

member. When Liberman senior died a few years ago his son made Levy, who was then bookkeeper, a partner and manager. Young Liberman was on the road most of the time and supposed his affairs were in a prosperous condition until a few days ago, when he received a note from his clerk, saying Levy, who had gone to New York temporarily, was systematically robbing the establishment. Liberman had the books examined by an expert and on Levy's return confronted him with the result. Levy has now disappeared but he is supposed to be in the custody of detectives. Liberman has also disappeared and no statement can be had other than the above which is furnished by the chief clerk in the house.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23.—From advices received today by the steamer *City of Peking*, it is learned that representatives of a German syndicate have received a concession from the Corean government to work a gold mine in Pong Yang Do, and will loan the government \$8,000,000 if necessary.

A disastrous conflagration occurred at a town called Ohne in Yuchizen several weeks ago. Out of 2,000 houses constituting the town, 1800 were destroyed and several people lost their lives.

The statement of the officers of the steamer *San Pablo* regarding the loss of that vessel in the channel of Formosa, says hundreds of Chinese pirates who infest these waters attempted to board the steamer soon after she struck the reef, and were only kept from her by the use of firearms and firepumps. The pirates, however, boarded the *San Pablo* as soon as she was abandoned, and shortly after she was seen to be on fire fore and aft.

DUBLIN, May 23.—Investigations into the frauds on the Equitable Life Insurance Company of New York unearthed at Belfast, leading to the arrest of a prominent merchant there, have been extended to this city, and similar frauds on the company have been discovered. In consequence Lyne, the manager of the Equitable agency in Dublin, has absconded.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—The National Butchers Protective Association re-convened this evening. The Butterworth bill was endorsed and Congress asked to pass it soon.

The question of lard adulteration was then taken up and it was decided to continue the agitation of the question before Congress until a law is passed prohibiting the sale of adulterated lard, or if its sale be allowed, it be branded as such.

Resolutions were adopted directing the local associations in each state to see that bills are introduced in the legislature to the end that it shall be unlawful to expose, sell or offer for sale any dressed beef or any other fresh meats, unless said beef or fresh meats shall be inspected by officers of the state. This seems to be the death blow to the western dressed beef companies.

The local committee of three appointed to prepare a paper against beef monopolies, submitted a lengthy and vehement report. The committee style the "cattle pool of Chicago as the most infamous tyranny that ever existed in the United States." The report goes on to say, "We think also the worst combination in the country in the pork and adulterated lard packers. They have no equal in the Standard Oil Trust, the sugar or copper trust, or any other trust. They have had a powerful influence over our business for years. The prices of cattle to the producer have gone down 50 per cent, and the price to the consumer has increased, and every dollar of difference has gone into the pocket of the combination."

The report concluded with an injunction to strive for the inspection bill.

CLEVELAND, O., May 23.—Late this afternoon Wm. S. McFarland quarreled with his wife while under the influence of liquor. In his fury he drew a revolver and shot his wife and three-year-old daughter and then himself. All will die. The family was a happy one till a month ago, when the oldest child died. This affected McFarland greatly, and ever since he has been drinking hard and has been very ugly.

DENVER, May 23.—A special from Glenwood Springs, Colorado, says: Some weeks ago Carr Bros. conceived the idea of making a novel and exciting excursion this summer, which for boldness has seldom been equalled. They propose to start from this point and go by water to the Gulf of California. The route is down the Roaring Fork to the Grand, through Utah and Arizona and then into the Mexico or Colorado River. Some of the grandest scenery in the world is to be seen along the route, notably the Cataract Cañon in Utah and the Marble and Grand Cañons in Arizona. Owing to many rapids, the trip will be a continual round of danger and excitement. A boat has been specially built for the trip and very strong; in shape it resembles a torpedo boat, the forward part being covered with light ducking to protect the provisions and ammunition. Air-tight compartments are arranged in several places to prevent it sinking in case of accident. Carr Bros. expect to take several weeks for the trip and will fish and hunt when opportunity offers. If nothing occurs the start will be made tomorrow evening.

CURTIS, Neb., May 23.—Mrs. Anna Bryant was murdered by her father, Wm. Greedwood, last night. She had just given birth to a child after being married only three months. Her husband had left the country. She was only 16 years of age.

Further particulars show the murder to have been one of the most brutal ever heard of. The girl was seduced some time ago, and her betrayer was compelled to marry her, but immediately deserted her and fled. The girl came home a couple of months ago from Omaha, and her father was terribly enraged at her. Yesterday when he returned from town his daughter had been delivered of a child a few minutes before. He deliberately drew a revolver and shot her dead in bed, and would have done the same with the babe had not his wife seized it and fled. It is thought he will be lynched.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23.—The attempts made last Saturday night to burn St. Vincent's orphan asylum at San Rafael, in this state were renewed last night and this morning. The asylum has within its walls 600 orphans. It seems positive that the fire in each case was started by one or more of the children in the building. One boy has confessed having aided in the starting of the fires, and several of them are now under arrest.

BERLIN, May 23.—The Emperor passed a satisfactory night. He rose at half past nine this morning, and later went out in the park.

The Emperor has ordered the Crown Prince to preside at the wedding banquet to be given in honor of the marriage of Prince Henry and Princess Irene.

His Majesty will pay a visit to the Dowager Empress Augusta in Berlin today.

The *National Zeitung* states the Emperor's medical staff will be reduced and there will be but one bulletin weekly.

The Emperor remained in the park until one o'clock. He afterwards appeared at the windows of the castle and bowed in acknowledgement of the greetings of the crowd.

The Prince of Wales, Prince Albrecht, Grand Duke and Duchess Sergius and Crown Prince of Greece, who are here to attend the marriage of Prince Henry, visited the Emperor today and stayed to lunch.

CHICAGO, May 23.—There was another sensational scene in the Welch bribery case today, when the prosecution closed its side of the case with a motion that Welch be required to give bail for his appearance in court when the trial was resumed on Monday. "We shall also ask the court," continued the attorney, "to hold Summer C. Welch, C. B. Holmes and William Starkey to the grand jury on the criminal charge of conspiring to defeat the ends of justice."

This created a great commotion in court. The court fixed Welch's bail at \$4000, but said nothing as to the other matter. C. B. Holmes is superintendent of the Chicago City Railway Company, which controls the extensive South Side Cable Road system, and is well known throughout the east for his connection with Sunday School work and philanthropy. Welch was the agent who made a business of settling claims against the company, and it is charged that he and Starkey, an attorney, have been engaged in bribing juries in suits brought against the railway company. The prosecution claims all this was done with Holmes' consent and connivance.

COLUMBUS, O., May 23.—The supreme court has reversed the decision of the circuit court in the \$9,000,000 Hocking Valley case.

PARIS, May 24.—The Bank of France announces concerning the counterfeit 500 franc notes known to be in circulation, that the forgers are Americans.

ALGERS, May 24.—Immense swarms of locusts are advancing upon Tiarrel. The insects extend in a semi-circle, the diameter of which is calculated at fifteen kilometers.

SYDNEY, May 24.—The supreme court has granted the writs of *habeas corpus* to all Chinamen offering poll tax, and has also ordered their release on the ground that the government has no power to exclude foreigners from the country.

ISLENA, Mont., May 24.—Assayer Braden reports the value of the Montana gold and silver output last year at between twenty-three and twenty-four million dollars.

MILAN, May 24.—The Emperor of Brazil had a good night and his condition is improving.

PARIS, May 24.—The republican meeting last evening called by Clemenceau, Joffrin and Banc, adopted resolutions pledging those present to combat Boulangerism and to employ every means in their power to prevent the Caesarian reaction; declaring that a republican and not a Bonapartist revision of the constitution is needed, and will be followed by progressive realization of constitutional, political and social reforms. A committee of thirty was appointed to organize a "society of the rights of man and the citizen."

QUEBEC, May 24.—Lord and Lady Lansdowne sailed for England by the steamer *Parisian* this morning. Hon. Oliver Mowat, premier of Ontario, and Gzowski are passengers on the same steamer.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Col. Sheridan, at noon today, said that Gen. Sheridan continues to improve. He will probably be all right by Monday. "The general," he says, "is not suffering from paralytic stroke or anything serious."

BONHAM, Texas, May 24.—A cyclone swept over Brownston, 25 miles from here, yesterday, destroying the Methodist, Baptist and Congregational churches and eight dwellings. One person was killed and eight including the sheriff and the county recorder were fatally wounded. Great damage was done to the crops and outhouses.

## SUNDAY SERVICES.

Elder C. F. Wilcox's Discourse at the Tabernacle Yesterday.

Religious services were held in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday, May 20, 1888, commencing at 2 o'clock p. m., High Councilor H. P. Richards presiding.

The choir and congregation sang: Great God, attend while Zion sings. The joy that from Thy presence springs. Prayer by Elder Joseph Horne. The choir sang:

Behold the great Redeemer die, A broken law to satisfy.

The Priesthood of the Second Ward officiated in the administration of the Sacrament.

ELDER CHARLES F. WILCOX

was called to address the congregation. He said that the Saints had met to worship God, and to partake of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. To those who partook of the sacrament worthily, the Lord had promised eternal life, and said that he would raise them up at the latter day. These assurances gave great consolation to those who had faith to receive them. To know God and His Son Jesus Christ was eternal life; this was the greatest gift of the Almighty, and it should be the greatest desire of the human family. To those who sought first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, all other things were promised.

The way of the Gospel had been plainly pointed out; it was a straight and a narrow path, but many preferred to go in the broad way that leadeth to destruction. This might seem strange, but it was nevertheless the fact. In all parts of the world, whether Christian or heathen, men professed to worship a superior being, yet the diversity of their worship showed that but comparatively few were walking in the way of life. The cause of this failure on the part of the many to find the true way was that the many did not seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness.

Things temporal are in the likeness of things spiritual. As earthly kingdoms have kings, officers, subjects, etc., so the heavenly kingdom has a King, Jesus, who appoints His officers to act among the subjects in His kingdom. In the meridian of time Jesus came and offered Himself as an atonement for sin, that man might be redeemed. Before His crucifixion He called twelve Apostles, whom He commissioned to act in His name. When He ascended on high He gave to them and to those who received His message the various gifts of the Gospel, and placed various officers to act in His kingdom, in the work of the ministry. These officers and gifts were bestowed that those who believed might be brought to a perfect knowledge of God. The officers of the Church were also to protect the Saints from evil and to guide them according to the laws of God's kingdom.

Faith is the first law of the heavenly kingdom—faith in the existence and power of God. The knowledge of God was handed down from generation to generation. He appeared to Father Adam, to Abraham, to Moses and others, in the various Gospel dispensations. When Jesus was baptized, a voice from heaven bore testimony that He was the Son of God. Through the medium of revelation, in various ways, the knowledge of the existence, personality and power of God came upon the earth. He had recorded His existence and power and goodness in all things in heaven and on earth. In addition to the material evidences that God lives, is the unmistakable voice of revelation, given to those who do His will.

Following the principle of faith in the plan of salvation, came repentance from sin. Then came the ordinance of baptism, that we might be purified from sin, and prepared to press forward in the path that leads to His presence. As in the case of Paul, who, before his conversion, persecuted the Saints, he received the manifestations of the power of God when he had repented. He obeyed the ordinance of baptism, because he realized its necessity, that he might be cleansed from sin. Cornelius also, was directed to receive this ordinance that he might enter the way of salvation.

The laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost is also an ordinance necessary to salvation. Eternal life is to know God and His Son Jesus Christ. This knowledge comes through the instruction of the Holy Ghost, which is the guide to all truth, without which there is not a fulness of salvation. To officiate in these ordinances, and to bestow the Holy Ghost, it was necessary for those who did so to be called of God, as was Aaron. The power to officiate came from on high, and was not inherent in man. Man-made systems, though they might follow closely the true organization, were easily distinguishable from the true Church, because they possessed not the spiritual power. The Church of Christ was in possession of the powers of heaven, and the gifts of the spirit followed, the believers. It gave to the faithful Saints power over unclean spirits.

Elder Wilcox testified that the gifts and powers of the Gospel were with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He had himself been a witness of these things. With the Church was the true organization of Apostles, Prophets, etc., who possessed divine authority to act in Christ's name and by His power. The various sects of Christendom had

apostatized from the Gospel plan as was evidenced by the fact that the power of God did not accompany them. There was but one Church with the organization, powers and authority that characterized the Church of Christ, and that was the Church to which the Latter-day Saints belonged, and which was established in the latter times by divine command and authority.

The statement that the Almighty had appeared in this age was scoffed at by the world generally. But it was nevertheless true. It was also reasonable, for His power to appear unto His children was surely not taken away by the lapse of years. He had appeared in this dispensation, fulfilling the prophecy of Daniel and other inspired men, who declared that in the latter times the God of heaven should set up His kingdom, which should never be thrown down. John the Revelator saw the time when the everlasting Gospel would be restored to the earth, and testified that an angel came to declare it. If it was on the earth, what need was there for an angel to proclaim it? None; but the fact was that there had been a universal apostasy from the truth, and the Gospel had to be restored from heaven to earth.

John the Baptist ordained Joseph Smith and Oliver Cowdrey to the Aaronic Priesthood, which possessed the authority to baptize. Subsequently the Melchisedec Priesthood was bestowed on them by Peter, James and John, and on April 6, 1830, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was organized by Divine command in Seneca County, New York. Persecution raged against the Saints, and they were required to remove to Kirtland, Ohio, where they built a Temple, in which Christ Himself appeared. Moses, also, came and restored the keys of the gathering, Elias, the Restorer, brought other keys, and Elijah gave the keys of the Gospel for the redemption of the dead. Others also appeared, and all the keys necessary for the salvation of mankind were restored in the latter days.

The great principle of salvation for the dead opened the way for those who had died without having heard the Gospel. Its vicarious ordinances were in accord with the atonement of Christ. While it was doubtless well understood in ancient times, yet so little was recorded in the Bible regarding it that without additional revelation it could not have been comprehended in this age. The Latter-day Saints receive this principle, and in their Temples was being performed a great work for the salvation of those who had passed beyond the veil.

After Jesus was crucified He went and preached to the spirits in prison, and those who received His message and lived according to God in the spirit, had the privilege of having the ordinances performed in their behalf, and of being judged according to men in the flesh. Thus was the way to salvation opened to them.

The Gospel plan embraced all true principles, and none who would receive it were beyond its benefits in the degree to which their deeds entitled them. Those who were faithful in all things received a fulness; those who were faithful to a lesser degree received a lesser condition of glory. All would receive a reward commensurate with their works of good or evil, and be judged according to their deeds, justice thus being brought to all.

The speaker testified that the Saints were preparing for the building up of Zion, the fulfillment of the predictions of the Prophets, and the second coming of Christ, when He would appear in great glory and would come and reign in the midst of His people.

The choir sang the anthem:

How beautiful are their feet. Benediction was pronounced by Elder T. E. Taylor.

## WATER.

From Where Can a Good Supply be Obtained?

SALT LAKE CITY, May 22, 1888.

Editor *Deseret News*:

The present City Council of Salt Lake are brought face to face with a number of difficult problems, not the least perplexing of which is the question of a water supply for the inhabitants of the municipality, not only for culinary purposes, but for irrigation and other uses. Sufficient for household use might be obtained from the present source, aided by the sinking of wells; but the requirements of the people go much farther, and demand that the orchards and shade trees, the gardens and lawns, the cemeteries and public parks shall be amply provided for.

Many have been the plans suggested to accomplish the purpose. It was proposed to make a series of wells to the south of the city, in a section where springs are abundant, and from the source thus opened,

PUMP THE AQUEOUS FLUID

to an elevation from which it could be distributed to all points where it was needed. But the suggestion was considered too impracticable, especially when the idea of pumping irrigating water was discussed.

Utah Lake was also looked to as a safe source of supply, but there are grave doubts of such being the case. The surface of the lake is not of sufficient elevation to permit of the water being conducted in pipes to where it could be properly handled, for unless it can be carried to the higher portions

of town, the plan would not prove satisfactory. There is also another serious objection. The water of Utah Lake is not of as good quality as is desirable for culinary purposes, and for irrigation there are prior rights that have to be considered. Any plan that would draw a considerable quantity from the lake would diminish Jordan River, thus affecting those who have

VESTED RIGHTS

in that stream. Some have imagined that a portion of the Jordan still remains unappropriated, but such is not the fact. One-sixth of the stream is owned, and taken out, by Salt Lake City, and the title to the remaining five-sixths is vested in the various companies that have canals on either side of the river at the south end of the valley.

As early as the 15th of the present month, May, there was a flurry about Jordan water. The dam where the canal to Salt Lake City comes out is made tight so that, if necessary, all of the water in the river can be sent out in the canals on either side. This was shut down, and immediately those below, who hold rights to a share of the water, raised a protest, which, of course, had to be heeded. And now the canals above Draper, Salt Lake County, take out all of Jordan River. All of the water that is in the channel west of Salt Lake City is what gathers by seepage, etc., north of Draper. So Utah Lake cannot be looked to for relief.

EAST CANON CREEK

has also been talked of. To obtain sufficient fall for that stream to flow in pipes or in a canal to Salt Lake, it would be necessary to go so far up that the stream would be insufficient. If a point down stream far enough to get a large supply were selected, with a view to lifting the water, the owners of the stream would quickly put an stopper on that even Salt Lake City could not move. For it must be remembered that the inhabitants of Morgan County have appropriated the whole of East Canon Creek, and it is barely sufficient for their uses.

"Buy Provo River," was a proposition. Yes. If it could be accomplished by the corporate authorities, Salt Lake would have an unfailing supply of excellent water for all time. And the expense, while it would be enormous, would be amply compensated for. But Provo River cannot be purchased, nor even a portion of it, for the people of the Garden City and vicinity are getting so numerous that they will soon want all the water they have in their mountain streams.

THE RESERVOIR SYSTEM

has its advocates. Where shall reservoirs be built? In City Creek Cañon? Rational and experienced people respond with an emphatic no.

"The fear of hell's a hangman's whip. To hold the wretch in order."

And the people are not craving for the continual dread of bursting weirs and angry floods. The memory of comparatively insignificant cloud-bursts in the cañon has not faded away, when earth, and boulders, and trees, and rubbish were hurled right into the heart of the city, and fifteen minutes later the flood had subsided, so rapid had been its descent, leaving the ruin wrought along the course of the maddened torrent. "But a series of small reservoirs, say of 100,000 to 300,000 gallons capacity, would avert the damages of a large one." That is just the plan on which the city is working, and should continue until

EVERY DROP

of City Creek water is husbanded, which will not be very long. For, large or small reservoirs, there is not enough water in City Creek during the whole year to supply more than one-third of the demand, and but little over what is now needed to supply the present system of waterworks.

The next place turned to, and perhaps the only remaining one, is the acquirement of the waters of Parley's, Mill Creek or Big Cottonwood cañons, or all. Each of these cañons furnishes a steady flow of excellent water, though it is doubtful if at least two of them would not be necessary for the wants of the city during the next ten years. The obstacle that stands in the way is the expense attendant upon securing the right to the water, now held by farmers along the stream. But is not this expense, enormous as it may seem to be, easier overcome than the difficulties that are presented in all other directions? Water we want, and water we must have. We cannot get it

WITHOUT PAYING

for it, and is it not cheaper to buy Parley's, or Mill Creek, or Big Cottonwood, or two of them, or all, than to take any other course yet suggested? And if this must be done, will it be at any greater cost today than five or ten years hence? It is a heavy burden, but if it is the lightest of those to be borne in this line, we and our children who receive the benefit should be willing to share the expense.

From the information obtainable at present it would seem that the safest source of water supply is in the cañons to the south-east of the city. If anyone else has a better plan, he certainly should not cover it up any longer, but should bring it to light as quickly as possible, that it may receive consideration. Now is the time such suggestions would prove of practicable benefit, and the City Fathers are not averse to receiving and weighing them carefully. MILLFORD.