

Judd was sustained as a member of the High Council vice James Andrus who has been appointed Bishop of St. George ward. Resignations were read from John M. Macfarlane and Robert G. McQuarrie, assistants to the Stake superintendent of Sunday schools. On motion the resignations were accepted and those resigning were honorably released from their labors. The following were then presented and unanimously sustained: Richard Morris as Stake superintendent of Sunday schools, with Elders Edward M. McArthur and Samuel H. Wells as his assistants; Alice W. Milne, as Stake secretary and treasurer of Sunday schools, and Elder George Spilsbury as aid to the Sunday school superintendency of St. George Stake. Elder Lyman read a letter from Dr. Karl G. Maeser relative to Sunday school work and made remarks thereon; President McArthur made concluding remarks and adjourned the Sunday school conference by his benediction.

The Stake quarterly conference began its proceedings at 2 p. m. of Sunday, the 13th inst., and continued during Monday. President McArthur reported that the wards of the Stake had all been visited. It was found that some evils exist, but as a rule the people are living their religion. The various organizations, as helps in government, are in active working order. Elder Lyman dwelt upon the first principles of the Gospel, especially upon baptism, showing this ordinance to be essential to salvation, but also showing from section 20 of the Doctrine and Covenants that those having the authority to baptize and to lay on hands must see to it that applicants for baptism do humble themselves before God and show that they do desire to be baptized and come forth with broken hearts and contrite spirits, and witness before the Church that they have truly repented of all their sins and are willing to take upon themselves the name of Christ; the speaker further showed that after baptism the Elders and Priests are to have a sufficient time to expound things concerning the Church of Christ to the understanding of new members, previous to their partaking of the Sacrament.

At the close of Sunday afternoon meeting the Stake Priesthood meeting was held and Stake matters attended to.

Monday's proceedings began by Elder Erastus B. Snow reviewing the condition of the Stake, spiritually and temporally. Bishop James Andrus followed in the same strain on the affairs of St. George Ward. Returned missionaries Christian Larsen and Samuel H. Wells gave a report of their missionary labors in Southern Illinois and in Texas, respectively. The concluding session of Stake conference was addressed by Elder Edwin D. Woolley, after which Elder Lyman discoursed upon matters spiritual and temporal; concluding by fervently imploring the divine blessing upon the arduous labors of the people in this southern land. After concluding remarks by Elder McArthur, the quarterly conference was adjourned with the benediction of Elder David H. Cannon.

JAMES G. BLEAK,  
Stake Clerk.

## GREAT FLOOD IN GRAND.

MOAB, Grand County, Utah,  
Sept. 25, 1896.

The Bible tells of strange things to come to pass in the last days. So we are forced to believe these must be the days spoken of, as there have been such strange things taking place here for the last few days. It commenced to storm on Monday and continued to do so the most of the time until Wednesday evening; and such a flood was a sight! The creeks which run through our valley became torrents. Mill creek, which runs through town, did a great deal of damage. At Darrow's the bridge was taken away. The stream started to cut in towards Darrow's house, and the banks being sandy, gave way readily to the angry stream as it came tearing by. There soon was a large number of people there watching the sight. There were twelve cows, a calf and a hog went by, and pumpkins and squashes, showing that some one was losing produce.

Darrow soon became alarmed for the safety of his house, so he commenced to cut poplar trees and tie ropes to them, and throw them on the bank to break the force of the water; but the first lot broke loose. Then there could be seen men going at full speed on horseback to quest of the cables (ropes) of which there is a large number in use here for stacking hay. They soon returned and by the promptness of the people who had gathered to see the sights they soon had enough trees fastened and thrown over the bank to stop the water from washing away the house.

The Grand river raised eleven feet and overflowed its banks. A man by the name of Branden had to leave his house on a horse, through four feet of water, and carry his family, which consisted of wife and daughter at home, to higher ground.

The roads from here to Thompson Springs are washed out so they are almost impassable. The road supervisor will start out parties each way to repair roads in the morning.

We never have had such floods since the place has been settled.

The district court opened here Tuesday afternoon. First on the docket was O. W. Warner, for taking water. The case was dismissed by the State. In the case of the State vs. Amasa Larsen, for taking water, the verdict was not guilty. In the State vs. Crouse, for disturbing the peace, verdict of not guilty; State vs. John Tusker, for stealing a pitchfork, not guilty. That ends the criminal calendar. On the civil calendar are the cases of Vance vs. Vance, and O. W. Warner vs. Moab Irrigating company.

O. W. WARNER.

## CAN PAY NO INTEREST.

Attorney General A. C. Bishop Oct. 1, promulgated an opinion which will be read with great personal interest by parties who have in their possession county warrants which were drawn, for other purposes than county road work, prior to June 5, 1896. The opinion is that interest is not lawfully chargeable against the counties for these outstanding warrants except when drawn to pay for work

done on county roads. The opinion in full is as follows:

J. K. Reed Esq., County Attorney of Emery County, Orangeville, Utah.

Dear Sir—1 have before me your favor of some days ago which has been unavoidably delayed on account of the press of business in this office.

You ask to be advised upon the following: "Controversies have arisen in this county between the board of county commissioners and parties holding county warrants issued before January 4th, 1896, the latter claiming that they should draw 8 per cent interest as provided therein, the former holding that the 8 per cent interest was cut down to 5 per cent interest by the County Government bill. My opinion has been asked and I have advised the cutting down of the interest from 8 per cent to 5 per cent, except in cases of certain warrants which, by order of the court, show on their face that they draw 8 per cent. This was done about nine months ago at a session of the board when a resolution was passed, stating that all warrants issued after that date should have inserted on their face the legal interest they drew, and a great many were already in circulation without this provision inserted on their face."

Replying thereto permit me to say I know of no statute authorizing county courts to issue interest-bearing warrants prior to 1896, excepting that of chapter 81 of the Laws of 1894, which provides, in substance, that the several counties are authorized and empowered to issue warrants to the amount of one-fourth of one mill on each dollar of value of taxable property situate in the county, said warrants to bear interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum from date of issue, until called in for payment; also provides that said warrants shall not be issued for any other purpose than in payment for labor performed upon the public roads within the county so issuing them. These warrants were made redeemable within two years from the date of issue at the option of the county. This law also provides for a special tax, not to exceed three-eighths of one mill on each dollar of taxable property, with which to redeem said warrants.

In the warrants of which you speak were issued under and by virtue of this law and in accordance with the conditions therein named, they would, as a legal proposition, bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent, and would not be affected by any law enacted subsequent to their issue, or in other words, to state the rule more broadly, all county warrants issued under and by virtue of the provisions of chapter 81 of the Laws of Utah of 1894, prior to June 5th, 1896, the date of the taking effect of chapter 131 of the Laws of Utah of 1896, known as the county government bill, would draw interest as provided therein.

Section 59 of the county government bill, provides, that if upon presentation of any county warrant, the same is not paid for want of funds, it shall be registered and from that date, until funds are on hand to pay the same, they shall bear five per cent interest per annum. This law took effect June 5, 1896, and became the law upon this subject from that time hence.

The provisions of this law, however,