DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

SATURDAY, - - NOVEMBER 24, 1894.

THE DESERET EVENING NEWS is published daily, Monday excepted, at about four o'clock p.m. at the Publication Office, 143 Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

THE DESERET NEWS is issued every Monday morning at the Publication Office, 143 Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

THE DESERET WEEKLY is issued every Saturday at the Publication Office, 143 Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY (6 Months)	$3.00
DAILY (3 Months)	1.50
DAILY (1 Month)	50
DAILY (1 Week)	12
DAILY (Per Year Payable Weekly)	6.00
SEMI-WEEKLY (6 Months)	1.50
SEMI-WEEKLY (3 Months)	75
SEMI-WEEKLY (1 Month)	25
WEEKLY (6 Months)	1.00
WEEKLY (3 Months)	50
WEEKLY (1 Month)	20

Postage on Subscription always in advance.

Subscribers changing their place of residence should always give notice of the change, and state the place to which papers have been sent.

The date on the wrapper of the paper to which each subscriber is entitled is printed on the wrapper. Notice when the time for which he has paid shall expire is given on the wrapper.

Letter Remittances should be addressed to the Deseret News Publishing Co.

All communications should be addressed to the Deseret News Publishing Co.

Telephone No.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

OFFICE OF THE FIRST PRESIDENCY OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS,

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,
November 22, 1894.

To the Presidents of Stakes and Bishops of Wards:

DEAR BRETHREN.—In December, 1891, acting under our advice and direction, an association was formed consisting of some twenty-seven persons (for the most part, sons of the Pioneers), with ourselves as an advisory board, for the purpose of attending to the detail work of the erection of a monument to the Pioneers of Utah and their distinguished leader, President Brigham Young. This association immediately entered upon its duties. A contract was entered into with Mr. C. E. Dallin, a young man born in this Territory who had already attained an enviable reputation as a sculptor, to perform the work in conformity with designs made by him and fully approved by us. These designs provided for the erection of a monument 35 feet in height upon a granite pedestal which is to contain of the following conspicuous features: The sitting figure of an American Indian and a Rocky Mountain trapper in bronze 8 feet in height, illustrative of the primitive conditions which existed in this region before the advent of the Pioneers; a Pioneer group consisting of a man 8 feet in height, woman, child and wagon, or prairie schooner, to be cut in relief work upon a marble shaft, or column, forming the central feature of the monument; the whole to be surmounted by a bronze statue of President Brigham Young, 10 feet in height. The statue of President Young has been completed and was on exhibition at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893, where it received widespread commendation both for the faithfulness of the likeness and as a work of art. It is now inside the Temple Block in this city and ready to be put in place. Models of the Indian and trapper have been executed and approved, and are ready to be reproduced in bronze as soon as the necessary funds can be raised. A model of the Pioneer group has been submitted by the sculptor and as soon as approved can be cut in stone and made ready to be put in position. The site determined upon for the monument is the southeast corner of the Temple Block, near the spot where President Young stood when Utah was but a wilderness, and uttered the prophetic words: "Here we will build the temple of our God." For all of the work above described put in position complete and let superintendence of construction of the monument, the sculptor, under the contract, is to receive $25,000. Only a few hundred dollars have as yet been subscribed and paid in.

From this brief statement of the conditions you will see how necessary it is that immediate steps be taken to raise funds for this important work. It is our hope that by next fall, in time of the semi-centennial conference, the monument may be completed and unveiled to the vision of the people who shall have contributed to build it, and there is no reason why our expectations in this regard may not be fully realized if all the people will but take hold and push the project with the same determination and unanimity of purpose which have builded our temples and accomplished so much in the past.

It is now nearly half a century since the Pioneers entered this valley. Most of those whose dauntless courage and hardy prowess tamed down the barriers which opposed them in that hitherto desert of with almost miles of trackless wilderness, previous to but with the fulness of sixty years, we take their every footprint in that within the public where may be traced and the just. We who remain are reaping the golden grain of their sowing—we blessed with the results of their energy and toil. In fitting this we should merely duty and gratefully contribute towards the erection of a monument that will perpetuate their memory through the ages to posterity. The message and gratitude is long overdue and neglected. It is the intention to have a complete roster of the hundred and odd Pioneers engraved upon the main column of the monument, that as their names are read aright to be and are respectively uttered upon the hearts of their posterity.

We are aware that there are many and varied calls for donations for worthy purposes from the people, but it is our desire that this call shall be given first place and other considerations of a public nature be regarded as secondary until the work is at least shall be completed. Heber M. Wells, secretary of the Brigham Young memorial fund, Salt Lake City, is authorized to receive subscriptions, and he will take pleasure in issuing a receipt in the name of every contributor, no matter how small the sum. We extend an invitation, through the Presidency of the various stakes and Bishops of wards, to every man, woman and child throughout our mountain home to participate something in commemoration of the Pioneers and their great leader, President Brigham Young, whose genius has left its impress in every part of this favored land. Remember that no amount, however small, will be refused, as the purpose in view is to have a monument that will belong to the people who love and revere the memory of the Pioneers.

Trusting that you will at once take steps for the furtherance of this work in your respective stakes and wards, and praying the Lord to bless your labors and those of the righteous everywhere in the upbuilding of His purposes, we remain,

Your brethren in the Gospel of Christ,
WILFORD WOODRUFF,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

THE WATER RATE TROUBLE.

The general protest called forth from the people at the new assessment of water rates in Salt Lake City brings up a subject that should receive the prompt and earnest attention of the City Council. It points out that in the matter of water rates in this municipality, the adoption of a clear and well defined rule of assessment is a present necessity, and further that that rule should be the very opposite of exhibitant to be charged for the regulation of the water supply. The broad discretionary powers that have been exercised heretofore by officials who made the assessment have been well suited to the past, so that no complaint need be made in that direction; but the latest instance of applying that discretion gives overwhelming proof of the necessity of immediate change, and perhaps the event has come home to some. Without any thought or intimation of blame on any one, it may be said that it is one the people had they be given to understand precisely what they may expect in this business from year to year, and that the uncertainty suggested in the present proceeding be removed.

On behalf of the officials who have made the assessment, it is set forth that they have merely conformed to the ordinance, and in doing so have done only that which was their plain duty. No doubt this is true from their standpoint, and we have no inclination to question it. We believe they are seeking to enforce the law rigidly all around, and for that are entitled to credit and consideration. We like to see a man with an upright carriage and dignified bearing; but when in trying to stand erect he leans over backward, it makes him look awkward, besides placing him in danger of losing his equilibrium. So when there is a discretionary power given to assess in a certain class of business a water rate of "$10 to $50," when the maximum sum is charged against the smallest kind of business in that class, as is the case in some instances of best in the assessment complained of, it is leaning too far back, and the equipoise should be restored. The very fact that the officials are making a strict enforcement of the ordinance, while it speaks well for the officer, presents a conclusive argument why the ordinance should be made so clear and just in its terms that it cannot be enforced with severity.

Notwithstanding the fact that the City Council has declared against the sale of the waterworks, and we believe honestly and sincerely so, there comes up in the minds of the people a new doubt on the subject in connection with the present occasion of complaint. It is that with a rate of exorbitant water rates the people will become so weary of the burden that when a private company offers to take the system and tender a guarantee that only half rates will prevail, it will be caught at as a very tempting bait.

There is one feature that should be kept in view in dealing with the city's water supply. This is that it is not to be handled for the enrichment as a gigantic monopoly of that bounteous source of abundance. The sugar trust or coal trust probably have a legal right to charge as much as they can get for sugar or for coal. But the corporation has no legal or moral right to conduct a water trust on the same plan. It holds title to the control of the water supply for the benefit of the inhabitants of the city, not for their oppression and injury, and we believe that the City Council will so with the matter in that view of the case. As representative here to control the municipal government they must rise to the level of the most serious set-backs that it has could resolve would be to have to show up faith that in the matter of rates for water—that indispensable necessary in this region—every burden possible to the taxpayer and property owner was being pressed. In view of the situation, however, the Notes suggests that while it is desirable for the people to present their grievances fairly and fairly before their representatives, there is not the slightest occasion for indulging in denunciation or harsh criticism of the City Council or other municipal officers. Let the matter be handled promptly, but with calmness and deliberation, and the questions which have arisen no doubt will be settled to the general satisfaction of the public.

A PHASE OF THE MONEY QUESTION.

The money question may be said to embrace not only the subject of how much per capita should be circulated, but it must also be held to include those of tariff, silver and taxation. Utilities, compulsory arbitration and government ownership of railroads and the property, are all themes that grow out of the great question of money. In a broader view still, it will be seen that the principal institutions of society, and other objects of world-be reformers of government, come under the same all-embracing head. The root, lo, Ephe who remains for money. Mammon is the god of the age, and all minds are engrossed in its worship, speaking of the material world generally.

Upon a consideration of a subject so vast, with a view to treating it comprehensively, we do not care to enter. The task would be far great for sooner or time organs. On future occasions, however, we may touch upon some of the more practical phases of the great money question which directly concerned our readers, and we are impelled to another attempt in the same line by some paragraphs contained in the November number of the *Labor Exchange Monthly Publications*, publication of Independence, Mo. It will be remembered that some weeks ago the News contained an editorial article advocating the acceptance by employers in some manufacturing institutions, of the pressure of their labor in payment for their wages, instead of drawing upon cash. The article cited the case of one institution which had been closed a long time, some of whose employes were reduced to want, but when business operations and extended relief throughout a wide circle as soon as the employes commenced to accept labor in payment of their wages.

G. H. De Bernard, editor of the *Labor Exchange Monthly Publications*, addresses a communication to this paper, commending to the writer, which we publish and accompanied with some observations. Mr. De Bernard reproduces our first article in his paper, but for November, and makes upon it the following comments:

> That the factory in Utah closed for a considerable time, because the employes would accept nothing but money for their wages, and responded as soon as their employers agreed to receive the produce of their labor in payment for their work, should be the glaring lesson to organized labor in the land. In this instance we see two parties, because would respond to one and the produces of the disorganized would be forever vested. It will never be settled if money must be to open the door. Behold the direction of the *Labor Exchange* put into operation by persons who probably have never heard of it!
>
> It seemed strange to us, however, that the Latter-day Saints of Utah should have needed such a course as was given in responding and factory. Driven to the dead of winter into a far off wilderness without money and without credit, they have made the wilderness blossom like the rose. They had, so, not only a factory, but the whole range of human industries, to resort to in earning to accept the produce of their work in payment for their wages, and into the enterprises of the factory, take their chances of earning enough those products as best they could, and the result was universal prosperity. Why should they now neither or other in the founding of their labor? Is it not that the love of money is the root of all evil—has more poisoned their minds and hearts? We fear so.
>
> The author of the article remarks that the proprietor of the factory is able to pay a little more cash, so if his business is to be based as a blessing. When the proprietor becomes able to pay all cash, he will look out for the coming of the factory again, and probably forever.

We cordially admit that there is a great deal of food for reflection in the foregoing, and we commend it to the thoughtful consideration of our readers, including both employers and employes. Some practical truths of great importance are therein suggested. If the laborer can obtain food, clothing and shelter for his labor, ought he not to be willing to work? These three things might easily be furnished by employers in Utah for more people than there are in the Territory who are in need of them, if only an intelligent effort is to so were made. To make effort in this line intelligent, it is only necessary to organize it. The argument therefore is that employment may easily be provided for all our idle workers, merely by organizing in that end; and they may thus be enabled to procure the necessaries of life without the use of money.

There is another side of watering into this subject, which, not in a somewhat the logic of the preceding paragraph, but it ought not to be allowed to overrule that logic, as it practically does in so many cases. The element here would is the need of money with which to start an enterprise. The machinery, implements, or other material indispensable in a beginning, cannot always be procured at home, or in return for labor. Cash alone will obtain it. But organized effort would often overcome, and always modify, such difficulties, and the amount of money indispensable for a beginning could generally be obtained, were earnest and intelligent purpose to characterize the attempts to procure it.

The life of home industry has set in resolutely in this Territory, but its vigour might be made much greater, and its benefit correspondingly enlarged, if the views we have ventured to express, that nothing can be done without money. In the midst of the mighty achievements that have been wrought in Utah without money, it is a shame that a notion so false should prevail so widely. Union, co-operation, public spirit, and the true genius of manufacturing enterprise, are the elements of success really required to furnish employment, develop resources and build up the country, while money is of but secondary importance. We commend this aspect to the deliberate thought of the people, confident that if attention shall be given to it, and inquiry be made as to what can be done industrially without money, there work for the idle, and more wealth for all the people will be created.

ADVERTISING IN THE EAST.

We understand it to be a fact that business men of this city have recently been solicited by representatives of various publications to contribute money for the purpose of advertising Utah in the Territory, and its attractions and resources, and that a number of business firms that solicited have responded more or less generously.

In our view this is all wrong. It is a bad use of the money expended. The day of "boom" advertising and the selling of "lithos" to eastern investors has gone by. If the business men of Utah wish to advertise the Territory they can do so for more effectually by supporting their home papers than by paying for advertising space in eastern ones. Good newspapers speak mainly in praise of the community which supports them, and it is a mistake of Utah journals that, as a rule, their patronets make them as good as they can pay poorly for made with the revenue they receive. Almost always the Utah publisher puts into his columns the entire revenue of his paper. We cannot recall a single instance in which a newspaper publisher in this Territory materially increased his earthly possessions outside of improvements in his paper and plant.

It follows that the patronage our home journals receive is the large and that of the money which is put into their columns, and whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the political or editorial policy of any of the more prominent papers of the territory, it cannot be said of one of them that it has been parsimonious in the expenditure of means for the purpose of increasing its circulation and influence for good, according to the judgment of its managers, and the standpoint from which they view the field of labor.

What is here said is not intended to apply to Utah dealers or manufacturers who advertise abroad for the purpose of finding a market for the commodities they handle or produce. That is a different matter entirely, and the expenditure is intended to be made and regulated in accordance with business principles that usually govern in such cases. What we intend to here discountenance is the payment of money by our business men and others for the purpose of having Utah "written up" in Eastern journals, or for issuing advertisements in the sensation. It might be well for the Chamber of Commerce to give this subject consideration with a view to avoiding the unprofitable expenditure of money at the instance of Eastern advertising solicitors.

COMMUNICATED.

FULL SALVATION.

If there is one topic more inspiring than another, or one necessity, or one labor, it is that of being engaged in personal or in general salvation. The word is hackneyed, the conception limited, and work is often wasted; yet withal there is always a freshness and crispness about the subject, when wisely and broadly handled, which commands attention, leads to action and always sees some results.

The salvation needed for men as for communities is varied, depending on circumstances and conditions. The highest good of one time is valueless at another; the need of one day is satisfied to repletion with the setting sun of the next; and the moral tone, the social tone, the political and religious tone, is warm, cultivated, progressive, or downward and retrograde, just as good or evil may be presented or prevail from time to time, for intelligence or ignorance may preside, and "the worse may appear to be made the better reason."

The pioneer history of Utah tells when the salvation of bread was more to be desired than anything else. Afterwards, shelter was most important; then clothing, then labor, then guns, then fortress, then schools, then politics, then religion. All the time these places of need required special intelligence for each, for as the revelator said, "no man can achieve salvation in ignorance."

Labor to be salvatory must be productive of money. Trades must be organized, and unerring laws of finance must be investigated and unerring methods taught, teachers and respectively positive means prize and government, and religion must be the life-blood of the vigorous, healthy one, as of the best community. The modern method of salvation gives a tract to the hungry, offers religion to the man out of work, issues the tract to change parties when the fires of the factory or foundry are put out, and government goes on collecting taxes and mounting indebtedness, leaving that inquiry into and and general citizen would hardly pointed interest to the means, which is assumed to be contrary to the genius of the most aggressive and formidable, the most elastic of constitutions on the face of the earth, or it is nothing.

You could hardly persuade men flying from Missouri and Illinois that this was a land where equal rights prevailed, and the preservation of life was the duty of the state! You could not make men whose lands were confiscated and the homes thereon razed, believe that government could not protect the buyer or guarantee title to its domain after receiving the hard money of the settler! You could hardly credit that in a liberal country, (?) more one hundred to two hundred thousand people should be denied suffrage and statehood for twenty-five years, when the interests have scattered others without a time of the numbers or stability, of the good qualities of Utonians. You would not expect that fifteen hundred men could be incarcerated in prison for conscience sake, from months to years, with the consequential suffering of such penalty, when the fundamental law said that "Congress shall pass no law in regard to an establishment of religion, or prevent the free exercise thereof."

In all these cases "asking for bread there was given a stone," asking for salvation there was denial and death; asking for liberty, and the measures were shortened and rivetted more intensively than heretofore and those who personally suffered in silence were tenderly tended with the fleet, that silence meant acquiescence in the justice and the penalty in every case. It seems, too, as if in all history, whenever oppression has resulted to limits or a satrap was tested, there was either one provided or an inspirational wave affected the masses, or both were combined to secure the deliverance. Israel might have remained in Egypt but they been treated fairly, if been unable to extricate themselves but for Moses; Europe needed a Napoleon, England a Cromwell, America a Washington; and when had the world needed deliverance from cannibalism, superstition and its fearful rites, the mother country was inspired to exploration, to commerce, to encourage; and while she subdued finally by force of arms and train genius, the world has seen a the result and the better for it—her work was needed in the preparatory program of the progressed latter days.

When the times were ripe by reason of the labors of Lutner and Wesley and a host of others, Joseph Smith came upon Christ's mission as the herald of a new and grander evangelism all the John the Baptists of the ages had prefigured. Sectarianism under the secular right of private to gloom had multiplied beyond pretension, for there lack of an active native work, the work which he was privileged, appointed and foreordained to bring. He gathered the nucleus and for enlargement his associates became pre-apostles. Yet certainly his and their labors would have been little, had not there been an overflow of inspirational energy which in thousands of honest souls made them look for a deliverer and such a salvation as they were led to seek. President Woodruff's experience in religious England was but testimony to the word of the Lord in the fulfilment of promise. Not probably can the auditory gathering of the nations of all nations here or "the greatest city of Atmosphere" be unconscious of the manifestations of spirit power.

Of all cities of modern times or a part of a true government, has there ever been known the fundamental corruption as revealed by the Lexow investigation in New York? The tolerance of political organizations, and the tyranny of ward leaders and boss rules was well known but until the better elements of society were impressed with the spirit of salvation, the success of the enemy seemed impregnable. But in the hour of need the arouse of right began to move, and upon the shoulders of a few institutions business men the mantle of power has fallen. There is salvation in the very air, and such successful business men as "John Claflin, Wm. L. Strong, Cornelius N. Bliss and Charles Stewart Smith" are the heralds of a dispensation in which purity and intelligence will most assuredly rule in that metropolis representative city.

On a small scale, the insufficiation of the supply of seed in this Territory has been abundantly seen. When Paul Kimball proposed in the days of autumnity that nothing would be sold in this city sheaper than in the East, it was done. When an armed force was coming here with boasting words of extermination, expulsion and division, President Young advised the people to move south. A few suffered, but there was salvation in the move. When the railroad was on the way here and those valleys were looked upon as desirable for pirates, speculators and speculators, the world was, "Chance to do your own business" and in a little while Z. C. M. I. and kindred organization was made the basis of financial salvation. When water was needed for a rapid increase of population, the water came. When increased in the and other secret functions was the settler—Rot brought to Utah by the writer, as present. Work fuel was hard to get, fuel was discovered. When gathering increased and greater supplies were in demand, the overland railroad

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Contains no Ammonia or Alum.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

North Point Consolidated Irrigation Company.

Location of office and Principal Place of Business—Salt Lake City, Utah.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 3rd day of November, 1894, assessment No. 1 was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable on or before the 10th day of December, 1894, to the Secretary, at the office of the corporation, in the Knight Block, Salt Lake City, Utah. Any stock upon which this assessment shall be unpaid on the 10th day of December, 1894, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, on Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1895, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

ARTHUR STAYNER,
Secretary.

Room 61, Knight Block, or Office of C. W. Bender, Salt Lake City, Utah, November 3rd, 1894.

GETTING READY FOR

Thanksgiving and Christmas.

Z. C. M. I.

CATERS TO "ENJOYMENT AFTER RESTRAINT."

Staples.

BUCKWHEAT, Prepared.
PANCAKE FLOUR, Prepared.
CRUSHED OATS.
GERMADE, H. M.
CRACKERS and CAKES, H. M.
MAPLE SAP SYRUP.
SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP.
CHEESE, All Sorts.
BUTTER and EGGS.
HAMS and MEATS.

Dainties.

OLIVES and OLIVE OIL.
JAMS and JELLIES.
CONDENSED CREAM and MILK.
SAUCES and CATSUPS.
RELISHES and VINEGAR.
PICKLES and CAPERS.
SALAD DRESSING.
CORN STARCH and GELATINE.
COCOANUT and BAKING POWDER.
MUSHROOMS, PEAS, SOUPS, Etc.

CLEANED FRUITS, all Kinds.
FLAVORING EXTRACTS and PEELS.
SPICES, MUSTARDS and CURRY.

This is Only an Appetizer. The Half is Yet Untold. T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

Provo Woolen Mills Agency.

LOOK AT THE LIST OF HOME MADE GOODS WE HAVE FOR SALE. ALL MADE BY UTAH WORKMEN.

Men's Ready Made Suits,
Men's Ready Made Pants,
Boys' Pants,
Women's Stockings,
Children's Stockings,
Men's and Boys' Socks,
Overshirts,

Grey Blankets,
White Blankets,
Mottled Blankets,
Ladies' Dress Flannels,
Ladies' Cloth for Tailor Suits,
Ladies' Cloth for Capes,
Plain Flannels,

Twilled Flannels,
Unshrinkable Shirtings,
Two Yard Linsey Sheeting,
Two Yard Flannel Sheeting,
Colored Linseys,
Waterproofs,
Jeans.

MEN'S SUITS MADE TO ORDER BY FIRST-CLASS TAILORS
WE ALSO KEEP A STOCK OF TAILOR TRIMMINGS.

JOHN C. CUTLER & BROS. AGENTS,
30 Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.