GATHERED EN ROUTE

Newsy Notes of Southern Utah People.

PROSPECTS FOR GOOD OR ILL.

Railways, Canals, Mineralogy, Growth, Rain Belt, and Other Subjects.

Correspondence of the News.

En route to Salt Lake City from southern Utah, March 27, 1896.—While business at present is in a very depressed condition in the south the prospects for agriculture and stock raising are very encouraging. All crops generally are about as forward in the southern south until we reach the Sevier although snow is universally there in a relative to snow in the mountains.

The R. G. W. R. R. is pushing the construction of its road south from Salina, naturally making it interesting for the people in that vicinity. Joe Hyde, advance representative of the Rio Grande Co., is measuring with the people for right of way and letting contracts for grading. It is from rumoring the fair manner in which the company is operating through it regards. In almost every instance it has let the contract to people living in the immediate district through which the road is passed. The townsmen are called together and have an opportunity of explaining their wishes as to the location of the proposed road, etc. As far as I could learn there is a general feeling of satisfaction.

While the prospects are favorable for the new road to come forward in the Sevier and eventually over the mountains at a point about four miles south of Panguitch, thereby giving Bright Parowan and Cedar City railroad connections. Utah to the Coast, it is quite probable that it will make its way to about Joseph City in southern Sevier county, consequently of the sum prospects elsewhere, conditions are very materially aided by the work the people have done on the railway. The most river is lined with valuable timber from the base waters down to Salina.

The Sanpete Valley Railroad company which connects Nephi, Juab county, and the lovely Sanpete valley, is wrenching its road rail to standard gauge, and is also pushing southward. This also is a great benefit to the surrounding country.

A vision of the coming railroad was seen in the spring of 1871 by Mark Cheesbrough, then a young man. He was out looking for a lost cow about to calve in the mountains, and was great. It is reported to seeing the smoke and steam of a coming train. As he looked south he saw an approaching train locomotive and three passenger cars. As the train got about opposite him it disappeared, the gentleman located the track as given to his dream or vision, and related the circumstance to his wife on the time, and now has the satisfaction of seeing the grade thrown up as nearly as may be in the locality he described.

The people at Panguitch feel a little gloomy at present prospects, of course they are for south to realize the material immediate benefits from the coming railway.

Crossing the mountains through Bear valley, and coming out at Paragonah, I found scarcely any snow in the mountains. The roads were almost dry—something entirely unusual this season of the year.

At Parowan I found the little tannery and shoe factory thriving. Wm. Prichard, who operates the former, is making a success of the enterprise. It is reported to be the only place in Utah and Beaver Utah will grow to advantage in the Parowan field. The shoes made at the factory are all home made, even the lining (cotton cloth) being made at the Washington mills and spun from home grown cotton.

Cedar City is another home manufacturing community, which also produces a tannery, shoe and harness establishment, but almost everything is imported now to the extent that the people are permitted to indulge in, after the prospects of a railroad.

Surveyors are at work and the prospects are favorable for the road being constructed by the Pacific Improvement company from Milford, the southern terminal of the U. P. system, south through Cedar City and connecting the Utah Utah California.

One road is not enough to suit the people of that section. After thirty years of living remote from railroad conveniences, they want the R. G. W. and Utah and California to meet at their place en route to the west.

The Cedar people are exhibiting their characteristic liberality and enterprise in being willing to assist either of these competing roads.

Passing Little Cedar City we were covered with dust, the usually is so dry.

At Minersville we found the people extremely anxious in consequence of the meager water supply, already they are drawing from their reservoir to moisten the land so they can plow, and it is a question of propriety whether or not to put in grain this year.

Of course the railroad is not bothering the good people of Beaver much. They seem to be quite jubilant. The woolen mills located here are doing well, and according to the statement of people to the surrounding country have been a great benefit during those times of scarcity of the circulating medium. They are very glad to make exchanges of the various products of the soil and range for that of the factory.

In Fillmore we found railroad and social excitement up to boiling heat. Of course it was a very warm day, the thermometer reaching about 80. I don't know whether or not the railroad company is doing anything, but the people have almost got a road built in their mind's eye from Leamington on the U. P. to their beautiful city, the former capital of the State of Deseret.

While I was in Fillmore a large and enthusiastic meeting was being held, the proposition being to take out the water of the Sevier river near Leamington and cover that immense area of good farming land from the foot hills south of Scipio to the low hills south of Kanosh—thousands of acres of beautiful farms in an admirable climate. This vast valley has only about five thousand people, but will, in the mind, of this people, soon make homes for ten times that number.

It seems to me the subject of irrigation is one which our people will have to awaken to more than they seem to do at present. A few years ago the prospects were that we would be able to dispose of a drop in the product of our farms, but prospects are now that we will be lucky if we can get a good market for our products.

One of the greatest sights of the west, which can be seen in the state of Utah, is the A Valley in San Pete county, about one and a half to seven miles in an unobstructed view of the whole valley, 100,000 acres of a rolling and a stream which passes through a small center in the valley of Gunnison. The accomplishment of this work, which otherwise would take a year, is the work done in the space of about 1,000 acres of a valley extending from Salina on the north to the Sevier river. Almost every day from the time our Sanpeters to the Gulchmen. From the time of the commencement of the little engine to the end of the canal it has been always a success. Times are not and a failure of flooding in the canals, as we will only say one day, but instead of the work with water in Sanpete in Utah. While this day [illegible] water to Gunnison [illegible] to let by those interested in the Welsh of the Fairy. I can only say we commend the enterprise, and it is with that the people will see the fruits therefrom and reap them.

Sheep are now on the move, after shearing, which is a month or two sooner inclement in the south, the herder will have to get back into the mountains to Red Rock, to other more moderate climes. This will be a severe setback to the sheep. Now a year of stress is to be made with a fortnight, and a very [illegible] south of Beaver Utah county.

Houses are being [illegible] against very severe in the south. Houses of bricks will not, in many instances, withstand [illegible] hailstones, [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] than pay [illegible] in the place.

Neat Beaver, prices are being bought for from 50 cents to $[illegible]. Land is in demand and [illegible] of the [illegible] and the [illegible] are sold for [illegible] purposes. Of course if you wanted to buy a good home you would have to pay for it.

In the south the countries the people are to be congratulated on their loyalty to home industries, looking to their own interests and helping [illegible] they have so liberally [illegible]. People of the larger counties and cities would do well to follow their example and profit by the common sense principle of

HOME INDUSTRY.

WEEDS AND TIMBER.

Suggestions on Two Very Important Subjects to Utah People.

To the Editor:

PARGUITCH, Utah, March 25.—I have not taken pains to read all the minutes of the present Legislature, and have therefore missed reading the bill introduced in relation to compelling land owners to destroy obnoxious weeds; but I saw a brief notice of it. I hope the bill will include what some call wild lettuce, a plant that is rapidly spreading over many sections of the country. It almost nearly resembles the Canada thistle, as a great many people mistake it for the destructive weed. Also I do think that it would be a good plan if the law not to go into effect until one year after its passage, so as not to work to severe a hardship to owners of farms that are nearly overrun with these obnoxious weeds. If this plan is adopted I don't think it would cause many landowners to neglect destroying the weeds this coming season, as I think it will require two years' labor to make headway of a thousand acres of land.

I believe there was some talk in a previous legislature of passing a law making it the duty of sheriffs to extinguish forest fires. I do not think the talk stimulated to anything, if it resulted in passing a law I do not think the law has resulted in any good, as our mountain fires generally burn until rain, or a lack of more timber stops the destruction of the law remains of our former mountain forests. Within the last few years hundreds of acres of timber have been consumed by fire in our Dixie county alone, and little or no efforts have been made to extinguish the fires and I feel that the residents of our other counties are no better than we are. Hundreds of acres of aspen, and other numerous acres of stumps of trees are silent witnesses of the destruction of our primeval forests," by fire and by the woodman's axe.

Since writing the above I have received and read in the SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS, Mr. Whiting's statement concerning "Two Tom one Attorney." I must admit it is considerable of a surprise. I was listening in meeting in this notice that most of the mountain fires on the south side of our canyon, the side that holds the snow of autumn (we) and on which it melts the last in fall. The timber and would have mentioned in connection with the loss of timber the, what I supposed was an unknown, and that our water supply was thus diminished. Also I was going to ask you to favor the public by mentioning and expounding some practical or feasible method of preventing explosions in the denuded forest mountain lands where nature in past ages put it so much, valuable and published in exchange the use of wood.

Coal is cheap and people are tired of coke, have tendered no more accidents of late especially, as our mountain timbered. If Mr. Whiting is correct, and it was may be in error, or in his letter is correct, it will certainly relieve a great deal the tribulation of our mountain people.

Mr. Whiting infers that the talk in regard to timber land "Two being passed by a few people in our county is the situation." And, "I agree to the timber is thing the nothing saves, this is another fine theory that will not hold here. Let legislation, * * * I know this to be a fact, * * * and that the timber near is low selling on the R. W. In the mountain of our Nebo will cover the cost a cutting, they will make an application to timber for the purpose," etc. The statement I must admit, is regarded "Not may be in error from his letter," would, I think, justify an important change to be made in the law in the sense that it would read, "Two The one Attorney," for I think that Mr. Whiting or any other intelligent man will not dispute the fact, of fact, that so the stress of timber cutting causes a decrease of rainfall. And yet Mr. Whiting begins his letter with, "Just now in my gentle note this morning in regard to the game and timber law that we being rather by a few who do not understand the situation." I hope that "the few who do not understand the situation" (or Mr. Whiting's apparently dry), and all other people who are interested in timber culture, will not let our good friend to Rome in "timber laws that are being passed" on account of what he has said on the subject.

A couple are frequently published in newspapers and magazines attributing the gradual decline in the volume of water in our rivers to the destruction of the forests near the sources of the rivers. If our State Legislature, or our county or city authorities any flower interested themselves in causing an owner who is quite spirited enough to volunteer to extinguish such fires, I think that more than one effort in each town of city should be done who thought, or felt, in case of the choice of one of them, another could select the other.

T. R. C.

T. R.—The first letter I ever wrote to a paper was on timber culture, and appeared in the News, ten thirty years ago. Others have been published occasionally since that time. T. R. C.

Address Wanted.

COPENHAGEN, March 11, 1896.

To the Editor:

Please state in your valuable paper that Inger Christ Mortensen was to leave the wheelbarrows in Hesselholt, Denmark, was emigrating from Copenhagen to Utah in 1864. Her address is Mrs. Mortensen, Kvargade No. 1. P. JENSEN.

Temple Notices.

SALT LAKE TEMPLE.

The Salt Lake Temple will close on Friday, March 27th, and reopen on Tuesday, April 7th, 1896, at 7:00 a.m.

Time will come in the latter (after) should be allowed to visit the work ought to be on hand early, as recommending and baptisms will necessarily have to be attended to in the morning.

LORENZO SNOW, President.

ST. GEORGE TEMPLE.

Will close on Friday, 27th March, 1896 and reopen on Tuesday, the 14th of May. DAVID H. CANNON, President.

ST. GEORGE, UTAH, 19th March, 1896.

MANTI TEMPLE.

The Manti Temple will close on Thursday, 23d of April, and reopen on Tuesday, June 23, at 9 a. m. Recommendations will be taken at 8 a. m. Monday, the 15th.

JOHN D. T. MCALLISTER, President.

LOGAN TEMPLE.

The Logan Temple will close on Tuesday evening, March 31st, and open on Wednesday morning, April 8th, 1896.

M. W. MERRILL, President.

Sunday School Treatise.

Three copies of the Latter-day Saints' Sunday School Treatise, for the use of each of the Sunday schools of the Church, having been previously made by the Bishop of the Bishop Sunday School Union, the superintendent of the Sunday schools of Salt Lake Stake has notified that they can now procure such quick supplies of Apple cider, by order of the office of Mormon Walk Co., 82 Main street, Salt Lake City.

T. C. GROVER,
R. S. PEARCE,
W. C. EDMUNDS,
Superintendency of Sunday schools, Salt Lake Stake.

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