

have been, in getting to the Smith's sound region, having reached his winter camp immediately after entering Greenland waters and not an accident worth naming having occurred. By this time no doubt things are in excellent shape, provisions laid by, dogs and sleds ready and men prepared for if not already in the line of march for the forbidden zone.

We learn from the New York Sun that Lieut. Peary had arranged with the Danish authorities to have a supply of fur clothing all ready for him at Godhavn, and the agreement was fulfilled. He will doubtless supplement this stock with fur garments cut out by the men of his party and sewed by native seamstresses. For some time in the winter of 1891-2, from two to four native women were almost incessantly at work plying their needles and thread, stowed away against the wall under a tier of bucks in Peary's house. The explorer found that the reindeer skin clothing made from skins procured at McCormick bay by his hunters, more effectually protected his men against Arctic cold than the clothing of Norway reindeer skins which he had taken with him.

We are further advised that the lieutenant arrived in Bowdoin bay with four times as many dogs as he had during his whole sojourn in North Greenland in 1891-2, and that he has not yet drawn at all upon the resources of the friendly natives among whom he finds himself. It is said that no Smith sound explorer ever had so many dogs together before and, best of all, that these are supplied with food for the entire winter. It is also set down as a noteworthy fact that while on his former trip he killed only four walrus in his first water hunt, this time he has succeeded in capturing twenty-four in one afternoon; and when the long, dark night fell before, he had captured but thirty reindeer, while seventeen of these animals rewarded one hunt recently. It is given out as an encouraging circumstance that this year the ice which is comparatively easy of access, while in September two years ago two vain attempts were made by the men to get far up and make a cache of supplies for a spring sledge journey. All things would thus seem to be propitious—all but one; that grim but glowing chain of insurmountable and impenetrable ice mountains which circle the pole around and about and which seems to say as plainly as mute news can say anything—"thus far and no farther."

"THE MOTHER OF IRRIGATION."

The two leading articles in the current issue of the *Irrigation Age* are: "The Irrigation Congress at Los Angeles, Its Plans and Prospects," with earnest and opportune comments on the importance of this gathering and the necessity for all the commonwealths of the West being properly represented; and "The Exhibits of Irrigated Products at the World's Fair." The NEWS has had considerable correspondence from the Columbian Exposition, and has thought that no point of local interest had been omitted in these descriptions.

But we do not remember to have seen anything so satisfactory as the following, which makes part of the *Age's* last-named article:

The fame of Utah as the pioneer in American irrigation, and home of one of the most thrifty industrial peoples in the world, had prepared the public for an interesting exhibit and there was no disappointment. Among the interesting things which Prof. J. W. Sanborn, who had charge of the collection of Utah's exhibit, has provided are two pictures of great historical interest to the students of irrigation.

One of these represents the most primitive type of irrigation by the Indians, and the other portrays the diversion of the waters of City creek upon the desert in the valley of the Great Salt Lake, where the Mormons began their first experiment in colonization in the far West. The work was done under the eye of Brigham Young and his successor in the presidency of the Mormon Church, Wilford Woodruff. When one contemplates the vast development resulting from that daring experiment at the founding of a colony on an arid and alkali waste, one stands with awe before this unpretentious painting.

Professor Sanborn is also to be commended for his good sense in providing a large number of characteristic photographs of Utah scenes. They tell much more to the average mind than the most carefully prepared exhibit of cereals, especially as in every instance the cultivated field and its busy workers are shown against a back ground of Utah's "everlasting glorified mountains." No one who loves this most beautiful of all lands under the wide arch of western sky can study these beautiful photographs without a distinct pang of homesickness.

Another feature which distinguishes the Utah exhibit from its neighbors is a relief map showing the irrigation of a typical valley in the Territory. It is the Malad valley, watered by the Bear River Irrigation company. The diversion of the stream into canals on either side is illustrated and the practical irrigation of a field of alfalfa and of wheat is shown. Ridge irrigation, the irrigation of a garden by an artesian well and the Utah method of irrigating orchards, are also made plain. The Utah system of conducting water through village streets is another interesting feature of the relief map.

There is a very complete exhibit of grains and grasses and the various other products of Utah's prolific farms. The only occasion for keen regret is the absence of the complete exhibit of the delicious fruits which Utah produces in such variety and abundance.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

Whether they ever accomplish anything in a practical way or not, the prohibition party are to be credited with two cardinal virtues—persistence and a good cause. They seldom carry an election or even a consequential part of one, but that matters not; when the next occasion rolls around they are as promptly and smilingly on hand with a full ticket and a sounding platform as though their experience contained nothing but a line of unbroken successes. The impartial man who admires "clear art" must find it in his heart and hands to applaud this kind of thing now and then; surely it deserves it.

The Massachusetts branch of the party held a convention at Boston the other day, at which Professor Bacon

acted as chairman. In his opening speech he characterized the liquor traffic as "the most compact, the best organized and the most evil of any that still linger upon the face of the earth." Admitting this to be correct, it impresses the *Herald* of that city as a damaging confession on the part of those for whom he spoke. The political party of which they are a part has been in existence for a third of a century, and this, it says, is the result of its effort. "It has brought the liquor traffic into politics, but only to compact it into a political power of the strength that he so graphically depicts. In this condition prohibition makes no gains upon it. Prohibition in politics has lost in the states where it has undertaken to have influence through political methods. Massachusetts repealed her prohibitory law years ago; Iowa, formerly one of the strongholds of prohibition, is preparing to follow her example this year; other states might be instanced where it has lost; we know of none where for years it has gained."

Prohibition that does not prohibit does more injury than good because of the renewed encouragement which the dealers receive through each succeeding failure. Prohibition in politics seems to have defeated its own end in that it has but served to point out the desirability of employing other and different means to cope with the undrained water.

"EAST TEMPLE," NOT "MAIN."

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 19, 1893.
Editor *Deseret News*:

I notice in your mention of the firemen's parade, to take place on next Thursday, that the line of march includes "East Temple" street. I find references in other parts of your paper from time to time of this same "East Temple" street.

I seem to me that the continued use of this name is productive of no good whatever, and has a tendency to confuse the public. No such street exists as "East Temple" in this city, except in the city records and the columns of the NEWS. And even the advertising columns of the NEWS all ignore this "East Temple" business, and use the word "Main." Our City Council have placed signs on the corners, telling the public that the name of the street is "Main," not "East Temple." If there is one good reason that the NEWS has for calling this street "East Temple" instead of "Main," let us know it. The street should either be called "Main" or "East Temple." If the NEWS is right, let the street signs come down. If the NEWS is wrong, let it be on the side of the right hereafter.

Yours truly,
OSCAR GROSHALL.

Our correspondent will pardon us for insisting that the continued use of the name "East Temple" for the chief business street of this city is productive of the very highest good, since it seems to be the only means by which the public shall escape being confused. That the name is upon the city records, Mr. Groshell admits. Doesn't he think it will be time enough to change it in common use when the city records shall contain a resolution or an order providing for such change? As to the advertising columns of this paper "ignoring" this "East Temple" street business," that