

## Correspondence.

## The Water.

SALT LAKE CITY,  
August 21st, 1874.

## Editor Deseret News:

Various reasons impel the belief that my letter concerning irrigation has done some good, but I would not be understood by this as hinting that it induced the magnificent thunder showers to-day. I am also led to understand that a few people think that I was unnecessarily severe upon the 20th Ward, inasmuch as it is alleged that there are water-thieves in other wards. I presume there are, but I did not say nor think that the 20th Ward monopolized the water-stealing in the City. That ward is not to be supposed entitled to that honor. It is considerable for a ward to be able to do its full proportion of the water-stealing, without encroaching upon another ward's share of that business.

It was not my purpose to go through all the twenty wards in the City, say that each ward contained water-stealers, and talk about water-stealing in each ward. Perhaps each ward has water-stealers, very likely so, but there was no necessity for me to name them all in that connection, and it might not have done any particular good if I had. Then why did I name the 20th Ward, for various reasons. It is the largest and naturally the driest ward in the city. It is at the head of the irrigation ditches for a large portion of the city, and water-stealing there affects a greater number of lots than the stealing lower down the streams does. Besides, the water is always flowing into the 20th Ward, and the stealing can be carried on there every day and night, whereas in the lower portions of the city, dependent on the same streams, the water only flows on certain days, and consequently there is not the same scope, either as to time or quantity, for stealing the water there as in the 20th Ward. If anybody wishes to "go for" the water-stealers in the other nineteen wards, he can do so. The way is clear for him. But it was not incumbent on me to do it.

It is asked why I did not inform upon the stealers. For several reasons. In the first place, I did not wish to inform upon them, although they deserved it. A general rebuke is better than a personal one, if it will accomplish as much good. You may be well enough satisfied that certain persons do certain reprehensible things, but to take time to prove it against them in a court of law is not convenient to me. Again, it seemed to me that if the watermasters gave public and private notice of the allotted times for the use of water for each ward, etc., and otherwise attended faithfully to the water business, there would not be so much stealing, and if there was it would be likely to come definitely to the knowledge of some water-master who the stealers were and when they stole the water, and he could have a whole batch of them straightened at once. My principal object was to invite public attention to the subject, and for this object reference to surreptitious appropriation in one ward was sufficient as an example and illustration. If one ward was sufficient, which one could have been more appropriately chosen than the one mentioned, being the largest ward in the city, the driest ward in the city, the ward using the most water, the ward crying out all the time for more water, the ward, as regards old established rights, entitled to the least water, the ward at the head of the stream, and therefore capable, so far as the disposition might be there, of stealing more water, and more constantly, and from more wards than any ward below it could.

It appears to me plain enough that the water should be authoritatively apportioned, and the apportionment authoritatively regulated, whether the water be taken from the stream by sub-ditches in the primitive way, or by boxes and pipes. The distribution to the various wards, etc., should be done carefully, and by the various watermasters at the proper times, which times should be published in the papers, as well as told privately. Each ward should be allowed to water on its own days and on no other, so that all might know their time and have their share of water, and none be robbed, or be unable to obtain water at any time with certainty.

The leakages should be stopped, whether thereby the water runs into private lots or upon the public domain, streets, or anywhere that it ought not to run. The watermasters should see after this, and that the ditches are capable of carrying their respective quantities of water. If the persons owning lots do not keep their ditches in order, the watermaster should be empowered to do it at their expense, because a defective ditch injures all the lots below it, if they are dependent upon it for water.

The watering season the present year will soon be over, but another year will follow, and it will be pleasant if for the remaining part of this season, and the whole of next season, and all the future seasons, the irrigating business be so conducted that every person will have his rights, and no one have any reason to complain.

IRRIGATOR.

To Weber Valley—The Crops—Farming and Refinement—Parley's Canyon and Park—Silver Creek—Coalville.

COALVILLE, Utah,  
August, 1874.

## Editor Deseret News:

To reach this place the traveler has the choice of a ride by rail via Ogden and Echo, or by the much slower but more agreeable route via Parley's Park, supposing, as a matter of course, that Salt Lake City is the initial point.

By rail you have the advantage of elegant cars, cushioned seats, spruce conductors to pay your fare to, etc., while by the other you have the privilege of sufficient time to take observations of the road traveled over, and to enjoy the truly grand scenery that the trip affords, not taking into consideration the hearty appetite engendered by divers and sundry jolts and jars, and a general shaking up, which, coupled with a pure bracing breeze, that has not the aroma of "Rag Alley" to recommend it to the olfactory, generally gives an appetite that would render a city restaurant keeper frantic, at even one dollar for a meal.

Out through the fields lying south of the city adjacent to the State Road, the evidences are strong and numerous of an abundant harvest, in shocked and stacked grain that stands on either hand, long unmowed swaths of hay, smelling sweet and fresh in the morning air, and rows of thrifty looking corn, filling up the gaps between. These betoken a harvest, realized and prospective, that should make the husbandman glad.

Many farmhouses bear external evidence of the refinement within, in the shape of beautiful flowers that adorn the walk on either side, and shade trees that shelter the inmates from the glare of an August sun, relieving the view and adding very much indeed to the adornment of the country. Why it is that our farmers do not pay more attention to tree planting and horticulture, is a question that they possibly may be able to answer; I am not. The purchase of a few paintings for the wall, a Brussels for the floor, and an organ for the parlor, will not exercise one tenth the refining influence over the young of a family, as will a lawn bordered by sweet scented flowers, windows protected by trailing vines and shade trees to match. Mothers are anxious to make ladies of their daughters, and spend hundreds of dollars to accomplish their object, forgetting this most important auxiliary, that could be used to such an advantage, while a little encouragement offered to boys to plant trees and care for them would doubtless have a tendency to influence them nightly in the direction parental care would have them go.

The grandly picturesque surroundings of our Valley, its lofty mountain peaks, and its "Dead Sea" of water, its rocky canyons, and limpid streams, all have their influence in the formation of character, and surely the generations born and raised in our mountain homes should be superior.

Those monarchs of the mountains that look down on the Cottonwood, rearing their snowy peaks high above the clouds, that trail their length along the steppes, are to-day clothed about with floating veils of drifting clouds, that ever and anon catching upon some craggy peak, envelop it round about, only to float off again, across the face of a gloomy canyon, tumbling and rolling down the mountain

side, to at last gather their forces together and pushing out across the valley, give the folks in the city a genuine summer shower.

Entering Parley's Canyon, the road is relieved of dust by a recent shower, and we commence the ascent to the summit. The stone formation on either side being conglomerate, is often washed and furrowed by streams from cloud bursts, leaving rocks standing like sentinels along the roadside, sometimes in the shape of miniature castles, with turret and parapet more complete, the vegetation grows spring like, the leaves of the cottonwood grow smaller and greener, the wild fruit is half grown, flowers bloom on every hand bright and fresh, as though only "April's vernal showers had touched them," and the summit is passed. Parley's Park, with its succession of low rolling hills, covered by a thousand cattle, and dotted here and there with a settler's ranch, offers many inducements to the work-weary of the city, and at no distant day promises to become quite a resort for invalids. The meanderings of the road finally end in an abrupt descent to Silver Creek, going down as fast as a while ago you were going up. Wanship is reached and passed, surrounded by fields of splendid grain, almost ready for the sickle. The town itself is built up of good substantial rock, brick, and lumber buildings. Soon we reach East Weber, and with the setting sun we catch a glimpse of the new court-house on the hill, Bishop Cluff's mansion, with a mansard attached, and numerous brick and stone dwellings, that give evidence of thrift and prosperity. A hospitable roof and tired nature's sweet restorer are needed to prepare for to-morrow's visit to the recently devastated coal beds adjacent.

Respectfully,

J. MORGAN.

The Jubilee—Travelling for No 1th—Early Railroads.

TOWNSEND HOUSE,

August 24th, 1874.

## Editor Deseret News:

May I trespass upon you for a small space in your paper. I came here on the 25th of July, after the Jubilee of the 24th, yet in time for the repetition on the 27th, and I am frank to admit I was very much edified and gratified to see and hear the musical talent displayed by the vast concourse of young ladies, misses, and boys. I have attended many such gatherings or concerts in the eastern cities and between New York, Boston, and Chicago. Young misses in white and ribbons have a great charm for me, and their teachers are entitled to great credit for the vast labor such proficiency requires.

I came here for my health, being troubled with asthma at Chicago, none of which have I had since I crossed the Missouri, July 22, and I have roughed it, as they say, considerable about the hills, mines, mountains and valleys, have done considerable heavy sitting around, have many pleasant acquaintances here and in the country, and am especially under many obligations to Supts. Little and Sharp for courtesies extended to me, and the same to all of their subordinates with whom I have come in contact.

I left Camp Floyd this morning at half-past four o'clock. I met on the train coming in, the bereaved father of the lamented Eugene Callay, and E. Robinson of American Fork, one of the eight first conductors on the first passenger railroad, the Liverpool and Manchester, in 1830. The diploma in his watch from the directors shows his appreciation. This calls me back to the strap railroad with coach bodies put on trucks, the Mohawk and Hudson R. R., between Schenectady and Albany, N. Y., I think the second railroad in the world. They ran over two inclined planes with stationary power on each summit, and our canal line from Buffalo to Schenectady shipped all the rolling-stock over it, transferring at Albany on barges for New York. There have been vast improvements since.

In conclusion I will say I hope to return soon to live among you. I am going home to see my wife and children, and if they say yes, we come, and I know they will. Mr. and Mrs. Townsend know what I think of their house. It's home to me when here.

Respectfully,

HENRY NOTTINGHAM.

## Workers and Winter.

SALT LAKE CITY,  
August 22, 1874.

## Editor Deseret News:

As a great many persons are out of employment, and among them men with large families, with no prospects of getting a supply of provisions for a long, dreary winter near at hand, when work of all kinds is scarce, perhaps a hint in season would be of benefit to them. During the fine weather we are having they could get wheat enough for their winter's bread by going into the fields and gleaning until something better presents itself. A few bushels of wheat gathered in this way is better than wearing out time and shoe-leather on the streets to no purpose. New comers as well as old ought to work on the principle that "half a loaf is better than no loaf." J.

## Struck by Lightning.

GRANTSVILLE CITY,  
August 24, 1874.

## Editor Deseret News:

Last evening, while the two youngest sons of Alma H. Hale were in the pasture, driving up the cows, there came up a thunder storm, and the elder says to the younger, "Let us leave the cows and go home." They turned the horse loose that they were riding, and commenced to run, but had not run very far before they were both struck senseless. The elder of the two was about two rods in advance, and received the slighter shock, from which he soon partially recovered, and he arose to his feet and started to run home, but he thought of his brother and returned back and found him lying on his face, dead as he supposed. He screamed for his father, and ran for the house, which was some sixty rods distant, but met his father about half way. He then began to feel the effects of the electricity in his legs and could scarcely walk any further. Brother Hale stated in pursuit of his other son, and only succeeded in finding him by seeing a cow lying on the ground as if she were dead. The cow was killed and lay about three rods from the boy. The boy was dead to all outward appearance, but the father placed his hand upon his heart and found that it still beat feebly. He laid hands upon him and the boy began to show signs of life. In a few minutes A. L. Hale arrived on the ground. The lad heard the cries of the elder boys, and the two administered to him two or three times, each time with good results. They carried him to the house, when a number of Elders were sent for, and through the power of God that was there made manifest, he was by degrees gradually restored to consciousness, but in the meantime he suffered terribly till nearly eleven o'clock. Then he got easier, and he is recovering slowly this morning. They found a hole torn in his hat in front and a slight scar on one eye, which was done by the lightning.

J. R. CLARK.

## SUIT FOR DIVORCE.

## Answer of the Defendant.

In the District Court, Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah, County of Salt Lake.

Ann Eliza Young, by her next friend, George R. Maxwell, Plaintiff, vs. Brigham Young, Defendant. Answer.

Now comes the said defendant, Brigham Young, and for answer to the bill of complaint of the said Ann Eliza Young, plaintiff, denies that on the sixth day of April, 1868, at the County of Salt Lake, Utah Territory, or at any other time or place, this defendant and the said plaintiff intermarried, or that since that time, or at any time, the said plaintiff has been, or that she now is the wife of this defendant. For this defendant, on information and belief, alleges that before that time, to wit, on the 10th day of April, 1868, at Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, the said plaintiff was married to one James L. Dee, who is still living, and that ever since the said tenth day of April, 1868, the said plaintiff has been, and on the said sixth day of April, 1868, was, and still is, the lawful wife of the said James L. Dee, never, as this defendant is now advised and believes, having been divorced from the said James L. Dee. But

this defendant further says, that on the sixth day of April, 1868, and at the time of the ceremony hereinafter referred to, he was informed and then verily believed that the plaintiff had, prior to that time, been legally divorced from the said James L. Dee.

And the defendant further answering alleges, that at the town of Kirtland, in the State of Ohio, on the tenth day of January, A. D. 1834, this defendant being then an unmarried man, was duly and lawfully married to Mary Ann Angell, by a minister of the gospel, who was then and there, by the laws of said State, authorized to solemnize marriages.

And that the said marriage was then and there fully consummated, and that the said Mary Ann Angell, who is still living, then and there became, and ever since has been, and still is, the lawful wife of this defendant, all of which said facts the said complainant on the said sixth day of April, 1868, and for a long time prior thereto, had full knowledge and information.

But defendant says that he and the said complainant were on the sixth day of April, 1868, members of the said Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and that it was a doctrine and belief of said Church that members thereof might rightfully enter into plural or celestial marriages.

And defendant admits that on the sixth day of April, 1868, at Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, in accordance with, and pursuant to, the said doctrine, custom and belief of the said Church, a ceremony was performed to unite the plaintiff and defendant in what is known as such plural or celestial marriage; the said first wife of this defendant being then living and undivorced, as plaintiff then and there well knew. But defendant denies that on the said sixth day of April, or at any other time, he and the said plaintiff intermarried in any other or different sense or manner than that above admitted and set forth. Defendant further alleges that the said complainant was then informed by the defendant and then and there well knew that by reason of said marriage in the manner aforesaid, she could not have and need not expect the society or personal attention of this defendant, as in the ordinary relation between husband and wife.

Defendant denies that about a year after the said alleged marriage with plaintiff, or at any other time, defendant commenced or practised towards the said plaintiff a systematic, or any course of neglect or unkindness, or cruel or inhuman treatment, or that at the said time defendant commenced or practised toward the said plaintiff a systematic or any course of neglect or unkindness, or cruel or inhuman treatment, ending in an absolute desertion of her or otherwise.

But on the contrary, this defendant alleges that he has always, and at all times, treated the said plaintiff with due kindness and consideration.

Defendant denies that during the year 1869, or at any time, he constrained the complainant against her express wishes or remonstrance, to remove to a farm, belonging to defendant, situated four miles from Salt Lake City, or to remove to any place against her wishes.

Defendant denies that during all the time, or any of the time said plaintiff resided on his farm, she was compelled to perform, or under the necessity of performing, menial services in order to obtain the necessary means of subsistence, or for any purpose.

As to what friends or companions the said plaintiff may have had with her during her sojourn on the said farm, in her complaint mentioned, this defendant is unable to state. But he denies that he ever prohibited her from having, or forbade her to have other or different companions with her besides her mother. Defendant denies that he did, after the mother of the said plaintiff became infirm and unable to render assistance to said plaintiff, or at any time, object to her remaining longer on the place as a companion or otherwise to the plaintiff.

Defendant denies that during his visits to the said farm while the plaintiff resided thereon, he treated the plaintiff with studied neglect or contempt, or any neglect or contempt, or that he intentionally gave her to understand, or that he gave her any cause to understand or infer that his visits were not for her, but for the purpose of supervising the work on the farm. But defendant says at all such times