

of the new census law, and was also the author of the plan of apportionment adopted by the House. He introduced, and for many years championed the bill concerning the life-saving service, which was finally passed. His work in Congress included the raising of the salaries of letter carriers, and granting them a vacation without loss of pay. This latter action necessitated an appropriation of \$96,000. He was on the committees assigned the duty of investigating the doings of Black Friday, Federal elections in cities, the New York post office and the Southern Ku-Klux troubles. He was for many years one of the directors of the Smithsonian Institution, his term in that capacity closing in 1865.

In 1869 Mr. Cox visited Europe and Northern Africa, journeying through Corsica, Algeria and Spain. In 1872 he was defeated as candidate at large from New York State, but the death of his successful competitor necessitated another election, which resulted in Mr. Cox being again returned. He was re-elected in 1874, 1876, 1878 and 1880, thus serving twelve consecutive years. One of his latest great efforts, for which he received the thanks of the Chamber of Commerce of New York City, was the passage of a law uniting all jurisdictions in the Federal jurisdiction, so as to preserve New York harbor and its tributaries from destruction. It passed the House, but, on a point of order, was defeated in the Senate.

In the summer of 1882 Mr. Cox visited Sweden, Norway, Russia, Turkey and Greece. In 1885 he was appointed Minister to Turkey, but returned to the United States in 1886, after an absence of one year, and in November was re-elected to Congress. Mr. Cox had a wide reputation as an effective and humorous speaker, writer and lecturer. He performed a large amount of newspaper and magazine work, besides which he is the author of the following: "The Buckeye Abroad," (New York, 1851); "Puritanism in Politics" (1863); "Eight Years in Congress" (1865); "A Search for Winter Sunbeams" (1870); "Why We Laugh" (1876); "Free Land and Free Trade" (1876); "Arctic Sunbeams" (1882); "Orient Sunbeams" (1882); and "The Three Decades of Federal Legislation" (1885).

The foregoing epitome of the career of "Sunset Cox" shows that his was a busy and useful life. If there is a stain upon his memory,

showing that he was other than an upright, honorable man, as well as an able publicist, we are not aware of it. The biography of such a man would afford many useful lessons to the youth of America, as it would show the possibilities of a moral and industrious course of life.

THE OTHER SIDE OF JORDAN.

There are residents in the neighborhood of the Jordan river who are still exercised over the apprehension that the sewer work, which is in operation, will result in irreparable injury to their property. We have even heard of people saying they would want no more salt from the works on the shore of the Lake, because it would be all spoiled by the sewage which is to be conducted there.

We desire to calm these perturbed spirits and therefore announce that the work of trenching is progressing, to conduct the sewage to the flats on the other side of Jordan where it is designed to discharge it. If this work on the other side of the river were inspected by our frightened friends their alarm would at once be dissipated.

We have nothing to say at present as to the wisdom of this selection for a place of deposit, we only direct attention to the fact that the filth of the business part of this city is not to be turned into the river at all, and that facts, which are said to speak louder than words, indicate clearly that the emptying is to be done on the other side of Jordan in a spot remote from any present place of populous habitation.

THE "CHURCH AND STATE" CRY.

A GREAT deal of fuss has been made about an alleged "union of Church and State" in Utah. It never had any tangible formation, but was manufactured as an anti "Mormon" cry, likely to succeed in keeping up anti-"Mormon" prejudice. The Constitution framed by the Convention held in this city in 1887 contained very strong provisions against such a combination. But the cry still continues, and will in all probability be kept up in spite of facts and declarations which totally refute the charge preferred against Utah.

This subject is suggested anew by something that has occurred in the constitutional convention in New Mexico held at Santa Fe. An open letter has been addressed to the convention by Archbishop Salpointe,

advocating an association of church and state on educational matters, and appealing for a recognition of the views of the Catholic Church on this matter in the constitution of the new State.

Yet we hear of no particular outcry from either the "Liberals" of Utah or those who have echoed their nonsense in other parts of the country. We do not desire to hear a howl about "Catholic encroachments upon our political system," or "efforts to extend the Papal power," or any other cry of sectarian or political bigotry. But it is strange that sentiments which really favor a blending of civil and religious interest should be advocated by a numerical and financial power of such magnitude. In a great ecclesiastical organization like that represented by Archbishop Salpointe, and make so little stir in the country, when an alleged union of a somewhat similar character on a much smaller scale, and which has no substantial foundation, is made the excuse for an uproar that echoes throughout the continent because it relates to the "Mormons."

This is an age of humbug and its spirit is exemplified in the attacks that are made upon "Mormonism" as much as in anything of public character that attracts general attention.

CITY COUNCIL.

The City Council met in regular session at 7 o'clock last evening, Mayor Armstrong presiding.

The minutes were read, after which the city attorney suggested that the minutes be amended so as to fix the amount of the bond to be given by the Gaynor Fire alarm to protect the city from liability in the case of infringements of patents on fire alarms. A lengthy discussion of the question followed, after which a motion was carried to amend the minutes so as to authorize the city attorney to insert a clause in the contract holding the city harmless from all suits for infringements which may come up.

A petition was presented by Geo. E. Yeaton, asking that the street between Eighth and Ninth South street, on Fourth West, be graded and rendered passable. Referred to the committee on streets.

L. D. Kinney and others represented that they were residents of Ninth North Street, and as they now had no street car nor railroad accommodation, asked that the franchise to construct a railroad, as petitioned for by John W. Young, be granted along Fourth West and Ninth North streets. The petition was received and laid on the table for the time being, pending action being taken in the matter.