a suspension of the rules it was passed.

##### DARK AND CROOKED WAYS.

The question of operating coal scales then came up in the shape of an old report from the committee on markets. On motion of Rich, who declared warmly with a sharp glance at one of the members, that some one had been guilty of dark and crooked ways, the matter went over until the next meeting.

##### KANSAS-IDAHO ANTIICS.

The reading of the report from Consulting Engineer J. J. Croes, on the gravity sewer system, caused a regular Kansas-Idaho legislative high jinks. The opposers to the language of the report were principally Messrs. Moran and Lawson who found a lively assistant in Councilman Rich. These gentlemen say they are not opposed to the project on general principles, believing the gravity sewer will prove a good thing and the only satisfactory solution of the sanitary problem. But the means, they say, which they are employed for its construction are not in accordance with strict, legitimate and economical policy besides being inopportune.

Mr. Croes, according to a former understanding was paid \$1500 for his services, after which the Council adjourned.

##### GRAVITY SEWER SCHEME.

The following report from Expert Consulting Engineer J. J. Croes was read in the City Council last night: I have the honor to report the results of the examination I have made at your request, with reference to the most advantageous method of disposing of the sewage of Salt Lake City, and especially with reference to the plans prepared by Mr. A. F. Doremus, city engineer, for the conveyance of the main part of the sewage by gravity in a closed conduit to a point several miles north of the city, where it can be utilized for the irrigation of land.

In order to have a proper understanding of the case, it is necessary to first examine the topical features of the city and vicinity.

The Wasatch range of mountains forms the easterly boundary line of the Salt Lake Valley. These mountains rise abruptly from the plain, which is a dead level 4240 to 4250 feet above the sea for about ten miles from Great Salt Lake, and then rises to the south at the rate of about two feet to the mile for about ten miles further, beyond which it rises more rapidly.

Through this valley, nearly parallel to the mountain range, and five miles distant from it, a channel eight to ten feet deep has been cut by the river Jordan, a stream fed by Utah lake and discharging into Great Salt Lake, which has no visible outlet, and the water level in which fluctuates several feet, in a series of years, according to the temperature and precipitation of snow in the mountains, the annual rainfall on the lake and in the valley being only about eighteen inches per annum.

About thirteen miles from the mouth of the Jordan river at Red Butte canyon, the Wasatch mountain range advances sharply towards the river about three miles, and this advanced range is underlain with hot and sulphurous springs. In the cove thus formed, there has been created by the wash from several canyons in the mountain range, a large deposit of material, creating a plateau sloping from the mountain to within about a mile of the river at the most advanced point of the Hot Springs mountain, and receding utterly to a distance of two miles from the Jordan in about three miles.

On this plateau is situated Salt Lake City. The city limits also include the bottom lands along the river bank on each side, the land on the east, varying as above stated, from one to two miles in width, and that on the west being almost level for several miles, and far beyond the city boundary.

The streets of the city are laid out at an angle of about 45 degrees with the line of the base of the plateau, so that the surface drainage of all the territory above the bottom lands bordering the river, is toward the south and west, while the ultimate disposal of the drainage water of all kind, must be to the northward, in accordance with the slope of the river and the valley.

It has been recognized by all those who have given the matter any attention, that the discharge of the sewage directly into the Jordan river along the city front could not be permitted. To discharge it into an intercepting