

songs will soon mingle with the little winged songsters in the field and glade.

To all appearances we will have plenty of water for irrigation this summer, as much snow has fallen during the winter in the mountains.

Two mining claims are worked here, and the hope of the people is that they will have success in bringing the railroad through the town, which has been agitated during the last two or three years.

A brass band has been organized recently in Solpio, numbering sixteen members. The instruments cost upwards of \$200, and were furnished by the firm of Coalter & Snelgrove, of your city. C. F. Tollstrup is teacher and B. H. Johnson leader. The band boys each paid for their instruments, while the town furnishes the teacher. The boys are doing well considering the short time they have practiced, and show them to be in possession of a good deal of musical ability. We will hear them on the next Fourth of July.

P. O. GUN.

### THAT PROPOSED ARTICLE.

LOGAN, Utah, March 8, 1895.

Will you kindly publish the following:

[Here the correspondent quotes the entire article, which has been published in the NEWS.]

It is my opinion that this article is objectionable from several points of view, and taken in its broadest sense is revolutionary.

Section 1 is a confiscation without reservation of all acquired water right.—or in other words a confiscation of private property without "just compensation," or "due process of law," and must therefore conflict with that part of the fifth amendment to the Constitution of the United States which reads, "nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation."

Section 2 contains matter which belongs to legislation, not to the Constitution.

The first two statements of section 3 are ambiguous and appear to be in direct opposition to section 1. At best it seems to me that if section 3 were adopted the water rights question would be in a worse condition than at present. The last statement of section 3 is very good.

All matter of section 4 and section 5 should be brought about by legislation and not by the Constitution.

In regard to section 2, if it were decided to add some one else to this board it would be absurd to have to set all the heavy machinery necessary to amending the Constitution in motion to do so. The same may be said in regard to sections 4 and 5. If, for instance, it were decided that the "water divisions system would be best, then it were foolish that four or five divisions would be better than three, it appears to me a folly to have to amend the Constitution to make such a change. Utah has got along so far without a "water engineer." If one is now needed the Legislature should provide for the appointment of such an officer. Then again, should it be found that this board should elect its own

president, think of the work of amending the Constitution that the board may do so. Were there an engineer, as provided for, it may be necessary to re-define his powers and duties. Shall we do this by amending the Constitution? I say No. Let the Legislature do this work.

It appears to me that the Constitution should simply provide for appropriation to the State of all waters not now held by justly acquired rights; further, to define the acquired rights—the definition to be based on the diversion and economical use of the water, priority of right coming first in any case. All further details should be left to the Legislature.

I firmly believe that a State irrigation engineer is needed, as also a board of control, whose acts may be reviewed by the higher courts. There is no doubt but that the "water rights" question needs a thorough going over and in many cases a readjustment.

Let every irrigator answer this question: Are you willing that the State should confiscate your water right? Send your answer at once to your county delegate in the Constitutional Convention.

A. A. MILLS,

Agricultural College and Experiment Station.

NEW YORK, March 7.—A special dispatch to the *World* from Kingston, Jamaica, says there is a full-fledged active revolt in the northern provinces of the republic of Hayti, President Hippolyte having failed to raise funds by means of a loan and finds himself bankrupt. Without money to pay an equip to he will find it difficult to carry an effective military operation against the insurgents.

### OBITUARY NOTES.

HANNAH STEVENS MARKS.

Hannah Stevens Marks, whose death occurred in Salt Lake City February 23rd, was born in Landvaer, Monmouthshire, England, on the 29th day of February, 1812. She was baptized in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in the year 1851, at Newport, Monmouthshire; was well known and beloved by hundreds of the Elders who labored in that vicinity from 1851 to the time of her departure for Utah in the year 1866, with her noble companion, the late John R. Marks (whose death occurred some five years and four months previous to Mother Marks') for their universal kindness to them; Brother and Sister Marks having provided a home for the Elders during that period. Sister Marks was a woman of noble and generous impulse, ever ready to assist in sickness or distress, and hundreds have cause to honor her memory. In crossing the Plains she came very near losing her life through over-anxiety and fatigue in caring for her family and nursing the sick in camp, but she bore all her suffering without a complaining word, arriving in the valley on October 8th, 1866, and with joy and rejoicing was reunited with her husband, who had preceded her one year and prepared a home to receive his family in the Fourteenth ward of this city, where they lived the greater part of the time of their residence in Utah. In the year 1875 Brother and Sister Marks visited their native land, spending eleven months very pleasantly with their three sons and numerous relatives, and procuring genealogical matter for Temple work, which in part they afterwards attended to. Sister Marks acted for many years

as Relief society teacher in the Eighth ward of this city.

It was a sight long to be remembered to witness the large number of aged sisters who followed the remains of Mother Marks (from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. T. G. M. Smith, where Brother and Sister Marks spent the latter part of their lives, surrounded by every comfort that kind hands and generous hearts could bestow) to the Fourteenth ward assembly rooms, where the services over the remains were held. The following speakers addressed the large assembled congregation of friends: Bishop George H. Taylor, whose ward Brother and Sister Marks had been identified with the greater part of their residence in Utah, eulogized Sister Marks for her integrity to the truth and her noble and generous disposition, often in his remarks referring to her husband, saying in all the years he had known her (over twenty-eight) he had never seen or heard an unkind act or word, and could truthfully say of the departed that they were true, honest and faithful Latter-day Saints. John McDonald Jr. and Jesse W. Fox Jr. spoke of their visits to Sister Marks, and bore their testimony to her excellent character and how they had learned to love and honor her. The closing remarks were made by Elder George G. Bywater, whose long acquaintance with the family enabled him to speak of the many noble traits of character exhibited by Brother and Sister Marks, as witnessed by him in this and their native land. Speaking of their generosity to the Elders and the kindly reception he and other Elders received at their hands while he was laboring as a missionary in England some thirty-three years ago, he had never, he said, met two whose dispositions were so even and uniform; and he could endorse all that had been said of their excellent character and faithfulness.

Sister Marks was the mother of seven children, six of whom survive her; forty-four grandchildren and six great-grandchildren. Six of her grandchildren acted as pallbearers at her request. She lived, as she died, in full faith of the Gospel and in hope of a glorious resurrection. [COMMUNICATED.]

*Millennial Star*, please copy.

AGNES HOGGAN.

Agnes Hoggan, daughter of John and Margaret Jamieson, was born in Killysyth, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, November 11, 1832, and was married to Walter Hoggan in New Monkland parish, Scotland, on the 18th of July, 1852, by Minister Alex. Barr. She joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints on the 22nd of December, 1862, being baptized by Elder John Grier, her husband having been baptized by him about four months previously. She emigrated with her husband and family from Liverpool to New York on April 29, 1863, in the ship John J. Boyd, William W. Cluff, president, in company with about 665 other Saints, and landing on June 1st, and arrived in Florence on the 12th of that month. She crossed the plains in Captain John R. Murdock's company, arriving in Great Salt Lake City August 29, 1863. Her husband left her at Florence, to visit relatives in Iowa, but they had moved to Canada the year previous; he then had to walk the entire distance to Winter Quarters, where he again joined his family. While on this journey he became afflicted with boils, and had to continue his journey across the plains riding in the wagon, as he could not walk. Immediately on their arrival in this city they settled in the Eleventh ward and lived there till the time of her death. She was an active member of the Relief Society of that ward, and constantly ministered to the wants of those who needed her care in her districts, till