

and in the recent uprising he went out with twenty-nine men against an unknown number of natives, variously estimated at from 300 to 1,500, dispersed them and captured thirty-four, after having been ambushed and having one of his followers wounded. His men are largely of the same character that he is.

All the new trouble is over annexation to the United States. The league is clamorous for annexation, while the government is opposed to it under present conditions. The league has become piqued at this change of heart on the part of the Hawaiian officials, hence the lack of harmony which has marked late proceedings. As the situation is described, the outlook for Hawaii is far from peaceful, and news of a startling character may be anticipated almost any time, unless the good offices of some peacemaker should be made effective.

POLLUTED WATER.

In the distillery regions of the South there are people who object to the water of their locality as a beverage because "it's so powerful bad a big drink would kill." It would appear that the inhabitants of San Francisco soon will be in about the same frame of mind unless there is an early change, that is, if the investigation made on Saturday by Mayor Sutro brought out an accurate report regarding a part of the city's water supply. In the western metropolis Lake Merced is made to furnish a large proportion of the water used in the municipality; after the visit and investigation there, Mayor Sutro reported: "Of all the vile, contaminated, pestiferous places I ever saw, the region round about Lake Merced is the worst."

That was not a very cheering recommendation for the water used by San Francisco; and the analysis made does not improve matters. The details of the contamination complained of included the slope of the creek which feeds the lake, and which for three miles on either side is covered with pig wallows. At one place the investigating party saw a herd of fully one hundred swine wallowing in the creek, and the spectators concluded that they would not care to bathe in the liquid after that, much less drink it. There were also several dairies along the watershed, and alternating with cow-yards and hog wallows were numerous vegetable gardens on which all sorts of fertilizing matter were used. During the rainy season the impurities from these naturally washed into the creek and down to the reservoir; then the creek was said to be the only sewer for the towns of Lake View and Colima. The conclusion was therefore reached by the investigators that the safety of the city demanded immediate action to secure purification of the water.

In Salt Lake City we are fortunate in having the sources of water supply kept comparatively free by nature from the danger of such pollution as that complained of in the incident related; yet there are many ways in which the city water can be and sometimes is befouled. The narrow canyons and precipitous mountain sides preclude any menace from the fertilizers or decayed matter of vegetable

gardens, and there are no locations of hog wallows or cow-yards permitted; nor are there any towns above from which sewage can be turned into the streams. There are, however, still left a variety of ways in which the water may be rendered impure were it not for the diligent work of the waterworks department in keeping the reservoirs clean, clearing the creek beds, keeping away sheep, cattle and other animals, etc. Even with all this, city water is not at all times as free from impurities as would be desirable, particularly during the heavy thaws of spring and early summer. And as the quality of the water used for culinary purposes is largely responsible for the health and longevity of the people, there is realized the necessity for municipal health officers paying special attention thereto. Salt Lake has no fears of such a state as that described for San Francisco, yet the public would be pleased to have from the health officials, once in a while, a report of the condition of the sources of supply and storage, just to satisfy them that these are not being forgotten or neglected.

WRONG AS TO UTAH.

The *Denver News* of March 15 has an item relating to requirements of citizenship in the various states of the Union, in which the following alleged information is given:

Connecticut requires that all citizens shall be able to read the constitution or statutes; Massachusetts requires that they shall read the constitution in English and write their names, unless physically disabled from so doing. These states allow aliens to vote who have declared their intentions to become citizens: Colorado, Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Wisconsin, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, Texas and Utah.

So far as Utah is concerned, the statement that aliens who have declared their intention to become citizens are allowed to vote is incorrect. No person can vote in Utah except a full fledged male citizen who has resided in the Territory six months, and in the precinct where he votes thirty days preceding the election. The qualifications of electors now are prescribed by Congressional enactment which disfranchised women citizens, who formerly were permitted to vote.

THE CUBAN REVOLT.

As soon as the report reached the outside world that another rebellion had been planned in Cuba, Spanish officials announced that the movement had been suppressed and that the rebels were ready to surrender. The idea was conveyed that the plan was premature and that it amounted to nothing more serious than a few daring exploits by bandits operating without the sympathy of the people. The continued reports, also from official sources, of the defeat of the insurgents in various parts of the islands and the prompt dispatch of reinforcements from Spain, did not harmonize with the first statement that the revolt had been sup-

pressed in its incipency, but furnished ground for the suspicion that the disturbance was of a far more serious nature than the authorities were willing to admit. Cuban advices of March 15 confirm this suspicion. It is now reported that deputies of insurgent bands and societies have met in Los Negras and formed a provisional government. They have also chosen a commander-in-chief and decided to send an envoy to foreign countries, charged with the difficult mission of obtaining for the insurgents recognition as belligerents.

Should these reports be confirmed, it is obvious that the government has far from succeeded in its struggle with the dissatisfied element on the island. Cuba's population and resources are insignificant compared to those of Spain; still the latter country is at a great disadvantage, being situated so far away from the scene of trouble, and the enthusiastic patriotism of the Cubans, as well as their intimate knowledge of the country in which they operate, go far to make up for the lack of numbers. The contest is not quite so unequal, therefore, as it on first thought would appear to be. If the insurgents are united under skillful leaders they may yet obtain some measure of liberty. On account of misrule Spain has lost one dependency after another on the American continent, and, unless reforms are granted in accordance with the moderate demands of the people, and peace established on a basis of justice and equality, it is more than likely that Cuba, too, will sooner or later be controlled by its own inhabitants instead of by foreigners.

COST OF THE SALT LAKE TEMPLE.

On this interesting question various estimates have been published, ranging from two to six million dollars. Recently the publishers of the *Philadelphia Call* endeavored to obtain the authentic figures, by directing a letter of inquiry to President Wilford Woodruff as to the expense of erecting the magnificent structure. The following letter signed by Elder George Reynolds was received in reply:

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah,
March 2, 1895.

Robert S. Davis, Esq., 25 South Seventh street, Philadelphia:

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of February 14 to President Wilford Woodruff regarding the cost of the erection of the Salt Lake Temple would have received an earlier reply, but until today some items were lacking.

The peculiar conditions under which the work was commenced render it quite difficult to arrive at the exact cost of the construction. In its early stages the progress was slow and very expensive, for it then took four yoke of oxen four days to bring a single stone from the quarry twenty miles distant.

It has been estimated by some that every stone cost \$100—quarrying, hauling, cutting, laying—by the time it was in its place in the Temple walls. This mode of transit continued until a railroad was built to the quarry, after which the stone was brought in at less expense and the mason work progressed more rapidly. During these early times many difficulties were encountered, the loss of crops by crickets and grasshoppers sent up the price of flour sometimes to \$10