

unsatisfactory and the complaints have been long and loud since its inception. The crediting of the amounts paid, upon the rates for water supply, will put the payers on the same footing as the class that voluntarily paid the two-thirds expense, because the four mills assessed only covers two-thirds of the actual cost of laying down the mains and supplying the street hydrants in the locality taxed.

There were three methods by which the extension of the water service could be effected under the latest legislation: First by the area plan; second, by assessing according to the frontage; third, by meeting the expense out of the general taxes. The last named would have raised a storm from sections of the city that could not be supplied, at any rate for a long time to come; they would object to be taxed for something that was only of benefit to others, and it would only be a repetition of the error committed in the first place. The frontage plan would be inequitable to owners of corner lots who would be doubly taxed. So the first named method was adopted as apparently the most equitable. The allowance of the amount of the tax to be credited on the water rates will remove one great objection to this method.

The most important consideration now is the best means of increasing the supply so that in years of drought that may come again, this city may not be in the present condition. These means will not be found or hastened by senseless growling or unjust faultfinding. Let it be remembered that the canal which was expected to meet the very difficulty under which we are now suffering, was built upon the vote of the people. Let all who voted for it take their share of the responsibility for its construction, whatever that may be, and not complain or men who had no more to do with it than they. And furthermore who can dispute that the canal has been of great benefit to the city?

We repeat, what is wanted is a greater supply, not grumbling against deficiencies. The recommendation of Mr. Walker is to the point. Let others make practical suggestions. The City Councilors are willing and anxious to receive them. If anybody can offer better plans for present or future action than those adopted, such plans, we are certain, will receive due attention. There will be some sense in that way of procedure. But those who join in the howl being

raised by political tricksters to foster their own ends, manifest little wisdom and show small consistency. If wrongs exist, point them out and suggest a remedy. If mistakes are made, show a more excellent way. But do not blame men for the action or non-action of the elements, nor echo the libels and slanders of the enemies to the true interests and civil and religious liberties of the people of this Territory.

"MAC" AND THE "COURIER."

In the *Liverpool Courier* of June 12th we find the following from the pen of our old friend and contributor, D. M. McAllister:

"In your notice of 'Départure of Mormons from Liverpool' on Monday, there are several errors which I desire to correct. The Guion steamer that carried the emigrants from this port on Saturday was the *Wyoming* and not the *Wisconsin*. Instead of 200 destined for Salt Lake City only, there were 359 going to various cities, towns and villages in Utah. The statement that they 'were entirely English working people' was a decided blunder, for 358 of the number were from Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, and Germany, and the other one was a Scotchman. In stating that they were 'of a very respectable class,' your reporter simply designates a distinguishing characteristic of all 'Mormon' emigrants, equally as true as those who come from the European continent as of those from the British Isles. I cannot understand why he said that 'a large proportion of them were women,' unless he purposed creating a false impression. The fact is that among the 359 'Mormon' emigrants there were only 32 unmarried women, between the ages of 16 and 40. There was a greater number of single men, and thus it is apparent that the 'large proportion' of the company were married people and their minor children; and I am prepared to prove, from emigration lists in my possession, that this proportion is similar in other companies of 'Mormon' emigrants."

AN INSTRUCTIVE WORK.

THIS is a time of violent and destructive atmospheric and terrestrial disturbances. There have been some of the most terrific thunder storms in different parts of the world within the memory of man, and destruction of life and property, the setting on fire of buildings, etc., by the electric fluid have been marvelously common. Earthquakes have been frequent and have been occasionally accompanied by strange and terrible subterranean noises. Great storms, tempests, mammoth fires and floods, have devastated many towns and

districts. The newspapers have been filled with relations of disasters from these causes during the last few years, and especially the present year, so far. This brings to mind a specific prediction of the prophet Nephi, who told his brethren in his day of the conditions that would exist in the latter times upon this and other lands. It will be found upon page 115 of the Book of Mormon, and is as follows:

"Behold, in the last days, or in the days of the Gentiles; yea, behold all nations of the Gentiles, and also of the Jews, both those who shall come upon this land, and those who shall be upon other lands; yea, even upon all the lands of the earth; behold, they shall be drunken with iniquity, and all manner of abominations; and when that day shall come they shall be visited by the Lord of Hosts, with thunder and with earthquake, and with a great noise, and with storm and with tempest, and with the flame of devouring fire."

That all the conditions named in this prophetic declaration are phenomenally prevalent in these times and increasing month by month need scarcely be said. The daily journals furnish the evidence, which is beyond dispute.

We take the ground that the Prophet foresaw the situation precisely and was thus able to foretell it. Those who do not accept of the book as a genuine record of the ancient races of America cannot logically dispose of the numerous references to the times in which we live that are presented in detailed accuracy, on the basis of chance. The number of verified predictions is too great to admit of such a hypothesis. This would be the case even if it were to be held that the record originated with Joseph Smith. Many of the future conditions depicted in the book had no existence at the time of its publication, being only now in process of development, while others are not yet verified. It is a wonderful work, and a close and honest student of its contents can find in it clear and simple expositions of great historical facts of the past, present and future.

JUDICIAL NONSENSE IN IDAHO.

IN THE Third District Court of Idaho a case has been decided which is of considerable interest to our people, as it involved the right to vote of a number of persons who have been members of the Church.

D. F. Chamberlain was plaintiff and W. A. Woodin defendant, and the contest was for the office of