

## MORE DESTRUCTION BY FLOODS.

OGDEN CITY, Utah,  
May 13th, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

The wild waters of both Ogden and Weber were on the rise all day on Monday, and they spread out over a large area of land covering

WHEAT, BARLEY AND OATS,

Besides lucern, and nearly a dozen kinds of hay, the seeds of some of which have been sowed on some of the places in this county for the first time this season. Most of it was up looking well and promised prolific yields in due season. But now it is all several feet under water and much of it, if not all, as well as the grain, will be a total loss this year at least. Some land has been washed away and it is feared much more will go down stream.

Rears were entertained yesterday morning for the safety of much property in the west and southwest part of this city, belonging not only to private citizens, but the U. P. Railroad Company had grave doubts as to the security of the

RAILROAD DEPOTS.

at this place, as the rushing waters struck with great force the field of the late Thomas S. Thomas, diverging thence to the depot grounds. A force of men and teams were sent to make a cut off through "Baker's Field," and thus give the stream a straight shoot for the bridge, and thereby send it more directly to the confluence of the two streams, and onward to the Salt Lake. But the Weber is

SO TREACHEROUS

in its course, that notwithstanding straightening out by cut off there is no telling where the channel of this stream will be from one day to another. My experience in the past has been that attempting to straighten out that stream has only made matters worse, for although the water spread over a large extent of country when they subsided the land was left where the waters found it, but after the cuts were made and the stream went round scores of acres were *Non est*, and many of the best farms on the river

WERE TOTALLY RUINED,

and many months, and in some instances years of hard labor lost.

Last night the canopy of heaven was very dark. We missed the electric light. The weather was much cooler, and this morning a strong cold wind blows from the cañon, which may check the melting of the snow in the mountains for a little season. In the meantime all that can be is being done by precautionary measures to strengthen and raise the low place where danger maybe apprehended of an overflow.

During Monday evening many wild

RUMORS WERE AFLOAT

In town of the bodies of more animals and human beings having been seen floating down the river, of pleasure parties who went out on Sunday being missing, etc., but the reports need confirmation, and must be received with some grains of allowance. Of course there is always at times like the present considerable useless excitement and some people "lose their balance" and imagine evils that never occur. Nevertheless matters are bad enough. But they have, so far as high waters are concerned, been expected, and provision, as far as possible, has been made to protect property and persons against their destructive ravages. The body of one dead horse came down the Weber and is lodged on a gravel bar north of the depot bridge.

WEBER.

## THE PANIC.

OUR dispatches from New York bring gloomy news from financial circles. If there should be another big bank failure or two like that of the Marine Bank or the Metropolitan, closed today, confusion and trouble will ensue, and the panic reported in the stock market will become general. We shall not be surprised if the next few days bring ruin to thousands. Secretary Folger has come to the rescue as far as the power to aid is lodged in his hands, and it is to be hoped that his help will dam the tide which has set in towards universal disaster.

## ANOTHER LIE BY LIGHTNING.

We have not directed attention of late to the misrepresentations concerning our local affairs which are frequently made by the press dispatcher of this city. The *Herald* however has pointed out a number of falsehoods that have been sent over the wires. We wish now to refer but to one of the recent lies that have been telegraphed to the Pacific Coast for the purpose of keeping up the prejudice against Utah. It was in reference to the sentence against the murderer Hopt, and stated that "During the past eleven years 110 murders have occurred in the Territory and only one executed." This is a monstrous lie, and the number of these wilful fabrications against the people of Utah, told by the same creature without conscience that perpetrated the above, is more than ten times the sum total of the murders that he re-

ports. It is really a disgrace to the press associations east and west that they employ an agent who persistently and maliciously perverts the truth on every possible occasion.

## THE WATER DANGER.

How to prevent destruction by the furious mountain streams, which are now dashing into the valleys in increasing volume and irresistible impetuosity is one of the most serious questions with which this part of the country has to wrestle. The authorities of the counties, so far as their jurisdiction extends, should put forth their best endeavors, not only to prevent the sweeping away of bridges and other county property, but should likewise take all possible steps to insure private citizens against damage.

At all available points where streams can be turned upon uncultivated land, this should be done. And even fields in lucern and some other crops could be subjected to a liberal soaking without injury. By adopting this method of diminishing the body of the rampant torrents it looks as if a good deal of damage could be averted.

The hot weather is releasing the snows of winter in the fastnesses of the mountains and the melting process is only but begun. It will probably continue for three or four weeks, as the deposits of last winter, which have been held fast till recently, were unusually vast. Therefore every device and means, large and small, should be resorted to to diminish the volume of streams at the highest possible points. Otherwise not only great damage, but positive calamitous disaster will be inevitable.

Let all the smaller artificial aque ducts, such as flumes, irrigating ditches, etc., be opened everywhere and filled to the extent of their capacity, and thus partially relieve the strain upon the rivers, creeks and large canals.

## BELVA A. LOCKWOOD'S LECTURE.

We are informed that Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, attorney, of Washington, D. C., will deliver a lecture in Chicago on the 30th inst. Judging from the title it will be exceedingly racy—"The American Statesman and his shortcomings." We understand that a portion of the lecture will be devoted to exhibiting some of the more glaring hypocrisies of official life, and we doubt not that the inconsistencies of some of the supporters of the Edmunds, Cassidy and other anti-"Mormon" measures will come in for some share of attention. Any Utopians who may be in Chicago on the date of the lecture cannot do better than attend.

The talented lecturer is the lady who delivered an able address before the House committee on Territories against the proposed sweeping legislation for the disfranchisement of the people of Utah and other purposes. It was published in the *News*, and will be remembered for its remarkable concentration of facts, incisive points and sound arguments.

We wish the gifted lady success with her lecture, and hope to hear of her delivering it in many cities besides Chicago.

## FLOODS AT AND IN THE VICINITY OF PROVO.

BRIDGES IN DANGER AND LAND INUNDED.

PROVO CITY, U. T.,  
May 12th, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

Many fears are entertained in relation to the rising waters of Provo river. Yesterday the waters were rising so rapidly that a large force of men were out trying to keep the road along by the bridge from being overflowed. But since last night at 9 o'clock the river has risen 8 inches. The road is submerged on the west side of the bridge.

The farm lands belonging to Mr. Brown (land lying on the river bottom near the old bridge) is already nearly a foot under water. It is stated by good authority that if the old bridge goes down, the railroad bridges will go too. The immense body of water piling up against the bridges will eventually carry them off. It is said the railroad bridges are but 75 feet, when at least 100 feet should have been allowed.

Some who talk of going to the Logan Temple dedication, hesitate on account of the high water, and the probability of being detained from home for a month or six weeks, or until the waters have subsided.

We thought, ten days ago, that we were going to have no spring at all this year, notwithstanding the obstinate look of the calendar, and the last three days we decided we were quite right, for summer swooped down upon us like a hawk upon a poor little chicken, leaving it breathless and overpowered. Lawn and grenadiers swung out their airy summer banners on the dusty streets, and men privately indulged in shirtsleeves and lemonade.

The clouds talk again of rain, but no man knoweth the future. We had some splendid discourses last Sunday by Apostles E. Snow and Moses Thatcher. Come again!

The Spanish Fork Cañon bridge has gone down stream.

Good health generally.

Any amount of spring work for farmers and housekeepers to do.

Good prospects for fruit, except peaches. They are gone, I might almost say, root and branch.

What will we do if the railroad bridges go, and we can get no mail? We shall do as the philosophical children do when it rains in Spain, I dare say, let it rain, and live in isolation.

It is said by an eye-witness, that the scene in Provo Cañon is sublime.

A gentleman came down the cañon yesterday, probably the last one who will travel that road for some weeks. He says the snow slides, snow mixed with brush, earth and boulders, have swept down and as they gradually melted, pour waters into the already swollen stream, turn the rocks and boulders up and over, and carry brush and timber far down the current. Travel is shut off now between Heber City and Provo.

Brother Stephen Bunnell, just in from his place across the river, down on the lake bottoms, says that about 30 acres of his farming land, sowed this Spring, is now under water. He looks for the waters to be very much higher than they are now.

It is said by experienced men here, that if this spell of warm weather continues, the river will continue to rise for three weeks. In fact the high waters here are seldom expected until about the 16th of June.

I am told that Mr. Cope of the U. C. R. R., has already made a cut around the bridge where piles had previously been driven, for the purpose of allowing the extra water to sweep around the bridge.

Well-founded fears are entertained that the lower part of Provo will get a severe wetting. The remarks one hears on all sides in relation to this, remind one of Brother Kimball's remark that the time would come when the waters would flow between the upper and lower parts of Provo, and the people in the lower part would ferry across in boats to come to meeting.

At all events, many serious troubles from these high waters lie between us and the last of June. We hope they may all be such as will involve no loss of lives.

HOMESPUN.

## THE GENUINE AND SPURIOUS.

THE grandeur and force of Mr. Gladstone's character shone with unusual lustre in the House of Commons on Monday when he spoke in reply to Sir Michael Hicks Beach's motion of censure on the government's course in relation to the Sudan difficulty. His intensely combative nature was thoroughly aroused. The massive old statesman maintained his position like a giant, announcing that he would not be driven on by the jeers of a captious opposition. His resolute nature was exhibited with more than ordinary conspicuousness, because he was not only confronting his political opponents in Parliament, but also a powerful and growing public sentiment in Great Britain. Rather than go against his liberal convictions, he was willing to run the risk of having his administration deposed from power and succeeded by a conservative government. In the maintenance of what he conceives to be the proper position in regard to the serious question involved in Sir Michael Hicks Beach's motion, he soars above the mere politician and stands upon the lofty pedestal of statesmanship. His position may not be conducive to the longevity and compactness of the British Empire, but it is evidently in consonance with his views of human rights. His liberal mind revolts against the British nation continuing a "spirited foreign policy"—to use a favorite phrase of the late Lord Beaconsfield—that will crush the efforts and struggles put forth by oppressed peoples for freedom. He is opposed to the country longer continuing, a policy by which the weak are subdued and the strong maintained because the latter may be ready to be the willing tools of the British government.

In what strong contrast is the conduct of Mr. Gladstone with that of Mr. Parnell and his satellites. It is stated that it was certain the Parnellites would support Beach's motion, so as not to endanger the franchise bills in which they are so strongly interested. One of the pleas put forth by Mr. Gladstone for the government not conquering the rebels in the Sudan was that they were fighting for freedom, and he was adverse to Great Britain striking a blow against liberty and in favor of tyranny. Parnell and his followers claim to be striking a blow for the "liberation of Ireland," yet they, with the most glaring inconsistency, are ready to vote the affirmative on a motion of censure upon the Government for not taking more heroic steps to crush a people who are seeking to throw off the oppressor's yoke. Such political jugglery is almost worthy of the freedom-shriekers of the Liberal party of Utah, who, while shouting "liberty and glorious republican institutions" with one breath, clamor for the abolition of popular rule and the inauguration of autocratic oppression with the next.

## THE RISING WATERS.

THE principal topic of conversation of a local character just now is the high

water, present and prospective. The gravest apprehensions are expressed regarding the prospect for destruction of property by the class inclined to look at the dark side of things. There is no use in indulging in forebodings of a gloomy kind. Under the most discouraging circumstances it is always the better way to hope for the best, while making preventive preparations as if anticipating the worst. Work, activity, energy, are what are wanted, in the use of every available means to avert calamity.

Some fears have been entertained in relation to the damage likely to result from the rise of the Utah Lake. How that may be we cannot at present tell, but are enabled to state that, by personal observation taken by Surveyor Jesse W. Fox, it was learned that that body of water had risen, up to yesterday, six inches since the previous ascension when its level was ascertained, on the 2d of April. The present level—or rather that of yesterday—is nine inches lower than that of average high water. And we understand it is over two feet lower than the level it attained in 1862, that year having been distinguished in Utah for floods.

Speaking of 1862 General A. K. Thurber, who has just come up from the south, informs that he traveled through the same section of country on the 8th of May of that year, and was enabled to compare his observations made then with those of to-day. He states that in 1862, the snow was closer to the base of the mountains than at present, comparatively low places that were covered with snow on the 8th of May of that year being now bare. Even making allowance for the last week of hot weather, he thinks that the preponderance would be somewhat on the side of the high water season of twenty-two years ago.

But be that as it may, a smaller flood is calculated to do immensely more mischief now than then, owing to the great numerical difference in population and proportionate increase of value and extent of damageable property.

## PECULIAR JUSTICE AT ST. JOHNS.

A SHORT time since we published an account of a land jumping raid at St. Johns, Apache County, Arizona. The outrage was committed by eight armed ruffians, who forcibly took possession of a lot belonging to William Stradling, the latter, together with assistants, being at the time peaceably engaged in fencing the property. The following, from the *Orion Era* of May 9th, will give some idea as to the peculiar methods of administering law and justice in that part of the country:

"Last week Mr. Wm. Stradling swore out a complaint against Ed Johnson, Bill Lewis et al, before Justice John T. Lesueur for 'Unlawfully assembling to commit unlawful acts.' District Attorney W. W. Rudd was for the prosecution, and Attorney Norris for the defense. A strange feature of the affair was that the District Attorney required Mr. Stradling, the complaining witness, to give a bond for three hundred dollars to cover costs, etc., to be paid in case he failed to prosecute or prove the charge preferred. We are informed that the District Attorney waxed quite eloquent on this subject. Although he was the prosecuting officer, he showed his bias by pleading in favor of the unreasonable bond. However the Justice properly refused to require the bond, and a change of venue was taken and the case then brought before Serafine Apadaca, before whom Mr. Norris, backed by the District Attorney, again demanded the bond. By this time, however, Mr. Stradling had employed Attorney Baldwin to assist the District Attorney, and in less time almost than it takes to tell it he had placed both Mr. Norris and the District Attorney at a disadvantage. In fact he placed the gentleman's argument in the 'Waste basket,' and the Justice ruled against the bond, and decided that there was 'no cause of action' against the defendants and dismissed the case. If there is 'no cause of action' when eight armed men destroy the fence of a peaceable citizen, what would constitute a cause of action?"

## THE VERDICT IN THE GALLIFANT CASE.

THE verdict of the jury in the Gallifant murder case is evidently just, and appears to be the only one that could have been consistently reached by the jury. The testimony failed to show that the case contained the elements of murder in the first degree, while the crime committed by the accused in taking the life of a fellow-being even while under the influence of irritation from a degree of aggravation from his victim was placed entirely beyond the reach of being properly denominated manslaughter. This is made particularly clear by the fact that the fatal shots were fired at Richard Fowler after the latter had turned away and was walking into his shop, the bullets entering his body at the back. In the present state of public sentiment in relation to criminal acts of violence

any other verdict than that reached would have been subjected to severe popular condemnation. And the general sentiment has a proper basis, being opposed to the laxity of the administration of the law in allowing violent criminals to go unwhipped of justice.

## THE POPE AND FREEMASONRY

THE Pope of Rome is vehemently opposed to the secret orders which wield so much influence in the world, and in his Encyclical thus fiercely attacks Masonry. We do not quote his words by way of endorsement in every particular, but merely to show how those societies are viewed by the Roman Catholic Church:

"Freemasonry, which is ever assuming more terrible proportions, aims at the ruin of the throne, the altar and of the public welfare. The means employed are the unchristianization of the State and materialist education. Man is to be guided, not by faith, but by reason. His duty to God and the influence of the Church are scoffed at, while the Holy See is the object of incessant attacks. The patrimony of St. Peter is incorporated with the throne of Savoy, and war to the knife is waged against Catholicism. This corruptive current that traverses the world is encouraged by the press, the stage and natural science, which captivate people's feelings and keep virtue in check. Vice is increasing, marriage has become merely a civil contract, and education is confined to scientific instruction. The supremacy of the people and State and atheism are openly proclaimed, the way being thus paved for those radical logicians who claim the partition of property and social equality, so that eighteen centuries after Christ the Christian world has sunk to a lower level than the heathen. The separation of Church and State is monstrous. Life, even of States, proceeds from God alone. God is the promoter of the sovereignty which they wield, and they are but His servants. Hence the theory that a people can dispense with the obedience which they owe to their sovereign is false and criminal. What will become of the world if the fear of God and obedience are done away with? The answer is easily supplied by socialism and communism. The Freemasons flatter princes because they require them to triumph over the Church. Their present flatterers would, however, become their most bitter enemies if they attempted to check them. May they open their eyes in time. The Freemasons dupe the people and excite them against Church and State. The Church defends the throne and teaches the duty of obedience."

## SHEEP-HERDING NEAR WATER STREAMS.

THE annexed communication is one out of many on this subject that have been lately addressed to local papers:

Editor Deseret News:

Is there any law in this Territory to prevent sheep from being herded close to any settlement, or on a stream of water from which water is used for household purposes? If so, where can it be found? An answer will greatly oblige.

Respectfully yours,  
C. F. B.

We have answered these questions by private letter, but as there are many inquiries of a similar nature, we think it wise to reply through the *News*. The only laws of the Territory that we know which are applicable to the case are the following. Section 1474 of the Compiled Laws of Utah, provides that

"Anything which is injurious to health, or indecent, or offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property, so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property is a nuisance and the subject of an action. Such action may be brought by any person whose property is injuriously affected or whose personal enjoyment is lessened by the nuisance; and by the judgment the nuisance may be enjoined or abated, as well as damages recovered."

This of course relates to a civil action. But the criminal law also steps in for the protection of the public. By Section 2031 a Public nuisance is defined to be, among other things, the unlawful doing of an act which "annoys, injures or endangers the comfort, repose, health or safety of three or more persons." It is declared to be a misdemeanor. The punishment of this grade of crime, which covers numerous offenses, is imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars, or both. Section 2033 makes the wilful omission of a legal duty relative to the removal of a public nuisance, also a misdemeanor.

It has been published in the *Utah Journal* that a law in regard to the herding of sheep near a stream so as to foul the waters used by citizens was passed at the latest session of the Legislature. This is so far correct. But the Governor for reasons given vetoed the bill and sent in a substitute which did not pass; therefore there is no new law on this