

The Dispatch.

PROVO CITY, - FEBRUARY 28, 1891.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

Entered at the Postoffice at Provo, Utah, for transmission through the mails as Second-Class matter.

JAMES H. WALLIS, - - - Manager.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year...\$2.50 | Six months...\$1.50
Three months 1.00 | Single copy...5cts

Any remittance on subscription at less than the rates above given, will be credited for the time for which the amount pays and no longer.

Give your postoffice address in full, including county.

Remit by express money order, draft, postoffice order, postal note, or in registered letter, at our risk.

All communications should be addressed to THE DISPATCH, Provo, Utah.

Correspondence desired on all public questions. Selected communications will not be returned unless prepaid and especially requested. Anonymous communications will not be noticed. No exception to these rules.

We will feel under obligations to subscribers they will send in, per postal card or otherwise, any personal or local items of interest that may come under their observation.

THE AMENITIES OF JOURNALISM

When we were preparing the first issue of THE DISPATCH, an undoubtedly well-disposed citizen dropped into our sanctum and asked us if we intended to devote any of our space to venting our personal spite upon any one who might perchance happen to offend us; and whether we proposed to resort to "Billingsgate" in running down other papers. We resented any such ideas, and unhesitatingly stated that our labors here would be devoted to something of higher aim. We realize that the character of a newspaper is but the reflection of the editor's estimate of its dignity. The sheet may be devoid of the last reading notice, and yet there may shine through every column the evident purpose of its editor to invest it with all the dignity and force that he can command, and to avoid all personal controversies and entanglements that would belittle its character or drag it down from its high standard as an organ of the people toward the lower atmosphere where newspapers flounder in the filth of spite and malice.

Disreputable journalism proceeds from wrong ideas—foolish ideas—of journalistic duty. Let a newspaper man determine the quality of his journal on the same basis that he determines his own qualities as a citizen. He has certain moral obligations to perform—obligations to himself, to his family, to the community. Looking at the question in its narrow light, the latter obligation does not in any way conflict with the highest realization of the former. The highest type of citizen is he whose individual life is up to a high standard in its habits and purposes. So the newspaper, whose course is marked out with a due sense of its obligation to the community, and a proper conception of its dignity as a conservator of the public weal, is bound to win the respect of every member of the community, and the patronage of all good citizens.

The whole substance of what a newspaper should convey is the truth, timely and discreetly uttered. It must be told in time, or its news-value will be lost. It should be told, or withheld, according to its value to the public. If a public officer absconds with the people's money, they should be informed of every possible detail of the fact through the columns of the paper. If questions of public enterprise are in process of consideration, the newspaper will confer a benefit on the community by fairly acquainting the people with all that may be gained or lost by them. Such truths should be told ably, freely, and fairly.

An editor has no right to turn his paper into a weapon for venting his spleen on a rival concern, or an individual. The public cares nothing for his personal feelings towards his neighbor. His subscribers do not pay for such information. Neither has he the right to fill his columns with suggestive details of scandalous events, for sensational purposes, when a simple statement of the facts in the case is all that is good for the public morals.

Let the newspaper publisher who has lived to past middle age cast his eye over the list of country newspapers that have steadily grown to an honorable and desirable prestige in their respective communities, and he will learn that during their period of growth they were guided by men who held to so high views of their relation to the people that they would not descend to personal attack or vilification, even when goaded almost beyond endurance by some blatant contemporary. Then let him review the wrecks of journalistic debauchery that he can call to memory, some of them perhaps still struggling for a precarious existence, and their analysis will reveal the fact that nearly every failure was due to a low estimate of the dignity of journalism, in most cases the proprietor having placed his own low personality into the columns of his paper.

The public wants the truth, and honors the truth. It is ready to accord praise and confidence, or condemnation and distrust; and in nearly every case the public estimate is correct. It may seem a smart thing for a newspaper man to force his paper into sudden recognition by pandering to the local taste for sensationalism, but he is sure to meet a reaction sooner or later, and his descent will be more rapid than his growth. No editor ever built himself up to an honorable place in the estimate of his community by

abusing his fellow citizen. If he succeeded in winning the high regard of the public, that course was not the means by which it was gained. Of two newspapers in a locality—one resorting to personal vituperation, mudslinging and sensationalism, the other pursuing a calm, persistent, upright course of gathering the news and publishing it without fear or favor, never stopping to reply to the waspish attacks of its rival—the latter will ride safely on the broad sea of public confidence and respect long after the wreck of the former has been cast upon the rocks of disaster and disgrace.

OUR SANITARY CONDITION.

Since the first ideas of civilization dawned upon man, and he commenced to form communities for the social and commercial purposes of life, two questions have been of utmost importance: First, the means at hand whereby to obtain a living; second, how to preserve health.

Among the savage the custom prevails of moving from place to place, so as to escape the accumulations of the disease-breeding offals from his habitation. In civilized communities where residences are of a permanent nature, science and ingenuity are called into use for the purpose of providing measures whereby continued existence in a particular place may be rendered healthful, and the dangerous result of close living and in large numbers can be avoided; and wherever unusual mortality and sickness prevails, the cause thereof may be easily traced to defective drainage sewerage and a general neglect of those precautions by which only the civilized man can maintain good health and prosperity.

Sewerage is of the utmost importance to any city, and by looking around us here in Provo we find that it has been wholly neglected. No system of any kind is provided; waste from houses, outbuildings and barn yards is left wherever it chances to fall; the water from washings, from sinks, and in fact all the runnings from diseased and epidemic victims are thrown indiscriminately anywhere, left where the sun may dry them up, and scatter the germs of sickness abroad to make fresh victims. All of our public institutions contain no sewerage. In one case, the Woolen Factory, the poisonous dyes, the deposit from water closets and machinery alike, are dropped into a public stream, passing through the centre of the city. Two or three private houses, and one hotel, lead their pipes thereto, and allow the waste to run with it towards the Lake, regardless of the fact that human beings live along that stream, use its water for household purposes, and that what is finally carried to the lake poisons its water and destroys life all along its course. This is simply criminal, and while the law forbids the saw-dust from mills to be deposited in our river, it certainly also will forbid human excrement from being sent

on its disease and deathbreeding mission through the heart of a thriving and populous little city like Provo, were the facts generally known and understood.

What can be done? Can we consistently aspire to the dignity of a city and invite capital to start manufacturing enterprises, with that consequence increase of population, under our present state of sanitary regulations? Is it likely that intelligent people will settle where a modern house and its convenience cannot be maintained, where our numerous physicians are constantly employed and where one alone writes as many as four hundred prescriptions for the relief of strictly zymotic diseases in one week.

It must be clear to every thinking mind, that something must be done, and done at once, and it behoves our City Council and also our enterprising Chamber of Commerce to give their attention to this.

First of all we must make our city healthful, and then we can ask our friends outside to come and live with us, and add their energy and capital to the development of our natural advantages and resources. Of course the cry will be: "It costs something." Well, so do doctors and undertakers, and it is generally most appreciated to spend means to live than to fight death.

With our present surroundings we must at once set about getting a sewer system, and we are creditably informed that such a system can be adopted and at a small outlay introduced into our houses and yards and carry off these wastes where they may be safely deposited and their danger avoided, making our city, in addition to its natural beautiful location, a city of health.

HOME MANUFACTURES.

It is a hard matter for the home manufacturer to compete with foreign dealers, even if his wares are really cheaper, so long as the popular taste runs in the line of imported goods. Some people seem to care but little about the quality, if the articles are only cheap and showy. Utah is not the only place in the world in which this taste is so prevalent; it seems to be natural for man to reach out after things not peculiar to his own country. Nations have to pass protective laws in order to hinder the importation of foreign goods, but we have not the power to retard importation from other places within our own nation; yet we have another power which should be quite as strong as the first, and that is, the desire to be loyal to our own pockets; and the man that has no interest in the support of the home industries of his own town, his own country, or his own state or territory, can certainly have no real interest in his own purse. A man would be considered very trifling who would persist in putting his money in some other person's pocket, yet the man who neglects to support the interests of his own community certainly places his money in the pocket of a foreigner, only in an indirect way.

The farmer can afford to give a greater price for a home produced article than for an imported one, and the home manufacturer can afford to give a higher price for home produce, if they will mutually support each other. If the farmer's grain has to be sent to a distant market, it has to pass through several hands and be shipped before it reaches the foreign manufacturer, and the goods that are bought with it have to be shipped and handled several times before it reaches the farmer who may use the imported articles; and all this shipping and handling must be paid for, which will take, at the lowest estimate, one-half of the grain. Now it is plain that the farmer gets but half value for his grain; and the home manufacturer can afford to give a better article for the same amount of grain than can the importer, provided he has the same facilities and labor-saving machinery to do his work.

But as long as the fancy for foreign productions over balances the desire to protect our own industries, the home manufacturer must give up the idea of manufacturing good articles and turn his attention to making imitations of the flimsy and showy articles, that can be put on the market at a very low figure; this is his only hope.

But this slipshod business is a down-right robbery of the community. The laborer buys a pair of boots that ought to wear eight or ten months, but one gives way at the heel in a week or two and the boots are useless. The factory that half twists the yarn and the tailors' work is lost; or the tailor puts poor work on good cloth and the weaver's labor is lost; the wool, the spinning and weaving, and the trimmings are all lost because the tailor has to work for a very low price in order to compete with imported goods of the same style. It amounts almost to a sin to wantonly waste valuable material in this way. It might as well be burned.

It is hoped that the good people of Utah will cultivate a taste for home productions and be willing to pay a reasonable price for good articles, instead of running mad after showy foreign goods, that are far more expensive in the end than well-made articles.

The KANSAS House has passed a bill to tax all mortgages, notes and bonds, making them not collectible unless stamped by assessors. This and other measures cause much calling of loans and removal of capital.



Don't Send to the East.

Say, don't send to the States for onion seed, and pay a big price for unreliable seed, but get pure and new seed of my own raising, which I can guarantee, as I planted over forty bushels of selected pure yellow Danver onions on my seed farm, from which I raised a choice lot of seed, which I will sell to you at \$1.25 per pound. "Little Gem" and other peas at 15 cents per quart, and all other seeds in proportion. I have a large lot of sugar beet seed that I can recommend; also fine lawn grass seed; and I have the best cabbage seed, true to name, at 15 cents per ounce; cauliflower seed at 10 cents per package. I have also the best and earliest potato in the Territory, viz: Thornburn's extra early; I have reduced the price from \$1 to 50 cents per peck; I have the greatest variety of vegetable and flower seed in Provo. You will find me down in the basement, opposite the Meeting House, between the Banks; no connection with next door, therefore, if you want pure and reliable garden seeds, come down 12 steps and get them from C. L.'S, in the basement.

STEPHENS & LEET, UNDERTAKERS.
Everything Supplied in the Undertaker's Line.
DIRECTING FUNERALS,
ENAMELING AND SHIPPING BODIES A SPECIALTY.
We have the only Hense in Provo, which will be furnished on reasonable terms.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.
175 W. Center St., Provo City.

A Question of Building.

A comparison of the building operations of the larger cities of the Union in the past year opens up an interesting question. It seems that Philadelphia was the city that built the most houses in 1889, the number being 11,965, while New York constructed only 6,722. But the cost of the New York houses was \$75,912,816, while the more than 11,000 in Philadelphia cost only \$36,000,000. The question that has arisen is, which built better, New York or Philadelphia? The structures in the Quaker City were mostly unpretentious dwelling houses, homes of working people, while those of New York included splendid business edifices and magnificent palaces for the residences of the rich.

Philadelphia is noted as being the city of homes. It has not so many tenement houses as other large cities, but is scattered over wide distances and covered with cottages, not pretty architecturally, but much more comfortable and pleasant than the ordinary tenement house. Philadelphia's working people are happier and more independent than those of most other cities, no doubt, but rival places claim that these flocks of little houses hurt the appearance of the city architecturally.

It is an interesting topic. Certainly every great and flourishing town wants both the splendid edifices and the happy small homes for working people. It was the policy of the ancient Greeks, the most artistic race that ever lived, to erect magnificent temples and public buildings, heaping money without stint upon them, but to have private residences marked by a simplicity that certainly would look becoming in the citizens of a republic. But the beautiful Greeks lived outdoors most of the time, while either from habit or necessity the modern American spends much of his existence within walls.

It is noticeable that the tendency of most of the older eastern cities, with the exception of Philadelphia, is toward the erection of fewer buildings annually, but those more costly, although here, too, there is an exception in the case of Denver, which is the sixth city of the Union in the cost of its single buildings. Finally, in twenty-seven of the largest cities of the country the average cost of the houses erected in 1889 was \$5,039.

E. LUND, ARCHITECT AND BUILDER.
Office No. 30 Centre street, Provo.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS OF ALL Classes of Buildings Prepared and Gen. al Supervision of Buildings.
Picturesque Homes a Specialty.

GEO. W. SHORES, M. D., Physician and Surgeon.
Provo City, - - - Utah.

F. H. SIMMONS, M. D.—F. D. BICKFORD, M. D. SIMMONS & BICKFORD,
Physicians and Surgeons
Rooms No. 1, Excelsior Block,
PROVO, - - - UTAH.

GEORGE SUTHERLAND, Attorney-at-Law,
Bank Building,
PROVO, - - - UTAH.

A. G. SUTHERLAND, Attorney-at-Law,
Office in Gates & Snow Building, Opposite Courthouse,
PROVO, - - - UTAH.

J. E. BOOTH, Attorney-at-Law,
E. A. WILSON,
BOTH & WILSON,
Attorneys-at-Law
and Land Office Agents,
No. 23 North J Street,
PROVO, - - - UTAH.

WILLIAM H. KING, Attorney-at-Law,
KING & HOUTZ,
Attorneys-at-law,
Rooms 5 and 7, First National Bank Building,
PROVO, - - - UTAH.

E. DUDLEY, Attorney-at-law,
Room 9, Bank Building,
PROVO, - - - UTAH.

M. M. KELLOGG, Attorney-at-Law,
Provo City, - - - Utah.

Conkling
LEADING PHOTOGRAPHER OF PROVO,
21 N. "J." St., PROVO, UTAH.

Taylor Brothers Co.,
Carry the Finest and Largest Lines of
Furniture,
Carpets,
Wall Paper,
Musical Goods,
PROVO, - - - UTAH.

GATES-SNOW FURNITURE CO.,

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS.

Bedroom Suites, \$22.00 and upwards.
Parlor Suites and Upholstery at Bargains.
Baby Carriages, Lace Curtains, Portiers, Racks, Etc.

PRICES TO SUIT EVERYONE.

OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE,
PROVO, - - - UTAH.

PROVO LUMBER, MANUFACTURING BUILDING COMPANY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS IN LUMBER, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS
AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL.

The Leading Contractors in the city. All kinds of MILL WORK done on short notice.
W. R. H. PAXMAN, Superintendent.
Yard and Office Opposite Railroad Depot, - - - Provo City, Utah.

R. KLETTING, ARCHITECT,
SALT LAKE AND PROVO.
Asylum Building, Provo City.
R. C. WATKINS,
Manufacturer of Steam Engines, Boilers, Pumps, Brass and Iron Castings, Castings for Store Fronts, Iron Work, Jails, Bridges and Buildings.

Provo Shambles,
Four Doors East of Postoffice.
TIM SCOTTORN, BUTCHER.
Half block west of West Co-op. - - - P. O. Box 178.
C. D. MOORE, Superintendent.
Agents for Lefell Steam Engines and Water-Wheels.

We Don't Sell Meat
That will make your mouth ache chewing it, but keep constantly on hand the juiciest kind of BEEF, MUTTON, PORK, SAUSAGE.
Come and see for yourselves.
Fred Kimber, Butcher.

S. B. Taylor, Boot and Shoe Maker.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE WITH DISPATCH.
Opposite R. S. Hines' Drug Store.
67 W. CENTRE STREET,
Provo, - - - Utah.

NIELSEN & TAYLOR
Have the largest and best lines in town of
Watches and Jewelry,
Clocks, Silverware, Opera Glasses, Spectacles, and all kinds of OPTICAL GOODS.
HEADQUARTERS IN OUR LINE.
Half Block West of Factory Race, Center St.

T. E. DANIELS, JR., Electrical Engineer,
KEEPS ON HAND
ELECTRIC BELLS, ANNUNCIATORS, BURGLAR AND FIRE ALARMS, INCANDESCENT WIRING,
And all other Electrical Supplies.
Cities anticipating putting in Electric Light Plants will do well to consult me.

THE DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.
"The Star That Leads Them All"
M. L. PRATT, AGENT.
Provo, - - - Utah.

Noyes' Meat Market.
(Two doors west of Dunn & Co.)
Beef, Mutton, Pork, Veal, Sausage Meat, Lard, Etc.
CASH PAID FOR FAT CALVES.
Fletcher & Alexander, CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS,
FIFTH STREET, Between I and J, PROVO, - - - UTAH.
All kinds of contract work done to order.
Estimates given on all kinds of work.

HENRY WAGENER, California Brewery
EMIGRATION CANYON.
LAGER BEER.
Bottled Beer a Specialty, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Office and Depot, 17 and 19 East 2d South St., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

EXCELSIOR Roller Mills
PROVO, UTAH.
DEALERS IN
CASH PAID FOR WHEAT.

J. W. HOOVER, MANAGER.