

and nut coal used under the boilers of the power station, and no refuse or small coal need to be brought here except what would come from the breakage in carriage. The coal being fresh would be a better fuel than what we get here called slack and could be furnished for one dollar per ton, or perhaps less. The engines would preferably be of the vertical marine type, compound condensing, such as are furnished by the Lake Erie Engineering company for some of the new large stations in the East. The generators would be of some approved multipolar or alternating low speed type, coupled direct to the engine shafts, using no belts and involving no loss in transmission. The boilers would preferably be of the water tube type in which the Babcock and Wilcox companies and the Campbell and Zell companies have had some very successful installations.

The station being built on these lines with a competent engineer as the designer of the whole would be able to work with far better economy than the stations now here, and it is not expecting too much to say that a horse power could be produced for a consumption of two pounds of coal per hour. The several plants now here use upon the average four pounds of coal for one horse power, which costs in most cases \$3.50 per ton at the boiler house, being about seven times the cost for fuel only in the present case over that in the plant proposed.

The expense for help would also be less, as a lesser number of men are required to run a large plant. If properly designed than to run a number of smaller plants. The men could live cheaper than in the city, and could easily secure their own homes, and thus a more reliable class of men could be secured. Of course in so large a plant the chief would have to be a man of experience and responsibility and would have to be paid accordingly.

To offset these advantages the cost of transmission will have to be considered, which in the present state of the art is a comparatively easy matter for a distance of forty miles.

Now for some of the advantages to be gained by the city. The greater portion of the engines and boilers now in use could be dispensed with, and with them all the smoke and whatever danger of explosion now exists. The street railroads could either use a constant current on a separate supply wire and dispense with their generators or they could retain their present generators and run them by and alternate current motion. The Electric Light company could do the same.

Where the power could be obtained as cheaply as in this instance, every store, church or private house could be heated by electric heaters, with absolutely no smoke, no dust, no ashes, no kindlings to cut, no coal bills to grow larger, and even coal merchants might retire and live on what they had already made, as there would be very little chance left to make fortunes in the future. Besides, there would be the greatest trial of all avoided, as no stove pipes would have to be put up and taken down every season.

Of course all lighting, both public and private, would be by electricity, as no one could afford to use anything

else, with all its advantages, and coal oil would no longer be required with its danger and attendant trials of forgetting to fill the lamps till they are wanted for use.

The proposed railroad could run its cars by the current from the station as long as coal would be required under the new order of things, which, while not of great advantage from the mines to the city, would be of considerable advantage on the return trip, which has the heaviest grades, as the coal would not have to be hauled here to make the trip with.

On the whole, after due consideration, I think it will be found that an investment on the above line would be one of the best and most reliable investments that could be made, and having once been made, there is at present no probability of its being superseded by other methods.

WM. J. SILVER.

PENNSYLVANIA CONFERENCE.

The Pennsylvania conference was held March 10, 11 and 12, in the I. O. O. F. hall, Littleton, W. Va. There were present the following Elders: Joseph H. Denio, President of the Conference, Albert U. Miner, Daniel H. Jacobs, Thomas Houston, Oscar Robinson, Heber J. Meeks, Orson Whitaker, John Q. Critchlow, Wm. J. Henderson, Brigham Ricks and Myron S. Roundy, also four new Elders late from Zion: Wilford Reeder of Brigham City, Daniel Lambert of Kamae, and Lorenzo Durfee of Almo, Idaho, and Joseph E. Wilkins of Spanish Fork.

Elder Charles W. Stayner sent a letter to the conference expressing his regrets of not being able to attend, which contained some valuable instructions to both Saints and Elders.

The meetings were well attended and the Spirit of God was enjoyed to a great extent by all present, the time being well occupied by the different Elders. The first principles of the Gospel were taken up and spoken upon in a very intelligent manner and the citizens of Littleton enjoyed a feast of religious truths such as they had never had before.

The prejudice which existed in this country a few years ago, when the Elders first came here, has begun to disappear and the people are finding out that the Mormon Elders are here to teach them the principles of the Gospel and bring them to a knowledge of the truth and for no other purpose. The consequence is, quite a number are investigating the Gospel. It was thought for a while that this field would soon be closed up, but through the diligent labors of the Elders in this locality it is in a better condition now than it ever has been in the past, and the Pennsylvania conference in general is in a flourishing condition and new fields are being opened up in different parts of the state.

At the priesthood meeting which convened on Saturday morning the following business was transacted. The general authorities of the Church and Elder Charles W. Stayner as president of the Northern States mission; Albert U. Miner as president and treasurer and John Q. Critchlow as clerk of the Pennsylvania conference, were present and sustained.

Elder Joseph H. Denio and Daniel H. J. Jacobs were honorably released to return home, after having fulfilled faithful missions, Elder Denio preaching his farewell sermon on Sunday evening to one of the largest congregations ever assembled in Littleton.

The Elders were assigned their fields of labors as follows:

Elder A. W. Miner to preside over the Sugar Grove branch, with P. O. address, Littleton, Wetzel county, West Virginia.

John Q. Critchlow and Joseph E. Wilkins, Butler county, Pennsylvania; P. O. address Riebold.

Orson Whitaker and Lorenzo Durfee, Franklin county, Pennsylvania; P. O. address Quincy.

Brigham Ricks and Oscar Robinson, Wetzel county, West Virginia; P. O. address Littleton.

Thomas Houston and Myron S. Roundy, Taylor county, West Virginia; P. O. address Gratton.

William J. Henderson and Daniel Lambert, Doddridge county, West Virginia; P. O. address West Union.

Heber J. Meeks and Wilford Reeder, Calhoun county, West Virginia; P. O. address Grantsville.

JOHN Q. CRITCHLOW,
Clerk of Conference.

"ARBOR DAY" DESIGNATED.

The following proclamation was issued by Governor Thomas this afternoon:

TERRITORY OF UTAH, } ss.
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, }

To the People of the Territory of Utah:

By virtue of the authority in me vested Saturday, April 1, 1893, the day fixed by the law, is hereby set apart as a legal holiday, to be observed as "Arbor Day."

Every citizen who feels an interest in the welfare of the Territory should encourage the observance of the day, and thus aid in promoting the health, comfort and pleasure of the people.

In accordance with the law, I respectfully recommend that forest, fruit and ornamental trees be planted on the public highways, and in public and private grounds.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the Territory to be affixed. Done at Salt Lake City, this 21st day of March, A. D. 1893.

[Seal.] ARTHUR L. THOMAS,
By the Governor, Governor.
ELIJAH SELLS,
Secretary of the Territory.

OUR OGDEN friends are going ahead as energetically as though the fire had not occurred. This is the kind of grit that leads to success in life and leaves a good name after it.

It is so long ago that one may not remember how March came in, and it is too soon to predict how the blustery month will go out; but there is no kind of question as to how it is acting while it is here.

THE COLORED cook who has been installed at the White House is said to receive \$150 per month. Aunt Dolly Johnson doesn't care who makes the laws or who gets the offices as long as she provides the presidential dinners.