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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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SEWERAGE FOR SALT LAKE.

It is more than likely that during the present session of the Legislature that body will be asked by the municipal corporation of Salt Lake City to pass a measure giving it permission to negotiate a loan for the purpose of providing money to establish a system of sewerage. If the request shall be made it will undoubtedly be granted. The city has reached a point in its history when sewerage is an absolute necessity for the preservation of the public health, the value of which is far in excess of any monetary consideration that could be named. All the objects for which loans have heretofore been procured by the corporation have been highly beneficial; such for instance as the establishment of our waterworks system, and the Salt Lake and Jordan Canal, both indispensable to the welfare and comfort of the people. Sewerage is not less so, and the legislation giving permission to borrow for the inauguration of this contemplated improvement may be taken as a foregone conclusion.

With a thorough and complete system of sewerage established there will be no sanitary reason against this being one of the most healthful cities on the globe. All, or nearly all of its natural conditions contribute in that direction.

Some time since, the investigation and consideration of the question of sewerage was conducted by the City Council to the five aldermen, as a committee. In their researches and deliberations Mayor Armstrong has been associated with them. Mr. Lowrie, civil engineer for the city of Denver, whose services were procured, has completed his observations and within the next two weeks his plans and specifications, including an estimate of the probable cost, will be in the hands of the committee, who will then be prepared to report to the Council. If their report be adopted without much delay, it is probable that the matter of obtaining legislative permission to obtain the necessary funds to carry forward the enterprise will be laid before the Assembly at an early date.

The nature of the pipes best adapted for the purpose is tile with a glazed surface—external and internal. The location of the initial main has not been fully determined, but will probably be either Fourth or Fifth South Street, and the emptying point into the River Jordan will likely be in the vicinity of White Bridge. Mr. Lowrie expresses the opinion that it will take ten years at least for the discharge of the sewerage to make any perceptible difference to the stream into which it is conveyed. It is not likely to be perceptible so far as the Lake is concerned for an age. Indeed it is a question as to whether the chemical properties of that body of water will not act as a complete and effectual deodorizer.

As a matter of course the location of the initial main will necessarily limit the system, so far as it is concerned, to a distance of one block southward from it, that being as far as drainage to it from that direction is practicable. As relating to that part of the city to the northward of the main, the limit will only be confined to the capacity for carriage of the pipe itself. The extension further southward than the line indicated would involve the introduction of another main.

As the introduction of sewerage must necessarily be a matter of gradual extension, owing to the enormous expense involved, especially in a city of magnificent distances like this, it will be necessary to divide it into sewerage districts.

In establishing and extending an improvement of this nature the principle of equality of taxation will doubtless be kept in view. It will probably be impracticable to maintain an exact equalization, but when such is the case the *genius of equilibrium* should never be lost sight of. It would be difficult to establish a more just method of inaugurating the system by the laying of the main than by using the general fund for that purpose. Yet that is not strictly equal, as one portion of the inhabitants—those in close proximity to the pipe—will receive the greater benefit by an earlier use of the facilities afforded. But all should be contented if the *drift* of the measure is toward equalization, or if it sails as close to it as practicable.

In extending the system to the districts local taxation is the only just method, while local option should be the basis of introduction.

We congratulate the City government upon their determination to grapple with the question of sewerage. We cannot but believe that they will have the hearty sympathy and support, in passing the measure, of the great bulk of the people.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES AND CERTAINITIES.

The days have been growing longer since the 22d of December, but the gradual lengthening out has been imperceptible to the general public till within a few days past, and only then by comparison with some specific point three weeks ago. Those who have to rise early have probably noticed the slight change more than others, as at a given time—say eight o'clock a. m.—there is much more daylight now than at any time during the latter part of the past month; no one has noticed that this condition was a little more expressive this morning than yesterday or the day before or any time this week, but it was nevertheless, and it will keep on increasing, the mornings growing "broader" and the evenings "wider" until the 21st of June next, when the order will be reversed again and the days go on shortening till the sun again reaches his most southerly point, twenty-three degrees and a fraction south of the equator, when he will "call a halt" and immediately start upon his northern journey. That is, he will seem to do so, for we all understand that he does not relatively to us move at all, but remains forever stationary while we cause him to seem to move by dipping or rising in the ecliptic in accordance with the season as we progress in our magnificent and inconceivably rapid sweep in the unvarying path of our orbit.

There is a mistaken idea with some that at this season of the year the sun is more remote than at any other time, and hence the coldness; in point of fact the nearer he is the colder is the weather, the converse being also the case. There is no essentially meteorological condition to which the present "cold snap" is attributable, however, it being merely a huge wave of Arctic temperature transported with but slight modification to more southerly latitudes through the action of the atmosphere, and according to all precedents it should now about have spent its violence, as this latitude is not the home of such frigid conditions and sooner or later they must yield and be assimilated with our own.

The idea was generated some time since that the solar system—the sun with our earth and all the rest of the planets—was constantly sinking deeper and deeper into the abyss of space, and that as a consequence each of the cold and warm seasons would be heightened in its particular characteristic, while autumn and spring would thus be measurably curtailed. A more baseless thought never entered the mind of the most accomplished day dreamer. Not only does the history of all times show that the mean variations of temperature have changed so little that the seasons have become synonyms for constancy, but the conditions presented are absurd. Suppose it were possible for our system to "sink" further and further into the chasm of space, how could that affect our climates or conditions when it is considered that we occupy the same positions with reference to each other and proceed through the same evolutions constantly? Space is changeless, so it matters not at what particular point we may be, and as it is also illimitable there can be no particular point except with reference to some other fixed object, hence, also, we cannot "sink" nor "rise," there being neither up nor down where there are no shores and no boundaries. The seasons, we may rest assured, are following each other in regular order as they always did and always will till time fades into eternity. Our Arctic waves and our torrid blasts will continue to happen along and disappear under the subduing influences of the temperate zone until there is a complete disappearance of existing laws and the Creator Himself sees fit to change all rules upon which we now rely by the force of experience, which He will do only at the last day.

THE STELLAR WORMS.

On the 28th day of this month the moon will be totally eclipsed, the phenomenon being visible throughout North and South America, Europe, Asia and Africa. According to the *Scientific American* the moon will enter the earth's shadow before sunset, but when the total eclipse begins, at 5:30 p. m. (eastern standard time), it will be dark enough to watch its progress through the most interesting stages. The moon will not be entirely lost to sight when totally immersed in the earth's dark shadow. She will shine faintly, with a lurid, copper-colored light, thus giving an unearthly aspect to the surrounding landscape. This light is refracted into the shadow by the earth's atmosphere. It varies greatly in different eclipses, depending upon the quantity of clouds and vapor in that portion of the atmosphere where the sunlight must graze in order to reach the moon.

An interesting phenomenon will occur on the same day that the lunar eclipse takes place. The moon will be in conjunction with Saturn on the 28th at 8 h. 28 m. A. M., being at that time 1 deg. 10 min. south of the planet. When the eclipse occurs, Saturn will be west of the moon and in her near vicinity, shining brightly while her fair face is hidden from view. After the eclipse is over, the moon, with her full round face, and Saturn, the evening star, only six days after opposition, will make a picture fair to see.

MAY ENTER LAND.

UNDER a recent date "Emigrant" writes from Randolph, Rice County, as follows:

Editor Deseret News:

Please answer the following question through the columns of your valuable paper:

Can a married person (male) under the age of 21 years, enter land under the existing laws?

You will confer a great favor by answering the above question.

Yes. The beneficent intent of Congress, in enacting the land laws, was to provide methods whereby heads of families might obtain homes. A married man is the head of a family whether he have children or not, and the fact of his being married removes the bar of minority which would otherwise operate. A married man, though not twenty-one years old, may take advantage of the homestead, pre-emption or timber culture laws. He cannot, however, enter land under the desert act during his minority. That law aims at the reclamation of barren lands, rather than the establishment of homes.

EXTENSION OF FEDERAL POWER AND CURTAILMENT OF STATE PRIVILEGES.

On the 5th inst. a "bill to aid in the establishment and temporary support of common schools," was favorably reported to the congressional Senate, by the committee on education and labor, who recommended its passage. The measure is of great importance, and provoked an animated discussion. Senator Reagan, of Texas, taking the lead in opposition to the bill. It is evident that he had given close attention to the subject, his speech, which appears in the *Congressional Record* of Jan. 5th, being pungent and powerful, indicating a degree of ability that we were not aware the gentleman possessed. His objections were mostly based upon constitutional grounds, the measure being, from his standpoint, unauthorized by the instrument, in opposition to the theory of our government and of a nature that rendered it capable of working an incalculable amount of mischief.

The measure provides for an appropriation of \$79,000,000 from the national treasury to be distributed proportionately, on specified conditions, among the several States and Territories, to be expended upon the education of children. No State or Territory is to have any apportionment unless its system of common schools is of the character defined in the act. In case of any State or Territory being found not entitled to its proportion, or if it declines to accept of it, the amount not used by it shall go to swell the proportion allotted to those which are qualified to receive its benefits. A line of studies is marked out by the measure, and copies of the text books used are to be placed with the Secretary of the Interior, to whom governors of the States and Territories are to give detailed reports of expenditures, procedure and other subjects connected with education.

These are only a few of the leading objects of the bill, which is somewhat lengthy, but they are sufficient to give some idea of its purport. Several previous attempts have been made to have a measure of this kind enacted, but it has heretofore stuck on its passage. If it does not meet with a similar fate in this instance it will not be the fault of Senator Reagan, who asserts that it is a flagrant violation of State rights, the subject being outside the constitutional legislative power of Congress. Some of his propositions are so forcible that they will bear reproduction, being specially interesting on account of their being aimed at the dangerous doctrine of and tendency toward centralization. We therefore present a few extracts:

"My opposition to this bill is based on the absence of power in Congress to enact such a law; on the fact that its passage would be the adoption of a policy of centralization which would establish a despotism of popular majorities, overthrow the Constitution, and endanger the liberties of the people; because it offers a bribe in money to the people to sacrifice their manhood and self-reliance and to surrender their constitutional government in consideration of the paternal care of a master whose ultimate cruelty we may not now be able to estimate; and because it would be the surrender of our birthright for a mess of pottage.

I do not wish to see the American people surrender that sturdy self-reliance which has characterized them from the settlement of the American colonies to the present time, nor to see them demoralized and degraded by any system of subven-

tions from the Government which would deprive them of the independent and resolute purpose to take care of themselves without pecuniary aid from the Government."

"We should never lose sight of the fact that in this country the people are sovereign; that they delegate to the Federal Government such powers, and such only, as to enable it to deal with other governments foreign to ours, that is, to control our international policy, and such as to enable it to deal with our Federal and interstate relations, covering such subjects as relate to the interest of the whole Union, such as were necessary for the welfare and safety of the whole people, and as could not with propriety and advantage be exercised by the several States."

If I may be pardoned, I will here make a digression from this particular line of argument so far as to state that I am of opinion no government of so great territorial extent as the United States, and with such a great variety of interests, could long be perpetuated as a centralized republic. Such territorial extent and varied interests can be harmonized only under a federal republic like ours or under a monarchy. In a centralized republic of such territorial extent, population, and interests there would always be a majority and a minority section. And whether the majority should be situated in the north, the south, the east, or the west, the people of the majority section would claim the political advantages which their majority assured them, and would demand the adoption of policies oppressive to the minority section, and their political representatives would, as a rule, insist on the adoption of such policies as a means of securing and preserving popular favor. This would inevitably lead to discontent, angry strife, and in the end to political turmoil and revolution. Hence in my view the great importance of maintaining inviolable our present federal system as marked out by the Constitution of the United States."

"Already by these constructions of the Constitution and by usurpation of power the jurisdiction of Congress has become so extended as to render it difficult to pass the required laws. Up to a quarter of a century ago it was a rare thing for a session of Congress to pass more than a half dozen general laws outside of appropriation bills. Now, by these extensions of jurisdiction, we pass a considerable volume of laws at each session. If we adopt the principle which underlies this educational bill, that Congress may do whatever it supposes the general welfare to require, then a perpetual session of Congress will not give sufficient time to the passage of such laws as may be called for.

Where do senators find the power to tax the people of Illinois for the purpose of educating the people of Texas, or the people of Ohio to educate those of Mississippi, or those of Massachusetts to educate the people of South Carolina?

What is learned in the schools is not all there is of education. The school aid in the acquisition of knowledge; but much of real education is acquired in the family circle, on the farm, in the workshop, in public assemblies, in court-houses, at the hustings and in the churches. And there is probably not a senator here who has not known men of superior intelligence who could neither read nor write. And the universal experience in this country is that even among the illiterate class there is a great deal of practical intelligence and many useful citizens. In the discussion of this bill we seem to lose sight of these great facts, and to proceed on the principle that the knowledge necessary to good citizenship can only be acquired in the schoolhouse. Would it not be as well for us on this as on other questions to consult common sense and our every-day experience? I saw, when a boy, in the Charleston (S. C.) *Mercury* a very interesting paper on the subject of "Atmospheric knowledge and the education of the blood." I have not forgotten the impression it made on me. Our whole lives are a school. All our surroundings are school-masters. And a person with natural facilities can hardly be raised in this country without practical knowledge enough to make a comfortable living and to understand the principal duties of citizenship."

EDUCATION OF DEAF MUTES.

ADVANCING civilization demands that members of society who have, by nature, disease or accident, been deprived of making their own way and winning their own support in the world, shall be assisted by the general public. In accordance with this tendency of the age, all or nearly all of the States and Territories in the Union have provided establishments for the care and education of deaf mutes. In this respect Utah is not, at the present time, occupying an advanced position, and if our Legislature shall much longer defer the making commensurate provision for the education of deaf mutes, the fact will be discreditable to the Territory.

An effort will be made to induce the present Legislature to make an appropriation for this purpose, and certain circumstances indicate the present to

be a very favorable time to move in the matter. The Hooper residence in the Nineteenth Ward, as stated in another column, is very well adapted for the purposes of a boarding school for deaf mutes. It is surrounded by ample grounds which produce a great quantity and variety of fruit, the location is healthful, retired and pleasant, and the whole property is offered at a figure far below the cost of an establishment of equal quality as well suited to the purpose if the site were to be purchased, plans made and buildings erected.

Doubtless this matter will be laid before the Assembly in a manner to enable it to take intelligent action. It is immaterial to the News what site shall be selected, or whether suitable buildings shall be purchased or erected, our only interest in the matter growing out of sympathy for a class of unfortunates whose lot in life should be ameliorated as much as possible. An investigation by a committee of the Legislature would doubtless result in showing which would be the more economical course to pursue, the purchase of some property suitable for the purpose sought, or the selection of a site and the erection of new buildings.

THE SENATE DEBATE YESTERDAY.

The United States Senate yesterday was the scene of one of those extreme partisan debates which characterized the sittings of that body at least once a month during General Grant's second term, but which of late years has fallen into measurable "desuetude." It had the effect of showing to the country the fact that party lines are about as strictly drawn as they ever were and that the Presidential contest this year will be squarely between the Democrats and Republicans, as has been the case ever since the war. The debate occurred over the resolution introduced by Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, of inquiry into the recent election in Jackson, Mississippi, reciting that it is stated that colored votes were suppressed there contrary to the Constitution and the law, etc. This Senator is regarded by most of his associates and by the majority of those who know him as the stormy petrel of politics, and it was pretty well assured in advance that he would not permit many days of the session to pass without springing some such matter upon the Senate, and he must have been gratified with the result. He spoke at great length and was replied to briefly by a number of others, the principal point of opposition being that the matter was beyond the jurisdiction of the Senate. Chandler responded in effect as previously stated, that the transactions alleged were in violation of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and thus clearly within the powers residing in the Senate. The resolution was agreed to, yeas 29, nays 24, a strict party vote except that Kiddleberger, who is at present more or less independent, voted with the Democrats, the two members from Mississippi being excused from voting.

It is highly probable the investigation will be crowded along in time to furnish material for the coming campaign. In fact, it is hardly probable it would have been carried or even presented at all but for that purpose. What do Senators legislate for the United States care for a town election in one of them as a general thing? Not enough to cause them to throw the chamber into commotion and bring the case before the whole country, we warrant. In this case the wrongs complained of are only alleged, not proved, and even if they were thoroughly established the State would be left to deal with them if we were not on the verge of a great national election.

The worst feature of it all is that there will be a terrible incentive on the part of the Republican branch of the committee, which means the majority of it of course, to distort, exaggerate and even misrepresent, and their labors will fail of the object aimed at if they do not provide a majority report running over with such matter as will rekindle the extinct embers of the war and give the Republican cause renewed impetus. With a good crop of southern outrages and the President's tariff reform views to work upon, it expects to "pull through" this time and accomplish what has not yet been done—the defeat of the Democratic nominee. They will certainly make such a fight as they never made before, unless, perhaps, we except the powerful (and as even many in their own ranks believe futile) efforts put forth to defeat Samuel J. Tilden in 1876. The plan of campaign and candidates on either side being pretty certainly arranged now, it only remains for details to be attended to, and we must candidly give the Republican side the credit of having begun early and in dead earnest.

Thomas J. Carlton, an attorney of Georgetown, Colorado, was found dead in his bed on Jan. 7th, by Mr. G. W. Hunter, who called to see him on business. His death is supposed to have been caused by congestion of the lungs, brought on by exposure. The deceased was well-known throughout the State.