

public officers, non-"Mormons" in this Territory. They were not only direct falsehoods, but they were indecent, prurient and inexcusable fabrications, designed to misrepresent and malign the "Mormon" people, and excite the indignation on one hand and sympathy on the other, of the Congressmen who were told these infamous untruths. To call such a concern "Christian" is a libel on the Savior, a burlesque on Christianity. If this can be construed into opposition to the Home, the supporters of the concern are welcome to its use. But let them understand that nobody is responsible for these remarks but the writer. The "Mormon" Church has not made an utterance opposing the Home. The "Mormon" authorities have never lifted a finger against it. Nobody has been hindered from going into it. With all that we have said in criticism of the falsehoods uttered by its promoters, we have said and done nothing against the Home.

It is a failure for the reasons we gave at the first. The supposition that women generally are oppressed in Utah and are desirous of escape, which may be entertained by good people at a distance, is an egregious error. People living here who have fostered this enterprise know better. It was projected and worked for as part of the political programme in hostility to the "Mormons," and some benevolent and philanthropic people were deceived into helping it along, for motives worthy to their hearts if they were deceived in their heads. But the whole thing, except the building is a complete fizzle, and in the nature of things cannot be anything else.

If Congress wants to waste the public moneys by further diversions in this direction, nobody here will cry out with anguish. But we think it a duty of those who know the facts to call the attention of our national legislators to them, and then if they wish to squander the funds of the nation to further the ends of a few schemers in Utah, we will have nothing further to say on that question. But we do not propose to remain silent when falsehoods like those to which we have referred, are gravely published by people professing to further the interests morality and in aid of a so-called "Christian" charitable institution.

NOT MR. BRIGHAM.

MR. T. J. MCINTOSH, of this

city, who is a personal friend of Mr. Nat M. Brigham, telegraphed the latter the other day that he was being "burnt up" as the author of an article that appeared in the *Omaha Republican*, and which scandalizes and abuses a class of citizens of Salt Lake. The following response to the telegram was received:

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 28, 1889.

"Thos. J. McIntosh;

"Not the author. Never saw article. Know nothing about it. Never written or spoken an unkind word about Salt Lake. Will sift."

NAT M. BRIGHAM."

So far as relates to us, no explanation as to the identity of the author of the villainous article in the *Republican* was needed. In the first place Mr. Nat M. Brigham is not the kind of man to write such a contemptible production, which could only be penned by a consummate coward and sneak. Anything else in the shape of man would not be guilty of speaking—and that falsely—of any class of the tender sex as the fellow did who wrote the *Republican* article. The gentleman named is the opposite of a person of that kind, according to our estimate of the man. A short time since a fellow claiming to represent the *Republican* called at this office. He fills the bill of conception as to the make up necessary to constitute an individual from whom the exceptionally brutal article in question could proceed. Mr. Brigham had nothing to do with it.

THE GROWL ABOUT THE SEWERS.

A GREAT deal of nonsense has been indulged in over the construction of the sewers, now in progress. When the project for the system which has been adopted was discussed, the *DESERET NEWS* opposed it for reasons then set forth. We have not changed our opinion. We were not then, nor are we now, opposed to sewers for the business and thickly peopled parts of the city; on the contrary, we favored them and hope to see them in operation wherever needed.

But we believed the construction of the main sewer, to extend for several miles, and the pumping of the sewage from a point near the Jordan River to be conveyed across the stream, and then discharged in some flats still further distant, was an inexpedient and expensive scheme and that it was not fair to the great body of taxpayers. The cost of this main sewer will come out of the treasury, or, in other words, will be paid

for largely by taxpayers who will obtain no direct benefits from the outlay.

The lateral work to connect with the sewers was decided upon by the majority of the property owners, or rather by the amount of property owned in the district—and that is well enough as far as the right of choice is concerned. The whole affair will be expensive, and we shall hear rumblings and grumblings from many sources before the work is entirely complete.

But there is an attempt to create difficulty over this matter which is exceedingly inconsistent. It comes from the very individuals who were nearly crazy to have the work commenced. They were so eager to rush it forward that any sort of a plan which promised sewers to the business part of the city would have been acceptable. They were willing to have the sewage dumped into the Jordan, and to have that sluggish stream made an open sewer, to the damage of property adjacent and the health of the people who would be compelled to inhale its delectable fumes. Anything to give ground for the statement that Salt Lake had a sewer system, so that the incipient "boom" in the interest of real estate speculators might be fostered.

When the present plan was decided upon they were highly elated. The City Fathers were prodded and goaded to begin work. Expense was hooted. Commence the sewers at any cost, was the senseless cry. It was pleaded that it would furnish labor for hundreds of men and thus the means expended would be of general benefit. The work was begun. Laborers were scarce. Every man who made application for labor was set on. No discrimination was made as to a workman's creed or party. Some men whose farming work was cut off by the general drouth came in from a distance and were employed to dig the trenches. Strangers from Denver and other points were also put to work. Praise was poured out unstintingly upon Superintendent James for his energy, and he was urged to push the work no matter how many men it might take to do it.

But, all at once, these same hot-headed and wide-mouthed agitators conceived the notion that some of these workmen were imported to vote at the next city election, and would probably not vote the "Liberal" ticket. Laborers had been