

parties equally between them, the Democrats will elect all the city officers at large and six of the councilmen, while of the four remaining the "Liberals" may possibly get one or two, but I doubt it very much; all of those the Democrats don't get will, I think, go to the Republicans.

ESSAY CAIGH.

### SACRIFICE.

The fact that the great plan of salvation is founded upon the law of sacrifice, and that the principle constitutes a prominent feature in the entire development of that plan, renders it worthy of more than an indifferent, passing thought; worthy of a candid, careful consideration.

Personal sacrifice required of us by sense of duty, or otherwise, is seldom in accord with our natural wishes. To forego even a desired pleasure, much more that which may seem a necessity of life, is repulsive to our natures, and for this reason alone it has none of our sympathy. We have no eagerness to discover any virtue in, much less any necessity for sacrifice in our lives.

It must, however, be a feature of great prominence and vast importance when we are assured that no Savior or Redeemer of man could be found without it. It was from before the foundation of the world, and from the days of Adam until now, atonement for sin has been by sacrifice. Such were the conditions under which the Savior of men could redeem our race. To leave His exalted position of being "one with the Father," and comedown among men to share in all their temptations and sorrows, was a sacrifice beyond our conception. To descend below all conditions from one that was above all, and suffer as none other can for other's sake, was evidence of more than human philanthropy; was the love of God; a love to save beyond compare.

Sacrifice is necessary to true greatness. If we give of our abundance, and are not inconvenienced by making the gift, what evidence is the deed of our charity? There may be very many motives for a generous bestowal of worldly goods, where indeed no feeling or sense of charity prevails. But where we see one giving to the needy, and know the giver must suffer loss or hardship—personal inconvenience and possibly individual suffering, then a sense of duty prompted by the purest love must actuate the deed. And such must be the love of those who would be saviors upon Mount Zion. It must be the love that will feel no sacrifice too great to save a soul; to work for one who cannot do the work for himself.

In early times it required life and blood to symbolize the sacrifice of a world's Savior; and now in the divine plan we may become saviors to our kindred—fathers and mothers, relations as near and dear to us, as we in our finite state can possibly appreciate; but not without a sacrifice proportionate to the redeeming work we do, and the blessing by that work secured.

A sacrifice made at the cost of self-denial, self-abnegation and determined effort, gives evidence of unfeigned love, of that charity which is akin to the love of God, and has divine recognition.

The rich man who bestows a gift out of the abundance of wealth, and is not personally inconvenienced in any way by so doing, has but little claim of making thereby a sacrifice that shall be accounted to him for righteousness.

But little credit was given by our Savior to those who gave out of their abundance, though the sums were great, but of her who gave the smallest mite He said she gave more than they all, because it was her all, her living.

She did it in the face of want, of personal inconvenience, or perhaps suffering. It was indeed to her a sacrifice, and so recognized by the Lord, who judges all rightly.

There are no Saviors without sacrifice in the divine plan, and those who would be saviors upon Mount Zion in the last days must comply with the conditions upon which such high honors are predicated. They must afford evidence of willingness to suffer in proportion to the joy and redemption imparted to another.

In all the economy of God's works there is a law of compensation existing by which an equilibrium of power is maintained, or in other words there is an opposite in all things, by virtue of which if we trespass upon the one we are liable to the other. Mercy and justice are both legitimate virtues or attributes of Deity, and if we will not regard the proffers of the one, we must meet the demands of the other. There is no escaping this condition attending the career of human existence. Justice is often deferred; is slow in pressing its demands, but they are sure to be made; if not in the present, then in the future. Were it otherwise, both justice and mercy would be failures and there would be no God. The great day of reckoning will demand a full and just settlement of all accounts.

They who have, by sacrifice, contributed to the welfare of humanity, though it be but to a single soul, shall in nowise lose their reward. "Inasmuch as ye have done it to one of the least of these who are mine, ye have done unto me," is the declaration of Him who has wrought out, by his atonement and sacrifice, redemption for all of suffering humanity.

Every, kind generous act done to another, prompted by love for fellow man, can no more lose its reward than a wrong inflicted upon another can escape its merited penalty. The one is in unison with a Savior's cause in aid of his divine mission and secures his kindly recognition; the other incurs a debt to be paid, or penalty to be endured.

Indifference and hate, like venom, kill.  
With malice, spite, man's soul doth fill.  
From which no good can ever flow,  
Destroying hope of happiness to know.

Love works no ill, it does no wrong;  
Gives peace to man, to angels song;  
Is light and power in all creations plan,  
Ties earth to heaven; like God, makes man.

Then let us choose the path of life,  
Forsaking all that tends to strife;  
Work for the living and the dead,  
In concert with our living head.

S. W. R.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Captain Evans, commanding the Alaskan fleet, reports to the navy department the seizure of the sealer "Winifred," for violation of the *modus vivendi*, but gives no particulars.

### CITY COUNCIL.

The City Council met in regular session August 9. The councilmen in attendance were: Rich, Folland, Moran, Evans, Lawson, Beardsley, Wantland, Heise, Hardy, Bell.

In the absence of President Loof-bourrow Mr. Beardsley was called to the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, amended and approved, after which

#### PETITIONS

were read and referred as follows:

J. W. Jenkins and others protested against the payment of a double assessment for construction of water-mains. Committee on waterworks.

G. Williams asked to be appointed to a position on the police force. Committee on police.

J. E. Lively made a similar request. Same reference.

John Evans asked for a rebate on sprinkling tax. Committee on sprinkling.

S. U. Watson sent in a communication saying that he had never refused to pay workmen for services rendered. Committee on claims.

The Eureka Gas company ask the council to investigate the operations of a patent gas saver owned by them. Committee on improvements.

J. D. Schaffer and others asked that Eleventh East street be improved. Committee of streets.

G. Granger and others asked for an extension of watermains. Committee on waterworks.

Willard Young asked permission to construct his own sidewalk. Committee on streets.

A communication from Auerbach Brothers and Henry Cohn calling attention to a petition which it is alleged had been pigeonholed was referred to the recorder.

John B. Reed and others asked that City Creek between Fourth and Seventh West streets be cleaned out and put in good condition for conveying the high waters of next spring to a point where it will do no injury to property owners residing in that locality. Committee on irrigation.

#### CITY GAS STOCK.

Thomas L. Krutz made an offer for the city's stock in the Salt Lake City Gas company. He offered \$10,000 cash upon the execution of the contract of sale, \$15,000 in one month thereafter, \$15,000 in two, three, four and five months respectively thereafter, and the balance of \$13,375 in six months after said date, a total of \$98,375. The city owns 787 shares of the stock. Committee on ways and means.

#### STREET OBSTRUCTION.

The Salt Lake and Los Angeles Railway company, by George Q. Cannon, president, sent in a communication in regard to the occupation of West South Temple street. They claimed that they supposed that they had a right to the street, but since it had been discovered that such was not the case, they expressed their willingness to comply with the wishes of the Council and remove the obstruction. On motion, it was ordered that the time for the removal of the obstruction be extended to twenty days.

#### UNSIGNED LIQUOR LICENSE.

The Mayor sent in the following: Gentlemen—William Menott of the