DESERET EVENING NEWS

SATURDAY, - - March 10, 1894.

FRAGMENTS

Two general relief committees have removed their headquarters from the Central block to the Board of Trade building.

Last night storm was a very fierce one while it lasted and pedestrians were glad to see the first chance that offered itself.

Mrs. Dickson received this morning from New York City where she has been the past three weeks making spring purchases.

The Utah Democratic club will meet in the Progress block on Monday evening next at 8 o'clk. An interesting program has been prepared and the officers of the club are endeavoring to secure a large attendance.

There will be a meeting of the members of the Salt Lake Council of Revenge Bear Armory on East Temple, between First and second south streets this evening. A reorganization of the club is proposed.

Mrs. A. L. Pollock and family will leave Salt Lake on Thursday evening next to join Mr. Pollock in San Salvador. Mrs. Pollock will be pleased to see her friends on Wednesday afternoon from two to four and from eight to ten in the evening at S. S. Willard's parlors, No. 244 south West Temple street.

There was a "select" gathering of sports over the shop of a First South street saloon last night to witness a mock set fight between Hugh Bob Thompson, the negro pugilist, and Bobby Carroll. The mill was a lively one and the agreement that the bloods should keep the light-skinned trickster in his corner. As a matter of fact he did it in six rounds, Carroll being sent to the floor unmistakably with a terrific right hand blow at the part of the proceedings. Admission was by card and as the police received no invitation their presence was not required.

"Becoming Unified."

Under the heading of "Utah Becoming Unified," the San Francisco Chronicle of Wednesday has the following: J. H. Young, superintendent of the Utah division of the Union Pacific, is at the Palace. Mr. Young is an old railway man, and assisted John W. Young in the construction of the line from Salt Lake south, now owned by the Union Pacific, but once known as the Mormon road. Mr. Young says that with the disappointment of the Liberal party in Utah, the old bitterness between Mormon and Gentile had subsided. Formerly there were two distinct societies, Mormon and Gentile, but they all now meet in a social way. He believes that Utah will be admitted as a state, but thinks the heavy gains made by the Republicans in the last election may delay the action of a Democratic Congress.

For the Defendant.

In the case of George Canning vs Rosa Barton, tried before Judge Merritt in the Third district court—being a suit to recover the possession of a strip of land 4x165 feet, in lot 3, block 62, plat A, was $100 for rents and profits during the alleged wrongful detention, the jury late in the afternoon found for the defendant.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Regular services of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be held tomorrow at 2 o'clock in the Tabernacle. Sunday Schools in the various Wards of the city, and meetings in the city Ward Assembly Rooms and adjacent wards as follows:

Ward.	Time.	Ward.	Time.
Bannock	9.30	Fifteenth	9.30
Beaver	9.30	Fourteenth	9.30
Bee	9.30	Grant	9.30
Bell	9.30	Hamilton	9.30
Birdseye	9.30	Hardy	9.30
Brigham	9.30	Hunter	9.30
Calder's Park	9.30	Kaysville	9.30
Cannon	9.30	Kenilworth	9.30
Centerville	9.30	Lake View	9.30
Clarkston	9.30	Leavitt	9.30
Cleveland	9.30	Lewiston	9.30
Cottonwood	9.30	Logan	9.30
Croydon	9.30	Longville	9.30
Deseret	9.30	Lund	9.30
Dry Creek	9.30	Maeser	9.30
Eighth	9.30	Mendon	9.30
Eighteenth	9.30	Millville	9.30
Eleventh	9.30	Minersville	9.30
Elk Ridge	9.30	Mount Pleasant	9.30
Ensign	9.30	Nephi	9.30
Fairfield	9.30	Newton	9.30
Farmington	9.30	Nineteenth	9.30
Fifth	9.30	Ninth	9.30
First	9.30	Northern Idaho	9.30
Fourth	9.30	Paris	9.30
Fremont	9.30	Parley's Park	9.30
Fruitland	9.30	Payson	9.30
Garfield	9.30	Pleasant Grove	9.30
Geneva	9.30	Plymouth	9.30

Assembly Rooms, at Social Hall, 9 a.m.

Millville Stake, at Social Hall, 9 a.m.

Home missionaries will visit the country wards of the Stake tomorrow.

The Nauvoo is requested to publish the following:

The Third quorum of Elders will meet in the Ninth ward Monday evening, March 12th, at 7 o'clk.

The Fourth quorum of Elders will meet in the Ninth ward Monday evening, March 12th, at 7 o'clk.

The Fifth quorum of Elders will meet in the Ninth ward Monday evening, March 12th, at 7 o'clk.

The Eighth quorum of Elders will meet in the Tenth ward on Monday evening at 7 o'clock.

"The Problem of Evil" is Bro. Mr. Elder's subject at the Tenth quorum, Seventy's meeting on Monday.

The Fourth quorum of Seventies meet next Monday evening at 7 o'clock.

The Fifth quorum of Seventies meet in the Twenty-first ward meeting house on Monday evening, March 12th, at 7 o'clk.

Third quorum of Seventies will meet on Monday evening next, in the Nineteenth ward meeting house, commencing at 7 o'clk.

The Thirteenth quorum of Seventies will hold their regular monthly meeting Monday evening, March 12th, at 7 o'clk in the Twentieth Ward vestry.

The Seventh quorum of Seventies will hold their monthly meeting on Monday evening next, in the First ward assembly hall at 7 o'clk.

All Elders residing in the Fourth, Fifth and Farmers wards will please take notice that their regular monthly meeting takes place in the Fourth ward meeting house next Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Elder John Nicholson will lecture in the Twelfth ward L. D. S. chapel at half p. m. Sunday, under the auspices of the Young Men's Improvement association. Subject, "Philosophy of the Dead." All are welcome.

To Ward and Stake Officers.

We desire to call immediate attention to ward and Stake superintendents and secretaries of Sunday schools, also different missions who have not already sent in their reports for 1893, to do so at once. Ward superintendents should send their reports for 1893 to their Stake superintendent or secretary, and these officers should lose no time in compiling a careful and complete report, which should represent every school in the Stake, and forward the same to the general secretary, Elder John M. Whitaker, 351 Constitution Building. Please have this matter attended to at once. Your brethren,

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
GEORGE GOODSAL,
JOHN MORGAN,
General Superintendency of Sunday Schools.

SNOWFLAKE STAKES.

History of the Different Wards in Each Stake.

OBSTACLES NOW IN SETTLEMENT.

A Typical Stake Established—Quarterly Conference of the Snowflake Stake.

SNOWFLAKE, Apache Co., ARIZONA, Feb. 27, 1894.

Editor Deseret News:

The Snowflake Stake of Zion occupies the county settling in the western half of Apache county, Arizona, and was one ward now called Taylor, but formerly known as Nutrioso, situated in Coconino county. There are about 100 miles on Pine river, to the so-called Tonto Basin, about 100 miles west of Snowflake, and the rest of the Saints occupying the Stake reside in settlements situated on the Little Colorado river, and its tributaries. The Stake consists of seven wards, namely, Snowflake, Taylor, Pinedale, Showlow, Woodruff, St. Joseph and Vista City. The Gila county end of Pinedale, a branch of Showlow and a branch of Taylor are in Gila county, the rest of the Stake being in Apache county. The Stake contains 1,000 Saints, 200 Elders, 60 Priests, twelve Teachers, eight Deacons, 600 lay members and 300 children under years of age, making a total of 1,800 souls, which represents 250 families. John N. Smith, a family of the Prophet Joseph Smith and a man widely and favorably known from his labors in the interest of Mormonism, both at home and abroad, presides over the Stake; his residence is Snowflake. Lorenzo H. Hales, formerly Bishop of Franklin, Idaho, is first counselor in the Stake presidency; he also officiates as the senior Patriarch in the Stake and resides in Woodruff. John Jacob H. Hindley, whose place of residence is St. Joseph and who was recently returned from a mission to Scotland, is second counselor in the stake presidency.

The town of Snowflake, thus named in honor of the late Apostle Erastus Snow and the founder of the town, Elder Wm. J. Flake (who still resides here), is pleasantly situated in a beautiful little valley about two miles long from north to south, and stretching over a mile wide at its widest place. Silver Creek, a tributary of the Little Colorado river, runs through the valley from south to north and runs into the river named at a point about twenty miles north of Snowflake. This stream supplies the town with water for culinary and irrigating purposes and for settlement is on the west side of the stream. Snowflake is 75 miles west of St. Johns, the county seat of Apache county, 65 miles north of Fort Apache, 20 miles by coated wagon road southwest of Holbrook, the nearest railway station, and 15 miles north of the main body of timber which covers the more elevated heights of the Sagallon mountains.

In conversing of this little oasis in the desert as a valley, the Utah reader of the News must not imagine that it is surrounded by mountains, there are no mountains—such as we would call mountains in Utah—in sight from Snowflake, but that which enhances the peace and augments the area of a valley are cedar covered bluffs or rolling hills which perhaps nowhere in the immediate vicinity of the settlement exceeds one hundred feet in actual height. As the traveler approaches Snowflake on the Woodruff road from the north he is apt to be favorably impressed with the appearance of the settlement. Centered around the Stake house (the site of which, though not very large, yields generously to warm heaven), the village at once strikes a visitor as the brick dwellings and frame houses standing in the midst of young, thrifty orchards, while the town itself is surrounded by well improved farms, properly fenced and generously laid out by the respective owners for irrigation purposes. The town site is accurately laid out in blocks 24 rods square and with streets six rods wide. The meeting house of the Stake house, which is not yet completed inside, are 60x40 feet in length and breadth and 21 feet high from floor to ceiling. There is also a gallery; the stake is to the west end.

Thrift and industry is seen on every hand, and the good neighbor Snowflakers are hopeful for the future, though the putting up of their settlement has been fought with many difficulties and hardships, and the work seemingly is to be only the prelude of making large reservoirs in the immediate vicinity of the town will undoubtedly greatly increase the population in the last mentioned. John Hatch, a son of the late Apostle Jefferson Hunt, of Mormon notoriety, lives in the Bishop of the place; Wm. J. Flake, the founder of the settlement, and John Reinhardt are its counselors; 81 families and 400 souls constitute the membership of the ward.

Woodruff, thus named in honor of President Woodruff, is divinely located in a little valley about a mile opposite to the right bank of the Little Colorado river, at an altitude of 5,000 feet. Twenty-six German families, numbering 110 souls, and a small scattering of non-members constitute its population. The settlement is 12 miles south of Showlow, and 15 miles northeast of Holbrook. There is about 1,000 acres of good land in the vicinity of Woodruff, of which about 300 acres are entirely contained and irrigated by canals which lead a fair supply of water, just above the town, from Silver Creek. All of the German settlers, all of whom, save the present one, have been washed away by flood succession. The present one, which has set to staying, is a block in a very substantial manner, forty-five feet high and about 400 feet long, to divert the river entirely out of its natural channel into a ledge of solid rock for two miles, thus forming a beautiful waterfall, like a grand one in Switzerland. The German settlers in Woodruff are similar to those East, wines, rye and corn are raised in small quantities, while vegetables will not for long seasons, and consequently the exportation is small. Eleven families raised in Woodruff in 1892 yielded a gross weight of 3,000 pounds, while numerous widowed city persons are frequently raised. Fruits, such as cherries, currants, gooseberries, grapes, peaches, apples and plums would do remarkably well, if water for irrigation purposes could be permanently secured.

Lot H. Savage, son of Lot Savage, of Tooleville, Utah, the Bishop of Woodruff.

Showlow is situated on the Atlantic and Pacific railroad and on the Little Colorado river, at an altitude of 5,000 feet, is the shipping point for stock of the Mormon settlements in the Stake, Gila Stake. The town which consists of a store, a hotel, a small number of private residences, mostly situated on the south contiguous to the railway track, is 195 miles west of Albuquerque, New Mexico. The town is located on the Indian reservation of Chiefs Showlow and Nelson, and is the agency of the African Episcopal Methodist Colored Mission, of which John R. Hale, a Showlow Saint, is superintendent. The station name is and has been very kind to our people, and we now have several, when disposed for purchases, go to Showlow, and only through the waning star of the Mormon institutions has it been in reason of the influence of our county, and the affiliation that was made to the people, wrong notions relative would have been obliged to associate them with and near our neighbors. Holbrook being the county seat, a district of country largely devoted to grazing, the stock men get their supplies there, and mainly from the business house mentioned; this brings in contact men which though for many considerations or unidentified in the interests of the settlements. Supplies for Fort Apache, sixty miles distant, are shipped by boats from the railway at Holbrook to the amount of at at 2,000,000 pounds annually. There are no Saints at Holbrook, except Brother Hatch, and his brethren who meet him in the store.

St. Joseph, the only one of the four original Arizona settlements located by Mormons, is situated on the Little Colorado river now in existence, is situated on the right or south bank of said river, twelve miles west of Showlow. The 15 families of 107 souls, yesterday Winslow was constituted the population of this place with Saints for their neighbors the well observed function of being the leading community in point of determination and unflinching courage in battling with the elements and the Indians. Woodruff, Springerville City and Greenville constituted successively to which related to be unfavorably, the people of St. Joseph have held the fort in the midst of all "hells," treats and disappointments. The town is in dense timber which perhaps fast up to nearly $50,000, but the prospects are now quite favorable. Like the people of Woodruff, the Saints of St. Joseph have succeeded in obtaining up the natural channel of the creek for one mile, and leaving the water out upon the solid rock on that side of the river where the settlement stands six miles to wit. But before this valley was achieved some of former settlers got discouraged and left for other parts of the country leaving only a few of the hardier and more determined pioneers to cope with the still existing difficulties. Elder John Boothman, a man of sterling worth and long experience, presides as Bishop of the St. Joseph Ward. His first counselor is Joseph C. Showers, a son of John Hunter, of Salem, Utah, who is now in charge of the work on the farm. The second counselor is Henry M. Tanner.

On the 8th inst. I visited the delightful settlement of Obed Swartz in our proper 1876, and vacated in 1877 because of the grasshoppers, and also, because of the unhealthy location, it being located particularly to an extent swampy. The old fort walls still stand and most of them are well preserved, as well as the gable ends and rock chimneys of quite a number of log houses. Some of the founders of Obed afterwards became some of the first settlers of Showlow. Obed was located on the south side of the Little Colorado river, opposite St. Joseph, and about three miles east east of that place.

On the 10th inst., in company with President Jesse N. Smith and Joseph H. Richards, I visited the old sites of Sunset and Brigham City, about twenty-five miles below or northwest of St. Joseph. The state of the weather was such as to induce me quite thoroughly into the realities of a genuine Arizona desert blizzard. In the forenoon it was wind and sand, in the afternoon wind and snow. I have seldom regretted the leaving of home of a more overcoat more than I did that day, and had it not been for the wise foresightedness of the Bishop who provided him me to fill my pockets in his overcoat, and some quite which we brought along, it might have fallen in the lot of some one else to write the obituary of the early pioneers of Arizona. It was only a cold day, and I have observed worse days from the pages that the same came the following day in its fierce outward sweep over the states of Colorado and Indian Territory and lost several persons perished from it in Oklahoma. Winds are very frequent in Arizona, in fact that is one of the most unpleasant features of sojourn of our Arizona settlements. The winds, particularly in the spring of the year will have, and blow hard, and settling as hard as on the day when we visited old Sunset.

Sunset was founded by Lot Smith and company in 1876; the settlement consisted of a dozen cabins, twelve rods square, situated on the river flat about one mile from the present town of Winslow, on the Atlantic and Pacific railway, not on the opposite side of the river. Sections of the plates in it are still nearly all the high walls and cedar posts of the second's houses are still standing, but everything is in ruins, the whole landscape is desolate and bald rather and the lonely cow calf on the hillside only, remains since a population which was numerous is no more. The brethren who were with me recounted their experiences in the early days of Zion as they were sung by a devout prophet, who is to the people they had entered the population of heaven in the same time that they were disposed to be uninhabitable when contented to remain. Brigham City, Sunset, also flourished when the place was the last station of the Little Colorado of Zion.

The tribe of "Saints" Brigham City, now occupied by only one family, Amos Scott, are the river about one mile east of the Sunset site. We approached to within fifty rods of it, the wagon road is close to the river in the old road site, hence, after making a circuit of the place, when the fancy of those two defunct settlers inside of the Saints' land in William, we returned to Sunset and wagon-wearied crossed to St. Joseph, thankful to find shelter from the fierce storm which was once our journey so disagreeable.

Lot Smith's settlement planted west of Sunset, known as H. Dewey, was situated on such a close of river crest, twenty-six half miles above Sunset. A "cinchers" suspension foot bridge, 200 feet long, connects the two portions of the town. This bridge is so strongly built that over the "heavens" day in the settlement not cross yet is safely, provided the wind doesn't blow the hard. It is contended by the good people of Taylor that their village will compare very favorably with the best in the world, and that the two towns New York and Brooklyn, where the difference in population is only considered. The Taylor ward consists of forty-six families (or 225 souls) of whom. The outlying settlements of Showlow, which is situated on Silver creek, six miles above Taylor. The natural advantages of Taylor are very similar to those of Snowflake. An incorporated irrigation company supplies the irrigation interests of both settlements.

Situated away up in the pine timbers near the upper the Mogollon mountains is the little settlement of Pinedale, where the people raise grain without irrigation and cinch water for culinary purposes from wells. This is a most romantic place, and though the settlers have struggled hard to make a living in these part, the prospects ahead now seem to be fair indeed, and the people are determined to stay to it. Twenty-one families, or 113 souls, presided over by Bishop Nels Peterson, constituted the membership of the ward.

Show Low ward comprises all the scattered settlers on the Show Low creek, a tributary of Silver creek. There are five villages within the limits of this ward, namely, Juniper, Aztec, Silverado, Fairview or Woodland and Pine Top. From Juniper, the settlement farther west, to Pine Top eastward the distance is 22 miles. The Bishop (Reuben Hansen) resides at Woodland. Except at Showlow where the public irrigate their lands from the Show Low, dry farming in the heavy pine forests is the predominant feature in the Show Low ward, the strength of which is 64 families or 232 souls. Accompanied by President Jesse N. Smith I have visited all the settlements in the Snowflake Stake and have presented to the Saints in their different localities. I have also gathered the historical information contained herein. I found the Stake records in a Brooklyn condition, Elder Joseph Fish, who could quite recently, acted as Stake clerk and historian, has done excellent work. Besides keeping the general Stake records and recording the ordinary minutes up to the date he left the Stake, he has written a general history of the Church in eastern Arizona, forming historical sketches of the different wards and settlements in this region of country.

The quarterly conference has just closed in Snowflake and I am about to start for the St. Johns Stake. I shall long remember the good Saints here, whose appreciation of my labors in their behalf made it a pleasure to minister to them.

ANDREW JENSEN.

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