

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, AUG 28, 1888.

One Charge Dismissed.

The arguments in the prosecution of Simon Bamberger and F. K. Morris, on the charge of embezzlement, closed yesterday afternoon at about 5 o'clock. After summing up the evidence, Commissioner Norrell granted the motion to dismiss the complaint. This refers to the allegation of embezzlement in April, 1886. There is another similar charge, for a smaller amount of money, for January, 1887. The defendants demanded an immediate hearing, but the prosecution was not ready, and the examination was deferred until Thursday, August 30.

To Y. L. M. I. A.

To the State Presidents of the Y. L. M. I. Associations:

As it is very desirable that a full report of all the Societies be had for the General Conference of the Church, which convenes October 6th, will the presidents please see that the State Secretaries forward their reports so that they may be received here not later than the 15th of September. Direct to Miss Mary E. Cook, 323 East Third South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah. ELMINA S. TAYLOR, President.

Washington.

J. H. Crawford writes from Washington, Utah:

Our town is not improving much. Our population is too small for the size of the town. What we want are more good people willing to work. The facilities are good—plenty of water, vacant lots, and land is not high. The factory furnishes labor for a good many and makes clothing easy to be got. A good grist mill is near and flour is not hard to get. Anything will grow almost with work and water. All sorts of vegetables and fruits do well. Wheat and all other grain does well. We can grow good corn or cane after small grain. We have a few cases of chills sometimes, but the settlement is as healthy as any in the southern part of the territory. If we could have about fifty families sent here we might clean out the streets, plant and cultivate our lots, build up our fences and improve our city in many ways.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY, AUG. 29, 1888.

Mail Changes.

The following has been received from Postmaster Barratt:

"The taking off of trains No. 9 and 10 between this city and Denver, on the D. & R. G. necessitates the discontinuing of the through pouch from this city to that place.

"The mail destined for this train has been closing at this office at 8:30 a. m. and arriving at the station in this city, from Denver, at 8:30 a. m."

Probate Court.

Proceedings in the Salt Lake County Probate Court yesterday:

Estate of Jennie D. Reese, deceased; order made appointing time and place for settlement of guardian's accounts.

Estate of Henry Shingleton, deceased; bond of Catherine Mitchell, administratrix, in the sum of \$1,200, filed and approved.

Estate of John Livesey, deceased; order made confirming sale of real estate.

Estate of Frank Crocker, deceased; order made of sale of real estate.

Charged with Forgery.

John Thornton is in custody on the charge of forgery. Yesterday he came in from Cottonwood, where he has been in the employ of D. B. Brinton, and presented to John Wm. Snell an order requesting that he pay Thornton for ten days' work. Mr. Brinton's name was signed to the order. Thornton obtained some goods and gave a receipt therefor, signing his employer's name. Mr. Brinton happened to call at Mr. Snell's, and it was then discovered that the order was a forgery. In consequence the forgery proceedings were inaugurated.

Rockport Fruit.

This morning Brother Henry Seams, of Rockport, Summit County, exhibited some specimens of small fruits raised in his orchard at that place. They consist of English black, red and white currants. They are as fine as any we have seen in the Territory, both in appearance and flavor. A sample of gooseberries did not show up so well. The result as a whole is very satisfactory, however, taking the long winters of the section where Rockport is situated into consideration. Efforts to raise apples there have thus far proved futile, as the trees are generally killed in the spring. Brother Seams is experimenting with the peach, and proposes to adopt some method of protecting the trees in the cold season.

Change in Time.

Official notice was received this afternoon of the change in time on the Union Pacific, which goes into effect August 28th. Train No. 1, which now arrives in Ogden at 5 p. m., will reach there at 4:40 p. m. No. 131 now arrives at 11:30 p. m., and will come at 9 p. m. No. 3 now leaves at 10 a. m. and the time will be changed to 9:45 a. m. No. 122 now leaves for the east at 10 p. m.; it will be changed to 9:45 p. m. The difference in the arrivals and departures between this city and Ogden will be two hours after or before the time given, as the case may be.

Rasmus Nielsen Arrested.

Yesterday Rasmus Nielsen, of Hunter, Salt Lake County, was arrested on a charge of unlawful cohabitation. His examination was commenced before Commissioner Norrell at 2:30 p. m. today. He has already served six months for living with his wives. This afternoon the plural wife said she had not met or spoken to the defendant for two years, or since he came from the penitentiary. Himself and children had been provided for.

During the severe examination the lady was subjected to by District Attorney Peters, she burst into tears, and questions were piled to her rapidly, without giving her time to recover herself. She said, "I don't speak to him because I dare not. I just spoke to him since we came to the Marshal's office. (Weeping bitterly) I dare not speak to him because of the officers." The case had not concluded when the News went to press.

Hair Snakes Again.

We mentioned yesterday the fact of a water snake having been found in water drawn from the city mains. Our reporter's curiosity was considerably sharpened by the incident; we were set busily cogitating as to the nature and habits of the curious little creature, and also as to the result of accidentally swallowing his snakeship in a draught of City Creek water. So, meeting one of our local students of science, we piled our questions and gained the following interesting items: The so-called hair snake is no snake at all. It is more appropriately called the hair worm, or its professional title is *gordius aquaticus*. It is in fact a worm, living during the early part of its existence as a parasite in the intestines of certain insects, especially locusts and grasshoppers. Lying as it does closely coiled within the body of its host it sometimes grows to a considerable length. At maturity it escapes and seeks the water, there to deposit its eggs. Here we frequently meet with it, actively wriggling about, in shape, color and size resembling an animated hair, and hence its name, and the common though erroneous notion, that a horse hair if placed in the water will be transformed into a hair worm. But many a believer in the superstitious idea will tell you that he has done it. No such a transformation can be effected. A hair is a hair, and a worm a worm; and a Creator's power is demanded to form one from the elements of the other. If you throw a handful of hairs into a ditch, however, you may find hair worms wriggling amongst them; these creatures seek such matted and tangled places in which to lay their eggs. Make your experiment in a scientific, that is, in a sensible way: carefully count the number of hairs you place in the water, and though you may find half a dozen "hair-snakes" amongst them soon after, count again, and see if you have not the same number of hairs, intact

and uninjured. Or, place the hairs in a vessel of water, instead of a ditch and though the hairs stay there till they rot, no snakes or worms will be seen.

As regards the possibility of swallowing one while drinking water—well, better not do such a thing as a rule; hairworm is not good as a beverage; but if you did swallow one it would be very uncomfortable for the worm. That is all the harm that would be likely to follow, unless the drinker knew what he had done; then perhaps the usual effect of an emetic would be produced.

ELDER JOHN C. HARPER

Arrives from Chattanooga With the Body of Elder Edmund Z. Taylor.

Last evening Elder John C. Harper, of Payson, arrived from the Southern States via the D. & R. G. W. Railway, with the body of the late Elder Edmund Z. Taylor, an account of whose death in Virginia has already appeared in this journal. Elder Harper speaks highly of the courtesy of the railroad officials and employees on whose lines he traveled. The body of the deceased Elder has been taken on to Ogden, being escorted from this point by Brother Miles H. Jones, of Ogden, who happened to be on a visit to the States, and accompanied Elder Harper on his return to Utah.

Elder Harper has been absent about fifteen months, and was recently president of the missionary field known as the North Carolina Conference, which embraces a portion of Virginia, of which latter State he is a native. He met with fair success, and was as a rule treated by the people of the South with marked kindness and hospitality. He reports that Elder James B. Barrie, of West Weber, is suffering from a fever of a similar kind to that which caused the death of Elder Taylor. He is in Amherst County, Virginia.

MORE WATER.

Increasing the Depth of the Jordan River.

It is generally understood that work is being done on the Jordan River with a view to increasing the flow of water in the various canals which are supplied by that stream, but the nature and extent of the work are not so well understood. With a view to giving the public full information upon this subject, a News reporter accepted an invitation from City Watermaster Chas. H. Wilcken to take a drive to those points on the river where work is being done.

Mr. Wilcken and the reporter started from the city in the former's buggy shortly before nine o'clock yesterday morning. The drive along the State Road gave opportunity to note the rapidity with which that section has been settled and improved during recent years. Old residents, formerly familiar with it, but who have not seen it for some years, would be astonished to view it now. Fine residences, prolific orchards and fertile farms occupy the land which was so recently a waste.

FRIEND WILCKEN'S FLYERS

emad excellent time, and the point of the mountain was reached before noon. Here the buggy turned to the right, and by a circuitous route made its way down to the flat on which stands a house occupied by a Mr. Goodman. In this flat is a slough, semi circular in form, which used to be the channel of the river; but when the D. & R. G. W. was being constructed, a dike was made straight across this horse shoe, which forced the river against the west side of the hollow, and, of course, into a new channel. This new channel is not as deep as the old one above and below the horse shoe, and consequently a rifle existed here about 75 yards long.

Work was begun on this rifle July 23, five men being employed. On Aug. 6 the force was increased to eight men. A tent was provided for this camp, for the men to sleep and eat in, and it was pitched near the bank of the river, on the flat above spoken of.

With a touching

EXPRESSION OF DISTRESS

on his countenance, one of the men described to the reporter how bad the mosquitoes were. It was useless to drive the tent stakes more firmly into the ground, or to bank up the lower edge of the canvass with dirt, with a view to barricading against the winged mastodons. Into the tent they would come. Nothing short of cannon proof, naval armor would serve to keep them out. Probably this man did not intend to be untruthful: he looked to be an honest patient, hard-working fellow; but as his account of the capacity, size, etc., of the Jordan mosquitoes would seem too unreasonable for belief, to most of our readers, unfamiliar with the fauna of the region referred to, it is not here reproduced. The statement that the only way in which the men could get a little sleep, was by sinking themselves in the river, out of reach of their flying

tormentors, and occasionally coming to the surface for air, is, however, given for what it is worth. It would seem that sleeping in the bed of a good sized river would be fraught with grave danger.

THE METHOD

of deepening the channel here is as follows: A plank runway is extended nearly across the stream, which is about forty feet wide. Two men on a wheelbarrow each on this runway, and three other men stand in the water on each side of it and shovel the gravel mud, etc., into the barrows. Ten hours a day the men stand working thus in the water.

The bottom here is covered with a layer of gravel a few inches thick under which is a hard, tough clay, very difficult to handle. It is too hard to dig easily, yet too soft to blast. The men, however have made good headway, and it was expected that the work at this point would be finished last evening.

The work covers an area of about 13 yards wide, the width of the river by about 75 yards long, the length of the shallow place. The average depth of water over this area has been increased to about 34 inches. It was only from six to ten inches deep when work began. The dam of the Salt Lake City Canal is but a short distance below here.

The reduction of this riffle has lowered the water above it so as to make another riffle on what is known as the

OLD INDIAN FORD.

about one-fourth of a mile further up the stream. It is said that long ago the Indians made a dam of rocks here in order to catch fish. It was at this point that the old Camp Floyd stage crossed the Jordan.

It will not be a big job to deepen the channel here sufficiently; two or three days' work will do it. Before work began in the riffle below, the water here was nearly three feet deeper than it now is. Work was to have been begun here today by the eight men who have been working at the D. & R. G. W. fill.

About one mile above Indian Ford a force of seven men, under Israel Evans, Jr., of Lehi, each with a team attached, either a plow or a scraper, had just finished removing a riffle on which the force have been at work three and a half days.

This riffle is at a flat on which the people of Farmington built a sheep corral and camped at the time of the move.

Among the debris brought ashore here was a buffalo's horn partially petrified.

As Mr. Wilcken and the reporter approached this spot, the entire force started up the river. After going about 250 yards, the teams

ENTERED THE STREAM

and commenced plowing and scraping the bed. Here is a shallow place about a fourth of a mile long, which will require from two to three weeks' work to reduce. When this riffle is removed, however, the result must be a considerable increase in the volume of the river, as, according to surveys that have been made, there was only seven inches difference between the level of the water here and on the bar at the lake, across the head of the river, which has lately been dredged down considerably.

In other words, when this last named large riffle is reduced, the Jordan will virtually be an arm of Utah Lake, down to the dam, a distance of nine miles.

Hitherto a wind blowing up stream, over these riffles, has impeded the flow of water to a marked extent. On the contrary a down stream wind has increased it somewhat. The removing of these riffles will make the flow steadier.

The water in Utah lake is lower now than was ever before known, except in 1879, and it is believed that it will go as low before the season is over as it did that year.

IT HAS FALLEN RAPIDLY

since work began on the riffles, otherwise there would be considerably more water in the Jordan than there is. The lake has fallen eight inches in the last three weeks.

Fish gather around where the men are at work in the river, probably to feed upon the worms, etc., which are turned up. The horses in plowing and scraping in the river, trample on and kill numbers of suckers. There has been some blasting done, and this has killed quantities of fish, but it was unavoidable. Few trout are met with, the native fish in the Jordan consisting almost entirely of chubs or mullet and suckers.

The expense of making these improvements will be divided between Salt Lake County, the canal companies of North, South and West Jordan, Draper and Salt Lake City, each paying one sixth. When the work now under way is completed, about 18 inches more of the water of Utah Lake will be brought into this county than would otherwise have flowed into the Jordan. This means that

A SHEET OF WATER

a foot and a half deep, five miles wide

and 25 miles long, will be spread over this city and the farms of this county, minus some loss in distribution.

The farthest point visited by Mr. Wilcken and the reporter was 27 miles distant. On the return home a detour was made to visit the farm of President Angus M. Cannon, where men were at work cleaning out the Salt Lake City canal, removing from it a species of grass that grows very abundantly in it, greatly impeding the flow of water. Two men were wading down stream, side by side, and each with a short scythe was mowing the grass, which floated on ahead of them, to be caught on a grating and thrown onto the bank by two men, a short distance below.

This grass is very bulky when growing in the water, but upon being thrown upon the bank and allowed to dry shrinks to almost nothing, and in a few days is reduced to powder. It is a

GREAT NUISANCE.

and the men above referred to were removing the third crop of it which has been thrown out of the canal this year. Three times each season the canal has to be cleaned of this grass.

After giving necessary directions to the men working here, Mr. Wilcken headed his team for home. The kind of horse flesh he drives may be known by the fact that the last five miles of the sixty which the team traveled that day was made by the horses with heads and tails up, and an eagerness that could only be restrained by a strong hand on the reins.

The parties to the expense of making the above improvements in the Jordan have done well in reposing the superintendency of the same in the hands of Mr. Wilcken. His experience and other qualities well qualify him to supervise the work.

Weber Notes.

Last Tuesday a little six-year-old daughter of Mr. Heber Wright met with a very painful accident. She was climbing a pear tree when she missed her hold and fell to the ground, breaking her collar bone. Dr. Williams was summoned and set the bone.

While hauling hay at Harrisville last Monday, Edward Keyes aged 15, met with a severe accident. Going over a rough spot of ground the doubletrees broke and the team started on a run. Clinging to the lines the boy was dragged from the load to the ground, breaking his arm at the wrist. The animals then chose their own course, running through a wire fence several times. Dr. John Driver set the broken arm and made the patient as comfortable as possible.

Last Monday while Mr. J. L. Phillips, an employe of the Southern Pacific Company at Terrace, was at work handling machinery, a heavy weight fell on his hand mashing it fearfully. He was sent to Ogden, where he arrived late Monday night. Dr. Bryant met him at the Central Hotel and attended to his injuries. The doctor stated that he did not think it would become necessary to amputate the hand, but it would be some time before he would fully recover the use of it.

A few months ago a widow with four small children, a team, covered wagon, a tent and a few household articles arrived here from Iowa. She continued on her way to the Snake River country, where she expected to get some land and seek a living for herself and her little ones. She failed, however, in meeting with the success she had anticipated and has now returned to Ogden in a destitute condition. The children are nearly naked; the team has had no food, she having been unable to purchase hay, and are in a fearful state of starvation. Some of the good people who live near the iron works, where the poor woman pitched her tent, have given the children some clothing and food. Yet, they have nothing but bread to subsist on. The unfortunate woman, bereft of her husband, with the care of four children heavily weighing upon her, feels disheartened. She is without any means whatever, and looks to the future very despairingly. She has friends in Oregon, but no way of getting that far. Here is a splendid opportunity for our philanthropists. Those who feel inclined can perform a good deed by assisting one who has the greatest need of it. There should be no need for any to suffer the pangs of hunger in a country so well supplied with the necessities of life as this is. Let not the weak struggle unaided while there are strong to ease their trials.—Ogden Standard, Aug. 22.

Oroville, Cal., Aug. 18.—A man named W. Kellier, whose cabin is near Evansville, has been a cripple for some years and was obliged to walk with the aid of a couple of canes. Yesterday his cabin was found burned down, and on search being made for his body it was found some thirty or forty feet away, where it had been dragged and partially eaten by mountain lions. He had been so badly burned that he died from his injuries, and the lions had dragged off the dead body to feed on it.