

tacked Wm. Ryan, a special police officer, knocked him down and stole his club, star and revolver. Ryan was beaten into insensibility. Two other negroes are said to have participated in the attack on Ryan.

The flood along the North Palouse river, Washington, has rapidly subsided and the waters which submerged the northern part of Colfax have nearly all receded. The district which suffered is all covered with the wreckage of broken bridges and demolished fences. Log jams crushed the sidewalks and swept the fences away for blocks. The stone foundation of the Colfax creamery building was badly dilapidated. No fatalities attended the flood, though many narrow escapes are reported. Since the flood went down estimates of the loss are reduced.

The North Palouse river broke the big dam at Palouse City, Wash., on Monday night, and the stream, swollen by the melting mountain snow and the recent rains, tore down to Colfax, carrying away the bridges on its course and finally bursting its bounds emptied itself on that part of Colfax near the forks of the North and South Palouse. Sixty houses and as many more sheds and barns were submerged and many acres of land were overflowed. The flood struck the city at 3 o'clock that morning and the tradesmen in the northern part of town awoke to find themselves hemmed in by the roaring waters. Skiffs and rafts were used to bear the people from the houses. Two highway bridges across the river to town were swept away.

Mrs. Truman L. Hill, the wife of a letter carrier of San Francisco, attempted to commit suicide Monday afternoon by suffocating herself with gas. She was found lying in a bedroom unconscious by a neighbor who had been called to the home. The patrol wagon was summoned and the woman was taken post haste to the receiving hospital. Mrs. Hill had made all preparations to die. She closed the windows in the room and carefully plugged all the keyholes to prevent any escape of the deadly gas. The attempt, however, was a failure. Soon after being placed under treatment Mrs. Hill revived. She was asked as to the cause of her suicidal attempt, but refused to say anything more than that she had been ill treated and wanted to die. She has two or three young children.

Details of the horrible burning of an aged Mexican near Warner's ranch, Cal., have been received. A Mexican named Santa Ana, who has a government claim near Warner's ranch, had been keeping an aged man known only as "Pancho," reputed to be 113 years old, and who was totally blind. Santa Ana and his wife left the place to obtain work and an Indian boy of 17 agreed to look after old Pancho. He did not do so, however, and left the place. Afterward an Indian named Jesus Maria went to the place and it is supposed furnished the old man with cigarettes and matches. The house caught fire and the blind man was roasted to death. The inside of the house being partly of adobe, was not entirely consumed and the bones of old Pancho were found inside. No suspicion is attached to the Indian visitor, as it is believed that

old Pancho, through his blindness, set fire to the place while smoking.

"COMPROMISE POINT."

Provo, December 14th, the jury in the suit of George T. Peay against the canal companies in Salt Lake county which take water out of the Jordan river rendered a verdict awarding Mr. Peay \$8,750 for damages alleged to have been done to his property on the shore of Utah Lake through the waters going above what is known as "compromise point."

For a number of years prior to 1883 considerable difference existed between some of the people of Utah county and the Salt Lake county canals. The landowners along Utah Lake claimed that they were being damaged through the canal companies putting in a dam in the Jordan river, to get water out for irrigation. The canal companies denied that they were the cause of damage, and asserted that the people took up land close to the lake which was flooded by natural high water; they also claimed that they had the right to dam the river and hold the water up to a certain level.

The dispute led, in 1883, to the filing of a suit by a great number of Utah county people. In order to check costly litigation the late President John Taylor arranged for a board of arbitration, on which were placed a number of the most capable and experienced men in Utah on the questions involved. This board of arbitration sat in 1884, and after a patient hearing of all phases of the controversy rendered a decision. This gave to the Utah county people \$8000 in cash, besides other compensation. In consideration of this payment, the canal companies were granted permission to raise the waters of the river to a level of three feet three and a half inches above low water mark—the latter point being mutually agreed upon. Within that scope the canal companies were to be held free from any liability for damage.

This decision of the board of arbitration was consummated as an agreement by the canal companies and the landowners along the lake shore affixing their signatures thereto. One of the provisions of the agreement was that there should be a commission appointed to regulate the operation of the dam in the Jordan.

Among those who signed the agreement was Mr. Peay, who received by the decision about \$1600 damages. In his present suit he claims that the waters of the lake have been raised three and a half inches above compromise point by the canal companies putting a board in the dam, and that therefore he is entitled to damages.

The canal companies deny that the water reached compromise point. They had City Surveyor Doremus make a survey, which shows that of Mr. Peay's 1600 or 1700 acres of land, if the lake was up to compromise point, all but about 150 acres would have been submerged, and as this was not done, therefore the water could not have passed beyond the limit. They further assert that their dam was not responsible for the water being as high as it was, as they say the boards in their dam were never put in up to the level where they were authorized to go.

In the trial, the jury found for Mr. Peay for \$8,700, out of the \$30,000 he asked. The canal companies will move for a new trial on the ground that the verdict is contrary to the evidence. If this should be overruled an appeal will be taken, in which event the case will be settled by the higher courts.

In the meantime there are quite a number of other land owners who propose to bring suit in case Mr. Peay wins.

CELESTIA F. BACON.

The following has been sent the News for publication:

On Sunday last, at the home of her son-in-law, Mr. Chas. Hoff, Georgetown, Idaho, Sister Celestia F. Bacon died at the ripe age of 70 years. The funeral was held at the residence of Mr. Charles Hoff on Tuesday and was largely attended. Consoling remarks were made by Bishop H. A. Lewis and Counselor Alma Hayes, Bishop Skinner, of Nounan offering the benediction. At the graveyard, the dedicatory prayer was offered by Elder Alma Hayes.

Deceased was born at Vasilanti, Michigan, February 9, 1823. She was married at La Harpe, Hancock county, Ill., in 1843. She joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints a short time before her marriage. In 1852 she emigrated to Utah, arriving in Salt Lake City, July 23 of that year. In 1881 she came to Georgetown, Idaho, where she has resided to the day of her death. She was the mother of fifteen children, of which eleven are living; she has fifty-three grandchildren living and twenty great grandchildren.

THE EUROPEAN MISSION.

[Millennial Star, Dec. 4.]

Elder J. H. Richards has been honorably released from his labors as president of the Scottish conference, to return home December 6, 1893.

Elder Joseph M. Kerr has been honorably released from his labors as traveling Elder in the Leeds conference, to return home December 6, 1893.

Elder H. A. White has been honorably released from his labors as traveling Elder in the Norwich conference, to return home December 6, 1893.

Elder H. H. Pitchforth has been released from his labors as traveling Elder in the Sheffield conference, and has been appointed to labor in the Nottingham conference.

Elder Wm. G. McAllister has been appointed to preside over the Scottish conference.

THE NEWS is asked what the provisions of the law are, prohibiting a President of the United States from holding office for a third term. There is no law at all on the subject; but since George Washington declined the third nomination when he could have had it, and since U. S. Grant couldn't get it when his friends tried to secure it for him, public sentiment has rather crystallized the notion that two terms are enough for even a good President, and certainly as much as any good President ought to ask for.