

good work, that was all that should be required of them.

Mr. Dooley—The impression has gone abroad that non-residents have been hired, when there were men in the city who could not obtain work.

Mr. Riter—You cannot find ten laborers in the city who want work—such work as this—and cannot get it.

Mr. Sowles called up the resolution introduced by him at the previous meeting, in reference to contract work, and a lengthy discussion followed.

Mr. Riter spoke against the adoption of such an ironclad affair, which would tie the hands of the council and force them to let all public work to contractors, irrespective of the fact that it might be done cheaper in other ways. It would be folly to saddle themselves with a cast iron rule that could not be broken under any circumstances. He did not believe that the people really thought their money was being wasted. It was a good rule to have public work done by contract, but not always. In reference to the sewer question, there were many who were apprehensive at the time of its agitation that it would prove a failure, and for this reason it was deemed best to take no chances, as would have been the case had the work been done by contract. He was satisfied with the work that had been done and which was being done. Had the work been let by contract and slighted, the failure that many predicted would undoubtedly have occurred. It may be that the work as at present being done would cost a little more than it would by contract, but on the other hand there was the assurance that it would be well done, and that there would be no failure. Besides, the city was now well supplied with all the necessary tools, tackle, etc., and he for one was not willing to throw up the work now and entrust it to a contractor.

Mr. Sowles thought the contract system was the only proper one.

M. Webber opposed the tying of the council's hands in any such a manner as the resolution proposed. In order that a good job be done, the city has invested several thousand dollars in a plant, which it now has. I am satisfied we have a thoroughly good job, so far as it has gone, and I am unwilling to change it now. The plumbing work of the city is now done by contract, and other work has been done and is being done daily. I am opposed to tying our hands in any such way.

Mr. McCornick followed. He was a member of the sewer committee. If the resolution is too strong let it be amended. There is no one who can get more work out of a laborer than a contractor. I am sorry that the sewer excavating has not been done by contract. There were many of the men now employed who do not do a good day's work, but perhaps it is the best that can be done. I would not be in favor of laying the pipes by contract, because that is a job that could be easily slighted. I would not vote

for a resolution that would compel all work to be done by contract.

Mr. Dooley—I would like to see the excavation done by contract; I think it should be done. As to the pipe-laying, I would like to see that go on under the present management. I would, therefore offer an amendment that all city work be done by contract whenever practicable, and that the excavating for the sewers, save on East Temple Street, be let at once in that way.

Mr. Smith followed. He did not believe that had the work been done by contract the city would have saved one dollar. Still, this would have been an easy matter to figure out, and before he could vote for the resolution or any similar document, he would want to go deeper into the question and not accept the ideas of everybody and anybody.

Mr. Riter's motion to postpone the resolution indefinitely was carried and the council adjourned for one week.

THE "MORMONS" IN WYOMING.

The following in relation to an occurrence that transpired in the Wyoming Constitutional Convention, appeared in the *Cheyenne Leader*:

"Ever since the convention commenced its labors certain persons have daily anticipated the presentation of a proposition which would be a direct slap at the Mormons of Uinta, Sweetwater and Fremont counties. Days passed and the subject was not broached, to the satisfaction of some and disappointment of others, but yesterday (Saturday) Mr. Burritt, of Johnson, made the issue by introducing the appended file:

"No person shall be permitted to vote or serve as a juror or hold any civil office who has at any place been convicted of an infamous crime and who has not been restored to rights of citizenship, or who is a bigamist or polygamist or is living in what is known as patriarchal, plural or celestial marriage, or in violation of any law of this State or of the United States forbidding any such crime."

The convention voted to consider the bill without committee reference and it looked like a typical piece of railroad legislation, when Mr. Clark, whose manner of argument is clear and convincing, protested. He requested postponement as a concession to delegates who did not comprehend the scope of the proposition and to gentlemen on the floor who could dispel fallacies about the Mormon element. Mr. Riter pressed for immediate action, but the convention reconsidered the vote by which it had agreed to vote finally on the proposition at once and sent it to the suffrage committee.

Early in the afternoon session Mr. Burritt, a member of the committee on franchise, created not a little surprise by reading the following unanimous report:

"The committee has carefully considered this entire matter; has con-

sulted eminent legal authority and is of the unanimous opinion that the matters embraced in the proposition are fully covered by provisions already incorporated in the constitution. Your committee is further of the opinion that the application of the file is neither necessary nor expedient."

Mr. Burritt, whose method on the floor is lucid and forceful, explained, making the manly admissions that he was convinced of the facts as given in the report and that until he had investigated the subject with the assistance of competent persons he had not understood the situation in Wyoming. The Mormon vote was only 1 per cent., and persons amenable to law in this direction could be punished under the United States statutes, the Constitution and laws of Wyoming.

SMOKE AND NOISE.

I am loth to complain of the labors of public-spirited men and corporations, but having a strong desire to improve my surroundings, I cannot close my eyes and ears to the impositions practised upon me and my neighbors in this vicinity.

It is unnecessary to state the cause which transforms the clear, bracing atmosphere in our lovely city into a nauseous, unhealthy substance unfit to be inhaled into the lungs of man or beast. Neither is it proper to make invidious distinctions, but I am persuaded that, if these tall smoke-stacks that surround us and emit volumes of black smoke every day were located in Liverpool, England, the owners thereof would promptly be fined for committing a nuisance.

Experienced people know that, when replenishing a fire, if the coal be properly distributed over the surface no offensive smudge will ensue, and a clear, bright fire in-conveniences no one.

Most cities make laws to control these matters; if we have an ordinance on these and kindred subjects, let it be enforced.

That our city authorities should exert themselves and preserve the purity of our mountain breezes, without detriment to our growing manufacturing and industrial interests, is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

Another question arises in my mind. Whom do the people at the electric car company's depot desire to arouse at 5:40 o'clock in the morning, with their noisy bass steam whistle? If the inhabitants of the whole city are to be routed out, methinks the object is successfully accomplished. Truly we have as much noise and smoke in our vicinity as a first-class manufacturing town is entitled to.

Citizens who are earnest workers in developing our growing industries feel that they have reason to complain, and deem these unnecessary encroachments upon their peace proper subject to be investigated by our city fathers.

Respectfully,

RESURGAM.
SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 30, 1889.