

And it came to pass that the Chronicles still "held out;" for behold in the days in which we write, a certain man had a little boy; yea, that is to say, he was the father of this little boy. And it came to pass that the boy read the papers; yea, he noted all the rulings and sayings of the wise men, for he desired much knowledge, and was of an inquiring mind.

Therefore, when he read what the chief judge said concerning the "holding out," he pondered.

Then said he unto his father: Though this man may be familiar lest he be "in danger of the judgment," I would like to ask the judge some questions.

If the man stayed at home all the time, and the women came to see him, would he be to blame? Must the servant be instructed not to admit them? Yea, if so be he had an appointment in the postoffice, would it be lawful for women to go there to see him, whether he was willing or unwilling? Or would he be in danger of lynching if they did?

And many other things this little boy queried.

Therefore he hoped the Chief Judge would elucidate in the near future.

Now to all these questions the father remained silent, yet said he,

My son, oh my son, how can I answer ye, seeing I cannot tell which way the wind cometh or whither it goeth, neither know I the sudden changes or the evolutions of the rulings yet to come; for there seems to no protection.

I say unto you, according to the case sufficient will be the ruling thereof; nevertheless, a man may see her through the telephone afar off, and escape the judgment.

Know yet not that upon a certain time, a certain man did a wicked thing, yea, one of his aims was that his wife's sister should not come under the law, and the ruling was in his favor, for unto those whose Ames are low the same shall escape; but unto those who aim high, behold they are in danger of the judgment.

Now, this thing did not satisfy the mind of the little boy, yet he concluded to bide his time; for there are many things yet to learn before the end cometh.

For they will do their best to brain people in order that their ends may be obtained.

Know ye not, that they will favor their own, and wink at the scape-goat, whilst at the same time they will pluck the wool off the innocent sheep.

For of such are they who are of the ravenous specie.

Therefore, ponder ye well on the events as they transpire, and note them down in your little book as a memento, for the day of reckoning cometh.

"And if the righteous barely escape where shall the sinner and ungodly appear."

CHRONICLER.

SUGGESTIONS

ON THE SUBJECT OF OBTAINING WATER SUPPLY.

UTAH PENITENTIARY,
June 6, 1885.

John Nicholson, Esq.:

No wonder the water and reservoir problems are engaging the earnest attention of the people. They have entered largely into the discussions of the domestic policies of every community in Utah from their first settlement.

Now, I believe I have in my mind a practicable, feasible and comparatively inexpensive solution of the water supply and reservoir problems, through and by which millions of tons of water may be cheaply husbanded and readily controlled without the fearful risks to life and property made painfully probable through the cañon reservoir system so much discussed.

My system is this: On and near the summits of the mountains are countless

DEPRESSIONS OR NATURAL BASINS

and small kanyons, which, if closed at the lowest points, can be made to hold large areas of water, and which would soon fill up from melting snows and the numberless springlets. If a "cloud burst" should strike one or even several of these basins, at the same time, but little damage would follow because of the limited quantity of water they separately hold, and being located so near the summits of the mountains, the velocity or momentum of the currents would not be great enough to do very much damage.

Not far from the pass near the heads of City Creek Cañon and the Cañon leading down into Morgan County, I understand is a depression with an area of some fifty acres. The outlet to this natural basin could be easily closed and an excellent and

INDESTRUCTIBLE RESERVOIR

be formed with but little expense.

I believe that thousands of such lakelets can be formed on and near the summits of the east and west mountains surrounding Salt Lake Valley; and, when compared with the cost of construction and maintenance of the canal system already in vogue, and the opposed dangerous reservoir methods, the system covered by my suggestions would not cost a tithe as much, and be attended with very little risk.

I will cite a case in point. For years the people of Scipio, Millard County, have been getting their water supply from the natural lakelet above their settlement. The lakelet is dammed up at its outlet and the water let out at the

will of the water master. Big Cottonwood lake is another illustration of the feasibility of my plan.

ALMOST COUNTLESS RESERVOIRS

could thus be formed and at comparatively small cost be kept under the control and management of mounted patrolmen who should keep them in repair; nor would it cost a very great deal, if found necessary to put the city and settlements below, in telephonic communication with these patrolmen.

With this system put in practical motion, the millions of acres of rich pampas or bench lands, now lying idle in Utah, could be utilized and be made as productive and profitable as the bottom lands, and such sparsely settled valleys as Juab and Millard could be made to produce enough to support as many people to the square mile as almost any other valley in Utah does.

I am confident that this system is feasible, and could be made profitable to water companies organized under Territorial statute, but I suppose the cities and counties would be the best agencies to develop and control these

VITAL INTERESTS.

I am apprehensive that large reservoirs built in the cañons cannot be made to withstand the mountain freshets and torrents which often overwhelm everything in their pathway, and which, without warning, are liable to occur almost any day of the year. In my opinion nothing but reservoirs constructed of tubular iron could be made indestructible in the cañons. Masonry, however strong, most probably would be undermined by the impetuous and formidable floods which periodically take place in almost every cañon in Utah.

If my suggestions are not sound, will some one else who is better posted on this absorbing subject, please show up their impracticability, and greatly oblige.

Respectfully, etc.,

A. M. MUSSER.

STAMP ACT AND STAMPING.

II. CHRONICLES.—CHAP. I.

And it came to pass that once upon a time, a great nation in the far east, had a contention among her children, and this was the way it was brought about.

Behold her children were not inclined to receive as law, all the sayings and doings of the teachers of men.

Therefore they did differ in their religious views, and for this cause they did cast themselves out from the parent society.

And it came to pass that they did plant themselves in a far-off goodly land; nevertheless the parent did exercise dominion for a time over her undutiful children.

Now, in the course of time, as they waxed strong and began to multiply in the land, rulers were given unto them, in order to rule them properly.

And it came to pass that the parent desired to replenish his shekels, and he sought to obtain money from his children.

Now, be it known, the child was of the same nature as his sire, therefore he loved the filthy lucre even as his aged sire loved it. (This was natural.)

But in order to bring it to pass, decrees were made, that for divers things needed by the child, a stamp should be affixed.

Yea, all the necessities for sustaining the child in this far-off land were to be stamped.

Now, this thing caused the child to stamp it's little foot; nevertheless, his hand had to go down into his money bag and draw forth the shekels to pay for the stamps, and though this was bitter to him, yet he had to do it.

Therefore, when he grew to be a man, he did impose the stamp act upon his children; for he, through his early training, found there was virtue in stamps. Yea, said he, though my children murmur at this thing, yet they must contribute for my existence. For without stamps how shall my revenue be kept up?

For behold it was so in olden time, yea the Scripture saith "render unto Caesar the things that belong to Caesar."

And it came to pass that stamps became like unto the currency of the country, for there were stamps of revenue, and stamps for the post.

Yea, and in the diversity of the stamps for the post, some were of magnitude, even to about the weight of four pounds; and they continue until this day.

Nevertheless, there are laws made to regulate the uses of the stamps; yea, to send a little word to your friend by the post ye must use a little stamp, for it is unlawful that it should pass the mail without the proper stamping.

Now, be it known, these stamps had to be licked before they would properly discharge their duties; not that they were rebellious, but they were so organized.

But not so with the four pound stamp; neither was it intended as a lick, for laws were made to regulate all these things.

For, behold, it is not needful to affix a stamp to the foot of a mule, for it is backward in deeds of violence.

Neither need ye affix a stamp to a wasp to see how he likes to carry it.

Neither shall ye throw four-pound stamps through the window, lest perchance ye break the glass.

Neither shall ye liken the stamp to a licker, that when it is licked it sticks so tight ye cannot make it let go. For to this end were stamps not invented;

for if ye violate any of these conditions ye are in danger, and whose doeth these things is not wise.

For there are many proverbs that might be profitable to a man that deals in stamps. Yea he can shut up a umbrella much easier than he can shut off the steam when he stampeth his foot in rage.

Yea, though ye cannot become perfect in a hundred years, ye can spoil many stamps in one day by one single act, bear and forbear are the two big bears ye have to grapple with in the stamping department; besides stamps don't howl about heaven or hell. Nothing keepeth a man so much from knowledge and wisdom as when he thinketh he hath plenty of stamps and careth not how he useth them.

For obstinacy in the free use of stamps is the heroism of very little men.

Therefore some stamps are like an electric machine: it maketh men dance, even if they cannot let go.

Do not fool with bottled lightning, even if it hath a stamp affixed, for fear ye may experience the shock.

Ye can stamp anything ye want to stamp that should be stamped, if ye have the right kind of a stamping machine; but ye shall not stamp a man with a four pound stamp, lest perchance he turn and rend you.

Nevertheless, if ye do these things when ye are brought into the police court, ye shall find ye have to come down with the stamps.

Therefore be ye wise in your day and time and avoid these things, and ye shall find it will be stamps in your pocket.

But some there be who heed not these things, and they take their own course, and because of this, are caused to stamp exceedingly.

Now, if it were lawful ye might affix a stamp to the wife question, for be it known those who engage in the crusade stamp exceedingly.

For rumor saith there is much stamping of feet as they pass to and fro through the earth, seeking whom they may devour.

For, though it taketh much in stamps to carry this thing through, yet the supply seems to "hold out." Therefore they are hurrying to and fro with much zeal in order to stamp out the wife question, and forget in their blindness they are serving a master who is an adept in the stamping business.

For verily I say unto you, the day cometh when all these shall receive a stamp in the forehead, and it shall be like unto the "mark of the beast." For by their fruits they are known. For already by their countenances are the marks shown forth, even the stamp of dissipation, the stamp of lechery and whoredom, the stamp of a Christian crusade, the stamp of vice steeped in the blackest arts of hell, and I might add the stamp of Cain, even that they might get gain, for all classes of their stamp are colleague together, and doth array themselves in battle line upon the side of the Judges, helping to engulf the people of God, stamping upon the constitutional rights of a free people, and stamping in the dust, the best and noblest principles ever revealed from the heavens for the exaltation of man.

Therefore let the stamp-mill continue to stamp, until all things that are decreed to take place shall take place, for the day cometh when wickedness and sin will be stamped out. Therefore the wise will stay in secure places and take care of their stamps.

CHRONICLER.

HIGH FREIGHT CHARGES DISCLAIMED.

SALT LAKE, June 17, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

Your reference in last night's News to the 23,000 pounds of wool teamed in from Mayfield, Sanpete County, does injustice to the Utah Central Railway. I saw Mr. Jacobson, who brought the wool, and inquired of him why he did not ship the wool over our road from Juab. He replied there were so many poor men indebted to the Co-op. that they gave them the wool to haul on account of their indebtedness. The price paid for hauling the wool was 70c per 100 lbs. It required five days to make the trip from Mayfield to Salt Lake, and will take four days for the return trip. There was no guaranty of return freight, and two teams only were returning loaded, eight going back empty. Mayfield is about forty miles distant from the railway, hence the wool has to be teamed part way to Salt Lake. The rate paid to Juab is about 30c per 100 lbs. The railway rate from Juab on a carload is 20c per 100 lbs. making 60c from Mayfield to Salt Lake via team and rail, or ten cents cheaper than by team all the way.

From their figures obtained from Mr. Jacobson, we must conclude that it was not on account of high railway freights, but because the teams had nothing else to do and the work afforded them an opportunity of paying debts.

Seventy cents per hundred pounds must be a low rate for teams estimated on what each team must earn. There were 23,000 pounds of wool on the ten loads, or an average of 2,300 pounds to the load which @ 70 cents per 100 pounds, equals \$16.10 per load. It requires five days to make the trip, and say four days to return—nine days for round trip, with a rate per day not quite \$1.80 per man and team.

The Utah Central Railway has made specially low rates for wool from all stations, and if it is teamed from any point

near the railway it must be because of similar reasons given in this case.

Mr. Jacobson expressed his preference for shipping by railway, as the wool did not dry out so much and was received in a better and cleaner condition.

FRANCIS COPE,

G. F. A., U. C. Ry.

We cheerfully accord space to the foregoing communication that it may be shown that the U. C. Ry. Co. is disposed to deal fairly with the public, although the brief note in yesterday's News was not intended to convey a contrary idea. It was remarked that the wool growers find it cheaper to ship their products by teams than over the railroads, that being the language of one of the freighters. More properly speaking it should have been said that they found it to their advantage to do so, because of the scarcity of money with which to pay for freight, and want of other employment for themselves and teams.

ON GRAIN SAVING.

SALT LAKE CITY,
June 16th, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

Your article in a former issue on storing wheat is very satisfactory and conclusive. The matter of the necessity of preserving a quantity of bread being thus determined upon, the next question is the modus operandi.

There can be no doubt that it becomes the duty of each head of a family to provide against such an emergency as it is sought by this movement to forestall, just as much as to provide daily bread when there is abundance. And such a movement as was lately made in Provo to clear the city of worms and the results of which have been eminently satisfactory and efficacious, would produce the requisite relief in this instance.

Each family owning trees were required, through the influence of the ecclesiastical authorities, to eradicate the worms from their orchard. The consequence is, Provo looks green and thrifty, with a splendid promise of rich fruit properly and naturally ripened.

It is therefore to be hoped that the authorities presiding over what are termed the temporal affairs of this people will soon move in this matter, and through the channel of authority immediately under their control, the Bishops, and through their helps, reach the people; and that by unanimous effort each ward will have one or more

COMPETENT STOREHOUSES,

and some plan be adopted to lay by the necessary supply for such number of years as may be deemed proper or as can be reached.

A moment's glance shows that it is no more the business of the farmer nor possible for him to lay by all the wheat he produces than it is for the Provo Woolen Mills to lay by all the goods they manufacture. Wheat is produced by the farmer as an article of commerce, and for the same reason that any factory produces its goods or wares, from which productions all costs and profits arise. The farmer is by no means the only person who will desire to eat; the doctor, the lawyer, the mechanic, and the artist all will want to eat and feed their families; consequently

ALL SHOULD PROVIDE.

If we should save all the surplus wheat at present raised, and export none, it will require three years to lay by one year's bread. This statement may seem an exaggeration, but it will bear the closest scrutiny.

For instance, the government agricultural report gives Utah credit this year with a prospective crop of 1,500,000 bushels, just enough for our present population one year, bread and seed, so surplus. We have had a small surplus the three previous years which I estimate is pretty nearly consumed by exportation; however, it is possible that if we raise no wheat this harvest we might have enough wheat to last us three months or perhaps until the first of next year without importing.

People get an idea when they hear about exporting a few carloads of wheat that it is a great thing and their surplus must be enormous, but computing the quantity necessary for a year's bread we find that it is quite a considerable amount.

When S. W. Sears shipped to Liverpool via San Francisco, 6,700 bushels, requiring 180 cars to move it, it appeared as though our resources were illimitable to supply it, but the fact is, that amount of wheat would only feed this people half a month. We should require about 24 times that quantity for a year, and if we had to bring one year's supply from abroad it would require 225 trains of 20 cars each, or 4,500 ten-ton cars to haul it.

The idea of sending our wheat to Chicago to exchange it for bacon (!) is good for the railroads, but

A SUICIDAL POLICY

for self-sustenance and wealth. Truly our way of doing business is hardly commendable or significant of common sense.

I have received several communications in reply to my letter published in your issue of June 4, but they are, with one or two exceptions, of a selfish character, and are not inspired with the broad views necessary for general improvement. Very respectfully,

U. N. V.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS IN UTAH COUNTY.

SPANISH FORK, June 16, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

Among the many progressive steps in the educational history of Utah is one of late occurrence.

Last Saturday, at the B. Y. Academy in Provo, according to arrangement, representative pupils under the direction of their teachers from every leading school district of the county met, bringing with them their various products for the term now ending, and placing them on exhibition in their respective departments in the Commercial Room.

This large room on sides and centre was a living thought, a symbol of solid intelligence and progressive morals. On the table and shelves were piles of examination papers, reviews, note and copy books, drawings and various specimens; also mouldings, mechanical figures, carvings, and many other samples of

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL WORK.

The forenoon was chiefly spent in class drills in the commodious assembly room, where throngs of people from nearly all parts of the county met to examine and contrast the difference between the new and the old system of instruction.

In the afternoon speeches and sentiments were delivered by some of the leading educators; among whom must be mentioned Professor Karl G. Maeser, to whom this county is very largely indebted for his incessant activity in promoting the interests of school life, and also Superintendent Brimhall with his indomitable zeal and progress.

Recitations, music and songs enlivened the proceedings until 4 o'clock, at which time the multitude dispersed, being highly pleased with what they saw and heard, and to use the language of a prominent citizen, "Education has received a solid boom. Our teachers are energetic, and the rising generation is receiving a telling education from them, for which the present should be thankful, and of which the future will be proud. Indeed, the character and extent of the present education is widening systematically, according to natural principle, and contain a prophecy of the might and the majesty of the future."

The evening was enjoyably spent at a social party at the residence of Brother Liddiard, an active trustee of the Provo district, who invited all the teachers of the county to a sumptuous supper and recreative sports and amusements. The time was well spent and profitable throughout—a time never to be forgotten.

J. A. REES, Cor. Sec.

EXPRESSIONS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE COMING CRISIS.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 18th, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

That there is a crisis near at hand, no intelligent person who keeps posted on the events that are transpiring, will attempt to deny. Events that are taking place throughout the world are causing many to fear. For many years the Saints have been warned and forewarned of the events that would take place before the winding up scene. "The test, the test," was sounded in our ears long ago. We did not know the exact way in which it would come for the monitor witnessed that words spoken were full of meaning. We anticipated a time when the adversary would make a desperate effort to overthrow the work of God. We did not know at what point the attack would again be made, for we had been assailed so many times before, we thought perhaps in the last move it would be against our religion in its entirety.

The law of the eternity of the

MARRIAGE COVENANT

was first made public in 1852. We were then only a few hundreds occupying these valleys, having scarcely recovered from the drivings from Nauvoo, and the call for the Battalion to assist in the Mexican war. We were crippled for men and means, but we had no other resting place.

We were

FORCED TO COME TO THESE MOUNTAINS,

for this was part of the great programme of the latter-day work. We were not let alone. Scarcely were our feet settled, when the hue and cry was again sounded against us, and the agitation resulted in the sending of the Buchanan army in 1857. The cry then was "treason," together with other overt acts said to have been committed. It is a well known fact that these things were all false, as was afterwards demonstrated by the commissioners who were sent here by the general Government. The sequel was, by proclamation of the Chief Magistrate of the nation, all our sins were forgiven. This, of course, included the plurality of wives, if it was considered a crime, but even in that day, it was not alluded to, though it was published far and wide, and was known to be a part of our religion, and was so recognized by our great government.

Though we had peace for a season after this, yet our enemies were on the alert.

AGITATION AFTER AGITATION

of the situation of Utah resulted in the