

damage to the said plaintiff on the occasion as aforesaid, and so the said defendant says, that if any hurt or damage then and there happened to the said plaintiff, or his wearing apparel, the same was occasioned by the assault so made by the said plaintiff upon the said defendant, in the necessary defence of him the said defendant, against the said plaintiff, which are the said supposed trespasses in the introductory part of this plea mentioned, and whereof, the said plaintiff hath complained against him the said defendant, and this he is ready to verify; therefore, he prays judgment, if the said plaintiff ought to have or maintain his aforesaid action thereof against him, &c.

Reynolds, Birch, Burden, Young, Hicks, Chiles and Wilson,
Attorneys for defendant.

Robt Johnson, impleaded with others. ads. Edward Partridge. Trespass. And the said Robert Johnson comes and defends the force and injury, when &c., and says he is not guilty of said supposed trespasses above laid to his charge, or any part thereof, in manner an form, as the said plaintiff has complained against him, and of this he puts himself upon the country &c.

Reynolds, Birch, Burden, Young, Hicks, Chiles and Wilson,
Attorneys for defendant.

And the said plaintiff does the like.
Wells & Wood,
Attorneys for plaintiff.

EDWARD STEVENSON.
SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 12, 1893.

Written for this Paper.

"WATER, WATER, EVERY WHERE."

With the increase of population in these limited valleys, the land and water questions assume an ever-varying aspect. For lack of understanding many of the early settlers took up land which was of less value than some they rejected, and there are thousands of acres now owned, fenced, and farmed in this valley, that no man would have had as a gift in years gone by. Men and families migrated because all the good land was taken up; and so from mistaken ideas a movement took place which created county after county, town after town, and then farms and homes almost beyond number inside, and finally outside, the Territory. This movement has been less ostentatious of late years, for quite a proportion of it in early days went out in a missionary spirit, and after a call. There is little of this now, but the movement continues to new locations, and there is scarcely a settlement where land is not being broken by men who were born in these valleys. The public prints record daily the fact of filings for title on land hitherto scorned as valueless; even the alkaline flats on the other side of Jordan have not escaped. They are owned, and some day "wisdom may be justified of her children."

Water as an essential becomes more and more important. The first users of City Creek, the Cottonwoods and other streams have been materially encroached upon. Provo river, once considered as private property almost, has been diverted above that city, nearly to its source; and almost without suspicion, as it were, until from scarcely a few years ago the factory owners had to look to its power, and found that much had been quietly appropriated, far above where the first

claimants upon its rushing waters made their home. Bear river and its tributaries have been depleted in their upper regions by increasing settlement, and Weber river has forgotten its aggressive moods of flood and fury, since it has been robbed almost up to the home of its headwaters among the towering pines.

Yet there is water. Utah Lake is still the treasure house for this growing city; and the Great Salt Lake, though receding quietly, is still the grandest sanitarium—save the ocean—on the earth. Although scores of miles of broad canals and thousands of miles of ditches now run the precious fluid upon the soil in all directions; while this is filched from the tributaries of this wonderful Lake, it is doubtful whether its present diminished area is not greater than when, unobstructed, all the waters of this region sped themselves unmolested to its sparkling yet almost silent bosom.

Fabulous labor has been spent in Utah upon these essential appliances for irrigation, until the original price of the land seems insignificant by comparison. Farms we know of, which cost sixty dollars per acre ere water supply was considered reliable, and since that annually the call on ownership labor for cleaning and repairs, including bridges, flumes, etc., has been a tax approaching this government price of land. So onerous is this becoming for those desiring land now, that agitation suggests the propriety of governmental aid in the construction of vast reservoirs and dams, so as to confine those waters which in the spring and early summer are abundant and usually go to waste. Private enterprise has done something in this direction in Utah. A few reservoirs have been created, where the natural facilities were favorable and moderate as to cost, and great satisfaction and benefit have been received by new colonies or old ones, where increasing strength made this practicable. But it only seems fair after all that those who have done this, and so created taxable property, should be given a remission of taxes for a series of years, or some local appropriation should aid in reimbursing that enterprise which never hesitated or hardly counted the cost.

In all this labor in regard to irrigation there has been very little speculation. No individual or company has built these reservoirs, canals or ditches save as all interested wanted the water for use. It was not company effort expending means and claiming mortgage or cash taxation. But the demand on each land owner was of a pro rata character, and he could mainly pay in labor on that which he partly owned.

The construction and methods of the great Bear River Canal company were the antipodes of this. They bought the land, then to give it value had to get the water, which was a gigantic undertaking. But after so much expenditure and nominal failure, then reorganization, even the new company, no more than the old, wants to go farming on a princely style. They will have to dispose of the land and water for it on such a basis that both profit and convenience may be assured to an intending buyer, or he will prefer a locality where in connection with his neighbors or friends he can get both

for simple work, without much cash expenditure, or risk and possible loss of his toil and possessions. It is said that the company intend to sell in twenty-five acre farms, with five acres of orchard already put out, ten acres of lucern already sown, the whole (several thousand acres) being fenced and planted with shade trees in systematic order. This may be feasible, may have the advantages named, and for all farm products may be close to market. But being a new thing, it will have to endure criticism, and after all to give the project soundness and finish, some assistance may have to be extended for home or house building ere the great conception would materialize as "a city of magnificent distances."

It is quite likely that an exodus of unemployed ability is desirable for this and other cities; quite likely that it will take place, for there is an undercurrent in this direction. But where it will locate, or how far it may be diffused throughout the Territory cannot now be told. Valleys in the north, localities southeast and further south-by-west, are extolling their advantages. Arizona, Mexico, Canada have each their advocates and friends. Wherever Mormon emigration moves, it means organization, order and ultimate prosperity. Hard knocks and unity have given this people all the advantages they now enjoy. This valley was a desert. All the adjoining valleys were desert. All these locations bidding for population are more or less desert. But the desert never blossoms as the rose with the Mormon people, only as the genius of faith-directed industry and the blessing of the heavens give to all effort their own "exceeding great reward."

It was at one time anticipated that Corinne would be the capital of Box Elder county, and some thought of the entire Territory. Heaven and earth were being moved apparently to this end. It was to be the point. All that it needed was the background of population; and the land within "big" distances was to be the Mecca of ancient Utah's opponents. The railroads were in for it, and the city grew almost like Jonah's gourd. Funds in good amount were promised for the bringing out of "The Grand Canal" from the gates of Bear River. The writer, in the midst of this fervor of expected change, asked a prominent citizen of Corinne "where they expected to get the labor for building the canal?" He hardly knew. "Well, you will have to get Mormon labor. Then when the canal is completed, lands put into market and sold, who will be your farmers? Do you think that men who have farms or have been farmers in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, northern Missouri—countries where it rains, and close by a market—will come here to Utah, irrigate even for needed grass, far from a market, to meet your schemes? No, sir; the Mormons will build your canals, will colonize your lands, and make these farms and homes, and you will be further from rule than you are today!" The gentleman saw it. The canal was not built; Corinne fell from its proud condition, until it is today almost unknown, and Brigham City is still the county town.

Once upon a time Balaam was