

with other kingdoms. I followed, comparing the commandments of God with the commandments of men, and showed how the doctrine of Jesus had been changed by men who had not the power to preach the Gospel. There were a number of strangers in attendance, and they paid great attention to what was said; three have applied for baptism. We held a meeting again in the evening, and had a fair attendance. People seem to take more interest in the Mormon Elders now than they have done in the past, at least it is the case in a great many places in New Zealand, and we hope we will be able to do a good deal of good in spreading the Gospel of life and salvation before we leave this land.

It will be one year on the 10th of this month since I left home, but the time has gone so fast that I can hardly realize I have been here so long. Spring is now coming and the grass is growing nicely, and the trees are in bloom, while fall is drawing nigh in the fair vales of Zion.

We leave here in a few days for Greytown, to spend a week there, and to get our homemail, which should arrive this week. The mail steamers only arrive and leave here every four weeks, so you see we appreciate our news from home when it does come. The NEWS comes to hand regularly and is read by the Elders and Saints with much interest. * * *

L. G. HOAGLAND.

P. S.—Mission address—Greytown N., Wairarapa, New Zealand.

THE CHURCH PROPERTY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The committee on Judiciary reported favorably Rawlins' bill providing for the disposition of the property in the hands of the receiver of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, valued at \$450,000, authorizing its application to the charitable purposes of said Church.

Northway opened the debate in opposition to the election laws repeal bill. He proceeded to inveigh against the pernicious doctrine of "states rights," which, he said, stood like a spectre behind the bill.

WIND AND WAVES.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 2.—A terrific gale struck this section of country, coming from the southeast, before daylight this morning, and this afternoon it was still blowing over fifty miles an hour. Water was blown in from the gulf until the river reached Royal street, four blocks from it and at an elevation of about fifteen feet from the main river heights. All the wholesale and a large portion of the retail districts of the city is four feet under water, and thousands of dollars' worth of goods are damaged.

Three dredges working on the channel have been lost. Fifty miles of the Louisville & Nashville road along the coast are under water and Biloxi bridge has been swept away, the report says. Telegraph communication is cut off in almost every direction.

In the city many houses were unroofed, and the smoke stacks of all

the manufactories have been blown down.

The street car traffic is totally suspended. The business thoroughfare of the city are being navigated in boats, and as this dispatch is sent (8 p.m.) the people are wading up to their armpits trying to save goods. It is conceded to be the worst storm ever known here.

The storm reached its height about 3 p.m., when the wind reached a velocity of seventy-five miles per hour. The rain was falling in torrents the entire day and tonight the city is in darkness and not an electric light of any kind is burning. The bay steamer Crescent City dragged her anchor and went ashore on the beach below the city. The crew were saved.

Nothing is heard from the eastern shore, nor from the market gardeners in the marshes. At 11 p.m. the storm abated, and the waters receded.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 2.—Ex-Governor Warmouth and family came to town today from their Magnolia plantation, because of the havoc wrought by the storm Sunday. The furious wind tore such a number of slates from the great plantation house that the upper part of the house was flooded by rain and all the other property on the plantation badly damaged. The orange crop all along the lower coast has suffered incalculable injury. Fruit literally strews the ground.

Reports of serious accidents are received from Pointe Le Hache and vicinity. Governor Warmouth said the storm was the worst experienced in Louisiana since 1811.

During the high wind and rain storm Sunday night and Monday the Louisville & Nashville suffered the most disastrous washout in the history of the road. The line is impassable east of Chementeur, eighteen miles from New Orleans, for a distance of eighteen miles, and from the statements of trainmen it is learned that the entire line to Mobile suffered greatly.

As far as can be learned, twenty-four or more persons in this vicinity were killed and probably three times as many wounded, some fatally, besides destroying a large amount of property at New Orleans.

Among the buildings destroyed was the large market, which crushed several large buildings in its fall; the Burdette mission church; the cotton yards of the Northeastern railroad, the Coleman boiler shop and the Pythian hall. A number of other buildings were unroofed.

Below the city the results of the storm are far worse. In Plaquemine parish the wind reached a velocity of 100 miles an hour. In Justice parish, at Pointe La Hache, a town of 2000 inhabitants, not a house escaped injury. Four grown persons and several children were killed. Among the killed are Miss Leona Franche and Mrs. E. LaVanders, two of the most prominent ladies in the city. In the immediate vicinity other deaths are reported, and still thirteen others in the country below.

When the news from the Gulf coast is received it is feared the mortality list will be greatly increased. The loss to the orange industry is estimated at over \$350,000. The loss is very heavy in other crops and property, but the news is too vague to yet form estimates as to the amount.

"X" HEARD FROM AGAIN.

Perhaps your readers are not generally aware that there has been a "revolution" lately that has about doused the glim of that astral luminary that has for some four years given lustre to the galaxy that revolves around the city hall. I mean it of the 750 loads a week.

The city scavenger had thirteen teams, alleged to be employed in removing garbage and refuse from garbage district number one, consisting of nine blocks, for which teams he was receiving \$3.50 per day each, the expense to the city for these teams, two cartmen and four or five laborers, being some \$340 per week. It is now better performed under the direct control of the health commissioners, where it properly belonged, with four teams, two cartmen and two laborers at a cost of \$125 per week, or a saving of some \$11,000 per annum. And after this showing is made as plain to the Council as figures can make it they retain the scavenger in alleged employment at a salary of \$125 per month. Does the Council believe that because a sanitary system deals with obnoxious matters it naturally involves the employment of similar elements to effect the details of its operation? The scavenger has no appointment. Is he a kind of daughter of the regiment, a mascot to the council, a hoodoo to the health department or a nucleus of the Liberal element of the First precinct? If, for some tricks that are vain, the Council have to "fix" the scavenger, we have a smoke ordinance, set him hauling smoke; it will be a soft job, one that he will lay on like a sick kitten to a hot brick, and have no conscientious scruples in receiving his salary, as he has in his present place.

For three years and seven months under the manipulation of the scavenger, taking the estimate of \$340 per week and his salary added, it has cost the city about \$68,000 to scavenger those nine blocks, and competent men have offered to contract to scavenger the entire city at an estimate per year at least 25 per cent less than that rate.

And what has been done for that portion of the city lying outside of district number one? The council passed an ordinance requiring the inhabitants of district number two, which is about 90 per cent of the inhabited area, to remove the garbage and refuse accumulating therein at their own expense. And it appears that the council intended that the people thereof should enforce the ordinance as well as pay for the results of its operations. For during the entire Liberal administration the Council have devoted but about \$3670 to enforce its garbage ordinance in district number two, such as inspection and maintaining healthful conditions, and also in obtaining data for a half completed sanitary census. There are over 8000 outdoor water closets and over 1000 cesspools not connected with the sewer within the city limits, and a great many of them have not been discharged of their contents nor even inspected during the existence of the Liberal administration, and in this the government they succeeded gave to the citizens better protection to health, for it did enforce this sanitary regulation.

Setting aside all consideration of;