

## SUNDAY SERVICES.

Religious services in the Tabernacle, Sunday, Oct. 14, 1888, commenced at 2 p. m., President Angus M. Cannon, presiding.

The choir and congregation sang:  
How firm a foundation, ye Saints of the Lord,  
Is laid for your faith in His excellent word.  
Prayer by Elder Wm. C. Dunbar.  
The choir sang:

Ye children of our God,  
Ye Saints of Latter-days.  
The Priesthood of the Second Ward officiated in the administration of the Sacrament.

ELDER WM. G. PHILLIPS was the first speaker. He said he was pleased to again meet with the Saints at home. He read the 15th and 16th verses of Paul's first Epistle to the Romans, where the Apostle declares that the Gospel is the power of God unto salvation. Elder Phillips had preached the Gospel in other countries, and was willing to preach it here, because he knew of the divine message he was proclaiming. It was a question for all to consider, whether they had put away their sins and entered into the fold of Christ with all sincerity. If not, they certainly should take that important step. The Gospel taught to day was the same as that taught by John the Baptist, when he came in the wilderness of Judea, as the forerunner of Jesus Christ. Jesus came after him and required of him that he baptize him "to fulfil all righteousness." The testimony of heaven acknowledged the baptism of Jesus, and He went forth organizing His Church and manifesting the power of God. He selected Apostles, whom He also directed to spread the Gospel. Today the same message as that which Jesus and His servants proclaimed is carried to the nations of the earth by the Elders of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. For two and a half years past the speaker had been engaged in this missionary labor in a foreign land. He testified to the divine mission of Joseph Smith, the great Prophet of this age, who was beloved and revered by the Latter-day Saints, who, through the message he taught, had learned to worship God in an acceptable manner. Elder Phillips had, while on his mission, taught the principles of truth at every opportunity, in public and in private, and had been greatly blessed of the Lord. He testified to the restoration of the Gospel in this age, as foretold by John the Revelator, and exhorted the people to obey its principles.

ELDER HENRY WALSH next addressed the congregation. He was thankful to be again in the land of Zion, after his missionary labors. He said the world would be judged by the testimony of the servants of God, who were preaching the Gospel of the Kingdom. Elder Walsh related some of his missionary experiences in which the signs followed the believers, and the gifts of the Spirit were made manifest. The world spoke all manner of evil against the Saints, but so had the Lord and Master been spoken against falsely. Still he taught the plan of life and salvation, and it was the duty of the Elders to follow in the path marked out by Him. The Saints are not enemies to their fellow beings, but friends, and are engaged in warning them of the wrath to come. As the judgments of the Lord were poured out in the days of Noah, and also upon the Jews after Christ was crucified, so would they come upon this generation who rejected the Gospel. The second coming of the Lord was at hand, and the Saints were engaged in the work preparatory for that great event. They would continue in the path they had chosen, thorny though it may be, till God said it was enough. The world at large do not believe in the visitation of angels, or in revelation, and darkness is greatly increasing in their minds, because they have rejected the truths of heaven. If the Saints will only be true to the cause they had espoused, God would bring them off more than conquerors.

APOSTLE JOHN HENRY SMITH addressed the congregation. He was gratified in hearing the Elders report their labors in warning the world of the restoration of the Gospel. In the early history of the Church, the Elders were instructed to go into all the world so far as possible, and to send where they could not go, and to teach faith in God and His Son; to preach repentance, baptism for the remission of sins, the laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost, and to call sinners to repentance. Their commission was to those who knew not God. The brethren who have spoken this afternoon have also been engaged in this same labor. Wherever they had traveled they found not, outside of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, the Gospel proclaimed in its purity, for the organization or ordinances of the Church. This was the experience of the thousands of the Elders, who had gone from door to door with the message of truth; the Church of Christ was not elsewhere among the children of men except among that people called by the world the deluded "Mormons."

Apostle Smith said he felt like referring to the subject of marriage. Paul in writing to the Corinthians, declared that man was not without the woman, nor woman without the man in the Lord. Many believed that Paul was opposed to marriage, and while there may appear to those who do not reflect contradictions in his writing, yet when we consider his sayings we find this is

not correct, for he declared that "for-bidding to marry" was a "doctrine of devils." He also taught that the relationship of marriage was the most sacred that could be entered into by man and woman. There are many, among the Catholics for instance, who claim that man and woman can offer a more acceptable offering than by obeying this law, but in every instance where man has sought to establish another system than that which came in the union of our first parents, failure has resulted. The reason for this is that God created that law in every fibre of mankind's being. Wherever marriage has grown into disrepute, the result has been disastrous. But the blessings of the Lord have been upon those peoples who have fulfilled this great law. The Saints have learned that the relationship of marriage is God's decree, and is eternal; that without it man and woman could not be in Him. There are in this country thousands of the young who should go forth and obey this Law of the Most High. This requirement rested upon them, and should be carried out according to the law of God. This law, which the Almighty had given regarding this principle, was as binding upon the Saints as was any other command of God. The speaker testified that the teaching of the Gospel will continue till every son and daughter of God will have the opportunity of receiving or rejecting it.

The choir sang:  
O my Father, thou that dwellest  
In the high and glorious place.  
Benediction was pronounced by Elder Homer Duncan.

## MR. PIKE SPEAKS

Upon Sewerage and Kindred Topics.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 15, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:

Since my last letter to you of the 9th inst., the committee of the City Council on sewerage has made its report, and it has been published, so that all who wished to could learn what it had to say upon so important a matter. A writer in the *Herald* of Thursday the 11th, I presume after reading my letter of the 9th, and finding facts presented there that he could not answer, under the heading of "One of those seen yesterday," attempted to ridicule it, thereby showing the absolute weakness of his side of the question, for the newspaper men never resort to ridicule, unless they find the arguments of their opponents unanswerable. Ridicule never was, is not now, and (what is more) never will be argument. It is never a good policy to attempt to bulldoze the people into accepting or rejecting any scheme in which the public are interested without first having submitted it for public approval and for intelligent discussion. If that writer wants to boom the proposed system of sewerage rather than the best system, let him do so, but never attempt to ridicule those who differ from him.

The writer of the article referred to advised myself and all others to read the report of the committee on sewerage and acknowledge that we did not know what we have been talking about and forever after hold our peace. Now, the first part of this advice I acted on and read and re-read the report, but the balance of it I cannot adopt. The truth is I have not the digestive organs of an ostrich, and therefore think it best not to swallow the "report" without dissecting it. The first paragraph of this report shows that in England (the country of much rain and therefore plenty of water) the questions of this kind were referred to the "Local Government Board" in 1871 and that in 1876 they made an official report, which our committee suggest must be regarded as the official statement of English experience in the disposal of sewage. Now, if it took this commission five years to make a report with all the facilities at their command, how can we, with so few facilities, make a report in so short a time.

The result of this government commission investigation, so far as given to us, is that scavenging, sewerage and cleansing towns are necessary for comfort and health.

We know this much without the expense of a commission. The other two points given to us are that it is not good to have cesspools to store the filth of the cities in, and that sewerage of towns and draining of houses must be considered a prime necessity. We will all admit that sewerage and drainage are necessities in places where the earth is wet and plenty of water to wash away the filth, but will the same rule apply to us where the ground is so dry and no water for a great portion of the people to use for domestic purposes? Certainly not.

The next information is on the sewer pipes and their location, but the terms of the main sewer is not very definite, notwithstanding an estimate of the cost thereof is given. Now if the destination is uncertain how can the estimate be certain? There is one thing, however, that looks strange to me that the main sewer on Fourth South to Third West is 15 inches; after that it is 24 inches. Perhaps this increase is intended to receive the sewage of the southwest and northwest parts of the city in the distant future, though some of it may have to climb up hill to get there.

For disposal of the sewage they recommend irrigation on the alkali flats over Jordan and then give the ex-

perience of cities in this country and the balance in England, France and Germany. I know of no reason why we should go so far away from home for information from cities situated under far different circumstances to what exist here. Why not get the experience of cities in this country which are situated about the same as we are? We find the sewerage of European cities given in this report is used for irrigation, at a distance of from 200 yards to three miles from the different cities, but no information is given as to whether the sewage is emptied into rivers or into large cesspools and from there the liquid part pumped up upon the land and then used; but the intention is no doubt to convey to the mind of the reader that it is emptied from the open sewer on to the open land in ditches, the same as it is intended to be done here. If this is the case I question whether any one of the five intelligent members believes this report themselves sufficient to have the sewage of this city emptied from the pipes upon the open land and not a block away from their residences which they report is the case at Doncaster, England, a city with a population of 23,000, and that there is no smell in summer but that there is in winter.

This seems to me to be naturally impossible. The City of Berlin, in Germany, with a population of 900,000, carries the sewage only a quarter of a mile (just two of our blocks and width of streets) and use it for irrigation, but the report is silent as to smells, etc. I question whether the city of Berlin uses the method of disposing of the sewage at so short a distance, in the same manner as the committee recommend to be used over Jordan. It does not look reasonable.

The committee is in possession of a vast amount of other information in regard to the disposal of sewage by irrigation, but the nature of their report will not permit of its insertion here. Perhaps not, I should think if it was similar to part of that given, we should need some cotton in our noses to even read about it.

In treating on the supply of water that will be needed for sewage they do not look the matter square in the face, for they state that in ordinary seasons there is no lack at all for all the district lying below the canal, but to that supply is to be added Canon Creek, an amount equal if not exceeding the present flow of City Creek, thus doubling the quantity now in use.

It may not be known to this committee, but it is a fact nevertheless, that all of the water north and west of Main Street, below the bench, for nearly two months past, that has been used for irrigating purposes, has come from a pipe from the water works that drives the chopping machinery of the old grist mill and blacksmith shop at the head of North Temple Street, and if there is any water from the canal that crosses Main Street West, I do not know it.

In addition to this, for about the same length of time, there has been but little water, and sometimes none, flowing down the ditches for two or three blocks east of Main Street, to say nothing of the suffering for water in the 10th, 11th, 18th, 19th, and 20th Wards. We are also told that arrangements have been made by which the city will acquire another sixth of the Jordan River and they think that nothing more need be said concerning water for flushing. Of course, all this with the writer in the *Herald* is conclusive, but not so with me.

We are told in another part of the council proceedings of whom the city will purchase this one-sixth interest, viz, the "Hydraulic Canal Co.," and the consideration was nearly \$30,000—and immediate action was necessary to secure it. What seemed funny to me was that it was the first time I had heard the name of the "Hydraulic Canal Co.," and its name being suggestive, I took it into my head to find out a little about it and also how it managed to lift nearly ten thousand dollars out of the city treasury, before it had lifted a gallon of water from the Jordan River and I have come to the conclusion that the company have no more legal right to transfer the one-sixth of the Jordan River than I have, and I may ask the privilege of saying something more about this another time.

In conclusion I wish to refer to another statement made by the *Herald* writer that my communication caused no little amusement among some of the members of the City Council. To this I will say that if any of the members of the City Council are amused at the truthful public recital of the sufferings of any portion of the community they were elected to represent, then they do not understand their duties.

There is yet another day for filing protests to this system of sewerage for those who own realty in the sewer district, and every one who does not favor it or is in doubt about its success, should use the legal privilege given of protesting against it before it may be too late. The law gives the property-owners this right, and no one has a right to call them in question for using it.

When we have water, and out of the discussion of this question we have evolved the best system of sewerage that will be adapted to our condition and circumstances, I will be just as anxious for sewerage as any one, but until that time I shall do what I can to oppose it; for I realize that the only parties who will be benefited by it will be very few compared with the great bulk of the

community who will be injured by being taxed to pay for what they do not want and cannot get any benefit from, by being deprived of the water that they have a good legal title to, and which will be needed to flush the sewers if built.

Yours respectfully,  
JOHN N. PIKE.

## CURRENT TOPICS IN EUROPE.

Popular Errors.—French Customs.—Pere Hyacinthe.—Female Journalists.—German Diplomacy.—Bulgarian Matters.—British Association.—Mediterranean Manoeuvres.

"A little knowledge is a dangerous thing," is one of the proverbs which finds an apt illustration in the accounts given by travelers concerning the manners and morals of the French. A tourist spends a fortnight in Paris, and then, forthwith, proceeds to write a critical work on "France and her People," oblivious to the fact that Paris is one of the most cosmopolitan of cities where the good and bad tastes of visitors, are even their vices are catered to, and is by no means a representative of life as it exists in the country, the villages and provincial cities.

The women of France are almost universally misjudged because they are misunderstood and because of such writers as *Dumas fils* and *Feydeau*. How few form their estimate from the works of Victor Hugo, and Lamartine, and yet the latter are the only truthful ones. A stranger will meet with politeness and attention as he travels through the country. Everybody will help him, and if he brings letters of introduction he will be made welcome at social reunions; even parties may be given in his honor. But go where he may, in the city or through the country, he will not have a chance to penetrate into the inner family circle. The "Impressions" written by travelers concerning France, bear a close resemblance to the writings of correspondents of sensational papers concerning the customs and morals of Salt Lake City.

The average American woman of the Northern States is better educated than the same class in France, but the French woman is the more active. She sometimes performs the most menial duties, as, even drudgery, and still preserves her self-respect. In Rouen, Amiens, Chartres, and in hundreds of other provincial towns there are vast grain markets entirely controlled by the women. These women form organized corporations which in some cases have existed for several centuries. Their honesty is proverbial. The farmers bring their grain in the morning and after attending to business in town, return and receive the amount of their sales without taking any further trouble about it. The whole transactions of the market are entrusted to the women. The buyer and seller alike put implicit confidence in them. The importance of the charge confided to them may be estimated from the fact that 5,000 bushels of grain often pass through their hands on market day in a single town. Perhaps no parallel example can be found in any other country.

In general, they are orderly, virtuous, sober and thrifty. See them in their simple costumes. Whether they are the fishermen's wives at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Normandy or Midi, they are always models of neatness and suitability, from the crown of the picturesque cap to the sole of the strong, sensible shoe. The observant traveler will notice that the middle class are always neatly dressed, but never decked with cheap imitations of what their employers wear.

American ladies who expect to see a display of gorgeous dressing among their Parisian sisters, are woefully disappointed. The ladies of the French capital may set the female fashions throughout the world, but they dress extremely plain, at least upon the streets. The magnificence of their toilette is only displayed on great occasions.

French women are advancing rapidly and adding to the number of their avocations. In Paris alone there are four hundred female journalists. Female physicians are also increasing. Thirteen graduated the present year. Pere Hyacinthe and his wife are doing much for the elevation of woman in Paris, and have secured several arrangements whereby many employees are permitted to observe the Sabbath.

The betrothal of the Princess Sophie of Prussia, the sister of the German Emperor, to the Crown Prince of Greece, has been as cordially welcomed in Berlin as at Athens. Germany is a large and powerful empire; Greece is a small and comparatively insignificant kingdom. Yet there is a majesty and a magic in the very word—Greece. Prince Constantine is also closely allied with both the great House of Romanoff and the historic and interesting kingdom of Denmark, and is therefore what might be termed a very desirable consort. There are, however, other contingencies which have evidently not been absent from the mind of the German Emperor, and still less from the cogitations of Prince Bismarck. The public has not forgotten the fact that only last spring the Imperial Chancellor interposed his objections to the marriage of this young lady's sister to the Prince of Bulgaria. Is it possible that Bismarck prefers Greece to Bulgaria? By no means, but simply this, that Bismarck

is willing that the world shall believe that Germany is not concerned in the affairs of the Balkan peninsula, and that the defence of these provinces against the designs of Russia devolves on other countries, such as Turkey, Austria, England and Italy.

Bulgaria has not abandoned and does not mean to abandon one iota of those pretensions, which gave such umbrage to the court and cabinet of St. Petersburg. On the contrary she has been growing daily in force, manhood and self-reliance. The bond between Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia has been immensely strengthened alike by the growth of popular sentiment and by certain broad, generous measures taken in the face of the whole world. Only last week the Sultan reluctantly acknowledged the Postal and Commercial Union that Roumelia has made with Bulgaria. In a word, all the world admits that Bulgaria has a future. But that can be only to some extent at the expense of her neighbors. For example, there are dependencies at present under the rule of the Sultan that are retained by him with difficulty. Macedonia, for one, will most assuredly soon break the frail links that yet connect it with the Ottoman empire. But Macedonia is too small to become an independent state and will therefore be obliged to join with some other community. Here evidently are the elements of a quarrel between Bulgaria and Greece as each are very desirous of the territory. Indeed the quarrel already exists, as far as words can make it. In due time it will have to be dealt with by more robust weapons than the pen of the writer and the tongue of the orator.

It was this consciousness of conflict and ambition that induced the sovereign of Denmark to withhold his sanction when his son Waldemar was offered the throne of Bulgaria. One son is already king of the Greeks and had he allowed another son to mount the throne of Bulgaria, he would have considered himself the parent and promoter of fratricidal strife. In this conflict Bulgaria will win, and no doubt it is a wise policy for Germany not to be held responsible by Russia for the result.

The British Association or as some have called it "The Parliament of Science" held its fifty-seventh anniversary at Bath last week. The speech of Sir Frederick Bramwell is worthy of notice not merely for its merits, but as showing the drift of scientific thought. Not long since the Association was so accustomed to sensational theories from such men as Hooker and Huxley, Thomson and Tyndal, that continuous sensation seemed to be expected. Now this is all changed. Sir Frederick had no protoplasm theories to expound, no new mode of creation to unfold. On the other hand by showing the relation of present science to the early discoveries, he demonstrated how much such men as Morse and Edison are indebted to Volta and Galvani; how much Watt and Stephenson learned from Bacon and Sir Thomas Browne.

Men are beginning to understand that the present wonderful results of science today are but the fruition of thoughts and ideas born so many years ago. So in turn the ideas now reflected will in future days be taken up and developed, and lead to still higher advances.

The French fleet has just completed a series of manoeuvres in the Mediterranean similar to those recently executed by the British fleet, off the coasts of the British Islands. Whether this demonstration had any reference to French and Italian diplomacy is of course a matter of conjecture. But the visit of the Spanish fleet to Toulon has no doubt a political significance. The Spaniards are now lauded by the French press at the expense of "ungrateful Italy." *La France* writes "The arrival of the Spanish fleet at Toulon has an important political significance. It is not a naval demonstration like that which the German fleet has made in Russian waters. Neither does it present an attempt at intimidation, such as the Italian fleet has just displayed towards Greece. It is an act of simple politeness, a return visit for that which the French fleet made at Barcelona. The German Chancellor offered to raise Spain to the rank of a great power, provided she would engage, in the event of war, to concentrate an army on the south of France. But Spain pushed back the offer made to her. The visit of the Spanish fleet to Toulon is an eloquent reply to the insinuations of enemies that French and Spanish interests are diametrically opposed."

Europe, Sept. 20th, 1888. J. H. W.

Havana, Oct. 17.—The losses by the recent cyclone in Quemedo de Guirres district are estimated at \$671,000. The Sagua papers are confident the decrease in the sugar crop will hardly reach 10 per cent.

The newspapers of St. Petersburg are again urging that an *entente cordiale* with England is opportune, owing to the coldness between Germany and England. *Novosti* says an Anglo-Russian alliance would hasten the solution of the question now hindered by the rupture between Prussia and England.

Philadelphia, Oct. 17.—A most important action by the present General Executive Board of Knights of Labor was taken today, when Thomas B. Barry, a former member of the board, was formally expelled from the order. Barry was accused of a series of abuses and was suspended from duty last August. A month afterward he forwarded his resignation, but this was not acted upon until today, when the board refused to accept it and expelled him.