

who deceived me into accepting the presidency of an alleged university, the scheme of duplicity, chicanery, and land speculation; who induced me to hold on when I would have resigned months ago, and urged me to try to redeem the cause of the college and save the good faith of the church by a new measure to secure a sufficient endowment, which action of mine he is now trying to have the official board repudiate; who has not going all the flood of newspaper slanders upon me because I would not help him swindle a brother minister in Philadelphia, Rev. Merritt Hubbard, or join him in a scheme to use the university and the church for the purpose of getting big money for ourselves.

"I here reiterate that this said Rev. J. Wesley Hill is the most infamous and versatile rascal outside of any penitentiary, false in word and oath to his wife and his God, and a hypocrite in every private relation and public function. I am ready to prove him all this."

Now for further proof of the Judas Iscariot characteristics of J. Wesley Hill. The local public are familiar with the recent exposure of the plagiaristic feat performed by the Rev. Dr. Iliff. We stated yesterday that the exposure was effected by two Methodist clergymen, but we did not give their names. We now present the name of J. Wesley Hill as the principal of the two traitors to their chief and the interests of their church. He it was who called at this office and asked for a copy of the Salt Lake Tribune of March 21st, which contains the address borrowed and delivered by Dr. Iliff. He stated at the time that he had sent several men to the Tribune office to procure the paper, but he could not get it there. We know the gentleman from whom he borrowed it for the purpose of exposing Dr. Iliff, his superior ecclesiastical officer. He betrayed his chief, as Judas betrayed his Master. We feel assured also that it was he who betrayed the proceedings of the meeting of Methodist clergymen convened for the purpose of considering Dr. Iliff's dilemma and gave them to a local newspaper. His exposure of the Rev. Iliff was doubtless inspired by mingled malice and ambition. In getting in his treacherous work he showed no regard for the injury he inflicted upon the church of which he professes to be a minister and the interests of which it was his duty to protect.

SANITARY INSPECTION.

THE Health Commissioner of this municipality is active in endeavors to improve the sanitary condition of the city. This is to be commended. We believe he receives due support and assistance from the Sanitary Inspector. Both these officers will, no doubt, excite criticism from people who are indifferent to filth, and who cannot understand the effects of seepage, the disease that lurks in decaying animal and vegetable matter, and the fact that clear-looking, cold water may be impregnated with the germs of death, undiscernible to the sharpest naked eye. But the public generally will applaud all genuine, consistent and impartial efforts to keep the city clean. We use these terms because anything that has the appearance of partiality or movements for effect will not meet with public favor. We think

the officials named ought to be supported in their legitimate endeavors to enforce the sanitary ordinances.

The Health Commissioner has submitted to the City Council a plan for a systematic inspection of the sanitary condition of the city. Most of it appears to be proper, and the object in view is certainly praiseworthy. If the threatened approach of any form of disease will prompt a movement in the interest of cleanliness and the purification of the city, the alarm will not be without good results.

However, we suggest to the civic authorities that the catechism prepared by the Commission ought to be carefully revised before it is adopted. It should be brought within the lines of the law. Questions about conditions for which no law has been enacted, may be legally left unanswered. People cannot be compelled to take notice of them. For instance, no person need tell, unless he chooses, whether or not he or his children have been vaccinated. There are other matters of query in the list submitted that are on the same footing. Don't attempt too much and thus make a failure of the whole business.

We have been in favor for years of a strict system of sanitation in this city, and have pointed out what in our opinion ought to be and could be done in this direction. Any system will require a certain amount of official surveillance, and that will of course be obnoxious to many sensitive or ignorant people. Make it as thorough and yet as inoffensive as possible, and the vast majority of our citizens will encourage its adoption and execution.

FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY.

THE sanitary question should be agitated until something practical is established in the form of a common sense system. A letter from Farmington, which appears in this issue of the DESERET NEWS, brings up the subject again. For this city and other places where people congregate in comparatively large numbers, special and vigorous measures ought to be adopted to establish and maintain cleanliness and prevent accumulations which are the breeding spots for disease. In country places other regulations may be adequate. But everywhere intelligent people ought to be diligent in preserving sanitary conditions that will conduce to health and comfort.

Farming districts, supposed to be the most healthful, frequently prove to be very deceptive in this particular. People go into the country for health and pleasure, and often bring home sickness and misery. Why? Because no efforts are made to dispose of decaying vegetable matter nor to remove nuisances that would not be tolerated in cities, not even in Salt Lake City. Open cesspools, steaming manure heaps, decaying fruit, rotting vegetable refuse, stinking outhouses, fill the air with odors that are stifling and with germs of destruction which, borne upon the breeze, are carried into houses or are breathed into the lungs of people susceptible to disease, and finding congenial surroundings, fructify and multiply and put in their deadly work.

Country places, villages, hamlets,

farming regions, isolated dwellings, everywhere need sanitary care, as well as do the populous towns and cities, which commonly receive it in some degree. Dry earth is the best and most natural deodorizer in existence on this globe. It is so simple of use, so inexpensive and so near at hand everywhere on land, that there is little or no excuse if it is not brought into general requisition.

The winds that blow up the dust and scatter it everywhere are often very disagreeable, but they are blessings in disguise, for they help to disinfect many a filthy place, and thus become a great aid to effective and much needed sanitation. People can accomplish much more by the frequent use of the dust than the breeze can do by occasional blasts.

HAMBURG, THE PLAGUE STRICKEN.

EASTERN newspapers are clamoring for the removal of Charles H. Burke, acting consul of the United States at Hamburg, because he gave the vessel "Moravia" a clean bill of health on August 16, on her departure from that city. On September 1st he did the same with the "Bohemia." Mr. Burke's position is awkward. It is admitted that he might have some excuse for his action as to the "Moravia," because the Hamburg authorities tried to conceal, and did so, the first ravages of the pestilence. But for the "Bohemia," which sailed on September 1st, it is considered there was not the same excuse, because telegrams from Hamburg were published in American papers on that date stating that cholera prevailed to the extent of 300 deaths a day. So that Burke must have known about the condition of affairs in that city and his conduct is at present inexplicable and appears to be criminal.

Hamburg is a poorly governed city. It is one of the old free towns of Germany. It was founded by Charlemagne away back in 804. In the thirteenth century it was a great trade center. It is situated on the Elbe, 75 miles from the German ocean, and has had the free navigation of this river, and the right of levying toll on foreign ships. The history of this is largely the history of Western Europe for many centuries. Napoleon the First intended making it the stronghold of Northern Germany. It is now the commercial emporium of Northern Europe. Next to London it has the largest money exchange transactions of any European city. It is perhaps the greatest emigration port in Europe. It is a city of wealth, and its people are so absorbed in money-getting that the government has recently become the synonym for corruption. It is still a free town, though deprived of most of its ancient privileges. It is governed by a Senate of eighteen members, chosen for life. The municipal council consists of 192 members, elected of six years.

The recent outbreak of cholera has aroused public attention in Germany to the defective government of Hamburg. The Emperor is so enraged that he contemplates bringing it under the imperial system of all German municipalities. The police are said to be