

CORRESPONDENCE.

Written for this Paper.

SOUTHERN UTAH'S ADVANTAGES.

PAROWAN, Nov. 8, 1893.—To a person accustomed to live in any of the various settlements in northern Utah as well as southern Idaho, and who has removed into southern Utah inside the rim of the Basin, nothing gives greater surprise than to see and realize the many what would be considered in the north good openings for settlement, nay, even for what there is so great a cry for—work. There is but one newspaper in four or five of these counties, and that with a very limited circulation; and but few correspondents to northern newspapers; consequently the bulk of the population of Utah does not appear to me to be posted as to the wealth and possibilities of southern Utah, more especially inside the great basin of the Salt Lake. The railroad does not quite reach here—therefore the busy man and tourist will not come here. Positive necessity of some nature alone brings men here, and it puts one in mind of Salt Lake City in the sixties or earlier.

In saying there is work here, is not saying that there is cash paid for work any more than there was in Salt Lake City in the early prosperous times when "trade" was the rule and cash the exception. To prove the assertion that ignorance prevails in the north concerning the south, I have only to refer to the assertion published in a recent issue of the NEWS over the signature of an exceptionally well informed man in a general way—that there was not a pound of leather produced in Utah. Why, I live next house to a good sized tannery, doing, however, but a limited business, for reasons best known to the management, though all other mechanical industries are belted, crowded and nobody, except a few nondescript tramps, who don't want what they ask for, asks for or want work in this locality. There is also a tannery in Cedar City, twenty miles further south.

The foundation is laid hereabouts for a prosperous and wealthy community, but it needs advertising. There is stagnation of trade because there are none here to embrace the opportunities, to take up and improve land; opportunities to till on shares what is already improved; opportunities to labor for the necessities of life. Wood is accessible, lumber is cheap, coal within a few miles; just what the poor man or more dense communities need; and yet, unlike Bear Lake county, Idaho, within reach of good fruit in abundance and water in the land accessible to a far greater degree than in similar situations in Box Elder county, where settlers are making an excellent living.

On the subject of fruit—distance from the needy makes it so that it cannot be profitably given away, with only a moderate crop to draw upon. Distance—yes, that's the trouble in most of these cases of internal trade. Happily there is no "duty" on the exchange of a box of grapes, or of apples, for a like measure of grain or bale of hay. But the roads, though well graded over the rim of the Basin and through the defiles of the mountains,

are allowed, by a government that has authority to "protect" by taxation or "duty" everything imported, to be oiled—cut up into ruts and chuckholes by narrow tired freight wagons. Now there is quite a wail for railroads, but there are plenty of horses to use the natural and graded roads, if their roads were "protected" by regulations of the wagon tire which have prevailed as an economic measure from time beyond our recollection in other countries, and that without any hardships whatever on the users when once introduced. There is lots more to be said, but for the present adieu. P. B. P.

Written for this Paper.

SAN JUAN SETTLERS.

BLUFF CITY, Utah, Oct. 28, 1893.—An article published in the SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS of Oct. 13, under head liner, "The Southern Utes," which gives some remarks of Judge F. A. Hammond of San Juan county, has created considerable stir in this section.

The judge is quoted as having said the Pittsburg Cattle company have been the chief opponents of the proposed removal, which perhaps is correct, they having been able to do more than people of less means. But they have not felt more keenly the effects of the scheme than men who have been laboring for a number of years to establish homes in a new country where obstacles were numerous; and having grappled with these common enemies of the pioneer, just when the settler has learned in which channels to direct his efforts, to have the object of his toil (a peaceful home) taken by the government and be deprived of the benefits of his efforts for years—this causes him some feeling, too. Let us say right here, the people of this section have hopes to remain here. So we look forward to the time when hundreds will come to enjoy our mild winters on the San Juan. Others who are located at the base of the Blue mountains look forward to the time when their section of the country will yield abundantly without irrigation; and their experiments warrant them in this view of their surroundings.

Well, says one, would not you exchange all the good prospects you have there for the choice of location in Utah reservation? That question, in our minds, is so far from the present question of removal that it can hardly be worth consideration at this time. As to the Pittsburg Cattle company firing of the fight, we are not fully advised; but they have during the past summer surveyed and commenced work on a ditch of eight or ten miles in length, to conduct water from the defiles on the east side of the La Sal mountains onto a plain where they expect to raise an abundance of hay, grain, fruits and vegetables.

Now, if we have made a mistake in settling this country we need more time in which to convince ourselves of the fact, though, as in all new countries, some tire sooner than others and want to better their chances by a change. We have heard that some of

the men who went to Southern Utah with President Geo. A. Smith offered him their improvements with crop planted if he would sanction their return to the North. The tenor of your reporter's interview with the judge would indicate that we are on wheels in San Juan county, waiting for Uncle Sam to come and give us a few dollars for our improvements that we may be able to leave the country. This we think is misleading. Let the government open the land to entry and we will soon convince those who are now unsettled in their feelings that the country is worth waiting for.

We cannot deny a shortage in grain crops this season, but we are not alone in this. We think there is no other part of Utah where fruit crops are as safe from frost as here. There has been for the past four or five years near \$75,000 worth of beef and mutton sold annually from this county. Some have orchards that will furnish them a living.

The relics of an ancient race indicate the value of this section of the country as a hiding place from which the government should take warning and not allow the Utes to get full control of it. It is generally expected that the judge of a county will consider the wishes of the people on a measure so important as the one now pending, but he seems to have forgotten that the people sent a delegate to Washington to oppose to the last the removal. WAITER.

Written for this Paper.

NEW ZEALAND MISSION.

Elders Ridges, Young and Johnson arrived safely by the last 'Frisco steamer. Elder Ridges having been appointed to the Australian district continued his voyage by the same boat, after a few hours rest in Auckland.

The measles have swept over this country, and, though usually very fatal with the natives, who are ignorant of its nature and proper treatment, the mortality has been very light indeed, as compared to its former visits to these islands.

The general health now of both Elders and Saints is good so far as I am advised.

The "Female Franchise" and "Local Option" has made the present session of the New Zealand parliament very lively and caused quite a ripple on the political sea of the colony, and I might say of Australasia. The success of the former measure is now an accomplished fact and may be regarded as a very radical departure for a British colony. Of course, it had bitter opponents among the conservative class, only passing the upper house by a majority of two. The local option bill will succeed, no doubt, but in such a form that but little good can be expected from it.

Although this is a new country, "strikes," "labor troubles" and "unemployed" are not strangers here. Money has exercised a far greater influence here in the settlement of this country than what we have known especially in the western part of America. Land monopoly, or the monopoly of the natural facilities, make it an easy matter for capital to dictate its own terms which means the enlargement of the masses. What a contrast between this and the spirit,