DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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THE IDAHO DEADLOCK.

We give place in another column to a letter from a friend in Boise City, who repeats with some emphasis the information or misgivings which certain correspondents seem disposed to magnify and publish, as to the motive for the position of the "Mormon" Republican members of the legislature in the present senatorial struggle in Idaho. His indignation, we grant, is well-founded, and yet there is nearly profit in its manifestation; for a person who sets out to declare himself on every rumor of the kind that may come along, will be found in a perpetual ferment of fury.

The NEWS has at times felt constrained to notice such slanders, and to rebuke them as they deserved. But disappointed politicians and sorely-pained scribblers will no doubt continue to the crack of doom to vent their chagrin and display their shallowness in periodical charges of "controlling" or improper "influence" on the part of the Church authorities in Salt Lake City or elsewhere. Any attempt, therefore, to fasten the present action of Republican Mormons in the Idaho legislature upon the Church leaders here, will prove as abortive as have other attempts of the character; and all such talk, so far as its profit or truth is concerned, might as well be dropped. The NEWS knows what it is talking about when it declares that the authorities of the Church in Utah are not mixing in the Idaho senatorial or any other political contest, and that the members of the Church in the Idaho legislature have not the slightest restraint upon them, to prevent their doing anything they please, except such restraint as is imposed by their oaths of office and their obligations as honorable men. We may add that, on behalf of the right, there is a total solicitude that the Mormon members of that legislature shall so perform their duties as to merit the full confidence of their constituents. This, we understand, implies that they shall, if possible, secure a new and fair apportionment, under which the representation from the southern counties of that state, and indeed from the whole commonwealth, may be justly and honestly established. As to their "solidity," we have yet to learn that union is a crime. By the very force of events the Saints in Idaho have in the past been in the habit of consulting with each other and acting together. They have naturally taken on a something which, for want of better term, may be called exclusiveness. That perhaps still, in a measure, somewhat governs their actions. But there is nothing sinister or un-American in it, because it is merely the remnant of a practice which was originally organized as a means of mutual defense and self-protection. To say that it has been practiced for the purpose of gaining unworthy advantages is an untruth; and certainly it cannot be charged that it is for the purpose of carrying out previously received instructions.

As to the merits of the men who are in nomination for senator, our friends in Idaho need no suggestions from the outside. Col. Sheep is well known and popular both here and at home, and in his business affairs with our people he has been regarded, so far as we know, as honorable and sincere and the commendatement of such slurly words, Mr. Sweet also is known through his record as a congressman. He aspires to, and by very many is thought worthy of, promotion. Mr. Shoup is in the field for re-election to an office in which he has already done excellent work. There are many conflicting issues of competition, and much talk as to other aspirants in the case besides those which appear on the surface. We shall attempt to contribute of our newer lines; but shall confine ourselves to the statement this time of our friends interested who want the advice of the NEWS, will find it in the expression of the hope that they will act courageously, honestly and in the strict line of the duty they owe to themselves as men and to their constituents who put them in office.

IT PAYS TO DO IT.

In the present situation of the city, any facts and figures bearing upon the local lighting are of interest to the public generally and should be of special value to the municipal school in determining whether or not they are proceeding along a wrong track in the pressed method of dealing with the electric light problem. An illustration of some importance can be found in the recent experience of Tacoma, Washington. For years Tacoma was supplied with water and light by private companies, and the people were not satisfied. It was urged that the city should have its own water and light plants, and in support of this idea, Salt Lake City was cited as a commendable example in owning and controlling its own waterworks. The result of the agitation was that Tacoma placed a water and light plant under the control of its board of public works.

A detailed report of the workings of the new system has been published in the Tacoma Ledger, from the showing up to the close of 1894, covering a period of eighteen months. The cost of the plant required the issuance of bonds, $1,750,000, bearing interest to the amount of $131,250. The city furnished water as Salt Lake does, and electric lights were provided for consumers as well as public purposes. The final step of the board of public works was to reduce light and water rates in consumers 20 and 25 per cent. Under this management the operation of the water division cost $49,193.61; the electric light department $69,194.11. Other expenses swelled the total outlay, including interest on the bonds, up to $268,105.66. The total receipts for the period named were $283,[illegible] leaving to the city a net profit on its light and water plant of $15,[illegible]; in the cost of operation are included extensions in the water and light systems to the value of $42,542.[illegible].

A report from the board relative to a charge against the city for its light and water, at the 20 and 15 per cent reduction from the old rates, these old rates were $1 for each water hydrant and $10 for each arc light for the month. Bringing the matter down to the actual figures of December last, the Tacoma board furnishes the following statement:

December, 1894—	
Water receipts from commercial service	$5,091 21
Cost of operation	2,[illegible] 34
Net receipts	$[illegible]
Light receipts from commercial service	$1,[illegible]
Operation	4,[illegible] 40
Net loss	$ [illegible]
Net receipts water and light	$5,[illegible]
Less monthly interest on light and water bonds	7,[illegible] 50
Deficiency	$[illegible]
Interest on receipts	$[illegible]
Deficiency	$1,[illegible] 50

The balance represents the cost to the city of 296 hydrants and 404 arc street lights, 15 watering troughs, seven flushing, and light and water used at the city hall, city jailers fire engine house, etc. If the whole amount were charged against the street lighting department it would be about $5.00 per light for the month. At the rates charged previously the cost of the hydrants and street lights alone would have been:

296 hydrants at $1	$3,[illegible] 00
404 street lights at $10	4,[illegible] 00
Total	$[illegible] 00
Less balance of interest expect by commercial business	$1,[illegible]
Saving monthly over new system's operation	$3,[illegible] 50

It should not be forgotten that in this report the water and light divisions are figured together. If the lighting department for December be taken separately it shows a net loss of $211.91; even with this added, Tacoma's street lights then cost considerably business do Salt Lake's. But December is one of the spendthrift expensive months, for the report of the whole eighteen months shows a profit for the light department at close on to $20,[illegible]. These figures are both interesting and instructive; and while Tacoma got a lesson from Salt Lake's waterworks, profiting thereby, it might not be out of the way to suggest that Tacoma now offers Salt Lake an opportunity to get even by noting the latter's example in electric lighting. The city already possesses the bulk of that for which Tacoma had to borrow—the waterworks and water power.

THIS BREAD PROVES IT.

In yesterday's issue of the EVENING NEWS appeared a patriotic defense of Utah flour by Mr. Joseph J. Giles, water for the Territorial Insane Asylum at Provo. In a private letter which came by the same mail, Mr. Giles stated that by permission from Medical Superintendent Pike, he would send the NEWS a pan of bread, or loaf, for inspection and sampling, said bread to be made from "Baker's No. 1" flour, and a fair average of what "Sullivan, employer and patients in the Asylum get the year round." A box containing twelve loaves of fine, light, wholesome bread forthwith been received accordingly. It meets every requirement that could be asked for in the "staff of life," and may be truthfully reported as a month's vindication of all that is claimed for the Deseret flour. The NEWS is more than ever convinced that Utah flour is good enough for Utah people, and is not a bit afraid of any competition, either of home or of distant origin, with the sample Mr. Giles has furnished. The Asylum's officers, employes and patients may and have all the comforts and advantages that some other people possess, but in the matter of bread they are entirely to be congratulated on having the best in the land. We append Mr. Giles's second letter:

PROVO, UTAH, Feb. 12, 1895.

Editor Deseret News:

Enclosed find twelve loaves of bread from my grocery, with flour No. 1 Baker's, which is an average of what is served here the year around, and I have asked Dr. Pike, M. D., who is medical superintendent of the Insane Asylum, to send you a sample of the bread made from the flour, W. H. Pike, M. D., will be pleased to allow some one of the Medical Staff, or myself, to work with them, if you desire, in the matter of making the bread, or in any way we can be of service to you in the matter.

Yours truly,
JOSEPH J. GILES.

Dr. Pike, Medical Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, writes: "Mr. Giles has sent me a sample of the bread made from Baker's No. 1 flour, which is an average of what is served here the year around, and I have asked Dr. Pike, M. D., who is medical superintendent of the Insane Asylum, to send you a sample of the bread made from the flour, W. H. Pike, M. D., will be pleased to allow some one of the Medical Staff, or myself, to work with them, if you desire, in the matter of making the bread, or in any way we can be of service to you in the matter.

Yours truly,
JOSEPH J. GILES."

Again, when we consider that there are pan loaves, or higher grade, of bread to select from, we do not see that there is any need of going to the trouble of making a special batch of bread, in this well give a pan of good bread of same size for comparison with Utah flour, manufactured by Baker's.

A loaf was prepared to order, and that is to mailing up this bread, and we have a good specimen before us, and will show parties who may call and see it, that Baker makes a fine loaf of bread.

The flour used here at the Asylum is made from the Deseret Flour Mills, by the Executive Board, Hills, F. W. Hooper, president, and the Provo Flour Mills, A. H. Peters, proprietor—which is turning out an excellent grade of flour which is a credit to manufacturers. Utah.

Trending this sample of bread, will convince you that Utah flour, both raw flour and bread, will equal the Eastern product in every respect. I am, faithfully yours for Home Industries.

JOSEPH J. GILES.

AFTER THE CIGARETTE.

Judged by the amount of cigarette smoking that goes on among boys in this community, an observer might be led into the view that many parents here either are very ignorant of the destructive certainties of the habit, or are desirous of killing off or making moral, mental and physical wrecks of their sons to the most effective manner possible. In other communities there are laws against the sale of cigarettes to minors, but because of the difficulty in enforcing them, they have not proved so effective as desirable. This has led to further legal steps against the pernicious practice, and in many places measures have been passed forbidding both the manufacture and sale of cigarettes, not even permitting their disposal to adult persons.

The state of Colorado now is on the way to enter the line of those commonwealths which have taken an advanced stand against the vile habit. On Saturday the house of representatives of the state legislature passed, practically without opposition, the preliminary cigarette bill, imposing fines of from $100 to $500, or imprisonment for six months, for the manufacture or sale of cigarettes or cigarette paper in Colorado. In the explanation of the measure on the subject, Jackson stated that the greatest friends they had in bringing up their boys was to contend with the prevalent custom of smoking cigarettes, and it was shown that of the last 600 boys confined in the reformatories only ten did not use cigarettes.

From such and similar which cannot be doubted or disputed, legislators generally recognize the life-destroying character of the cigarette. There is no question of the fact that it is peculiarly injurious to boys, impairing their health and checking or preventing their mental and physical growth and development. Hence every legislator or public man who looks to the welfare of the commonwealth is ready to wage measures against the dangerous foe; and officials who perform their duty are equally eager to enforce any statute on the subject. The failure to check the tendency of boys to the practice, however, is owing largely to the carelessness of parents upon this subject. It may be hard to compel boys now any living parent can not at ease with the knowledge that his children are deliberately poisoning themselves, intellectually, morally and physically, and the existing conditions show that such is the fact in very many cases, however unpleasant it may be. When parents generally really want to interest themselves, they will do it by home instruction and discipline, and there will be less difficulty than there is at present in enforcing as well as less need of enforcing anti-cigarette laws. So far as the situation here is concerned, the influence of people who want to do and be good, and who at the same time parents have sons to go to the bad in cigarettes and overtaxing manual and advice on the subject, does not amount to much of value.

MORMONS IN CALIFORNIA.

On a number of occasions we have had to differ with the San Francisco Chronicle, especially for its sneers upon the Mormon people. It gives us all the greater pleasure, therefore, to observe in the issue of that paper for February 11 a notice of the Lorenzo Snow lecture which have been injected in some measure of shape. A report is given of a meeting held in the Sunday previous, and while there are jocularity are some efforts in quoting the expressions made use of by the speaker, there doubtless are the result of the reporter's natural acquaintance with the condition indicated in by the fields, and not of any desire to be unfair. The article is headed, "Latter-day Saints—Elder Taylor speaks of the Resurrection of Life," and it goes on to say:

Elder B. H. Roberts, president of the Columbia Mission of Latter-day Saints, delivered an address at the church meeting held in Odd Fellows' hall last evening, during which he expatiated on a limited number of peculiarities of the Mormon faith. Elder Roberts said, were being devoted to filling up the world of higher points of scientific and moral thought. It behoved us to see that the world was ready for the work of the second coming. In taking up the resurrection of Christ as the first fruit of the hour's sermon, Elder Roberts said, "Nothing is more the grave who people. His teaching. Elder Taylor quoted many passages from the Bible, and said, "We have nothing to do with the sect of men. Adam is our father, and we are his children. Through his instrumentality we have come into the world, and through him we shall be redeemed from our sins and mortality." Referring to the question of the future life, Elder Roberts said, "Jesus, the Christ, is the Lord of the dead and will be the judge of the living and will be instrumental in bringing about such a condition that the dead will be raised and brought to life. Elder Taylor said, "Jesus said, 'I am the resurrection and the life.' We are called upon to do the work of the Lord, and we shall do it." Elder Roberts said, "Jesus said, 'Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them.' We are called upon to do the work of the Lord, and we shall do it." Elder Taylor said, "Jesus said, 'Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them