

## THE DESERET WEEKLY.

more pleasing selection could scarcely have been made. Again thanking you, gentlemen. I have to say that the experience of this session has more than ever convinced me that we are all the children of one great Father, and while we may differ in politics we may yet be friends, and that there is room enough for us all to live in this great commonwealth both as neighbors and as friends. [Applause.]

### RESERVOIRS AND CHEESE.

In reading the account of the reservoir bursting in Prescott, Arizona, I thought to offer a few suggestions to those intending to build reservoirs in the future, based on observing those I have seen made in Utah, some of which have broken, but luckily with no damages save in their own immediate vicinity, as they were small.

One thing I have observed is that they did not make the dam of sufficient strength to resist the actual pressure of the water against it. It ought to be considered that earth and rocks, of which most of them are composed, are of no great cohesiveness. A barrel, being bound by iron hoops, is thus made very cohesive and able to stand an immense pressure, considering their weight. This, however, is not the case with the materials of which a dam is usually made.

Now I think a good rule would be to measure the quantity of water directly against the dam, i.e., the width, depth and length, on a triangular basis, and multiply the cubic contents in feet, by the given weight of a cubic foot of water. This being known, the amount of material to be put on the dam ought to overbalance that amount. The dam ought also to be made high enough so as not to be washed over by storm waves, for a very small friction would suffice to make a big wash-out.

Another thing in building a dam, if the hillsides against which it is built are of common earth, is to cut a few feet inside the hill, and pack the rocks and dirt hard, for I have also noticed that most dams are apt to be cut at the joints. As a general rule dams should be made highest and widest in the middle.

Another thing to be remembered is to have an outlet above the mean level of the water, and if possible in a different direction than the dam, so as to let off any sudden overflow that might come. Nor should there be an even joint of earth and flume (if the latter is made of lumber), but strips should be fastened across and all around, and a board nailed to these, slanting slightly inward. The reason is plain; the water oozing along the plank side would carry in the fine particles of earth and so open a wider way for more water to follow; but these strips will stop it. The entry of the flume ought to be walled or boarded up, so as to keep the water from working between and around the flume.

The gate, also, should be put on

the water side, not on the outside, as some have done. If the water be too deep, then build a scaffold to stand on, and a set of levers to raise the gate easier.

If these principles are applied in building reservoirs, I feel safe in saying that they will stand.

There is another thing I wish to mention. It is about cheese making. There are lots of it made in Southern Utah, but the most of it is of very poor quality. How is that? Surely it should be no more trouble to make a good cheese than to make a poor one, if proper care is taken to apply correct principles in the making.

I have also noticed that several cheese makers, to give a certain taste and color to cheese, resort to what seems to me to be a very reprehensible practice. I wonder if there is no law to reach such? I told several of them that they ought to be sent to the penitentiary for using such stuff in making their cheese. The most of them laughed at me, but two or three told me that concentrated lye was not poison! What about that?

I wish some kind, honest soul, who knows how to make good cheese, especially after the Gruyere pattern, would write and have published a few rules, for the guidance of those wishing to learn how to make good cheese for market. A good cheese maker might perhaps find an opening hereabouts. If there is any such, he might communicate with me by letter and state his wants and terms.

Yours truly,

H. EDOARD DESAULES.

KINGSTON, Plute County, February 27, 1890.

### GUBERNATORIAL APPOINTEES.

The following documents explain themselves:

*To the Legislative Council:*

In compliance with the act of the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, approved March 13, 1890, I nominate to be Loan Commissioners under the provisions of said act, George A. Lowe, George M. Scott, John J. Daly and Nephel W. Clayton, all of Salt Lake County.

I am, very respectfully,

ARTHUR L. THOMAS,

Governor.

*To the Legislative Council:*

In compliance with the provision of Section 7 of the Organic Act, and the laws of Utah Territory, I respectfully nominate to serve for the terms prescribed by law:

To be recorder of marks and brands, Arthur Pratt, of Salt Lake County.

To be sealer of weights and measures, S. H. Conely, of Salt Lake County.

To be territorial librarian, A. H. Nash, of Salt Lake County.

To be directors of the Insane Asylum:

George Sutherland, of Utah County.

Philp T. Farnsworth, of Beaver County.

Melviu B. Sowles, of Salt Lake County.

Warren Dusenberry, of Utah County.

Hugh M. Dougall, of Utah County.

Lewis W. Shurtliff, of Weber County.

John D. Carnahan, of Weber County.

To be trustees of the Reform School:

W. C. Hall, of Salt Lake County.

R. N. Jones, of Box Elder County.

E. G. Woolley, of Salt Lake County.

Edward Benner, of Salt Lake County.

C. C. Richards, of Weber County.

L. B. Adams, of Weber County.

Jas. N. Kimball, of Weber County.

To be trustees of the Agricultural College:

Wm. S. McCornick, of Salt Lake County.

C. F. Olsek, of Cache County.

Chas. E. Allen, of Salt Lake County.

C. W. Peterson, of Sanpete County.

W. H. Brown, of Utah County.

Jno. E. Hills, of Utah County.

To be members of the board of equalization to equalize Territorial taxes:

John E. Dooley, of Salt Lake County.

Melvin B. Sowles, of Salt Lake County.

John E. Booth, of Utah County.

R. C. Lund, of Washington County.

Frank J. Cannon, of Weber County.

A. B. Richardson, of Summit County.

C. R. Hank, of Weber County.

I am, very respectfully,

ARTHUR L. THOMAS,

Governor.

### WAS IT MURDER?

On Saturday, March 15, the hearing of W. S. Reynolds, charged with murdering Soren Madsen, was begun before Justice Laney. The testimony for the prosecution was, in substance, that Mr. Madsen had for about five years been in the employ of the Utah Nursery Company, as salesman, and enjoyed the confidence of his employers. He had been at Ogden recently and stopped at the Central Hotel. About two weeks ago the defendant came into the hotel office and asked for a room, but was informed that there were none vacant. Madsen, who was standing near, offered to share his room with the stranger. The offer was accepted, and the two retired at about 10 o'clock. Reynolds continued to share Madsen's room for several nights, and they appeared to be friendly until one night the defendant went out on the street two or three times. The clerk noticed that he had skinned his hand, and he stated that he had hit Madsen. The next day he went to the clerk and asked him if he thought Madsen could be worked for money, and finally on