

THE HIGH WATERS WEST, AND  
THEIR REMEDY.

The article on "Stagnant Waters," which appeared in the News of last Saturday week, has elicited some further information on the subject, which claims attention. We had a call from Br. Edwin Rushton, of the 6th Ward, and received a note from Col. J. C. Little, both of whom have been interested in the subject and engaged in efforts to thoroughly drain the land referred to. From the visit and note, and subsequent interviews with Col. Little and Bro. Rushton we have obtained the information to which reference is made.

As we believe, the draining of the land between this city and the Jordan is not so difficult an undertaking as might be imagined. Colonel Little entered upon the work of draining last Spring with his accustomed energy, means having been raised for the purpose, and cut a canal from the west end of north Temple Street to Hot Spring Lake, to drain the bottoms of the water accumulating there. There is a fall of seven feet and two inches, from where the canal commences to its terminal point at Hot Spring Lake, which is perfectly sufficient to carry the water off, and the work was prosecuted with such energy that it was almost completed, when the high waters of the past season rose and compelled those laboring upon it to suspend operations before the canal was finished. To carry away the entire volume of water that should go in this channel, however, the canal will require to be widened, so as to allow City Creek to find an outlet in that way instead of emptying into the Jordan as at present.

To preserve the road running west for the travel in that direction, a levee was thrown up by the Territorial authorities on the west bank of the river, so that, when swollen by the spring floods, its waters might be prevented from overflowing in that direction. But this forced the water over the east bank on to the bottom land between the river and the city, and along on the east side of the river, doing a vast amount of damage and increasing very largely, if not entirely forming, the stagnant waters to which reference has been made. To remedy this the public made donations of a considerable amount of means, and a large amount of work has been done in throwing up a levee on the east side, between the 6th Ward bridge and the Church pasture, as well as in making the canal alluded to. This levee is not however completed, there being a gap in it still to fill up, and it is estimated that it will require something like \$600 to fill this gap. There should also be a levee thrown up between the 6th Ward bridge and the Jordan bridge, on which work has already been done to the amount of \$200. The owners of land between the two bridges would be willing to aid liberally in constructing this latter levee. With the canal widened, and with these levees built from the pasture to Jordan bridge, the land on the east side of Jordan in the vicinity of the river would be kept free from water, and would be very valuable, as it is perhaps the best soil in the county.

The importance of this matter is beyond question, whether or not the desired object can be gained in the manner pointed out, and as cheaply as estimated. However opinion may run with regard to the water west of the city being a cause of disease, scarcely any one could be found who would object to even a supposed source of sickness and mortality being removed, even if the expense were considerable. The less philanthropic reason, of bringing the ground into available use, also has its weight. And we hope the liberality of the public will be directed towards the widening of the canal between Jordan bridge and the Hot Spring Lake sufficiently to carry off the full volume of water that can be taken in that direction, and the completing of the levees now partly constructed. The Territory, the county and the municipal authorities, we have no question, would cheerfully aid in the accomplishment of so desirable an object, should it be deemed the best thing to do; and we understand considerable means has been received from this source for the furtherance of work already done.

It has been suggested to take out a part of the water of Jordan on the west side, about a mile above the 6th Ward bridge, and carry it to the White Lakes, thence through the Three Mile Hollow to Box's Slough, and from there to Salt Lake; or to take it out at Jordan Bridge and convey it to the Lake. But there is a serious objection to this. The water of Salt Lake is found by actual survey to be nine feet higher than formerly, and the tapping of Jordan at either of the places named and carrying the water towards the Lake, would result in the submerging of a very large and valuable tract of land. Should the water of the Lake continue to rise and the mountain streams running down the east side of this valley increase in volume, as they have for a year or two past, serious difficulty may have to be encountered from the backing of the waters. But as this is a contingency which may or may

not arise, it is needless discussing it now. We hope, though, that the work of draining the land in the neighborhood of this City will be prosecuted with energy, for sanitary and pecuniary considerations; and that the owners of land in that neighborhood, the municipal, county and Territorial authorities, with the public at large, will unitedly adopt such measures and carry them into effect, as shall accomplish the greatest possible good in the matter.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

San Francisco, 10.—Seymour carries Oregon with about two hundred majority. The Oregon Mining Company has elected its October dividend.

Arrived: The *Oregon* and the *Aurora* of New York. Cleared: The *Yosemite* for Liverpool, with twelve hundred tons wheat; the *Emma Maria* for Rio Janeiro with four hundred and twenty tons of flour.

Flour is five and a quarter and six and a quarter; choice wheat is shipping at one seventy-five. Legal tenders, seventy-four.

PRUNING AND TRAINING THE  
GRAPE-VINE.

BY LOUIS A. BERTRAND.

(Continued.)

IS WINTER-PRUNING PREFERABLE TO SPRING PRUNING?

This interesting question has been considerably discussed by the European and American vine growers. The practice of early pruning the grape, in taking advantage of the whole period between the fall of the leaves—evidence of the beginning of its vegetative sleep, and the end of that sleep, is, according to my own notions and experience, preferable in all semi-tropical countries; but residing in a cold region and writing especially for the northern Utah grape growers, I humbly advise them to adopt the Spring pruning for the following reasons:

The shoot which is not early pruned, as soon as it feels the influence of the first Spring heat, conveys its whole amount of sap towards its top, the buds which open the first are those of the superior extremity of the branch, whilst the inferior buds remain asleep. Now, in the occurrence of a late frost, the buds too soon developed would certainly be killed; but as, in all cases, they are to be cut down, their loss is no loss at all for the grape grower. Therefore, he must prune his vines, according to the local climate, in the first or second week of May, when the return of a treacherous frost is no more to be apprehended. The inferior buds, the only ones which are to be preserved when they are pruned, to produce the next crop, remain safe and can not be injured by the late frosts. As soon as they are pruned, these buds will expand; the sap, powerfully enticed by them, having no other opening, will cause them to recover the lost time. The young shoots, born from them, will produce grapes well constituted, which will bloom and form their berries as soon as those of the vines early pruned according to the custom too generally practiced. Such is the theoretical explanation of late pruning; and such are, in reality, its beneficial results.

It is to be remarked that the above rules can be used for every kind of hardy grapes, as well as the tender ones. Among the latter the black mission grape unfortunately takes the lead in our gardens. I say unfortunately, because it is a common, coarse grape. Its true origin is unknown. But having been cultivated in California during nearly two centuries, that grape is too tender and so very late that it cannot fully ripen in northern Utah at least under its present management. It is to be hoped that it will soon be discarded. The black Hamburg and the Chasselas family, particularly the golden Chasselas, one of the most excellent table grapes, are far more worthy of the attention of our grape growers. The Chasselas are so hardy that they can be cultivated without any protection, in the coldest regions of France. Among the tender kinds, I desire to mention the Frontignan white Muscat, a delicious fruit; it is fully ripe about the middle of August in southern France; and in the last of September in Salt Lake City. The white muscat of Alexandria, more showy but less highly flavored than the last named, is also a most excellent fruit; it is a late raisin grape. They both deserve to be admitted in every garden.

Now, in order to practice successfully the long pruning process for every kind of tender grapes, the only thing to be done is to preserve the strongest and the best shaped shoot of every vine, and to cover it, according to the usual method, with three inches of earth, after you have cut down the other branches to the buds. In so doing, you will always get a large crop of your tender grapes.

SUMMER PRUNING.

After the blooming period, and as soon as you see the berries succeeding the flower, the vine wants again to be pruned. If the bearing shoot was given up to the natural fire of its vegetation, the sap would only be instrumental in causing that shoot to grow longer beyond measure; the buds of the inferior portion of the shoot destined to produce the fruiting branches of the following year would remain weak and ill shaped; and the clusters of grapes would ripen imperfectly. Therefore the summer pruning has a double end; it must cause the sap to flow back so that the clusters might increase and ripen, and to assist the formation of fruiting buds for the next crop. The most propitious time to practice the summer pruning is pointed out by the state more or less forward of the vegetation, a state which depends on the condition of the temperature in the beginning of the spring. The intelligent vinegrower suppresses, at the time, the superfluous young shoots, in separating them from their basis which sticks slightly. I feel satisfied that every northern grape grower, in practicing the above rules, will get better crops than by any other method.

Before closing my remarks, I would state here that I have been favored with an autograph note from the Hon. Horace Caffron, Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture, asking that my most promising grape seedlings shall be sent to him in order that they may be tried in the experimental garden of Washington.

Correspondence.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 7, '88.

Editor *Deseret Evening News*.—After meeting and the kind entertainment of President Ballantyne, and after four miles travel south, I arrived at Huntsville and filled an appointment. We had a good meeting, although President Hammond of this place, and a large share of the men are on the western portion of the railroad. About half of a crop has been raised here, some of which has gone over a passable road across the mountain to the Weber railroad, seven miles distant. A number of hewed log buildings are built here and the stone meeting house is quite comfortable and creditable for the age of the place. Timber is abundant and range excellent, but snow sometimes falls three feet deep in winter. A new, but not very substantial mill, starts running again to-day, which is successful, will save hauling grists to Ogden, fourteen miles down a rather rough cañon. Ogden river is formed by three forks, north, south and middle. The north leads a short distance north of Eden City in some low timbered mountains; the middle only a few miles north-east, between Eden and Huntsville to the east; the south and main fork from the east, running south of Huntsville to the west, forming a small but beautiful valley. Up in these chambers the air is very bracing and healthy; scarcely any sickness is known here.

Wednesday, the 4th, passing down Ogden river from Huntsville, and one mile down the cañon, we passed over a bridge just above a mill, the river forming a part of the dam. It was delightful to see scores of speckled trout on the surface of the clear water, one of which lay flopping on the bridge, fished out by the hook of a skillful lad. This bridge is known by the name of Shanghai bridge. It is a high and unfinished affair. In crossing it, there being some snow on the track, a yoke of oxen, loaded with 4,000 lbs. fell down. The wagon began to run back. The danger was fearful, no railing on the bridge, and the poor dumb brutes seemed to understand their peril, and, upon their knees, succeeded in taking their load over safely.

About six or seven miles further traveling brought us to the woolen factory of Messrs. Randall & Co. Bro. Randall was there, with his coat off, attending the saw and shingle machine, and seeing to the factory, which he took pleasure in showing us through. It was doing a driving business. We strolled up stairs into the carding and spinning department. Everything looked clean and orderly, one young man attending it, and it was, and it was way to contrast 380 threads so accurately drawn out with a woman drawing out one thread, and often breaking it. Several revolutions were made and not one thread broke. I asked the tender how often he had to stop to mend his threads; he informed me they made 30 revolutions sometimes. Passing the weaving department where the linen and finer cloths not omitting the useful heavy blankets which are now in so much demand among the railroad workers, are made, we met Bro. West hunting up 50 pairs. Elder J. Taylor, and others who have not already been supplied, feel that cold, snowy weather is at hand, and all demand blankets. One old gentleman and two sons who crossed the plains in my company, hoped the time was at hand when they could work the silk grown in our valleys. This factory commenced work June 27, 1888, and I was pleased to hear from Br. Randall that 19,000 lbs. of wool was nearly all worked up in useful fabrics. He hoped the brethren would raise and fetch on their wool, so that he would not have to purchase from other parts. He has already been obliged to purchase two lots from Oregon, 5,500 and 3,308 lbs.; the last lot at 31 cents per lb., and I was pleased to learn that in making the purchase he was able to exchange 20,000 lbs. of salt at \$40 per ton (or 2 cents per lb.). The building has already been described as a substantial building; scarcely a jar can be felt.

Thursday, I attended fast meeting with the brethren at Union, one mile this side of Weber river. The river is easily forded at this time, and the bridge, partly finished, awaits the return of the railroad hands to finish it before the high waters come rolling down so furiously, as it does at this point. I returned to this city after an absence of 7 days, just in time to escape the late heavy storm. During this time I held 6 meetings. With good wishes to your successful paper, that finds and comforts the homes of thousands of Deseretians, I remain, as ever, the friend of that liberty which has made us free in our mountain home.

EDWARD STEVENSON.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 11, 1898.

Editor *Deseret News*.—Last night, the 10th inst., I delivered my fourth lecture on the cultivation of mulberry trees, and the production of silk by means of the silkworm, exhibiting specimens which caused much interest in the subject. Wm. A. McMaster will manufacture a bank of spun silk, which I let him have, into fishing line. The production of silk by the Latter-day Saints in Utah should be made a specialty, for it stands at the head of every other industry in point of ease of production and profit, and it is the only export we have that will command a steady and reliable market abroad. The world is our market, and it never can be overstocked with silk such as Utah can produce.

I have often been met with the saying, "everybody cannot go into the business of raising silk." True, I am not ignorant of the fact that our people will in time become more fully organized, and industries of all kinds will be classified; but I contend that the production of silk should receive our earliest notice; for it finds a light and profitable employment for tens of thousands of persons who are now non-producers, drawing their support from the over taxed energies of the able-bodied few. We must prepare some means of employment and self support for the hundreds of thousands of children who are thronging our houses, the streets of our cities, and the highways of our country; and by drawing aside the veil of the future, I see them coming in countless thousands, like the stars in the firmament, or the sands on the seashore, that cannot be numbered. In view of this startling fact, the fathers and mothers of our people, our legislative and municipal authorities should step forth and aid all they can in the

establishment of this rich industry in Utah.

After the lecture, a co-operative silk producing society was organized, with Joseph Bean as president, John Coulam, Jun., as secretary, and William Wickings as treasurer.

Bishop Alexander McKee is fully alive to the subject, and can see the vast benefits that will accrue to the 11th Ward by entering into the business of producing silk in a co-operative capacity, and very generously appropriated what land the society may need for this purpose.

This evening, the 11th inst., I shall deliver my fifth lecture in the 6th Ward meeting room at 7 o'clock, the Lord willing.

G. D. WATT.

Married.

In Salt Lake City, Oct. 24, 1898, by President H. Wells, STILES L. JACKSON, from Kent, England, to Miss HARRIET ELLIS, from Sunderland. [Mut. Star, please copy.]

Special Notices.

CLOSING OUT at Cost!

d3013

D. STUART & SON.

JOHN QUAYLE gives notice to the Public that his wife has left him without a cause and that he will not acknowledge any business or contract done by her in his name. d3093

Just received a choice assortment of Linsey, Woolen Goods and Boots and Shoes, with a select stock of Groceries and General Merchandise to be sold at the lowest rates.

BROWNING & HOUTZ,  
Second South St.

WANTED—A few cords of red pine wood at the Paper Mill. d3092

WANTED—At this office, clean cotton and linen rags. People in the city who wish to dispose of them will please bring them on Mondays and Fridays.

PAREPA ROSA!

GREATEST LIVING CANTATRICE!

In GRAND CONCERTS

AT THE

THEATRE.

MESSRS. CLAWSON & CAINE take great pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Salt Lake City and vicinity, that they have, at great expense, concluded an arrangement with D. De Vito, Esq., Manager of

Mme Euphrosine Parepa Rosa,  
For the appearance of this

ACKNOWLEDGED QUEEN OF SONG  
IN

TWO GRAND  
OPERATIC CONCERTS,

THURSDAY & FRIDAY  
Evenings, Nov. 12 & 13, '98.

And are satisfied that the Public will show an appreciation of her efforts to introduce here the best talent that can be procured, by availing themselves of this occasion to hear the most celebrated Singer of the age and her admirable troupe.

MADAME PAREPA ROSA

Will be assisted by

MR. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER,  
The Distinguished Tenor,  
MR. P. FERRANTI,  
The eminently brilliant Baritone,

MR. CARL ROSA,  
The Famous Violinist.

MR. ORSON PRATT, Jun.,  
The Favorite Pianist and Accompanist.

Prices of Admission:  
Reserved Seats, 1st Circle, Balcony, \$2.50  
Reserved Seats, 2nd Circle, 2.00  
Ordinary Seats, Parquette, 1.50  
Balcony Seats, 2d Circle, 1.00  
Ordinary Seats, 3d Circle, .75  
Side Seats, 3d Circle, .50

Seats can now be secured by applying to Mr. Williams at the Box Office.

FOR SALE!

A HOUSE AND LOT,  
SITUATED on 2nd South St., 3 blocks east of 5th Main St.

The lot has a good frontage and runs back 10 rods; has a good orchard of the best fruits. The house contains two rooms.

For further particulars inquire at Faint & Houtz Stable.  
d3012

JOHN HOUTZ.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

WHEREAS JOSHUA TAYLOR, by his certain deed of trust, dated Jan. 27th, A. D. 1888, and recorded in Mortgage Book "B," page 284, of the Recorder's Office of Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah, conveyed to and assigned the following described property in Salt Lake City and County Territory of Utah, being the west half of Lot (5) five in Block (6) sixty-one on Plat "A," of said Salt Lake City Survey, together with all improvements thereon in trust, however, to secure the payment of a certain note in said deed of trust fully set forth, and whereas the said note is now long since paid due, and remains unpaid.

Will, therefore, we the undersigned Trustees, sell, on Monday, the Twenty-third (23) day of November, A. D. 1898.

At the door of the Court House in Salt Lake City, and the above described property in public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy the said deed of trust and the costs hereof.

THOMAS MARSHALL,  
JAS M. CARTER,  
Trustees.

WANTED!  
300 CEDAR POSTS!

W. H. HOOPER.  
d3011

WANTED. H  
SINGLE LIGHT ROOM, near the center. Apply at the  
DESERET NEWS OFFICE.

NEW RESTAURANT.

J. M. Clawson's Ice Cream Saloon  
Is now open as a First Class RESTAURANT, where the best of the market affords will be placed upon the tables.

Board Reasonable.  
Oyster Stews, Lunch, &c., on short notice.

Farmers coming into town to do business will find this an excellent place to call and have a "snack." d3051

JAS. L. HUNTING,  
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.  
Has constantly on hand the finest quality of custom made Boots & shoes of the best French Calf and Kip skin, at the lowest cash prices. Good fit guaranteed.

E. B. Tripp's old stand, East Temple st., Salt Lake City. d2941

SPECTACLES.

A SPLENDID Assortment, to suit all ages, just received at JOHN MEEKS' optician. Pioneer Jewelry Store, S. L. City.

WANTED!

Two Hundred Bushels Wheat!  
Delivered at my residence in the Nineteenth Ward, for which the highest Cash price will be paid.

d3001  
W. H. HOOPER.

500 TEAMS  
WANTED IMMEDIATELY!

We will pay \$10 per day for a Team of one Good Span of MULES or HORSES with WAGON and TEAMSTER, and \$16 per day for a Good 4 Mule or Horse Team, Wagon and Teamster, and \$22 per day for a Team of 6 Mules or Horses, Wagon and Teamster.

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Haul and Distribute Ties

On the Grade of the U. P. R., between Bear River and the mouth of Weber Canyon.

25 Employees paid in full weekly, if required, at E. Young, Junr's residence, 1 mile below the mouth of Echo Canyon.

Apply to Charles Crismon at Woodmansee & Brothers' Store, East Temple St., Salt Lake City; also, to E. Young, Jr., mouth Echo Canyon and Edmund Ellsworth at John Sharp's Camp near Lost Creek, Weber Canyon.

CHARLES CRISMON,  
BIGHAM YOUNG, JR.

General Trading-Boot & Shoe Making.

GEORGE LAWRENCE,  
Second South Street.

KEE'S supplied with a well assorted stock of Groceries, Dry Goods & General Notions, which he sells at reasonable prices for CASH or PRODUCE. d281m

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THE undersigned, Surveyor and Engineer, is prepared to get up surveys of Land or work of excavations for the construction of roads, railroads or water supply, &c., accompanied by sections and quantities of work to be executed, so as to arrive at the accurate estimated cost of construction.

He would also be glad to take a few pupils to instruct in the profession.

Terms upon inquiry.  
25 Twenty years' experience in the profession.

THOMAS DAVIS,  
Provo City.

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MULBERRY CUTTINGS  
FOR SALE BY  
JOHN READING.

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The wood of my mulberries is well matured, and selected, so that none but the wood of the choicest trees will be sold. All persons wishing to purchase cuttings can be supplied by me at \$1 per hundred. My trees are acknowledged to be the best grown of any in the Territory.

Cuttings can be sent by mail at \$1.25, but it must be understood I assume no responsibility after they are delivered to the postoffice in this city.

Persons ordering must send remittance with the order, or no notice will be taken of it. d293 278 278

DISCREET STEAM WOOD WORKING CO.

WE have our new Factory completed, and our Machinery in running order, and are now prepared to accommodate the Public with Planing—Surfing, Tongueing and Grooving.

Our NAME, DOOR and MOULDING MACHINERY will be in running order in a few days.

FOLSON, ROMNEY & Co.,  
One block west of the Tabernacle.

Wm. H. Folson  
George Romney,  
Geo. H. Taylor.

TO RENT.  
A HOUSE & LOT on East Temple St., in the 11th Ward, opposite Bishop Jenkins.

The house contains five rooms and is located in a choice neighborhood of young fruit trees.

Apply to  
JOHN WAYMAN,  
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HARDWARE,  
IRON, STEEL, TIN PLATE,

Stoves, Miners' and Agricultural Tools, Also Blacksmith's and Carpenters' Implements.

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Orders promptly attended to.

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Japanned and Stamped Tinware,  
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Sheet Iron, Sheet Zinc & Sheet Copper

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Orders by Mail filled promptly.

d303m d2aw

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THIS IS THE LARGEST PIANO ESTABLISHMENT in Chicago and the Western States, and has a stock of nearly TWO HUNDRED CHICKERING and OTHER CELEBRATED PIANOS.

We sell at the SAME price for which the same Piano can be bought in New York and Boston. Circulars and Price List sent free to all persons sending us their names.

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SEWING MACHINE:  
STANDS at the present perfectly Unrivalled for simplicity, durability and for its Great Range of Work, stitching equally well on the finest or coarsest material.

Being NEW, it combines all the desirable points of the OLD Lock Stitch Machines, with many valuable improvements not on any other.

Samples of Work may be seen at this office. Sold at Chicago prices by ROBERT G. SEATER, Agent for Utah.

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Westlake's Patent Lanterns.  
(With Loose Globes & Detachable Carcass.)  
Wholesale Dealers in

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FAMILY CARRIAGES.  
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Bretts, Coaches, Phaetons, all kinds of Light Work, Top and Open Buggies, &c.

Grant's Shifting Top Rail,  
Strictly First Class.</