

DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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SEWERAGE AND SANITATION.

The City Council have adopted the report of the committee appointed to arrange a sewer district, and have agreed that an assessment shall be made on the property in the district on the real estate valuation of the present year. Bids are to be received for the work, the approximate cost will be thus made known, and the people to be benefited will have an opportunity to say whether or not they want the system established.

So far, so good. But one very important consideration—the paramount one it seems, is the building of the main sewer and what is to be done with its contents when the system is in operation. The people of "sewer district number one" may vote for the double pipe system adopted by the Council, and for the special tax to construct it. But when the filth from that district is drained into the main sewer, where is it to be taken and what is to be done with it?

It seems to us that these are the first things to be decided. Is the fluctuating Jordan to be the recipient of the filth from the city? Is it to be carried into the lake? Or is it to be dumped down in some other spot not at present determined?

Then, what will be the cost of the main sewer, from its point of beginning to the as yet unknown spot where it is to terminate? The cost to the taxpayers of the sewer district should not alone be considered, but the whole outlay to make the system operative should be learned and made known.

The question of what to do with the sewage has become a serious one in many places where there are ample means for its conveyance. Swiftly-flowing rivers have become so contaminated with it that plans had to be devised to relieve the streams of the great deposits of filth. Even the metropolis of England, with the broad Thames running to the sea, has had to adopt deodorizing measures and turn its sewage into fertilizing materials.

Quite recently the authorities of Frankfurt-on-the-Main have had to devise some method of purifying the sewage of the city before its discharge into the river. It is now mechanically strained, and then led very slowly through a clearing reservoir in which gypsum is employed and which afterwards becomes a better fertilizer for the process.

Before the property owners of "sewer district number one" can vote intelligently on the question to be submitted to them, they should learn, not only the cost of the system to be adopted, but what is going to be done with the sewage.

And there is another matter of importance. If one sewerage district is established and the work of construction is commenced, what about the other parts of the city so much larger in area and in which sanitary measures are a necessity? We again urge the importance of a regular and thorough inspection of outhouses and enforced removal of refuse. The dry-earth method of defecation is Nature's own and is perfect. It is also simple, inexpensive and easy of adoption. On this subject we take the annexed from the *Sanitary Era*, a paper devoted to questions of this kind:

"The great question that puzzles sanitarians is what to do with the infectious microbes discharged into the sewage or night soil by the sick in every city with typhoid and scarlet fever, diphtheria, etc. Send them where you will, on land or water, their persistent vitality makes them messengers of death. The first remedy, of course, is a sanitary policing, so thorough that such discharges can but rarely escape scientific disinfection before removal. But for security against the malign germs that cannot be kept out of sewage and night soil, we believe that nature's great disinfectant, the soil, has no equal on a practical scale, if properly managed and not crowded too hard with work. Given a reasonable task for its time to a given quantity of good dry soil, it will promptly digest and absorb all organic matter without offense, and by depriving the noxious germs therein of nutriment, must at least suppress their propagation and will probably secure either their ultimate extinction or else their modification to harmlessness by a series of natural Pasteurian attenuating cultures.

This goes farther than the defecation of ordinary fecal and other waste matter. It shows that dry earth disposes of disease germs that are only collected and not destroyed by sewage, and never changed by merely floating in water.

The establishment of a sanitary system for the whole city is the need of

the present. But as it affects the entire body of the people, and is not for the special interest of a moneyed locality, it is not to be expected that the class that clamors for sewers therein will be particularly interested in so general an improvement.

Nevertheless we urge it upon the attention of the municipal authorities. For while we think that they should not be swayed by the attacks of a venal or abusive press, we consider it the duty of journalists to point out what they consider is for the public benefit, and that what they present in reason and as representatives of public sentiment, is entitled to fair and impartial consideration.

THE ICICLE WILL NOT MELT.

It is well known that the cold-blooded but able Senator from Vermont did not lift up his voice to assist Blaine in the presidential campaign of 1884. But it was hoped by the Republican managers that he would be prevailed upon to take the stump in 1888. Senator Quay endeavored to prevail upon him to make some speeches in aid of the party, but to his disappointment and the chagrin of the other national committeemen, Senator Edmunds has positively declined to do any public work in the campaign.

Of course he declares himself confident of the election of Harrison and Morton, and strong in the hope that they will be at the head of national affairs. It is not because of any doubts on that point that he will keep in the background. But he claims that he is unable to speak in public in the open air, or indeed in a large hall before a numerous assembly. The gentleman looks the picture of rugged vigor, and is not unaccustomed to close application and addressing the multitude. But it is evident that he has a disinclination to political work that does not bear upon his own position, and to speech-making that is not peculiarly remunerative.

Senator Edmunds is one of the last men to be affected by any appeal to sentiment, to chivalry or to that enthusiasm supposed to burn in the breast of every patriot. He has achieved a proud position in the ranks of national statesmen, and is recognized as a shrewd, crafty and calculating partizan, a thorough lawyer and an able debater. But he is not loved, even by his party associates, and while he is acknowledged to be a man of brain he is not believed to be a man of heart.

Senator Edmunds likes to have his own way, as do most people of character, and does not care to follow the lead of others. In campaign work he would have to play second fiddle to Blaine, and this would set his teeth on edge. He is not considered to have much affection for anybody, but his feeling for the man of Maine is more like antipathy than anything else. His refusal to speak mortifies the party leaders, but we do not think it will much affect Republican interests.

THE REPUBLICAN DELEGATE FROM IDAHO.

The Idaho Republicans, as expected, have nominated F. T. Dubois for re-election as Delegate to Congress. They have also passed some resolutions against the "Mormons" and Statehood for Utah, all of which is quite consistent with the rabid course of the wire-pullers of the party there, but not with their professed abhorrence of the interference of one Territory with the affairs of another. But then, the fulminations of a one-horse convention away in the North is of little consequence to anybody except the squad that formulated them.

We have been asked if it is true that Dubois performed effective work at Washington by assisting Mr. Baskin in opposing Messrs. Caine and Richards, and that his speech produced an adverse report from the Senate committee, as claimed by some of his supporters. Here are the exact facts in the case: When the speeches of the gentlemen named were made before the Senate Committee on Territories, Mr. Dubois read a brief speech brimful of palpable errors, willful falsehoods and bitter and abusive language. The statutes of Utah, official reports and well known facts were refutations of his statements. Mr. Baskin was not then in Washington. The dirty speech produced an effect the very opposite of what was intended. It helped the cause it attacked. Mr. Dubois was openly informed that less rhetoric and abuse and calling of names would have a much better effect upon the committee. And some of the Republican members who had honestly expected some reliable data, were so chagrined at the wretched effort he made, that they had the hearing postponed for some more effective work on the part of the opposition.

Then Mr. Baskin returned to Washington and tried his hand before the committee. He presented a lengthy argument (?) which so tired the committee that he had to leave it more than half unready, and "dizzle" is the only appropriate word to describe it. An intelligent person has only to read Mr. Richards' reply to see what a string of untruths F. T. Dubois read off to the committee, and what a feeble mess of fiction made up the R. N. Baskin effusion.

If there are to be any more arguments before congressional committees on the "Mormon" question, by all means let Dubois try his hand again. Another scurrilous screed like his last would do more to prejudice his own cause than anything coming from the other side.

Mr. Dubois is regarded by members of the House as a rather "fresh" and very rash young aspirant, and it is amusing to see the comments on his brief congressional career, by those who desire his re-election, simply because he is a bitter and unscrupulous enemy of the great body of the citizens of Utah.

SOLVING TWO PROBLEMS.

DEFENDERS of Chinese cheap labor have contended that without the pig-tailed and plodding Mongolian, California could not get along. In many branches of common industry, it is claimed, they are indispensable, as white workmen could not be employed in them with profit to the employer. One of these is fruit picking, drying and packing. But this season, many of the fruit growers of that State have demonstrated the fact that they can profitably dispense with the coolies and do better without them. They have employed white boys and girls and like them much better than the yellow men. The girls appear to be the favorites. Several fruit growers have reported to representatives of the press that they prefer them to any other hands and that they earn good wages.

One prominent orchardist, who has a hundred acres in apricots and peaches, says he uses none of the new-fangled drying apparatus, but depends on the rays of the sun. He employs thirty-two girls from twelve to eighteen years old, whom he pays by the pound for cutting. They work from six o'clock in the morning till noon, and from one o'clock to six in the evening. They earn from \$1.50 to \$3.50 a day. Their engagement is from July 15th to October 1st. He says they are neat, clean, quick and respectful, and he would rather have one of them than a whole shedful of Chinamen.

White men at a dollar a day and board do the handling of heavy boxes and he can get all such help as he needs. He has no Chinamen on his premises. The girls are of respectable families in his neighborhood and go to school in the months when not employed. There are quite a number of fruit growers who have adopted the same plan, and it seems to work satisfactorily in all cases. By this means California fruit-growers are helping to solve two important problems, viz.: "What shall we do without Chinamen," and "What shall we do with our girls?"

DEMOCRATIC PROSPECTS IN IOWA.

THE Democratic State Convention met in Iowa, August 29th, and the report of the proceedings appeared in our telegraphic dispatches. We allude to it because there is a hope on the part of the Democrats, and a fear on the part of some Republicans, that the State may be gained for Cleveland and Thurman in November.

Of course Iowa is a strong Republican State. But there has been some division there which, with the Prohibition vote, creates some alarm in the ranks of the Republicans. And it is known that the Democratic National Committee have taken measures to widen that division and work for the solidification and effective management of the Iowa Democracy.

Chairman Brice said not long ago to a prominent politician: "I believe we can carry Iowa. It is now a plurality State. It is for tariff reform. Its Republicans are divided and fighting on the railway question and we shall gain 5,000 votes at least on that. The Republicans are very radical and are alienating many railroad and working men."

It is said a special purse has been made up in the East for work in Iowa, and active men from that State have been in personal communication with the National Committee.

One of the Republican National Committee sent word to the Iowa State Register, about a week ago, that the assertion of Col. Brice was made in earnest and with determination and that there was danger in the air.

Altogether this is going to be a lively struggle. It is almost too much to expect that Iowa will go over to "the other side." But the extreme protection and "free whisky" planks of the Republican platform are doing much damage to the cause they were intended to support. Doubtless there will be a good many surprises in November, and one of them may hail from the State of Iowa.

Mexican Matters.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, Sept. 3.—A dispatch from Oaxaca says merchants refuse to receive money worn by use, and thus provoked a riot which was quelled by the military. The government has ordered the banks to redeem the worn coin.

General Carlos Diaz Fatterrez has been unanimously re-elected governor of San Luis Potosi.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, SEPT. 1, 1888.

Organization.

Last evening an organization of the Bishopric of the Twentieth Ward was made by President Angus M. Cannon, Bishop W. E. Bassett having removed from the Ward. Elder George Romney, formerly first counselor in the presiding quorum of the Ward, was unanimously sustained as Bishop, with Elder George F. Gibbs and Joseph F. Simmons as his Counselors.

In the Sixteenth Ward, on Thursday evening, Elder William Langton was chosen as Counselor to Bishop Kesler, to fill the vacancy that has existed in the Bishopric of that Ward.

The Inquest.

Last evening Coroner George J. Taylor held an inquest over the body of Wm. J. Dewey, whose death was recorded in yesterday's News. From the evidence adduced it appeared that when the team ran away the young man got down to the tongue of the wagon to recover one of the lines, which he had dropped. While in a stooping posture the horses turned off the graded road down toward the canal, and the unfortunate lad was thrown forward. The wagon was partially loaded with sand, and one of the wheels passed over his head, crushing it. Another wheel passed over his body. He expired in a few moments. The accident occurred on Eighth South Street, about a quarter of a mile east of the Jordan bridge.

The Immigrants.

The immigrants arrived in this city at 1:30 this morning, in charge of Elder Levi Taylor, of West Jordan. They left Liverpool August 11th, and after a very rough passage of fourteen days reached the shores of America. There was no serious sickness in the company during the voyage. The delay on the ocean was caused by an accident that occurred 225 miles from Sandy Hook. A workman fell through the roof of the engine house on to one of the brass exhaust pipes of the high pressure cylinder of the engine. To save the man's life the machinery was stopped, and when it was started again the pipe gave way, which disabled the high pressure cylinder. The low pressure cylinder was then brought into use, but the following day a hurricane struck the ship and a fearful time was experienced. Notwithstanding the fierceness of the storm the salute showed no signs of fear. The journey after landing was without occurrences of special moment. The company received courteous treatment from the railway men throughout.

Home Again.

This afternoon we met Elder David Collins, of Monroe, Fowler County, who returned last evening from a mission to the Northwestern States. He was accompanied on the trip to Utah by Mr. Josephus Cronkrite, of Kansas, who is looking over this part of the country with a view to becoming a permanent resident. Elder Collins left on his mission May 3d, 1887, and reported to the headquarters of the Northwestern States Mission at Council Bluffs. From there he was sent on to Wisconsin, but shortly after was assigned to the Iowa Conference. He next labored in Kansas, going there in September, 1887. He was a companion of Elder R. T. Booth, who was taken ill and died there. His traveling companions subsequent to Elder Booth's death were Elder Christiansen, of Sanpete County, and Elder C. H. Grace, of Nephi. Elder Collins remained in Kansas until his release to come home. He found there many good friends, but there is a great deal of prejudice against the Latter-day Saints, owing to the falsehoods that have been spread about them. Many threats were made against the Elders, and there was some little persecution experienced by them. Elder Collins enjoyed good health during his absence from Utah. He starts for Sevier County tomorrow.

FOR THE STUDENTS.

The New Apparatus Received by the Stake Academy.

In the course of our rounds this morning we dropped into the newly fitted laboratory of the Salt Lake Stake Academy, and are glad we did so. Such a magnificent collection of apparatus and utensils for illustration in scientific classes, has never before been seen in this city. The cases are filled with a most extensive display of instruments and appliances applied at a cost of upwards of \$400.

There is a microscope, a glance through which magnifies a human hair to the apparent size of a fence rail, and a osquito is a veritable monster. This instrument and a most valuable collection of mounted slides (the latter the property of Prof. Talmage) will be used extensively in the Natural History and Physiology classes. A complete set of instruments is provided for demonstrating the laws of mechanics the simple and compound machines, all being shown. Balances and weights, levers and pulleys, wheels and wedges are stowed away for use in the various courses of lectures. A magnificent air pump and tubes, lifting apparatus, receivers and vacuum bells, fountains and jars, force pumps, and various

hydraulic appliances are all in perfect working order. The forces of heat and light receive proper attention through the aid of fire syringes, thermometers, blow pipes, gas bellows, lenses, and mirrors, in their various combinations.

But the most gorgeous appliance of all is the new electric machine, through the aid of which thunder and lightning can be made to order. It is an easy matter to throw sparks from four to eight inches. One feels his hair rising when standing near it while it is in operation. When skillfully manipulated in connection with the Leyden batteries Geissler tubes, discharging tables, spiral tubes, luminous sheets and powder cups, it makes a display of surpassing brilliancy. Batteries and coils, wires and bells and all connections are provided.

In the chemical department we noticed a full supply of materials, with boilers and roasters, of every description. Beakers, retorts, test tubes, evaporating dishes, gas lamps, distilling apparatus, and many other arrangements, give an imposing appearance to the whole.

In another part is the truly magnificent and valuable cabinet of rocks and minerals, collected and owned by Professor Talmage. The shelves are covered with specimens of all descriptions, by far the majority being from Utah. In another case two human skeletons, and preparations of other subjects, are preserved for use in anatomy and physiology. Then there are specimens to illustrate the various processes in the arts and manufactures of the day:—oils, resins, gums, drugs, waxes and dye-stuffs in profusion.

The value of such aids in teaching and as incentives to study can scarcely be over-estimated. The mind is reached through the avenues of the senses, and the more apt illustrations and proper demonstrations are used the deeper will be the impression made.

In the other departments of the Institution extensive preparations have been made for the comfort and convenience of the students. From the applications already made for admission it is evident that the school is deeply appreciated by the people. The academic year will begin on Monday next at 9 a. m.

THE REGATTA AT GARFIELD.

The Racing Witnessed by an Immense and Enthusiastic Host.

No fewer people and possibly even more assembled at Garfield yesterday to witness the regatta than were in attendance at Lake Park the day before, and apparently with less satisfaction, though, all things considered, their enthusiasm held out wonderfully well.

THE TRAIN ARRANGEMENTS

seemed to be incomplete and as a result a great many expressed their disgust in terms more forcible than eloquent. The sweltering train load waited just one hour and five minutes after the time announced, before a start was made, and another dreary hour was occupied in making the run to Garfield. Additional delays occurred at Garfield before the racing commenced during which time the thousands who had arrived by train and the hundreds of others who had come by teams or other conveyance from Tooele County and the western part of Salt Lake County awaited with all the patience they could summon and from the best points of observation they could find—some of them not very comfortable—the promised sight.

The course marked out for the racing, unlike that of the day previous, lay due east and west, the eastern limit being opposite the eastern end of the pavilion. This seemed unfortunate for both our men and spectators, all being required to face the sun a good part of the time. The other conditions were not as favorable for making quick time as at Lake Park. There was quite a stiff breeze blowing from the east and the ground swell was rather more noticeable than on the day previous.

THE DOUBLE SCULL RACE

commenced at 5 o'clock with the same contestants as the day before. The Farraguts took the water first and seemed to lead all the way going out, but on the return were outstripped by the Delawares and Modocs, although they made a gallant spurt when nearing the home buoys and almost surpassed the latter. The O-wash-tonnogs, who seem to be unfortunate, had an outrigger give way almost on the start of the race and turned back, while the Sylvas were out distance, and came in on the side. The time was declared to be as follows: Delawares 11:31, Modocs 11:50, Farraguts 11:51, being 1:13, 1:32 and 1:21 respectively longer than the same competitors made the distance in at Lake Park.

THE SINGLE SCULL RACE

was entered only by Corbett of the Farraguts, Gastrich of the Modocs and Fleming of the Sylvas, Korf of the Delawares, making the excuse that the breaking of his footrest the day previous prevented his rowing.

A good start was made, Corbett slightly leading, but at the turn they seemed to be almost even. On the home stretch, however, Corbett's superior skill was manifested by his leaving his contestants and pulling out a safe distance ahead, which he maintained without any apparent effort to do