

to run to waste to the Jordan. Such a disposition of this water might readily be made, pending the time that the population has increased to such an extent as to render the full capacity of the sewer needed for disposal of the sewage proper.

For the bottom lands north of Third South street an additional pumping plant will be needed in a few years, and the sewage should be pumped into the gravity sewer at or near the Warm Springs. This whole district is so flat that it will probably be found advantageous to use some of the pneumatic systems, which have proved effective in flat districts, and by which the sewage of small sub-districts is collected in a number of sumps and automatically forced by compressed air to a central pumping station. Such a system could be advantageously applied to the whole of the bottom lands on both sides of the river within the city limits, but the immediate needs of the city appear to demand the disposal and utilization of the sewage from the elevated and growing districts, and this can be most effectually and economically accomplished by the construction of the intercepting gravity sewer recommended by the city engineer. Respectfully submitted.

#### WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1893.—Congressional legislation is, like politics, a series of wheels within wheels. For instance the Democratic senators were a few weeks ago practically unanimous for the admission of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Utah, and the Republican senatorial caucus declared in favor of their admission. Today it is practically settled that they won't get in, unless they do so by some legislative "scratch" in the closing hours of the session. One word tells the story of the change in senatorial sentiment—silver. It is generally known, that whatever might be the party politics of the senators sent from these territories, if they were states, they would to a man be in favor of the free coinage of silver. It is understood that Mr. Cleveland was the first to raise this objection to their admission, but the anti-silver Republican senators gladly fell in with it. There is just this about the matter: if this objection has sufficient weight to keep them out of the Union now it will do the same thing in the next congress, when Mr. Cleveland's influence will necessarily be greater than it is now.

Representatives Jerry Simpson and Tom Watson are to head a fight which is to be made in the House by free coinage men against the Sherman bond amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which has just passed the Senate. They claim to have sufficient strength to defeat the bill by filibustering; if they do an extra session will have to be called, because there are appropriations in this bill that cannot be done without. Speaking of the issue of bonds, Gen. A. J. Warner, president of the Bimetallic League, now holding a convention here, says that no bonds can be issued under existing laws and that any secretary of the treasury who did it would be liable to impeachment. Gen. Warner's opinion on this subject

differs from that held by members of the present as well as the coming administration, and by Congressmen generally.

Among the prominent populists in town to attend meetings of the Bimetallic League, the Reform Press association, and the Industrial Legion, held this week, are Weaver and Field, late national candidates of that party. The populists all express themselves enthusiastically concerning the future of the party. They claim that Mr. Cleveland's war on silver, which has been such a prominent feature of this session of Congress, and which promises to be even more prominent at the next session, whether it be extra or regular, will result in making Populists of a very large percentage of free silver men in both the Democratic and Republican parties.

Another question that will go over to the next Congress is the selection of a site for a new government printing office, the Senate having refused to agree to the report of the committee on printing, recommending one of the sites offered. It begins to look as though the Fifty-third Congress might be kept so busy with left-over matters that it will have little time to tackle new ones.

The Washington newspapers are always extremely obliging in suppressing unpleasant news concerning the prominent or the wealthy. A striking instance of this was given this week when the news was received that Mr. W. N. Roach, who was a dozen or so years ago well known in Washington as cashier of a national bank, had been elected United States senator by the North Dakota legislature. Only one paper said anything why Mr. Roach had quit the banking business and gone west to start afresh, and that paper said it was on account of a misunderstanding about some of Mr. Roach's outside speculations, which was true as far as it went. The misunderstanding was with the directors of the bank, who discovered a shortage in Mr. Roach's accounts of something like \$70,000, and it would have resulted disastrously for Mr. Roach had not a rich father-in-law gone down in his pocket and squared the bank's cash account, thus giving Mr. Roach an opportunity to go west and get himself elected to the Senate.

Senator-elect Martin, of Kansas, is in Washington, but he will not present his credentials until after the 4th of March. He says he has no fear of being knocked out by the election of another senator, which Senator Peffer calls a bluff on the part of the Republicans. Prominent Democratic senators, among them Gorman and Brice, have expressed the opinion that Martin will be promptly seated when his credentials are presented.

Considerable hard feeling was caused by the all-night session of the House, through which certain Southern members filibustered against the bill compelling interstate railroads to use automatic car couplers. Representative Watson, of Georgia, accused Richardson, of Tennessee, one of the filibusterers, of being actuated solely by his interest in the railroads in opposing the bill, and for a time it looked as though there might be a personal difficulty between them. The

bill was not voted upon, but an understanding was reached that it should be called up Monday under a suspension of the rules and put upon its passage. It will require a two-thirds vote to pass it under a suspension of the rules, but it is thought that it will pass.

#### DEATHS.

SHARP.—In this city, February 27th, of diphtheria, Esther Mahel Sharp, aged 2 years, 7 months and 25 days. She was buried at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

TUCKER.—In the Fifteenth ward, February 28th, of pneumonia, Samuel Starkley Tucker, born at Cannington, Somersetshire, England, October 16th, 1828.

MORTENSEN.—At Sanford, Colorado, Feb. 14th, 1891, of scarlet fever, Wilford Woodruff, son of Cornelia and Lars Mortenson; born at Parowan, Iron county, Utah, March 9th, 1886, aged six years, eleven months and ten days.

DANGERFIELD.—At the residence of her daughter Martha Galtier, St. Mark's Villa, Dalston, London, England, January 4th, 1893, of bronchitis, Caroline Dangerfield. Deceased was born in London, England, December 5th, 1792.

*Millennial Star*, please copy.

DOWNES.—On Provo Bench, Feb. 21, at 7:30 a. m., of pneumonia, Ray Alfred, son of Henry and Mary J. Downes, aged 4 months and 21 days.

"This lovely bud so young and fair,  
Called hence by early doom,  
Just came to show how sweet a flower  
In paradise will bloom."

PETERSON.—At Junction, Piute county, Utah, February 19th, 1893, Levenia M., daughter of Jorgen C. and Maria M. C. Peterson, born December 5th, 1874. She was a faithful member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day saints, and is entitled to the blessings of those who have part in the first resurrection.

SHARP.—At 650 E. Third South street, in this city, at 4:15 a. m., March 1st, 1893, of diphtheria, Lorenzo, son of Lorenzo and Esther Bacon Sharp; aged three years, eleven months and six days. Funeral was held at 3 p. m. today. This is the second time this week that the grief stricken parents have been called to lay away a loved one, stricken down by the same cause, a child younger than this one having been buried on Monday. There is only one child left, a four months old baby.

PYOTT.—At Calks Fort, Box Elder county, Utah, on Sunday, February 19th, 1893, William Pyott, of pleuro pneumonia. Deceased was the son of Thomas and Esther Pyott, and was born in Stockport, Cheshire, England, October 21st, 1848.

Brother Pyott was highly respected and loved by all who knew him, and the sympathy of a host of friends is extended to his wife and five small children who are left to mourn the death of a loving husband and father.

*Millennial Star*, please copy.

MARCHANT.—On February 22nd, 1893, Hannah M., wife of John A. Marchant, after several weeks' sickness, passed quietly away at the family residence in Peoa, Summit county at 10 o'clock p. m. She conversed freely with her husband up to within a few minutes of her death, which gave her friends great hopes of a speedy recovery. She was secretary of the Peoa Relief society for many years and was a friend to the poor and greatly beloved by all who knew her. She was 42 years old and the mother of eleven children. She leaves five sons and one daughter, two grandchildren, a loving husband and a host of friends to mourn her loss.

GODFREY.—At Clarkston, Cache County, Utah, February 19, 1893, aged 67 years, 3 months and 20 days, John Godfrey. He was born Oct. 30th, 1825, at Hanbury, Worcestershire, England, and was baptized in the year 1848. He came to Utah in 1862 in Captain Miller's company; resided in the Tenth ward till the following May, then moved to Coalville, and the same fall moved again to Milville, Cache county. He then went to Mendon and remained there till the spring of 1865, when he moved to Clarkston where he resided till 1877, when he moved to Mendon again and resided there till 1891, when he removed back to Clarkston. He was the father of fourteen children, sixty grandchildren and five great-grandchildren. His funeral was one of the largest ever held in Clarkston.

*Millennia Star*, please copy.