

the "Josephite" movement sinks of sight as a claimant to the of "The Church of Jesus Christ Latter-day Saints." It may for awhile as one of the many and component parts of "Mystery Babylon," but has no connection with the Church established under Divine commandment, and revelation by Joseph the great Prophet of the nineteenth century. It may adopt many of its tenets, imitate its ordinances, claim to be under the title of its church. But it will be in but a sect, its administration void in heaven, and its pretended authority will be only in the eyes of the day on the credentials given by Jesus to the eleven Apostles. Impostors are to abound in the last days, deceiving if it were possible "even the very elect." Let people be warned against their guile and pretensions. There is and can be but one true church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. It was organized on the 4th day of April, 1830, by commandment of the Most High God at the beginning of that kingdom predicted by the Prophet Daniel and seen by all the Holy Prophets. Persecuted, driven, baptized in blood and fire, opposed by apostate brethren, and made war upon by Satan, it has by the power of survived every attack and every trial, is entrenched in the mountains of Ephraim, holds the keys of authority for the living and the dead, will yet come forth from the wilderness "clear as the sun, fair as the moon and terrible as an army with banners."

THE COAL OIL QUESTION.

DAGO, 3.—Daily News Vicksburg, Miss.: An explosion in the oil works, one mile below the city, last night, caused the instant death of Minnie Navender, caused injury to Tillie and Mary Parks so they cannot recover, seriously injured watchman Kelly and Andy Green laborers.

The foregoing appeared in the dispatches of the Salt Lake Press on Friday, May 4th. We insert it for the consideration of the members of the City Council, thinking that the people of the 19th Ward of this city are living under groundless excitement, because they strongly object to the location of coal-oil depositories in the immediate vicinity of dwelling houses.

This dispatch is but one out of many that might be reproduced giving accounts of fires and explosions of kerosene in private houses, in buildings, railroad trains and large tanks. Take, for instance, a dispatch from Turners, New York, 10-day's News:

Twenty-one oil cars burned between Howells and Middletown." The great fire at the Standard Oil Company's works in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 4th of February will be vivid in the memory. It commenced at the refinery of Thurman & Seagle. The following extract from the telegrams published in the EVENING Star of February 6th, will give an idea of its extent. It was at the time of the great floods:

A few minutes the surface of water was covered with flames. A Wilson avenue to Broadway, a blazing oil made way in the fire of the stream, now 250 feet high, directly toward the Standard works, and half a dozen engines stationed on the banks ready to burn the building endangered. A burning stream passed the refinery works of Merriam & Morison, where the fire caught, but a flame extinguished it before it was done. The oil and water had now risen to such a height as to cover the alarm box at Standard works and render it useless. The Standard people ordered by the fire officials to extinguish every fire at the works. Notwithstanding about 12.30 three heavy successive explosions scattered as many of Standard tanks into fragments, and spread oil in all directions. At 10.7 caught fire a moment later, as well as tank 2, both of which were of immense size. Ten minutes later the gasoline tank containing 3,000 bbls. exploded with a report that was heard for miles. Instantly a number of wooden structures caught fire, and a moment later the newly built pump house, valued at \$3,000, was ablaze. In less

than 15 minutes two more tanks exploded. A dozen small reports told of exploded reservoirs or pipes. From that time till nearly nine the fight went on, the firemen doing what they could to save the property in the yard, and the Standard employees fighting the fire away from the river. At 2 one of the largest tanks exploded with terrific force; instantly the flames shot up and alighted in every quarter; the engines were playing upon the storage houses at the east end of the yard, while the workmen were rolling away barrels of oil to a place of safety. Fully 100,000 barrels were burned; loss estimated at \$250,000. There was a rainstorm during the progress of the fire. The scene resembles chaos. Two years, it is thought, will be needed to restore the works to their condition of two days ago. Col. Payne, treasurer of the company, thinks not more than 50,000 barrels of oil were burned, and says the loss cannot be stated till the flood subsides and a careful examination is made. The fire is still burning in spots, and the flames disclose the wrecks of the receiving tanks and 20 or 30 stills and other small works; \$300,000 is probably a moderate estimate of the loss.

We cannot call to mind so as to fix the dates, many of the numerous coal oil catastrophes of great extent which have occurred, but will mention two others. One was in Philadelphia on the 27th of May 1882 when an explosion occurred of coal oil stored in a cellar of a grocery house, shattering the building, burning nine persons seriously and twenty others slightly; loss of property about \$10,000. The other occurred in Beadford, Pennsylvania, Feb 13th 1882, when a spark from a locomotive fired some coal oil and spread to three iron tanks containing 105,000 barrels of oil, which ignited. Cannon balls were fired to perforate the tanks to draw off the oil, but it continued to spread and another tank caught fire making 130,000 barrels in all, causing a conflagration that made the night as bright as day for many miles. These instances should be sufficient to show the danger of storing such inflammable material in a populated locality.

The claim that coal oil is ordinarily safe may be true enough; it is the extraordinary and the unexpected which have to be guarded against. We will here quote a little from the American Cyclopaedia, on petroleum, in which it is shown that the presence of naphtha makes the oil "more dangerous than gunpowder."

"As a result [of its cheapness] refiners of oil constantly labor under the temptation to throw the largest possible amount into the illuminating oil."

"No more than 5 per cent. will render kerosene inflammable at all ordinary temperatures, and liable to produce an explosion at any time when the vapors become mingled with air in proper proportion. These properties that render the naphtha dangerous are inherent in the constitution of the substance itself, and no human art can change them."

"So alarmingly frequent have these accidents become, and so disastrous have been the results, that in all civilized countries very stringent laws have been enacted restraining and regulating the sale and storage of petroleum." * * * Yet notwithstanding these laws, and the general recognition of the fact that poor oils are very unsafe, a great deal of bad kerosene is burned every year, particularly in our large cities, and at the same time much property is destroyed and many lives are lost."

The plea of commercial necessity, the progress of business and all that kind of argument will not apply in the present cases. There is no need to establish such permanent causes of disquietude in proximity to people's homes in this city. Land in abundance lies open and unsettled close to the line of the Utah Central northward, which could probably be purchased at a less cost than ground could be leased in the localities plucked out. If people choose to build near to the tanks after they are erected, that will be their own risk, and very different to dumping down thousands of gallons of dangerous fluid right in the midst of the residences of citizens.

If any change is to be made now is the time to make it. The Oil Companies are crowding the work at the places designated by the committee appointed by the City Council, and in justice to them no time should be lost. They should not be injured. We have no conflict with them. But we think more of the safety of the people, of the depreciation in value of a large amount

of real estate—which it is useless to shut our eyes against, for it is a certain consequence of oil depositories in the localities chosen—and of the convenience and strongly expressed wishes of a large number of sensible citizens, than we do of the business interests of one or two private corporations, which, of course, want to make as much money as possible.

We have no person or company to oppose, no individual or combination to favor. We hear that our motives in taking the side of been people in this matter have the misfortune, but we do not care a cent for that. We would sooner be on the side of right, than on the side of any number of moneyed corporations if they were in the wrong. And we would just as soon point out what we think to be a grave error affecting the public welfare, on the part of the City Council as anyone else. We have refrained from saying harsh things or casting blame on anyone, although urged to do so. We look upon the members of the City Council as men who are striving to serve the public honestly and faithfully, to the best of their ability. In this case we think they have made a mistake and that it has occurred through haste.

A Committee was appointed to look into this matter and a report was agreed upon without a full and thorough understanding of all the members, so we are informed. The Council adopted the Committee's report and that is all there is of it at present. But the people have protested against that action, and the question is what shall be done. Is it possible that anyone considers the action of the Council unchangeable? If an error is committed, can it not be repaired? Are the interests of two private companies to be paramount over the interests of the public? Nonsense. It is easy enough to reconsider any matter on which the Council has passed in the way that the oil storage measure was disposed of. If members voting in the affirmative do not wish to move for a reconsideration, there is an ordinance about to be acted upon in reference to this very subject. It can therein be provided that inflammable oils like kerosene shall not be stored within certain limits in a greater than a given quantity. The Council has a right under the Charter to make such provisions for the peace, good order and convenience of the city, "and for the protection of property therein from destruction by fire or otherwise, and for the health, safety and happiness of the inhabitants thereof."

If this ordinance conflicts with the report of the Committee adopted by the Council, what matters, so long as this is right and the other was wrong? The companies affected may squirm and threaten a little, but we would not give much for all the damages they could collect in a court of equity, all the circumstances being duly considered.

In our opinion prompt action by the City Council will avert all trouble of any magnitude. The work done by either oil company, after the adoption of the report, amounts to but a very few hundred dollars in value, and if the locations are changed the actual damage to them will be but trifling. But if it were far greater, the safety and welfare of the citizens are of higher consideration than anything of that kind, and should, in our opinion, be so considered. And if a change is not made and a catastrophe should occur, like others that have taken place in other parts of the country, who would be responsible for the damage then, which might be of a magnitude that would make the expenses so far incurred by the oil companies in their buildings appear like a miser's dole in comparison? We don't want to dictate or play the part of censor, but we think the City Council will do well to reconsider this matter, and that we have the right to say so freely and frankly *pro bono publico*.

MORALS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

MASSACHUSETTS is greatly scandalized over the revelations about the Tewksburg almshouse, particularly the disclosures about tanning the skins of deceased paupers, white as well as colored; and the anger of its clergy seems to be directed more against Governor Butler, for exposing these horrors, than against the individuals who are chiefly responsible for them. Like other evils, the sin in the eyes of the high-toned and pious folks of that "Christian" community seems to be in their

publicity rather than in their committal.

And now another scandal is giving them pain. It is the exposure of the terrible condition of juvenile morals at the Chelsea High School. It appears that improper relations have been carried on for some time between the male and female pupils, and the details are disgusting in the extreme. But as a similar condition of affairs exists at the Para Stevens High School at Claremont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts can claim that she is not alone in her shame, and no worse than her neighbor in this respect.

But the Puritan people of that State have still more cause to mourn over its exposed immoralities. The arrest of a notorious "clairvoyant and medium" has developed the fact that her house was nothing less than a place of assignation and debauchery, where girls from fourteen to sixteen years of age were visited by lecherous men, and the den has been "patronized by some of the wealthiest men of Boston." Girls were enticed from schools to enter this place of iniquity, and six school girls were discovered there when the place was raided by the police. The testimony in court is described as "horrible and sickening to the last degree." New York papers state that many schools in that city "have been corrupted in like manner during the past year."

It seems as though the strait-laced Bostonians and the evangelizing people of other parts of the State that boasts of the hub, have plenty to do in cleaning up their own internal filthiness, without troubling themselves so much over other people's morals. Remember, kind Puritans, these are not to be attributed to "Mormonism" or "polygamy," they are the outgrowths of another kind of "civilization." Won't you kindly let us alone for awhile, at least long enough to cover up these flagrant exposures, or to let them fade from aroused public attention?

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Of the universal success of Brown's Iron Bitters is simply this: It is the best Iron preparation ever made; is compounded on thoroughly scientific, chemical and medicinal principles, and does just what is claimed for it—no more and no less.

By thorough and rapid assimilation with the blood, it reaches every part of the system, healing, purifying and strengthening. Commencing at the foundation it builds up and restores lost health—in no other way can lasting benefit be obtained.

79 Dearborn Ave., Chicago, Nov. 7.

I have been a great sufferer from a very weak stomach, heartburn, and dyspepsia in its worst form. Nearly everything I ate gave me distress, and I could eat but little. I have tried everything recommended, have taken the prescriptions of a dozen physicians, but got no relief until I took Brown's Iron Bitters. I feel none of the old troubles, and am a new man. I am getting much stronger, and feel first-rate. I am a railroad engineer, and now make my trips regularly. I can not say too much in praise of your wonderful medicine. D. C. Mack.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS does not contain whiskey or alcohol, and will not blacken the teeth, or cause headache and constipation. It will cure dyspepsia, indigestion, heartburn, sleeplessness, dizziness, nervous debility, weakness, &c.

Use only Brown's Iron Bitters made by Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore. Crossed red lines and trade-mark on wrapper.

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE

The most Powerful Healing Ointment ever Discovered.

HENRY'S Carbolic Salve cures Sores. HENRY'S Carbolic Salve allays Burns. HENRY'S Carbolic Salve cures Bruises. HENRY'S Carbolic Salve heals Pimples. HENRY'S Carbolic Salve cures Piles. HENRY'S Carbolic Salve heals Cuts.

Ask for Henry's, and Take No Other. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

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Cures Consumption, Colds, Pneumonia, Influenza, Bronchial Difficulties, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all Diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, Inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night sweats and the tightness across the chest which accompany it. CONSUMPTION is not an incurable malady. HALL'S BALSAM will cure you, even though professional aid fails.

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Best Forge Made for Light Work, \$10.
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Farmers save time and money doing odd jobs: Blowers, Anvils, Vices and other Articles.
Reduced Price List Free.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE FIRM OF Fish Brothers & Co.

TO THE PEOPLE OF UTAH:

The Co-partnership between T. G. FISH, E. B. FISH and J. C. HUGGINS, under the firm name of Fish Bros. & Co., expired by limitation on January 1st, 1883. At that date, J. C. HUGGINS retired from the firm. D. J. MOREY and S. S. LYON purchasing his interest. In the re-organization of the new firm of Fish Bros. & Co. which then took place, our Utah trade was thoroughly discussed, and we determined to give the Utah trade that attention in future which it deserves, and which was, to some extent, neglected in 1882.

S. S. LYON, one of the new members of the firm, who had been in the employ of the old firm many years, spent several weeks with Mr. Lowell at Salt Lake last fall, and gave his special attention to ascertaining all defects and all needed improvements in the Fish Wagon, to keep it in the future, as in past years, the STANDARD WAGON of Utah and adjoining Territories.

Call on The John W. Lowell Wagon Company and examine this year's make of the Fish Wagon, for we assure you it will be found a BETTER WAGON THAN WE EVER SENT TO UTAH BEFORE. We are selecting all the timber, and taking special pains in manufacturing all Wagons for Utah trade.

Yours Respectfully,
FISH BROS. & CO.
Racine, Wis., April 18th, 1883.
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