

in his tirade he concluded, but with this challenge in his face: "Professor, of course all this venom has been thrown at me, and as you have asked my opinion relative to Joseph Smith, to show you that I am not prejudiced, permit me to say, that if you or any member of this class can show me where I am in the wrong, I'll willingly acknowledge my error." It is needless to say his proposition was not accepted; but, to show the learned gentleman's inconsistency, I will record his reply: "Why, bless your soul (forgetting his advice), we do not wish to change your opinion."

This little circumstance made our Mormon boy the hero of the school, and he is now doing effective mission work. Similar incidents might be related from the experience of the students at this place, but as Utah has a colony of about fifty located here, the results are being manifest, and false ideas are disappearing. The influence of fifty (in a college of about three thousand students) all exercised in one direction cannot be overlooked, and during the past winter the Utah and the Mormon questions have been debated and discussed in every form and before every society in the university, and long and loud have been sung the praises and virtues of the Territory and its people, until today its demands are being recognized and its representatives being respected. One of Salt Lake's sons, Mr. R. A. Shipp (who will graduate in June from the literary and the law departments) entered an oratorical contest not long since. His subject was "Utah;" he was successful in the preliminary contest and so had the privilege of delivering it in "University hall," before members of the faculty and the students. He was not victorious in the final contest (he did not expect to be with his subject) but he felt happy and repaid for his labors, to be able to proclaim himself to his classmates and to record a few words for the land of his birth. His effort was able, commendable and well received. Many circumstances during the past few years have attracted the eyes of the whole world to fair Utah, but none of them have caused such a general discussion as the grand event that has just transpired—"The dedication of the Salt Lake Temple." All classes, and creeds, all people cannot but wonder and reflect with amazement upon its meaning and its purport. Thousands and tens of thousands of people who have been led to believe that Mormonism was dead, that the "fanatical zeal" (as they have been pleased to call it) had cooled off and that no more would be heard of the sect "that is everywhere spoken against." Yet when they least expected it, comes the announcement of "A great temple dedication to God." The good results and wonderful benefits that will follow this cannot be estimated. The reports that have been sent out concerning its erections, its dimensions, its unsurpassed grandeur and magnificence are startling even to me who has been reared almost under the shadow of its walls. Never in the history of the Church have such favorable reports flashed across this continent. Every newspaper in the land published long descriptive articles, many written days before by special correspondents,

and accompanied by cuts of the Temple and the portraits of many of the church authorities. The fact that from 80,000 to 80,000 persons will visit this beautiful building before the dedicatory services are concluded announces to the world the progress and advancement of this "peculiar people" and that there must be some underlying principle and virtue that attracts men from all lands and climes, leading them to testify of the truth of the cause they have espoused. This is incomprehensible to the average sectarian mind, for when they deny God's power, how can they expect to comprehend his purposes? But they seeing the good works of others may be led to a contemplation of God's teaching and to an investigation of the causes of the sincerity and the unceasing labors of that despised denomination, who proclaim the restoration of the everlasting Gospel. Already are inquiries being made and attention being concentrated on the land of Zion." I have perused papers from Alabama, Chicago, Kansas City, New York and from all parts of Michigan, and with the exception of one or two instances it would be impossible to improve on the accounts given of the Temple and the circumstances under which it has been erected. Surely "God works in a mysterious way His wonders to perform," for who would have imagined the enemies of the Latter-day Saints heralding afar praise and commendation of their sincerity and integrity; publishing to the world their triumphs over adversity; and proclaiming the celebration of the most glorious event in their history, the successful termination of forty years' toil and expectancy; an event commemorated by two weeks' rejoicing and thanksgiving for the blessings of an Allwise Father. The world will have no further excuse for asking "Are there any Mormons left in Utah? Have they given up their religion? Have they all gone to Mexico?"

SAM. A. KING.

DRY EARTH SANITATION.

Mayor Baskin sent in the following which was read at the City Council meeting last night:

I herewith return disapproved bill No. 18, relating to dry earth closets, for the following reasons:

Sections one and two make it unlawful for any person hereafter to make use of as a receptacle for fecal matter any privy vault, pit or excavation in the earth, and provides as a substitute for such vaults, pits and excavations, earth closets.

Section four provides that all privy vaults within sanitary districts shall be emptied for a depth of not less than two feet below the surrounding surface and that the remaining contents shall be disinfected.

Section ten provides for the infliction of a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50 for a failure to comply with the above provisions and for an additional fine of \$5 for every twenty-four hours of failure to comply with the provisions of said ordinance.

The act is made to take effect thirty days after its passage.

From the foregoing recitals it is apparent that at the end of thirty days

from the passage of the act, all persons who have failed to do the acts before mentioned are subject to the fine mentioned on the day that the act goes into effect, thereby inflicting punishment for omissions which occurred before the ordinance could have any legal force. This presents an anomaly which is without precedent.

Again it is estimated that there are about 7000 privies and vaults to which the proposed ordinance will apply. Therefore these vaults cannot be practically emptied and disinfected within thirty days, the time required by the act; neither can the 7000 earth closets required be practically constructed and put in place in that time, and until they can be so constructed and put in place, from very necessity, the present vaults and excavations must be used. Therefore a sufficient time should be given in which to perform the acts required by the ordinance after it goes into effect.

The ninth section provides that all premises abutting upon a street or alley where sewer connection can be made, should be connected at once with the sewer, etc.

This provision is too indefinite, and from the very nature of the case cannot even be commenced at once; these connections should be commenced and made under the direction of the superintendent of sewers, and a reasonable time given for that purpose.

I am in favor of the passage of an ordinance on the subject of dry earth closets, and will at an early date, in connection with the health committee, send to the Council for its consideration a bill which will better meet what is required than the present does.

IMPORTED WORKMEN.

The following communication from an organization calling itself the Combined Federation of Labor was read at the meeting of the City Council last night and referred to a special committee consisting of Fillard, Watland and Moran:

We the undersigned most respectfully beg to tender you our earnest protest against the action taken by the Culmer-Jennings firm in endeavoring to flood our city with men by engaging laborers outside of the Territory to do public work. A copy of said tender is enclosed.

Admitting that the contractors have undoubted right provided they fulfill the contract or rather the understanding between them and the City Council of Salt Lake work for Salt Lake workmen, to employ or dismiss men at their own pleasure. But while we have plenty of skilled workmen here who are willing to work—people who are good citizens and taxpayers have to parade the streets to give room for foreign laborers. We consider it unjust that others should come here and take away the bread from our children.

We notice that the firm of Green & Stallman hastied the bidders on their contract down to Salt Lake work for Salt Lake workmen. We understand also that the Pacific Paving company has done the same thing. Why should not these people do likewise?

It is unnecessary for us to state the deplorable condition of those humble citizens who have been parading the streets for the last four months waiting