

Light receipts from commercial sources.....	\$4,173 98
Operation.....	4,385 89
Net loss.....	\$ 211 91
Net receipts water and light.....	\$5,811 86
One month's interest on light and water bonds.....	7,291 66
December net receipts.....	5,811 86
Balance.....	\$1,479 80

This balance represents the cost to the city of 296 hydrants and 404 arc street lights, 15 watering troughs, sewer-flushing, and light and water used at the city hall, city jail and fire engine house; or, if the whole amount were charged against the street lighting department it would be about \$3.66½ per light for the month. At the rates charged previously the cost of the hydrants and street lights alone would have been:

296 hydrants at \$4.....	\$ 1,184 00
404 street lights at \$12.....	4,848 00
Total.....	\$ 6,032 00
Less balance of interest unpaid by commercial business.....	\$1,479 80
Saving to city, less one month's depreciation.....	\$ 4,522 20

It should not be forgotten that in this report the water and light divisions are figured together. If the lighting department for December be taken separately it shows a net loss of \$211.91; even with this added, Tacoma's street lights then cost considerably less than do Salt Lake's. But December is one of the specially expensive months, for the report of the whole eighteen months shows a profit for the light department of close on to \$25,000. These figures are both interesting and instructive; and while Tacoma got a lesson from Salt Lake's waterworks, profiting thereby, it might not be out of the way to suggest that Tacoma now offers Salt Lake an opportunity to get even by noting the former's example to electric lighting. This city already possesses the bulk of that for which Tacoma had to borrow—the waterworks and water power.

### THIS BREAD PROVES IT.

In yesterday's issue of the *EVENING NEWS* appeared a patriotic defense of Utah flour by Mr. Joseph J. Giles, baker for the Territorial Insane Asylum at Provo. In a private letter which came by the same mail, Mr. Giles stated that by permission from Medical Superintendent Pike, he would send the *NEWS* a pan of bread, "12-loaf," for inspection and sampling, said bread to be made from "Baker's No. 1" flour, and a fair average of what "officers, employees and patients in the Asylum get the year round." A box containing twelve loaves of fine, light, wholesome bread has since been received and sampled. It meets every requirement that could be asked for in the "staff of life," and may be truthfully regarded as a complete vindication of all that its maker claims for the Utah flour. The *NEWS* is more than ever convinced that Utah flour is good enough for Utah people, and is not a bit afraid of any competition, either of imported flour or imported bakers, with

the sample Mr. Giles has furnished. The Asylum's officers, employees and patients may not have all the comforts and advantages that some other people possess, but in the matter of bread they are surely to be congratulated on having the best in the land. We append Mr. Giles's second letter:

ASYLUM, Provo, Feb. 12, 1895.

#### Editor Deseret News:

Please find enclosed one pan of bread made here yesterday, with Bakers' No. 1 flour, which is an average of what is turned out here the year around, and which the Hon. W. R. Pike, M. D., will, if necessary, certify to.

Now, Mr. Editor, your humble servant is not in this for silver, gold, or glory, but simply for principle, having no desire or inclination to do an injustice to any living soul.

Again, when we consider that there are yet two kinds, or higher grades, of flour to select from, and also another, or better kind of yeast to work with those two grades of flour, it then will give you a pretty good idea of what can be done with Utah flour, manufactured by Utah millers.

I have one request to make, and that is in cutting up this bread you use a knife fourteen inches long and well sharpened, for to cut bread with dull knives means to ruin its taste in part.

The flour used here at the Asylum is made here in Provo, being manufactured by the Excelsior Roller mills, J. W. Hoover, proprietor, and the Provo Roller mills, A. O. Smoot, proprietor—both mills turning out an excellent grade of flour which is a credit to southern Utah.

Trusting this sample of bread will convince you thoroughly that both our flour and bread will equal the Eastern product in every respect, I am, faithfully yours for Home Industries,

JOSEPH J. GILES.

### AFTER THE CIGARETTE.

Judged by the amount of cigarette smoking that goes on among boys in this community, an observer might be led into the view that many parents here either are very ignorant of the destructive certainties of the habit, or are desirous of killing off or making moral, mental and physical wrecks of their sons in the most effective manner possible. In other communities there are laws against the sale of cigarettes to minors, but because of the difficulty in enforcing them, they have not proved as effective as desirable. This has led to further legal steps against the pernicious practice, and in many places measures have been passed forbidding both the manufacture and sale of cigarettes, not even permitting their disposal to adult persons.

The state of Colorado now is on the way to enter the line of those commonwealths which have taken an advanced stand against the vile habit. On Saturday the house of representatives of the state legislature passed, practically without opposition, the prohibitory cigarette bill, imposing fines of from \$100 to \$500, or imprisonment for six months, for the manufacture or sale of cigarettes or cigarette paper in Colorado. In the expressions of the members on the subject, fathers stated that the greatest trouble they had in bringing up their boys was to contend with the prevalent custom of

smoking cigarettes; and it was shown that of the last 600 boys confined in Colorado jails only ten did not use cigarettes.

From facts and statistics which cannot be doubted or disputed, legislators generally recognize the life-destroying character of the cigarette. There is no question of the fact that it is peculiarly injurious to boys, impairing their health and checking or preventing their mental and physical growth and development. Hence every legislator or public man who looks to the welfare of the commonwealth is ready to adopt measures against the dangerous foe; and officials who perform their duty are equally eager to enforce any statute on the subject. The failure to check the tendency of boys to the practice, however, is owing largely to the supineness of parents upon this subject. It may be hard to comprehend how any loving parent can feel at ease with the knowledge that his children are deliberately poisoning themselves, intellectually, morally and physically; but the existing conditions show that such is the fact in very many cases, however unpleasant it may be. When parents generally really want to correct this evil, they will do it by home instruction and discipline, and there will be less difficulty than there is at present in enforcing, as well as less need of enacting, anti-cigarette laws. So far as the situation here is concerned, the profession of people who want to do and be good, and who at the same time permit their sons to go to the bad for lack of plain and convincing counsel and advice on the subject, does not amount to much of value.

THE FOLLOWING friendly comment for a Salt Lake proposition appears in the *American Banker* (New York) for February 6th:

The replies which the Salt Lake committee of bankers is receiving, in answer to the circular calling for a conference on the silver question, appear to be on the whole favorable. A good deal of interest is displayed in the proposal, which is commendable. According to statements which we find in the *Salt Lake Tribune*, little sympathy may be expected from California bankers, and the replies from Nebraska and Texas seem to be rather dubious. Colorado bankers are said to be in practical unanimity for the plan as outlined by the Salt Lake bankers. Especially do the banks of Denver give utterance to views strongly in favor of the coinage of silver. The clearing house voted to be represented at the convention. President Woodbury, of the Union National bank of Denver, suggests "that all the banks of the western states and territories that are favorable to a banking statute on a bimetallic basis should promptly make their opinions known." We trust that the project will not be left to languish, and if by this means a definite statement on the silver question should be secured from western bankers, the convention will be regarded as a success, whatever practical results flow subsequently from it.

The latest expression as to the popularity of Dr. Maeser as an educator is an order received by Skelton & Co., from the librarian of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor for one of Dr. Maeser's books on education.