

plete; crops are nearly secured. Threshing is still going on; there is much complaint concerning the shrinking of the grain. Tomatoes and tender plants are in danger of frost.

Tropic—All grain is harvested; threshing is in progress and the yields are good. The third crop of lucern is two feet in height. There is still plenty of water for corn and potatoes.

Coyoto—There was much cooler weather last week. Grain harvest is half done.

Parowan—Harvest is finished; second crop of lucern is safe and it is a good crop. There is a good crop of potatoes.

Lewann—In another week the threshing of grain will be complete. Fall apples, plums and early peaches are ripe.

Ranch—This is good weather for potatoes. Threshing is going on; the yields are very good.

Holden—The second crop of lucern is under shelter and the third crop is ready to cut; threshing continues with the yields an average.

Scipio—All grain is in; most all hay is hauled; threshing is progressing; corn and potatoes are doing well; a slight frost occurred September 2nd in which vines were slightly bitten.

Deseret—The past week was prolific in high southwest winds without rain; the grain harvest is over; frost occurred on the morning of the 3rd without damage to anything.

Hinckley—Harvest of grain is finished and cutting of lucern for seed has begun; threshing is going on with fair results as to yield considering the scarcity of water.

Kingston—A good rain occurred on the 27th and a light shower on the 30th of August; harvesting is nearly finished.

Circleville—Farmers are still busy with the harvest of hay and grain.

Holliday—The weather has been showery and unsettled; corn and potatoes are ripening, both are fair crops; threshing is nearly over; peaches are ripe, they are a very good crop.

Mill Creek—Threshing is nearly over; corn crop is ready for harvest; a light shower on the 30th laid the dust and freshened the atmosphere.

Miller—The rain of the 30th did much good; corn is maturing; threshing is nearly done potatoes are not yielding well, in some sections they are nearly a failure.

Coalville—Some nice rains occurred last week.

Peoa—There have been three light showers during the week. Considerable grain shows that it shrunk from the excessive heat and dryness and insufficient irrigation.

Chester—The grain is yielding good. Frequent rains in the mountains have caused the streams to rise.

Kaysville—The past week was cool. Ideal showers occurred on Tuesday, but not sufficient to stop irrigation. The third crop of lucern is being harvested. It is an average yield. Fall planting will commence next week.

Lake Shore—Threshing machines are still busy. Sugar beets are being sampled; third crop of lucern will be light.

American Fork—Crops will not need further irrigation, they are coming to maturity rapidly.

Santaquin—Threshing is nearly ended, with 20,000 bushels of grain raised which is 3,000 bushels more than the best year in our experience.

Salem—Corn, potatoes and the third crop of lucern will be light, owing to insufficient water for irrigation. Fruit is being gathered and dried or preserved.

Lehi—There is a fair prospect for the yield of beets.

Payson—We have commenced to make preparations for the digging of

sugar beets. Melons and fruit are abundant.

Plinto—The grain harvest is closed. The corn crop will not be as good as usual.

New Harmony—A nice rain occurred on the 20th and 29th which made all crops look well.

Lyman—Though wheat is shrunk it will be a good average. Potatoes and vegetable crops are excellent; fruits are in abundance.

Heber—The weather has been cool and dry. Harvest is closing and threshing is progressing; grain is shrunk a little.

Charlertson—Potatoes are doing well, promising a good yield.

Uintah—The hot spell seems to be at an end, but the drought continues; corn is being cut; threshing continues, showing better results on dry lands than on those that were irrigated.

Huntsville—Harvesting of grain is nearly complete; hauling and stacking is now the work before the farmers; threshing has commenced.

J. H. SMITH,
Section Director, Salt Lake City,
Utah.

Per S. M. BLANFORD.

UTAH MEN IN BATTLE.

Captain Richard W. Young has written another interesting letter from Manila.

Camp Dewey, near Manila, July 31, 1898.—"Since writing you last we have had some excitement. Thursday night along toward morning I was awakened by General Greene's aide, L. Schiefflin, who handed me a written order from the general to get two of my guns ready to go up into the trenches at 8 o'clock the next morning and to take half of the battery men with me. I learned from Mr. Schiefflin that the Eighteenth Infantry and a battalion of the Colorado boys were to go with us. We were ready on time, although the excitement of the order and the uncertainty of the object of our visit prevented my sleeping very much the rest of the night. We put about 35 men on each gun, having previously put ropes on them, and you would have laughed to see a light battery, usually the dashing arm of the service, go up a muddy road with 35 men pulling it laboriously along. When we got up there we found two insurgent guns just where great big, old-fashioned guns were great big, old-fashioned guns shooting a round cannon ball about six inches in diameter. They put some ropes on these guns and dragged them back out of the enclosure and put our two in their places. It made the natives stare to see two great big guns replaced with two much smaller ones. They did not understand that the modern rifle cannon is much superior to the old. We had a most uncomfortable location. The natives had been around there for some time and the place stunk most sickeningly. The water was in every depression. It lies about 12 inches below the surface and so rises into every hole. The earthwork we were stationed behind was about 10 feet thick, and at the rear was sustained by bamboo poles sunken in the ground, behind which were placed pieces of wicker work made of bamboo—this held up the earth to the desired height, about six feet—through it all were two embrasures, narrow behind and 'gored' out in front, so the guns could be traversed around from side to side.

"Monday—The fight has occurred. We occupied our new positions on the new lines dug by the Colorado boys two or three night since yesterday morning early. Fortunately Captain Grant's two guns were taken forward

yesterday morning to a position on the other side of the church. All was comparatively quiet yesterday. There were a few shots now and then, when some of our men unnecessarily exposed themselves, but there was a sort of calm that preceded the storm of last night. We made some very comfortable houses for the men around the guns. I remained up there until about 5 o'clock in the evening and left Lieutenant Gibbs in charge for the night, the main part of the battery and men being in Camp Dewey.

"At 11:30 last night I was awakened by the most infernal racket I ever heard. There was an incessant roar of small arms, punctured with the discharge every second, almost, of some heavy cannon. The whole camp was up immediately. We knew our boys were in for it, to what extent we did not know. Bugles began to sound the call to arms. We had our limbers and caissons loaded with shot and shrapnel and the terrible noise of the battle continued—it was beyond all question the most infernal noise I ever heard. An aide of General Green's went through our camp and told us to await orders. The infantry fired past and soon choked up the narrow road. Down this road was a veritable rain of lead. Men fell in every regiment. The sea beach was swept with shrapnel and small arms. We waited in the impenetrable darkness and rain for orders. Men soon began to run through camp. They were terror-stricken. One shouted, 'Turn out the guard. Bring on all the ammunition.' We grabbed him and found out he had no orders, but was simply stampeded. Another man came running down the road, and when halted by an officer and asked where he was going, said the first sergeant had sent him for a drink of water. This was two and a half miles from the scene of battle.

"Then came the reports that the Utah batteries were knocked out, wiped out, that the trenches had been entered by the Spanish and all our men killed. It was a most fearful experience. We could not have taken more ammunition up the roads, the infantry clogged them up and it would have been suicide to take one fair limber chest full of ammunition up through such a fusillade. A single ball would have exploded the whole 32 pounds. Besides, we were under orders to remain in camp. After two hours of fearful suspense the end came. Then we hurried our ammunition forward, 40 of the boys taking two limbers for two and one-half miles through mud a foot deep. They got there safely, and thank God, found the boys all sound. In my battery Lieutenant Gibbs had a scratch on his thumb, and Pot Leaver (Sam's son) had a trifling abrasion on his abdomen, caused by a Mauser bullet, which first struck a wheel and glanced therefrom into his blue shirt, through that and then along his stomach and coming to a stop inside his shirt—a most narrow escape. The infantry boys were not so fortunate—10 were killed and forty were wounded. The funerals of the dead were held yesterday and were, of course, very sad and touching ceremonies. The wounded now lie in tents in camp, and are receiving the attention of the hospital and medical departments.

"The battle was as follows: The Tenth Pennsylvania regiment, or more properly, a battalion of it under command of Major Culbertson, was stationed along the American trenches on either side of a monastery, formerly a fine building, now riddled with bullet and shell holes. Back a half mile or so were the supports, consisting of a company of the Third United States artillery, armed with the Krag-Jorgensen rifles. By the way, the Spanish troops as a rule are much better armed than