

were bruised, and scalded, but none seriously.

**St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 6.**—On the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs road yesterday two freight trains collided six miles from this city. Both were running at a high speed. Both crews jumped. The trains were loaded with merchandise and nearly the entire cargo was lost. Damage \$100,000.

**Forest City, Ark., Sept. 6.**—A bloody affray occurred over an attempt to steal a ballot box by negroes at the election today. The negroes finding the whites on guard, fired a volley and fled. The fire was returned by the whites, but without effect. The wounded are John McMath, fatally shot in the temple; J. B. Kinton, James Jones, Robert Ragsdale, J. M. Massey, Geo. Williams and B. F. Hood.

**St. Petersburg, Sept. 6.**—*Novorossiya* has a dispatch to the effect that the Northern Alghans have revolted and proclaimed Isak Khan Amer. A battle has taken place the result of which is not known. The paper believes civil war will complicate Abdurrahman Khan's relations with his neighbors unless it be promptly suppressed, and doubts if this can be accomplished.

**San Francisco, Sept. 6.**—The United States revenue cutter *Deer* arrived from Behring Sea this morning. It brings information that, on August 23, while most of the whaling vessels in the fleet were anchored between Cape Smythe and Point Barrow a furious storm occurred, and the following vessels were wrecked: *Barks Mary and Susan*, *Young Phoenix*, and *Fleetwing*, and the schooners *Jane Gray* and *Indo*. The crews of the lost vessels, 109 in number, were rescued by the *Deer* and brought to this city.

## NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Sights and Reflections from a Correspondent En Route Southward.

Editor Deseret News:

Perhaps comparatively few of your northern readers are visitants of southern or even central Utah. Distances are great and there is but a slight inter-communication of travel between the extreme parts of our Territory. Springville is often the terminal point southward, where the "Little Giant," leaving its older and more staid companion line, whirls the tourist into the jaws of Spanish Fork Cañon, and soon, as by magic, the panorama of a paradisiac "Mormon" valley gives place to the most dreary desert waste to be found this side of the moon. The Central train with few passengers diverges to the southwest.

Utah Valley, as is well known, resembles in fertility and general appearance the Salt Lake Valley. There is the same majestic rock-ribbed, gigantic mountains on the east, and at their base a continuous stretch of fertile fields sprinkled with towns embosomed in forests of orchards, and on the west a similar expanse of blue waters. Everywhere are evidences of thrift and enterprise. The luxuriant waving corn, the abundant shocks of grain still in the fields, and the orchards laden with the apple and other fruit, evidence plenty.

At Payson an elegant central school building stands as

A PLEASANT MONUMENT to the educational enterprise of the town. With a lofty cupola and situated in the centre of the village, it was the much needed structure to make the town presentable.

Beyond Payson, patches of sunflower, sage brush and greasewood alternate with cultivated fields. Wild birds start up from their native covert. Where there are no springs nor streams there are no fields. In places, here and there, by scattering residences, tower up a few tall cottonwood trees as sentinels to guard the domain of cultivation. The mountains on either side of the valley begin to close together.

At Nebo, still far to the south, begins to rear aloft with heavenward aspirations his inlustrous crown; for we are now approaching Juab county the domain of this geologic Titan. Pure, pure, and a slower rate of motion show we are ascending the divide consisting of a low brown ridge clad in sagebrush.

From Santaquin a narrow valley from one to five miles in width stretches southward to Nephi. A few small straggling settlements have been planted in the sagebrush along the route, none being the largest; but all along the water supply is limited and nowhere will the soil retain enough moisture for dry farming. This region serves well to illustrate what in general the "Mormon" Pioneers of Utah forty-one years ago had to cope with in the sterility of the soil, the stubbornness of the elements, the general forbidding aspect of the whole country. Here the sagebrush yet challenges every inch of the cultivated area; and whirlwinds of dust suggest still the wild elements in their native revels.

## THE ADVANTAGES OF ADVERSITY.

But the trials and trials incident to the development of a new and unpromising country as Utah once was, are not without special advantages. Sometimes out of evil may come forth good; and certain it is that hard trials and reverses have developed in our people a distinguishing patience and perseverance, industry and economy,

firmness and self-command—characteristics which only such conditions may develop and which are well calculated to make them a great people. The dear school of experience must therefore eventually prove of greater value than the cost.

Your correspondent upon entering Nephi, for a moment contemplated the thought—a fascinating one at first—of ascending Mount Nebo and of "writing it up" for the NEWS, in the morning before breakfast. The matter was laid over indefinitely, however, in learning that the hoary peak was at least a half score of miles distant, and so a description of the far famed monarch of the Wasatch, together with reminiscences of the Sanneta Indian war will have to remain over for the next correspondence, and in this you will be content with the town of

## NEPHI ON PAPER.

Nephi, with a population of about 3,000 is a stirring agricultural town at the base of Mount Nebo, and before the entrance of Salt Creek cañon. The town boasts the central location of the territory, two railroads, and, with certain drawbacks, possesses natural advantages perhaps unknown to exist elsewhere.

In the mountains east of the town are unlimited deposits of rock salt and gypsum of the best quality, while the low range of mountains to the westward contain several strata of white marble of fine grain and susceptible of a high polish. These resources are beginning to receive due attention from home and outside capitalists. The salt is being shipped for sheep men and mining and milling purposes; while an organized company including Messrs. Hagge, Hyde, Whitmore and others are developing the gypsum industry and canvassing the Territory for a suitable market. The supply of the article is inexhaustible, there being several veins or strata, one of which is 150 feet thick. In the manufacture of commercial gypsum, which is used for mouldings, cornices, calcimining and ornamental art purposes, the crude rock is first crushed, then ground fine as flour, after which it is roasted to make it free from (water), when it is ready for use. At the coming fair in Salt Lake City the merits of the article will be brought more fully before the public.

Nephi will soon have completed one of the most commodious and elegant court houses in the Territory. It is 150x175 ft. in dimensions, and is built of brick and finished with Mount Temple rock. A new schoolhouse is in course of erection. The people are alive to educational interests and have employed a Cornell University graduate to take charge of the public schools which open in full force Sept. 3rd. Besides these marks of commendable enterprise a flourishing bank, a representative newspaper, and an area of eleven thousand acres of land under cultivation are marks of advancing civilization in a once arid desert.

NEPHI, Aug. 13, 1888.

## EDUCATION IN BRIGHAM.

Box Elder Stake Has an Excellent Institution.

BRIGHAM CITY, Sept. 4, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:

In accordance with instructions received from the Church Board of Education, a board of education, comprising eight members, viz.: President Rudger Clawson, Adolphus Madison, Charles Kelley, Samuel Smith, J. D. Peters, Geo. Facer, Karl Jensen and Martin Jensen, was organized for the Box Elder Stake of Zion about two months ago.

Since its organization, the board have been energetic in their efforts to establish a Stake Academy—to be conducted on the plan pursued at the B. Y. Academy, Provo, and B. Y. College, Logan—and have thus far met with success. The idea is generally received with favor by the people.

Having secured a suitable building, the board expended considerable means in fitting it up for school purposes, and on the 21st of September our Stake Academy was formally opened. There were about seventy students in attendance, with the prospect of an increase later on.

Among those present were President Rudger Clawson, chairman of the board of education, counselors Adolphus Madison and Cass. Kelly, Judge J. D. Peters, Prof. Jos. J. Anderson, Principal, a graduate of the B. Y. Academy, Provo, and many others.

After singing and prayer President Clawson made a few remarks bearing upon the subject of education and showing the necessity of introducing theology in our schools. He then stated that the academy was now open and would be conducted by Prof. Jos. J. Anderson.

Counselor Charles Kelly gave the students some excellent advice in a few well chosen words.

Prof. Jos. J. Anderson in taking charge of the school, said that he realized the grave responsibility resting upon him. He asked the students and their parents to be patient and not expect too much at first, as the academy was in its infancy. There were many difficulties to be overcome and many obstacles to be surmounted before complete success could be attained. The students should love and respect not only the teacher but each other. He hoped they would sustain him in his efforts to advance them in knowledge.

Prof. Anderson then proceeded to organize the school.

We have every reason to believe that the Saints here will foster and sustain this worthy institution.

## WATER AND SEWERAGE.

Mr. Pike Presents a Formidable Arraignment of the Policy Pursued.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sep. 1, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:

The bowl that has been made for a year past for a system of sewerage for this city (it seems) without regard to the system, whether it be the best or not, so long as we have a system, has at last culminated in the formation of a sewer district, embracing the most valuable as well as the dirtiest portion of town and the owners of realty in that portion are to have an opportunity of voting for sewerage or not as their best judgment shall dictate. This seems all right for the parties interested in that scheme, but there are others who live quite a distance there from who are also interested, but who will have no opportunity to vote yes or no.

The district sewer, it will be conceded, is of no use without a main sewer and neither is of any use without a good supply of water, and that seems to be the first question that should be decided. Have we sufficient water for these sewers, without further robbing of some portion of the citizens of their water for domestic use, that have already been robbed almost as far as they can be and that merely to gratify a desire of the purloiners to waste whatever they cannot use?

The waste of water should be stopped at once, by the two officers the papers stated a while ago had been appointed to look after this matter. I try to keep posted, but I have failed to see one solitary instance of an offender being made to answer for his waste of precious water. If these officers cannot or will not do the duty required of them, let them say they cannot or will not, and let some one else be appointed who will do his or their duty. It is a fact evident to all who travel over our city and have the use of their eyes or ears, or both, that water is being wantonly wasted every day to the great injury of those who are daily suffering for want of it.

In this connection I desire to call your attention to a water ordinance passed by the city council of this city April 21, 1888, and published in your evening issue of April 27, 1888. Though very short, it provides for perpetrating an outrage on possibly four fifths of the inhabitants of this city, and I am surprised that none of the daily papers of this city have shown up the injustice intended to be done to so large a portion of the citizens. I think the ordinance should be entitled "An ordinance providing revenue for newspaper companies at the expense of the taxpayers," instead of "providing for the extension of the waterworks system."

This ordinance, it appears, was sickly when born, and it only lived till June 12, when another was passed, which took nearly, if not all, of the little life it had in it away, and this other one is not a whit better, save in the name. "It is entitled, "An Ordinance prescribing the form and mode of local assessments," published in the EVENING NEWS of June 13, 1888. It certainly does what its title says, and very little more. We have the assessments, but very little extension of the water works system. The corporation has made but three or four extensions, but few of the assessments have been collected and the financial bobbin is wound up after paying about ten thousand dollars and no more extensions are to be made until taxes are paid.

In the meantime petitions keep pouring in and are acted upon, but no mains and no water.

When the water mains were laid first they were paid for out of the city treasury without direct authority of law until a few of the wealthiest of the city were supplied free of cost. Afterwards with a steady increase of the city revenue the City Council claimed they could not make any more extensions unless the people asking for them advanced three-fourths of the cost, which was done for a long time until it became the habit and custom of the Council to order the extension of the mains, I believe, in every case where the three-fourths of the cost was paid.

In the winter of 1877 and 1878 the City Council thought they had proceeded far enough without authority, so they asked the Legislature, then in session, to amend the charter by giving the necessary power, which they promptly did and took into consideration the then existing conditions and provided how the blunder that had been made could be justly remedied; in fact the principle of the law was just all through. This amendment to the charter was approved Feb. 22, 1878.

At this time another City Council, I believe, had been elected, and although quite a sprinkling of the old members were left, they appointed a city attorney among other officers, and whether he was asked for an opinion on the law I do not know, but anyway he presented to the City Council an evening long legal opinion on the amendment to the charter, claiming that the Council could not proceed under it for reasons that he gave and

which will be found in the files of the News at that time. The Council accepted this opinion instead of proceeding under the law, and if any one was aggrieved and applied to the courts and succeeded in obtaining an injunction, then that would have been sufficient cause to stop them.

The same law was amended some two years afterwards (in 1880), and ever since has remained a dead statute, no action has ever been taken under it. Maybe the different City Councils have not known anything about it.

However, it provided for local assessments for water works, and strange as it may seem, with all this power behind the Council they preferred to wait until 1888, when the Legislature gave them for the first time in history, the power to do what they had been several years doing without authority, viz. to pay for extending the water mains by a general tax on all the property in the city, or by local assessments or by both, "as the City Council may consider just."

Lo and behold, the Council all at once comes to the conclusion that it would be the just thing to do this work by local assessments, instead of from the general treasury, as they have been doing for fifteen years about!

Now, after the City Council have expended about half a million dollars from the city treasury (without local assessments) for the making of the reservoirs and laying over 20 miles of main pipe to the wealthy portions of this city and supplying about one fifth of the citizens with water free, during all this time the poorer portions of the citizens have been paying their proportion of the revenue, have been deprived of the privilege of using the water from the mains, the benefit derived from gas lamps, practically the protection of the police, the benefit of sprinkled streets, and the full benefit of fire protection. In fact they have had nothing, but on the contrary what little water they did have a right to, has been stopped from flowing into their ditches they made at great expense from thirty to thirty-five years ago and have since enjoyed the use of the water, until the dam of the water works system was built above their ditches, and not a drop is permitted to pass this dam that can be crowded into and used or wasted in the water works system.

To add further injury to all these injuries that have been borne in the past, the City Council now propose to make the people pay four mills on the square foot before they can even have the privilege of a water pipe laid, no matter whether there will be any water in it at this season of the year or not.

It has been suggested that it has been done to solve the water problem and cut the Gordian knot that has puzzled the City Council for many years and that they hoped they would not be troubled with extension of the water mains if the people had to pay for the luxury. If this is the case and any member of the Council entertains this idea he should retire from a position that he is unqualified to fill.

I have already said more than I intended to, but half of the truth has not yet been told about this outrageous measure. I would like some one to devise a remedy that we could all unite in adopting for the benefit of the poorer classes. Respectfully

JOHN N. PIKE.

## SEVIER STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference of Sevier Stake of Zion convened in Richfield on Saturday and Sunday Aug. 25th and 26th.

On the stand were the Stake Presidency and many of the Bishops and other leading men from the different wards.

The speakers were Pres. William H. Seegmiller, Counselors Bean and Clark, Elders Joseph Taylor, Isaac J. Hayes, Erastus Petersen, Theo. Brandley, Oluf Anderson of Emery County and Bishop Elias H. Blackburn. They dwelt on the subjects of tithing, Priesthood, restoration of the Gospel, Church schools, Stake academy, the proper education and training of our children, etc. The Spirit of God was enjoyed by the brethren, and the teachings given under its influence will no doubt be felt for good throughout this Stake.

Several committee and Priesthood meetings were held in addition to the regular public meetings, and altogether we had a time of rejoicing.

Our Stake Academy started on its second academic year on Monday, August 27th, with an enrollment of 48 students. It has three departments, viz., primary (for little ones), preparatory and intermediate.

Crops are fair throughout the Stake, and most of the people feel to serve God and keep His commandments, while some are getting fearful and are fast losing faith in the promises made by our heavenly Father.

This Stake will furnish quite a number of victims for the September term of court, but the deputies who made the arrests have in most cases acted like gentlemen, and treated our brethren very courteously.

The necessity of establishing Church schools is brought very forcibly before the Saints of this Stake, and finds many sympathetic hearts among those who have the Gospel light burning brightly within them.

Very respectfully,  
THEO. BRANDLEY,  
Stake Clerk.

Scientists say that there is no plan that does not serve as food for some animal; and the only article used as food from the mineral kingdom is common salt.

## CONFERENCE IN SAN JUAN STAKE.

The San Juan Stake Conference was held at Monticello, San Juan County, Utah, August 25th and 26th, 1888. Present on the stand, President F. A. Hammond and Counselors, with all of the Bishops of the different Wards of the Stake except Bluff Ward, and it was well represented by others. Conference convened in the new meeting house which the good people of Monticello had nearly completed, August 25th, at 10 a. m., President F. A. Hammond presiding. Opened with singing. Prayer by Elder W. Cory.

President Hammond made a few opening remarks and gave a hearty welcome to all. Congratulated the Saints in coming so far to attend Conference. Counselor Wm. Halls followed. He was pleased to meet with the Saints under so favorable a condition in this beautiful land. Said "the Lord had given us the best country in the world. We ought to be humble, and seek unto Him for aid and power to overcome our weaknesses. Jesus was subject to temptations but did not give way to them. Spoke of the preservation of our bodies; we should keep them as pure as possible that the Spirit of the Lord may dwell with us. Advised the young men to marry and not waste time in idleness, etc.

Counselor Wm. Adams was the next speaker. He exhorted the Saints to purify themselves and become the children of God, and to cease to speak evil of each other. Advised the securing of the land and water, building reservoirs, etc.

Adjourned till 2 p. m. Singing.

Benediction by Bishop R. H. Stewart.

2 p. m.—Opening exercises. President Hammond called for the reports from the different Wards of the Stake, which were rendered by the Bishops and counselors of the various Wards. The people generally were making improvement both spiritually and temporally and most of them seem contented with their condition, with a desire to remain and build up this vast section of country, which has been proven to be well adapted for grains, fruit and vegetables of almost all kinds, with an abundance of room for more good people to come and make homes with us.

There has been a great amount of labor expended thus far in trying to reclaim this part of the country, by our people, a goodly number of whom have been poor and destitute and not able to advance as fast as they would desire. But the Lord has blessed us with health and strength, and we have had but little sickness, for all of which we feel to praise His holy name.

Singing. Benediction by Elder Steele.

Sunday, Aug. 26, 10 a. m. Opening exercises.

A continuation of the reports was then given of the home missionaries, Sabbath and day schools, Young Men's and Young Ladies' associations, Relief Societies and Primaries, of the different wards and branches in the Stake, all of which were in fair condition as represented by the officers. These reports consumed all the time of the morning services, which closed with singing. Benediction by Bishop George Halls.

2 p. m. Opening exercises.

The Sacrament was administered. The general and local authorities of the Church were then presented and unanimously sustained.

Counselor William Adams then addressed the conference. Said this was the greatest work ever given to man upon the earth, and was never to be overthrown or given to another people.

Elder Cory was the next speaker. He had been identified with this Church and people for nearly fifty years, and mentioned many incidents in the life of the Prophet Joseph and his early followers.

Counselor Halls then read an epistle to the Seventies and President Hammond made closing remarks to the Seventies and all present by way of general instructions.

The conference then adjourned for three months. Singing. Benediction by Counselor Wm. Halls.

C. E. WALTON,  
Stake Clerk.  
By W. A. PIERCE,  
Clerk pro tem.

Signal Service Observer Smith's remarks touching the supposed intimate relations of yellow fever to filth are not verified by the history of the disease in New Orleans and elsewhere, where it has been most virulent. In the former place it has shown itself to be quite independent of sanitary conditions, relatively considered, often working most actively in the cleanest parts of the city. Conclusive testimony to this effect was given a dozen years ago, in answer to a claim of political friends of General Butler that, while in command of New Orleans, he had saved that city from the horrors of "yellow jack" by his active sanitary precautions.

## SUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

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