

# THE EVENING NEWS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1870.

LEVEES OF THE MISSISSIPPI—OVERFLOW OF THE JORDAN.

SENATOR HARRIS, of Louisiana, lately made a speech in the Senate in favor of national aid for the improvement and protection of the levee system of the Mississippi. He described the existing system as radically defective. The levees, he said, being built and cared for by local parties and States, are described by him to be "a patchwork of levees." The system is so imperfect, that crevasses—that is, the breaking away of the embankment—are of frequent occurrence, and vast tracts of country are submerged, and all their crops are destroyed. Mr. Harris said "it is a yearly occurrence for the river to rise fifty feet above low-water mark, and for weeks to keep at that height. Once in three or four years it sweeps up above even this level, and wherever it reaches its force is destructive and resistless."

He added: "Some idea may be gained of the devastation and power of floods by the breaks in the imperfect levees and the body of water that sometimes rushes through these wide gaps. In the great flood of 1857 there were forty-five crevasses or breaks from Helena to New Orleans. One, ten miles below Helena, was three thousand feet wide and eight feet deep. At or near Warrenton the water flowed four feet deep and more than a mile wide, from the main channel, over the plantations and lowlands; and at Lakeview New Orleans a stream seven hundred and fifty feet wide and twenty feet deep, cut a new channel through the levee, and flooded its very suburbs and streets. The discharges of all these crevasses was computed at twenty-seven thousand cubic feet per second, or ninety-seven million cubic feet per hour, equal to a lake a mile square and eight feet deep every day."

Low lands thus subject to overflow are among the richest on the globe. They comprise the great cotton, sugar, and corn lands of Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana. To show what results can be accomplished by a competent system of levees, he says:

"Just with a few perfected our crops of sugar and cotton will add over \$300,000,000 to the yearly products of our soil, saving to the country an import of \$60,000,000 in sugar and molasses, and giving us an added export of \$300,000,000 in cotton, with enough left to furnish a home demand. A cotton crop should grow greatly from the growth of our home manufactures. Thus we can maintain our position as the great cotton source of the world's cotton supply. This would come specie payment, a balance of trade in our favor, the payment of our national debt, and the decrease of taxation. Compared to all this the sum these levees would cost is small indeed."

Many people imagine that the gold and silver mines of the country yield vast returns of wealth to those who labor and invest in them, and that they are a prolific source of riches to the nation; but Senator Harris shows that the yearly result, which he gives above of a more perfect system of levees, is fourfold greater than the rich product of all the gold and silver mines in the country. A view of its great importance he invokes the national countenance and aid for the accomplishment of this grand enterprise. A "Levee Company" has been recently formed, comprising leading citizens of the South, in which it is designed to include members from all the States of Lower Mississippi. It asks guarantees and co-operation from the Federal and State governments, and authority to levy taxes from the owners and occupants of the rich lands reclaimed or liable to overflow.

Of course there is no comparison between the position of that country and ours in extent or in the value of the lands liable to overflow. But the recent bursting of the levee of the river Jordan, within two and a half miles of this city, by which a large quantity of land and other property is greatly injured, suggests that a "Levee Company" of our citizens might be formed on the plan recently adopted at New Orleans with the authority to take the necessary steps to keep the Jordan within its banks. It is an old and true saying that "what is everybody's business is nobody's." This has received ample illustration in the recent bursting of the Jordan river. We have heard several men say that they would have secured their lives at the point where the crevasse occurred for twenty-five dollars. But it was not secured, and the result is a great amount of damage is done; we have heard it stated that the country suffered a loss of several hundred dollars in the damage which has been done to one of its roads.

There is a growing disposition to adopt measures to control the waters in the vicinity of this city. The county court has been public-spirited, and with the citizens who are interested, have expended considerable money in this direction. It is felt that land in such close proximity to the city, as is this which has suffered from inundation, should not be allowed to remain unproductive, and a willingness has been shown by many of those interested to do all in their power to reclaim the land by controlling the water. An organization should also be entered into for the securing of the Jordan. Its security should not be left to the spasmodic efforts of a few individuals, some of whom are under no obligations beyond the interest they may have in their own land to keep the river in its channel; or even to

others who are expected to guard and secure the levee against overflow but who are so careless and indifferent that they neglect their duty. In the absence of public funds to keep the waters of this stream within their bounds, would it not be better to have a proper organization, which shall be endowed as soon as possible with the authority to levy a tax upon all the occupants and owners of land which is liable to damage through the overflow of the water? Until this is done can it be reasonably expected that land in that quarter will be free from such occurrences as that of last Saturday night?

It is said that unbounded enthusiasm prevails among yachtsmen at New York as the time approaches for the arrival of Mr. Ashbury from England with his yacht, the *Cambrin*, and her competitor, Mr. Douglas's yacht, the *Dauntless*. Nearly every schooner is getting ready for sea, and these will receive a warm welcome, when they arrive from their ocean race. Mr. Ashbury has entered his yacht for all the races in New York waters, and no opportunity is to be lost of testing her speed. He seems confident of winning, judging by his expressions at the dinner given by a friend of his in London last Saturday. A cable dispatch stated that in a speech which he made on that occasion he remarked that he had purchased six of the finest cups he could procure for a contest in American waters. He hoped to bring them all back, and also to pass the *Sandy Hook* light ship ahead of his competitor, the *Dauntless*. But if he does, his craft must do better than she did in her recent race in British waters with the American schooner *Sappho*, which beat him badly; though it is asserted in English papers, as a salvo probably for the mortification of defeat, that in his anxiety to prepare for the ocean race across the Atlantic with the *Dauntless*, Mr. Ashbury paid too little attention to the contest with the *Sappho*. To show the means adopted to ensure success in these races, it may be mentioned that the *Sappho* was carefully covered with blacklead and polished from keel to gunwale. The *Cambrin* also had her copper black-leaded most carefully. This was done that the yachts might slip more freely through the sea and to make the water fly off the hull speedily.

The Cincinnati Daily Enquirer notes the number of influential journalists who once advocated the Administration and are now found on the opposite side. Besides George Wilkes, of Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, it enumerates Horace White, of the Chicago Tribune; Woodruff, of the New York Evening Post; Dana, of the Sun, and Sam Bowles, of the Springfield Republican.

## Correspondence.

SPRING CITY, June 11th, 1870.

To the Deseret News.—We read that "Everything shall be shaken that can be shaken, that that which cannot be shaken, may remain." The locusts, called grasshoppers in the Danish bible, by their ravages and devouring propensities, cause some to be shaken in their faith, and they think of leaving the territory. Can the appearance of the locusts alter the simple mathematical truth that two and two make four? Or can their ravages make our religion untrue which was true in our minds before they came? Shall not He, who sendeth the good, send the evil also? and if we murmur not at the former, shall we be justified in murmuring at the latter?

In vain may he whom the Lord, by His providences, designs to chasten, attempt to fly beyond the reach of His afflicting hand; for saith the good book: "If I take the wings of the morning and fly to the uttermost parts of the earth, the Lord He is there; and if I make my bed in hell, He is there also." Remember that Job was greatly reduced and sorely afflicted, though a good man and none like him, yet after his sore trial, loss and great affliction, the Lord abundantly restored to him and made him more than good for all his losses and sufferings; and may not the Lord restore unto us the years that the locusts have eaten, the caterpillar and the canker worm? Should not the visitations of these insects go materially to strengthen our faith rather than to shake it? We rejoice in the fulfillment of prophecy when it does not involve or impair the interest and faith of our people, strengthened by the same; and the visitation of these insects is equally in fulfillment of ancient prophecy; and why should we not rejoice in this? If all the prophecies favorable to our interests were fulfilled, and none of those adverse to the same, might we not have reason to doubt the correctness of our position? What father has raised a family of children, and never found it necessary to chastise or punish them? Is he not their father as well, when he punishes them as when he caresses them? "If ye be without chastisement, whereof all are part, then are ye bastards and not sons." I think that our selfishness, love of the world, pride, fashion, and costly attire have provoked the Lord to send upon us our present scourges. I acknowledge His hand, and feel to humble myself before Him. I intend to reform and be a better man. No matter how good I may have been heretofore, there is abundant reason for me to reform; and the more that comes to me, the more I shall be humbled. All this I should do for the love of righteousness and not for fear of punishment; still, I do fear that if we do not reform, more grievous things will happen unto us. I do not feel to do one thing to court the good will of the outside world, nor to secure their respect; nor yet, the first thing to justify their censure. I am glad, however, to hear that the meek of the world are coming up to Zion to see and hear for themselves; and I am thankful that God has ordained ability in our leaders at headquarters to illustrate and defend every branch of our

holy religion; and while apostates and the world ignore and curse, as it were, the priesthood of God on the earth, I feel, in my heart, to bless it and to say, long may it live to shed a halo of light upon our otherwise dark path that leads back to our Father's house; and when the sun, moon and stars shall cease to shine, may Heaven's priesthood be our light for evermore.

Your brother in the gospel,  
ORSON HYDE.

WEBER CITY, MORGAN COUNTY.

June 11th, 1870.

Editor Deseret News.—Dear sir:—As many rumors and exaggerated reports are in circulation respecting the small pox in this vicinity, I beg to state the facts in the case, in order to allay any unnecessary apprehension in regard to the matter.

While we were attending Conference, my wife was taken very sick, as we supposed, with a cold or fever, and after we had been home a few days she broke out in spots, and then we discovered it was the small pox. In the meantime people had been coming to the house as usual, and when we found that it was the small pox we were filled with anxiety lest it should have spread and infected the whole neighborhood. We immediately took precautionary measures, stopped our schools and meetings, and the people kept away from my house. Fortunately, last fall, nearly all the children in the settlement and many of the grown people were vaccinated, and none of those were affected with the disease, and I am happy to say that only two cases have occurred outside of my own family and they are perfectly recovered. My wife has also entirely recovered, and the only case we have left is my son Alma, who was exposed to the infection previous to our knowing it was the small pox, and who was not vaccinated when the rest were. We are taking all possible care of him, keeping him at my house from his family, that it may not spread further, and he is rapidly recovering. So there is no occasion for any great alarm. To be scared to death is almost as bad as having the small pox, but our troubles do not end here. The judge and county court caught the scare, held a session and placed Weber City in quarantine. I think they call it anyway, they have established a blockade, placed guards at the bridges to prevent ingress or egress, and as we have no provisions, only what we obtain from other places, we are in a way of being starved to death if we were cut from the small pox.

It seems that the Custom Bill has ceased to cause comment, and we have learned to look on the grasshoppers with contempt and disgust; but if the people must have some excitement, and some can live without it, let them have it over matters of moving, rather than infectious diseases.

Very respectfully,  
C. S. PETERSON.

ST. THOMAS, ARIZONA.

May 29, 1870.

Editor Deseret News.—While the indications on our surrounding mountain tops cause us to believe that our northern brethren have scarcely escaped the spring frosts, we are here in the full glory of our wheat harvest. The crop appears pretty good. Our spring has been cool and late. Now we have the thermometer at 80 deg. at sunrise and at 102 deg. in the shade at noon. We are gradually learning to master some of our main difficulties, and expect to see the time when we will realize the best expectations of the friends of this country, and if ever the Utah Central, or any other iron road, bridges the sandy wastes that intervene between us and the rest of mankind, we will gratefully pay the price of our redemption with the fruits of this climate in exchange for the products of more northern regions, in which we cannot excel. If this privilege should be denied us we will come as near as any others of our people in sustaining ourselves, by producing the indispensable necessities of life.

If those of our brethren, who have been requested to cast their lot with ours, had done what they certainly, at the time, must have deemed a duty, whatever they considered it since, we might by this time have been far enough advanced in prosperity to not only make the navigation of the Colorado a success, but also to wield an influence in favor of the extension of the railroad to the head of navigation. This is a broad, wild country, where a few hands must toil long and hard to accomplish that which an adequate number would perform easily in a short time. Yet while deploring the tardiness of past progress, all interested in reclaiming this land feel now that the permanence of our settlements is at last established, and under this feeling there will grow up better improvements than heretofore, and conveniences and comforts will soon supply the place of mere indispensable.

Yours respectfully,  
D. BONELLI.

JUNE 7th, 1870.

Editor Deseret News.—I perceive from your issue of the 25th ult., that "Item" is rather surprised that your "Local" has not interviewed distinguished visitors after a certain prescribed style. Now, I am not "Local" and do not even know who is, still I think I can solve the problem. I take it for granted that "Local" is a "Mormon" and has well studied his church creed, which reads something as follows: "Mind your own business and suffer your neighbor to do likewise."

"Local" might observe the first part of this creed and have a little leisure, perhaps, to meddle with his neighbor's business; but you perceive that the latter clause prohibits him from doing so. Again, he is bound by our mountain etiquette, which teaches that it is the height of ill manners to meddle with people's family affairs, hence he must be quite shocked to know that well-raised people anywhere should ask such questions as "Item" refers to; and I presume the only reason he does not administer a rebuke to our inquisitive neighbors below is that he is aware that different countries have different customs, and what would be extremely rude in one country, would be considered refinement in another, hence he can excuse those, to us, extreme violations of "good breeding."

Many years ago there lived in the eastern part of Massachusetts a worthy D.D. and although he was an eminently benevolent man and a good Christian, yet it must be confessed that he loved a good joke much better than even the most inveterate jokers. It was before church organs were much in use; it so happened that the choir had recently purchased a double bass viol. Not far from the church was a large pasture and in it a huge town bull. One hot Sabbath in the summer he got out of the pasture, and came bellowing up the street. About the church there was plenty of untrampled grass, green and good, and Mr. Bull stopped to try the quality, perchance to ascertain if its location had improved its flavor, at any rate the doctor was in the midst of his sermon when

"Boo-woo-woo," went the bull.

The doctor paused, looked up at the singing seats, and with a grave face said:

"I would thank the musicians not to tune their instruments during service time, it annoys me very much."

The people stared, and the minister went on.

"Boo-woo-woo," went the bull again, as he passed another green spot.

The parson paused again, and addressed the choir.

"I really wish the singers would not tune their instruments while I am preaching, as I remarked before, for it annoys me very much."

The people listened, for they will know what the real state of the case was.

The minister went on again with his discourse, but he had not proceeded far before another "Boo-woo-woo" came from Mr. Bull.

The parson paused once more and again exclaimed:

"I have twice already requested the musicians in the gallery not to tune their instruments during service time. I now particularly request Mr. Lavevor that he will not tune his double bass viol while I am preaching."

This was too much.

Mr. Lavevor got up, much agitated at the thought of speaking out in church, and stammered:

"It isn't me, Parson B———, it's that darned town bull."

Special Notices.

The Elgin Watch Company advertise a new and valuable improvement in their watches, consisting of a patent Dust Excluder, effecting airtightness, and enabling the watch to run without being cleaned, as long as a movement can possibly do without it. This has been added to the Elgin Watches, and will be appreciated by Farmers, Mechanics, and others, more or less engaged in outdoor employment. The Company are said to have doubled their sales in California and the mining regions since the introduction of the dust excluder.

The Excluder is an entirely different thing from the chain up on other American Watches, which affords but a partial protection to the movement, and is only found on the Elgin watches. d174 3 w201

All in want of Giant Powder, for blasting or other purposes, should read notice of the Company in today's NEWS.

INCLUDING ROCK: One to two hundred cords of good Budding Rock, or sale.

For particulars apply to J. J. Thayer, 1st Ward. d172-1f

"A Word to the Wise is Sufficient."

A prudent housekeeper purchases the best and cheapest article for the kitchen that can be obtained. BURNETT'S BAKING POWDER is the purest, best, and cheapest Baking Powder known. One pound will go further in the culinary department than any other in market, and is guaranteed to produce more satisfactory results, as the ingredients are harmless, healthy and nutritious. It is for sale by all good Grocers.

BURNETT'S EXTRACT LEMON AND VANILLA are as fresh as the fruits. Housekeepers would do well to test their superiority.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON will impart a clear, soft and beautiful hue to the skin.

A PROVERBIAL SAYING—"No hair dressing in the world equals Burnett's Cocoa hair."

BURNETT'S FLOKIM is fully established as a perfume of high order.—Chicago Tribune.

WHITE'S ANTIMONY REMEDY.—In no case of purely Asthmatic character has it failed to give prompt relief.

SINGLES wanted at this office. d135 tr

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

SINCE May 16th, from Ogden, One span Horse and one mare, both of one color, and white stripe in face of other, all hind feet white braided with a cross on the left, the latter brand with an H on left hip, the latter brand not very legible, age 8 years.

The finder will be liberally rewarded by sending information of their whereabouts to the undersigned.

Riverdale, near Ogden City. d174 2 w191

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC!

THERE will be let to the lowest responsible bidder, on

TUESDAY, the 21st of June, inst. at 10 o'clock a. m.,

One mile or more GRAVELING, on the State Road, in sections of ten rods each, commencing at Mill Creek.

Terms cash known at the time of letting. By order of the County Court.

E. W. EAST, County Clerk, S. L. City, June 18th, 1870. d174 3438 2

STRAYED

FROM my corral on the 12th inst. a span of large Horse MULES. One is a very dark brown or black, of the neck of the neck, small fork to the tip of each ear, brand U S on left shoulder. The other is a Brown, not touched, a set on back part of right hip, brand P on left shoulder, not very visible.

Any person giving information of their whereabouts will be amply rewarded.

WM. B. WILKINSON, At the Store Main St. d174 2 w191

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTRAY.

STRAYED from the mouth of Little Cottonwood Canyon, 1 span of MULES, one a Bay Mare Mule, branded D on left side of neck, and U S on left shoulder. The other a large dun horse Mule, no brands or marks. The finder will be rewarded by bringing them to me, or informing me of their whereabouts. THOMAS BEESLEY, Provo City. d1752 w191

NOTICE.

I HAVE in my charge, two Red and White yearling HEIFERS, branded F S on left hip, crop and milk left ear.

The owner can have them by paying charges. WILLIAM CLARK, Sugar House Ward. d1753 w191

R. M. HOBSON & Co.

WHOLESALE FISH DEALERS,

64 & 93 South Water Street, CHICAGO. d175 1m

Bremer, Bemas & Co's PALE STOCK ALE.

Sold by JOE SIMMONS.

Turner, Bristol & Ray, Dealers in

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS.

W. H. Burton, No. 49 Lake Street, CHICAGO. d175 3m

H. VOGLER & Co.

Manufacturers of Trunks, Valises & Traveling Bags.

No. 19 & 21 Randolph Street, CHICAGO. d175 3m

JOHN CRAWFORD, J. MCGREGOR ADAMS, J. HALL POW.

CRERAR, ADAMS & Co.

Manufacturers' Agents and Dealers to

Railroad Equipment and Supplies,

11 & 12 WELLS ST., CHICAGO.

North-western Agency of W. JESSOP & SONS.

CAST IRON, For TOOLS, MACHINERY AND MINING PURPOSES. d171 3m

USE FRAZER'S

PATENT AXLE GREASE

Lubricated by the FRAZER LUBRICATOR CO. CHICAGO, Ills.

Acknowledged to be the best in the world For Sale by Dealers generally. d175 6m

Genuine Golden Crown CIGARS

Sold by JOE SIMMONS.

D. M. RICHARDSON, Wholesale Manufacturer of

TELEGRAPH, ROUND AND PARLOR MATCHES!

Office No. 13 MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO.

H. W. DURANT, Agent. d175 w19 3m

FIRLOHEITER & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of

DRY GOODS

STATE & WASHINGTON STREETS, CHICAGO.

DEPARTMENTS:

A. Domestic & C.

B. Dress Goods and Silks.

C. Woollens, Flannels & Blankets.

E. Shawls, Cloaks & Balmoral Skirts.

D. Linens, White Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Upholstery Goods, Lace Curtains, Embroideries, & C.

G. Staple and Fancy Notions.

F. Bags, Batts, Cotton Yarns, Warp, Twine & C.

Sole Western Agents for Williston's C. S. I. SPOOL THREAD.

Special attention given to Orders. Lowest market price guaranteed.

Sole Agents in the United States for the celebrated TIGER ALPACCAS. d175 1m

CHICAGO

LEAD & OIL WORKS.

E. W. BLATFORD & Co., Proprietors.

Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar & Pig Lead.

RAW AND BOILED LINED OIL AND OIL CAKE

OFFICE OF

Chicago Shot Tower Co.

Manufacturers of DROP & BUCK SHOT BALLS & BAR LEAD. d175 6m

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Shipton Mallet, LONDON PALE ALE.

Sold by JOE SIMMONS.

FOR SALE!

SANDWICH ISLAND MOLASSES

In exchange for Cash, Grain, Flour, or Good Store-pay, or any other article of value.

At Retail, For Cash or Co-operative Orders. The Cheapest, Finest and Best Sugar Imported. Apply early, as the stock is limited.

19th Ward Co-operative. PAUL LECHTENBERG, Secy. d171 1f

E. H. HUTCHINSON & Co.

EUROPEAN HOTEL.

And OYSTER and DINING ROOMS.

Cor. State and Monroe Sts., CHICAGO, Ills. Commercial men, Agents and others will find this a most desirable location. d175 3m

P. G. GERHART, H. W. DIONYSIUS.

CERHART & DIONYSIUS, Copper Stillers of Bourbon and Rye.

WISKIES, And Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Liquors.

No. 217 LOCUST STREET, ST. LOUIS, Mo. d171 1m

THE GIANT POWDER CO.

AFTER HAVING ENLARGED THEIR WORKS

Have resumed the manufacture of their BLASTING POWDER!

Applications to be made and orders sent to the Manufacturers, 1000 Broadway, N. Y. City.

BANDMANN, NIELSEN & CO. General Agents, 210 Front St., San Francisco. d171 1m

ELGIN WATCHES!

MANUFACTURED BY

The National Watch Company

INCLOSING THE

'LADY ELGIN'

READY FOR

SPRING TRADE.

The company also call the attention of Watch buyers to the fact, that the Elgin Watches now offered have an added improvement over all others in a new

PATENT DUST EXCLUDER

So constructed as to enclose the Works, and form a protection against dust, enabling the movement to remain clean without cleaning double the time that a watch will ordinarily run without this protection.

The company feel confident, after having had their Watches three years in market, and selling many thousands of them in all parts of the country, that the Elgin Watches are the best time keepers now offered to the American public.

OVER FIVE HUNDRED DEALERS

In various parts of the land have unreservedly endorsed them. They are in use upon numerous lines of Railway, including the Union Pacific and the