

pains should beared in this direction. We live in our children. After we are gone we will live in our offspring, and our good qualities will be perpetuated in them if we will take the right course.

This is a subject that admits of a great deal of talk, and it ought to be spoken about in our settlements and impressed upon the people. We should take pains to teach our boys and our girls everything that will make them useful, and help to give them a knowledge of the principles that God has revealed. In this way we will be a blessing to our children. They will rejoice in us, and they will arise and call us blessed. What a glorious thing it is to think that our posterity will honor us, and that they will say, "I know that my father was a good man; that he did all he could for me." "I know my mother was a good woman; she loved me and did all in her power to give me a good start and to furnish me with all the knowledge that she could to make me a useful woman," and to have those children quote the example of their parents to their posterity, and let it go down as a heritage from one generation to another, until we shall arise up a generation that will be accepted of the Lord, and upon whom His blessing and His power will rest. We will soon enter upon the millennium. God has told us this; and it should be the desire of every man and woman in this Church that their posterity may live, not only for a generation or two, but throughout the entire millennium, and then throughout that period when Satan will be loosed again; that as long as time shall endure some of our posterity may be found among the friends of God, bearing the holy Priesthood, honoring God, keeping His commandments, not only through the millennium, but during that period when Satan will be loosed again to go forth and tempt the nations; that even then some of our descendants will be found numbered among the righteous, and continue to be numbered among them as long as time shall last. I think this is a desirable wish for every man. And let us lay the foundation now. Let us, as parents, influence our children.

Let us make our mark upon our children, and give them a fair start; endow them with all the power that we have, to make them all that we desire them to be. Every parent should have this ambition. Every man and woman ought to live for their children, and not neglect them. I feel condemned sometimes because of public duties I cannot attend to my family as I would like; and my constant prayer to God is that He will give more of His holy Spirit to them, to make up for my lack of time with them. I think this is a good prayer. Let us try to make our children all that we would like them to be, as far as our influence goes. I say to you parents who have children in the covenant, if you will pray for them God will feel after them, and He will save your posterity. He has made promises to this people, and you cling to them, in the meantime doing all you can yourselves to have those promises fulfilled, so that there will be no neglect on your part. Your children may err, and do things that are

sinful and are painful and sorrowful to you. But cling to them. Pray for them. Exercise faith in their behalf. Treat them with kindness; not, however, condoning their sins and their transgressions. But be full of charity, full of long-suffering, full of patience, and full of mercy to your children. Don't drive them away by your severity, or by being too strict. But be kind and merciful to them, correcting their faults when they need correcting, at the same time showing them that your corrections are not prompted by anything but love for them and for their happiness. God bless you, in the name of Jesus. Amen.

The choir sang:

Let God arise; let His enemies be scattered.

The closing benediction was pronounced by Elder Joseph E. Taylor.

Adjourned till October next.

JOHN NICHOLSON,

Clerk of Conference.

PIONEER SQUARE.

Shortly after the opening of the Third District Court on April 6th Judge Anderson delivered his opinion in the case of W. L. Pickard et al. vs. Salt Lake City et al., in which plaintiffs sought to enjoin the defendants from selling Pioneer Square to James H. Bacon. In the opinion it was ordered that the application for an injunction against the defendants be denied and the complaint dismissed.

The full text of the decision is given below:

*In the Third Judicial District Court
Utah Territory.*

W. J. Pickard, plaintiff vs. Salt Lake City, a municipal corporation, George M. Scott Mayor of said Salt Lake City and James F. Jack, Recorder of said City, defendants.

ANDERSON J.

This is an application by the plaintiff for an injunction to restrain the defendants from executing any contract, and especially with one James H. Bacon, which would cloud or encumber the title of Block 48, Plat "B," Salt Lake City Survey, situated in Salt Lake City, Utah, and commonly called and known as the Old Fort Block, or Pioneer Square.

The facts alleged by plaintiff in his complaint so far as it is necessary to set them out are, that he is a resident of Salt Lake City, a taxpayer in said City, and owns real property therein abutting on the above mentioned premises, and brings this action in behalf of himself and of all others who may hereafter choose to unite with him in the action.

The complaint also alleges that Salt Lake City is a municipal corporation created and existing under the laws of Utah and an act of Congress; that the defendant George M. Scott is Mayor and the defendant James F. Jack is the recorder of said city, and that among the officers of said city is a council composed of fifteen members. That at a regular meeting of said City Council held on the 3rd day of March, 1891, a resolution was adopted by said Council to the effect that said city would convey said premises by good and sufficient deed to said Bacon for

the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars when two hundred miles of railroad shall have been completed westward from this city, said railroad to be completed and in operation within two years, during which time the title to said property shall remain in said city; that the work of construction of said railroad is to be begun within ninety days, and no extension of the time within which the work is to be begun and completed shall be granted, and the said Bacon is to bind himself to hold the city harmless against all costs in case the right of the city to convey said property shall be contested in the courts or otherwise. The complaint further alleges that the city owns the fee simple title to said property, that it comprises ten acres of land and that it has been dedicated and appropriated for the uses and purposes of a public park; that the action of the Mayor and City Council is in violation of their trust and authority and of an act of Congress approved July 30, 1886, entitled "an act to prohibit the passage of local or special laws in the territories of the United States, to limit territorial indebtedness, and for other purposes." It is also alleged that the price at which it is to be sold to Bacon is inadequate, to wit: \$150,000, while the property is worth more than \$500,000; and that unless the defendants are enjoined and restrained they will execute a contract with said Bacon which will be a cloud upon the title of the city to said property and bind the city to convey the property upon the fulfillment of the terms of the resolution by said Bacon.

A temporary restraining order was issued against the defendants, and they were notified to appear and show cause why the injunction should not issue as prayed.

The defendants appeared and filed a demurrer to the complaint, upon the ground that the complaint does not state a cause of action.

At the time of filing the demurrer the defendants also filed an answer, in substance denying that the premises in controversy have ever been dedicated or appropriated for the uses or purposes of a public park, or that it has ever been or is used as a park, or that the inhabitants of the city have ever been permitted to enter upon or use the same as a park; deny that the action of the Mayor and City Council in passing the resolution granting the said property to said Bacon was in violation of their trust or authority; deny that \$150,000 is not a fair valuation for said property; deny that the sale of said property is in violation of any law or statute or the rights and interests of the people of Salt Lake; deny that plaintiff is entitled to the relief prayed for or any relief whatever; deny that the defendants should be restrained from selling the premises in question as contemplated by the action taken by the said council, or that the plaintiff is entitled to recover his costs or to have the restraining order prayed made perpetual.

The answer admits all the other allegations of the complaint.

The demurrer was overruled and the cause heard on the complaint and answer, and the affidavits and documentary evidence presented and filed by the respective parties.

After the filing of the complaint and