

whose money was to be thus expended. We opposed the discharge of the city's filth into the river Jordan, as was contemplated when the sewerage scheme was started. We urged the cleansing of the business centre by means of sewers, and the reception and dedorization of the sewage at some point southwest of the city, which would save the spending of many thousands of dollars for carrying it miles further, pumping it up at great cost, and discharging it where it might become a public nuisance. That was the extent of our opposition to sewerage.

We have urged upon the city authorities, every year for a dozen years or more, an effective and complete system of sanitation by the use of dry earth in the district outside our business localities, and the removal of waste material under an official inspector of nuisances and his assistants. We have pointed out and explained how it could be done and the sanitary benefit it would bring to the city."

Experience has proven the correctness of our former views which we have seen no reason to change. The disposition of the sewage should have been the first consideration. That pumping business appeared too cumbersome and expensive when it was mooted. It has proved inadequate. Deny it who may, filth is poured into the Jordan river that will be heard from in direful voices if the deposit goes on. The flushing of the sewers was another consideration that should have been given its proper weight. The fumes from the unflushed mains are both offensive to the nostrils and dangerous to health. A remedy is demanded and the demand will have to be met.

While the question of sewers was under discussion we said—September 28, 1888:

"There are numbers of sensible citizens, who, on the simple proposition 'Do you believe in sewerage' would answer unhesitatingly, 'Yes,' but who are so doubtful of the practicability of the present scheme as to be decidedly against it."

"Let a complete and well digested system of reception, conduct and deposit of sewage be matured, and then the people may be able to decide upon it intelligently, and with a full understanding of what their votes mean and what their decision tends to. Let us look before we leap."

On the 24th of September, 1888, We said:

"Of course the question of 'decomposition' does not appear in the formal protest of objectors to the proposed system. But it should be kept in view of every taxpayer before he decides the question. It is of far more importance than the bare proposition that calls for a decision by October 16th. It lies at the bottom of the whole matter. How can a sensible taxpayer decide whether he wants to pay for pipes to carry sewage from his premises, when there is no plan prepared to receive the body of the sewage, no place chosen to deposit it, no means devised for water to flush the pipes and make sure that the matter will be taken where it can do no harm?"

That was the extent of our "opposition to sewers." We wanted a practical

system, before the city was committed to a scheme which was forced upon the City Council by a pressure from real estate boomers, who were more interested in making fictitious prices on real estate than the permanent benefit of the city.

The truth is, the sewage problem in this city is yet unsolved. Only one part of town is drained, and what to do with the output is a serious consideration. Meanwhile, the far greater part of town is uncleansed. A very unsatisfactory ordinance has been passed and returned from the Mayor to the Council unsigned, which dabbles with the garbage question and fools with the disposition of fecal matter. It prevents a citizen from taking the very course which would deodorize such matter and render it perfectly innocuous, and inaugurates a system of removal that will create a perpetual nuisance all over the city.

Dry earth is the cure for stench from outhouses where there are no sewers, and the use of the matter thus rendered scentless, in gardens for fertilizing, will be the simplest, cheapest and most harmless manner of its disposition. Garbage that is not destroyed on the premises can be removed as provided. And sanitary inspection should be made thorough and persistent.

A great fuss is made of a little manure from a barn which does no harm, and decaying fruit is allowed to remain on the ground and send off its germs into the air carrying disease and death, and nothing is said about it. We tell the Board of Health that from this time until Winter begins to breathe upon the wind, there will be a thousand fold more danger to the city from rotting fruit, the fumes from the unflushed sewers, and the stink from the unpumped filth down by the Jordan, than from all the manure piles in the city that may be left for awhile uncarted.

Clear up the orchards, dry-earth the closets, take away the garbage, remove dead animals, flush the sewers, provide effectually for the reception and disposition of sewage without running it into the river, and the sanitary situation will become vastly improved and be made as good as it can be found in most places on the civilized globe.

DEATH OF DR. JOHN F. WELD.

We have been requested to copy the following from the *Nauvoo Independent*, as the deceased gentleman here noticed has been a good friend to many of our people:

Dr. John F. Weld, perhaps the oldest pioneer in the county, died at 3 a. m. last Thursday, at the home of Thomas E. Kelly, in Sopora township, where he has been making his home for fifteen years, aged 83 years, 7 months and 17 days. He was born in Berkshire, Vermont, December 11th, 1808. He was well known throughout the county, having come here as early as 1837, first settling at St. Mary's, where he remained for a short time as a practicing physician. He became dissatisfied there and went to Nauvoo, having been called by the sickness of Hiram Kimball. Thought some of locating there but finally went to Fort Madison, thence to West Point, Iowa, and returned to St.

Mary's by way of Carthage. He walked the distance, as any other means of conveyance was limited. He was a man of more than ordinary ability and of sterling integrity of character, Democratic in political convictions, thoughtful and liberal in sentiment. He believed that humanity was the only religion and love the only priest. In his last lucid moments he expressed a wish that no minister should be invited to officiate at his last earthly rites.

He graduated with high honors at Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, and in early manhood engaged in teaching school. Among his papers he has preserved a commission given him by Governor Thomas Barlin, signed by Secretary of State Lyman Trumbull, which elected him to the office of surgeon of the cohort, Nauvoo Legion, in 1841. He was married twice, first to a Mrs. White, daughter of D. Hibbard, and a sister-in-law of the late M. M. Morrill, with whom he lived but a short time. Second to Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe, mother of the late Mrs. G. Edmunds. The second Mrs. Weld was a kind-hearted and charitable lady, and her death was mourned by all who had the pleasure of knowing her.

The doctor knew all about the Mormon troubles, the killing of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, the burning of the temple, etc. He was curious in some respects, having preserved copies of newspapers dated back to 1833. He might have attained a greater age had he not met with the dread disease la grippe. He has a record of his ancestors since 1633 and they all attained an old age. The doctor was the eldest among a family of six sons, all of whom are dead but one, Martin Weld living in Pennsylvania. C. S. and Moses Weld died one year ago this August, their death occurring within a few days of each other. C. S. lived a bachelor life, and made his home with his brother. He left an estate estimated at \$170,000. His nephew, G. G. Weld, of Oldtown, Me., was appointed administrator. Dr. G. G. Weld was a delegate to the Minneapolis convention last June, and on his return east paid his uncle John F. a visit. It was the first time their eyes had ever looked upon each other and his visit was a great pleasure to the old gentleman.

The funeral took place on Friday morning, the remains being interred in city cemetery. Mr. E. Vallet made a few remarks at the burial.

RETURNED ELDERS.

Elders H. M. Rawlins and Frank F. Merrill have just returned from a mission to Indian Territory. Brother Merrill enjoyed good health up to the 15th of July, when he was overcome by the heat and prostrated with fever. There was every indication of the effects of sunstroke. Everything was done for his comfort, and preparations were made to bring him home as soon as possible. He is now at his father's residence in the Ninth ward and rapidly recovering. The fever has left him.

Elder Rawlins reports all well in the mission in Indian Territory and says it is generally in a good condition.