DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

Friday, March 15, 1895.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Sixty-fifth Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will convene in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, at 10 o'clock, on Friday morning, April 6th, 1895.

The officers and members of the Church generally are cordially invited to attend the meetings of the Conference.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH.

Special Conference Appointments.

Sunday, 7th—Sunday School Union, Tabernacle, 7 p.m.

AS TO BONDS AGAIN.

We give place in another column to a communication opposing the issue of county bonds; although before he gets through with it our correspondent shows that his objection is not so much to the matter of bonding itself, as to the matter of the ownership of the bonds. We agree with him that it would be a beautiful and excellent thing if the citizens of the county would buy these bonds, and so far as we are informed, there is no objection to their doing so. We are not so clear, however, as to the beauty of the plan of increasing the people's taxes in order to increase the interest on their investment. The notion of taxing ourselves rich, we rather have always seemed to us to possess obnoxious features. It would be nice to Work as well as eat in the most sanguine advocates could hope, there can be little more satisfaction in it than comes from taking money out of one pocket and putting it back into another.

THE SOUTH.

The latest issue of the *Independent* (New York), the number for March 7, gives up more than half of its interesting and valuable reading columns to a symposium on "The South and its Resources." Among the contributors are two members of President Cleveland's cabinet, Secretaries Herbert and Smith; three United States senators; eleven members of Congress; two editors; twelve one or more preachers, and other gentlemen eminent in various walks of life. The articles treat on the development of the South; its agriculture, labor, church life, newspapers and literature, public schools, varied industries, etc.; the prosperity of the colored men (by one of the race); the effect of southern development on labor; business winter resorts; opportunities for investment in the various southern states, and many phases of southern life and business activity. Altogether the showing is a most exhaustive and admirable one, and while remote in a degree, it is nevertheless appreciably conservative. As a matter of fact the resources of the South have always been recognized, though capital, for obvious reasons, has been somewhat slow to take advantage of them. With the death, however, of the radical sentimentalism of the past, and the introduction of new ideas of law, order and government into the South itself, a new era seems to have set in for the vast empire below the Ohio; and out of the depression and the double existing in and concerning the North and West, the sunny clime is in a fair way to derive numerous benefit, both financially and industrially. That this end will be tremendously promoted by the publication of such a series of articles as we have referred to, in a paper like the *Independent*, goes without saying.

POLLUTED WATER.

In the distillery regions of the South there are people who object to the water of their locality as a beverage because "it's so powerful bad a big drink would kill." It would appear that the inhabitants of San Francisco soon will be in about the same frame of mind unless there is an early change, that is, if the investigation made on Saturday by Mayor Sutro brought out an accurate report regarding a part of the city's water supply. In the western metropolis Lake Merced is made to furnish a large proportion of the water used in the municipality; after the visit and investigation there, Mayor Sutro reported: "Of all the vile, contaminated, pestiferous places I ever saw, the region round about Lake Merced is the worst."

This was not a very cheering recommendation for the water used by the Franciscans and the analysis made does not improve matters. The detail of the contamination complained of included the slope of the creek which feeds the lake, and which for three miles on either side is covered with pig wallows. At one place the investigating party saw a herd of fifty one hundred swine wallowing in the creek, and the spectators concluded that they would not care to follow in the figure after that, much less drink it. There were also several dairies along the watershed, and alternating with piggeries and hog wallows were numerous vegetable gardens on which all sorts of fertilizing matter were used. During the rainy season the impurities from these naturally washed into the creek and down to the reservoir, then the creek was said to be the only water for the town of Lake View and Colma. The conclusion was therefore reached by the investigators that the safety of the city demanded immediate action to remove pollutions of the water.

In Salt Lake City we are fortunate in having the sources of water supply kept comparatively free by nature from the danger of such pollution as that complained of in the foregoing; yet there are many ways in which our city water can be and sometimes is polluted. The narrow canyons and precipitous mountain sides provide any number from the settlers or dumpers of piles of vegetable carcasses, and there are no limitations of pig wallows or menageries permitted near enough to the water shed to prevent there being any lower down from which sewage can be turned into the streams. There are, however, still not a variety of ways in which the water may be polluted. Papers were in vain for the diligent work of the waterworks department in keeping the reservoirs clean, cleaning the creek beds, keeping away sheep, cattle and other animals, etc. Even with all this, city water is not at all times as free from impurities as would be desirable, particularly during the heavy thaws of spring and early summer. And as the quality of the water used for culinary purposes is largely responsible for the health and longevity of the people, there is realized the necessity for an impartial health officer paying special attention thereto. Salt Lake has no fears of such a place as that described for San Francisco, yet the public would be pleased to have from the health officials, once in a while, a report of the condition of the sources of supply and storage, just to satisfy them that these are not being forgotten or neglected.

THE CUBAN REVOLT.

As soon as the report reached the outside world that another revolution had been planned in Cuba, Spanish officials announced that the movement had been suppressed and that the rebels were ready to surrender. The idea was conveyed that the plan was premature and that it amounted to cutting more serious than a few darting exploits by insults operating without the sympathy of the people. The continued reports, also from official sources, of the defeat of the insurgents in various parts of the islands and the prompt dispatch of reinforcements from Spain, did not harmonize with the first statement that the revolt had been suppressed in its infancy, but furnished ground for the supposition that the disturbance was of a far more serious nature than the authorities were willing to admit. Cuban advices of March 13 confirm this surmise. It is now reported that deputies of insurgent bands and sections have met in Los Negros and formed a provisional government. They have also chosen a commander-in-chief and decided to send an envoy to foreign countries, charged with the difficult mission of obtaining for the insurgents recognition as belligerents.

Should these reports be confirmed, it is obvious that the government has far from succeeded in its struggle with the dissatisfied element on the island. Cuba's population and resources are insignificant compared to those of Spain; still the latter country is at great disadvantage, being situated at least very from the seat of trouble, and the enthusiastic patriotism of the Cubans, as well as their intimate knowledge of the country in which they operate, go far to make up for the lack of numbers. The contest is not quite so unequal, therefore, as it at first thought would appear to be. If the insurgents are united under skillful leaders they may yet obtain some measure of liberty. On account of intestine feuds has not one deprecatory after another on the American continent, and, unless far-sighted concessions are granted in accordance with the moderate demands of the people, and peace established on a basis of justice and equality, it is more than likely that Cuba, too, will sooner or later be contributing to new inhabitants instead of to new inhabitants.

COST OF THE SALT LAKE TEMPLE.

On this interesting question various estimates have been published, ranging from two to six million dollars. Recently the president of the Philadelphia Club endeavored to obtain the authentic figures, by directing a letter of inquiry to President Wilford Woodruff as to the expense of erecting the magnificent structure. The following letter signed by Elder George Reynolds was received in reply:

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah,
March 2, 1895.

Robert A. Farrer, Esq., 35 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

DEAR SIR: This favor of February 11 to President Wilford Woodruff regarding the cost of the erection of the Salt Lake Temple would have received an earlier reply, but until today some items were lacking.

The peculiar conditions under which the work was commenced render it quite difficult to arrive at an exact total of the accumulations. In the early years the progress was slow and very expensive, for it then took four days of team work to haul one stone from the canyon, a distance of some three miles.

It has been a matter of some fact every stone from Emigration canyon, hence the cost of transportation was very in the place in the Temple walls. The stone of which enclosed most a tell that was used to line quarry, and which the adobe was formerly set in mortar and the fabric was improved immediately. Having these very facts under consideration we have carefully, in the book of origin by reckoning the cost of the stone at the price of four competitive bids for hewed pieces. Sand, lime, nails and other materials used in the construction were procured at exceedingly high prices, right where the place above mentioned, at times, of some per pound. In consequence of the high price of provisions wages were correspondingly high, all of which added to the cost of the building.

All of the outside walls and most of the inside are of solid granite blocks hewn to the square, with the outside surface worked to a very smooth surface. The ornamental parts, representing the sun, moon and stars, the frieze and stones for all of the towers, the six solid granite steps of four to thirty, extending from the bottom to the top of the four towers, were hewn at great expense, there being one stone opening more than 20 feet in one.

A careful estimate of the cost from year to year places the average annual expense, per year, at $[illegible], a total for thirty-four years, of $[illegible]. For the years [illegible], it was [illegible], the last three years, [illegible], and $[illegible], making a total cost at building and grounds, $[illegible].

Yours, very respectfully,
GEORGE REYNOLDS,
Secretary.

HENRY L. STIMSON has been trusting the great sales and cell industry in its origin, and finds that it began with a Troy (N. Y.) woman—the wife of a blacksmith. While washing and ironing her husband's linen she noticed that his collar and cuffs were easily soiled while the shirt was still clean. Hence there evolved the idea of separating them. The wives of the blacksmith's neighbors saw to it a saving to labor for them, and their husbands had her make collars and cuffs for them. Hence the establishment in business, and from that time the industry developed to its present proportions. For many years foreigners would not have the separate collars and cuffs, and it was not until 1890, when the great strike of the Troy workers occurred, that the wages of home workers were imperiled by foreign competition, and German and French stitchmakers went to making cuffs and collars to meet the scarcity in this country caused by the strike.

ACCORDINGLY IT IS SEEN in the statement that the late Congress admitted New Mexico to statehood, the *Chicago Chronicle* (Chicago) makes this second title at the same unfortunate moment.

Utah will enter the Union on the coming Fourth of July, but Arizona and New Mexico will have to wait a little longer. The idea is said to be perfectly simple for settlement, but for some reason seems to elude the senate clerk. That is to be the only one in sight.

The fact is that Utah's star on the national flag cannot get into place before the 4th of July, 1896, and that is in all human probability the new State will not be declared admitted by presidential proclamation until the end of this year, if indeed it is not delayed beyond the first of January, 1896.

THE REFUGEE of the eastern war, as summarized by an English newspaper authority, were thus given two weeks ago: "Seventeen battles have been fought between the Chinese and Japanese, and in these encounters no less than 7,[illegible] soldiers have been killed and 11,[illegible] wounded of both sides. Some 10 Japanese have been killed and 1,[illegible] wounded, while the list of the Chinese killed amounts to the large total of 6,[illegible], and the wounded to 9,[illegible]. If what Port Arthur is worth is taken into consideration, the Japanese have captured booty to the value of close upon $[illegible]."

MEMBER TAMAS, of Kings county, New York, issues this as one of the new rules of his office: "S. Members of the bar and all other persons having business with this office must be treated with the utmost courtesy and politeness." There is something thoughtful and Solomon-like in that sheriff's special solicitude for members of the bar.

OF THE Wolfenbuttel Paris manuscriptist, Charles Frederick Worth, whose death occurred a few days ago, it is related that he began life as a printer, but quit the business because of an instinctive dislike to setting his hands. If that dislike could have been overcome, what a printer his genius would have made him!

CHAUNCEY DEPEW, "the sugar king," is to be a candidate for U. S. senator from California.

Burlington Route Pining Cars.

The Burlington route is the only line running dining cars on the "Alaska" line, between Denver and Omaha, Kansas City and Chicago. Passengers have to pay only for what they eat. Be sure that your tickets read via the Burlington route.

It is a fact that we are offering genuine bargains in Plates and Organs for the spring trade. Conlter & Hodgins Co., 74 Main St.

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

E. [illegible] THE SECOND HAND [illegible] has removed from [illegible] to 1[illegible] Second South. Highest price paid for [illegible] Second South street.

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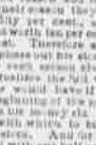

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