

would go with Lawyer Reid to the steamer and see that the injunction papers were served, the board would allow food and blankets to be taken aboard. Dr. Voight was made to promise that if this were allowed no attempt would be made to land the passengers.

On one of the trips of the ship's yawl to the landing for bedding, Mr. Thompson came in the boat and asked if the reporters would take a petition from the passengers to be telegraphed to Governor Flower. The crowd on the landing said nothing could be taken from the ship. Mr. Thompson stated that the sheets of note paper had been fumigated according to the requirements of the United States postoffice. A member of the Isip board of health was appealed to, but he refused to receive the dispatch. The reporters offered to copy it from dictation and by the aid of a couple of lanterns this was accomplished.

The committee endeavored to obtain permission from the panic stricken mob to get blankets and bed linen from the hotel and allow the Cepheus to land for that purpose. For a long time they refused. Finally the passengers asked Dr. Voight if he could get clothing from the hotel and bring it to them. The reply was sent to the unfortunate passengers and Dr. Voight said they could only get bed clothing if he promised to leave with the Cepheus tomorrow morning. He telegraphed this to Dr. Jenkins, who replied to accept any conditions. They have now blankets to cover them, food and a place to cook it in. They will remain over night in the channel, as the steamer could not be brought out against the heavy sea.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., Sept. 12.—A man named Gland died at Empire today. The doctors report his disease to have been genuine cholera.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.—Evidently President Harrison contemplates administering a salutary lesson to the officers of the steamship companies who, for temporary gain, continue to subject the people of the United States to cholera infection. Secretary Foster today made the following statement: "I received from the President last Saturday the following telegram:

"It is an outrage that steamship companies continue to bring emigrants from infected ports. Say to them that it should stop, or it is certain every ship will bring disease, and we may be compelled to turn back such pest-laden vessels."

The proceedings of the baymen in resisting the landing of the passengers on Fire Island is condemned on all sides. It is believed that though Barnard's injunction may hold good, it carries with it no warrant to forcibly resist the landing. A clash between the baymen and the State militia is expected today, unless the baymen give way.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 13.—Sporadic cholera has appeared in the State of San Luis Potosi. The press is calling attention to the danger of the introduction of cholera into Mexico by the way of Panama and other pacific ports.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—There were twenty deaths from cholera here yesterday. No new cases are reported. The epidemic has broken out at Brionnax.

THE UINTAH STAKE.

The Uintah Stake of Zion comprises all of Uintah County, Utah, but the only part of it which up to the present time has been redeemed from the desert and brought under cultivation is the Ashley Valley and its extension along Dry Fork. The Ashley valley proper extends in a southeasterly direction for nearly eighteen miles and has an average width of about seven miles. It is bordered on the north and east by lofty mountains; on the south and west by low ridges which separate it from the surrounding bad lands or deserts. The Ashley Fork of Green River rises in the Uintah range of mountains around the Marsh Peak, or Baldy Peak, as it is locally called; it takes a southeasterly course through canyons and the valley which bears its name, and finally empties into Green River at Jensen's Ferry, about fourteen miles southeast of the Ashley Centre. Nearly all of Uintah county outside of the Ashley country which does not consist of mountains, is embraced in the Ute and Navajo and Ute Indian reservations, and consequently uninhabited, except by the Indians. But there are the Indian agencies at White Rock and Ouray and also the post, Fort Du Chene.

Uintah county was created by act of the Utah legislature in 1880, and consists of about 6000 square miles of country. It is bounded on the east by the State of Colorado, south by Grand county, west by Emery, Wasatch and Summit counties, and north by Wyoming. There are immense coal beds in the county, some of them very near the settlements, but they are very imperfectly developed as yet, there being no opportunity for shipping, and the local consumption being very small, owing to the fact that there is plenty of good cedar wood to be used for fuel in the surrounding mountains.

Different kinds of mineral also exist, but up to the present none have been brought into commercial use. Ozocerite has been discovered, while crude petroleum forces its way out of the ground at points adjacent to the settlements.

For several years Ashley valley was almost exclusively a stock-raising country, but since 1877, when the Saints began their farming operations there, agriculture has by far been the chief and most profitable branch of industry. The climate is good, though naturally hot and sultry in the summer, but the nights are always cool and invigorating. The altitude is nearly the same as Utah valley. The water is good and pure in the upper end but somewhat brackish in the lower end of the valley. Good health prevails as a rule among the people, and prosperity has attended their labors to an imminent degree. Ashley valley is truly an oasis in the desert, there being no other farming settlement nearer than Price, in Emery county, which is more than one hundred miles distant; and the intervening country is all desert, and most of it absolutely unfit for cultivation. There are, however, good tracts of land along the Uintah, the Du Chene and Lake's Fork that could be cultivated and irrigated from the streams mentioned; but all this is within the limits of the Indian reservation.

The Uintah Stake of Zion consists of six wards, namely, the Ashley, Mill, Glines and Merrill wards, which comprise one beautiful farming district occupying the upper end of the valley; Mountain Dell, on Dry Fork, and Riverdale extending down towards and along Green River. Samuel R. Bennion, the President of the Stake, is a man of influence and integrity; his first Counselor, Brother Reuben S. Collett, is the same Elder who in connection with Apostle John Henry Smith defied the Jarman mob in Sheffield, England, in 1885, and the Second Counselor is Brother James Hacking, whose good reputation reached my ears before I reached the valley. Of the Church veterans, who dwell in this part of the country, may be mentioned Jeremiah Hatch, who formerly presided as Bishop here, Israel J. Clark, Indian missionary Geo. Wardle, one of the Pioneers of 1847, and several members of the Mormon Battalion, including James H. Glines, Matthew Caldwell, Dennis W. Winn, and three or four others. The whole Stake has a total membership of 1931 souls, or 325 families. There are 2 Patriarchs, 54 Seventies, 53 High Priests, 113 Elders, 13 Priests, 19 Teachers, 78 Deacons, 849 lay members, and 651 children under eight years of age. Besides the Mormon population there are quite a number of non-Mormons in the valley, but a good understanding seems to prevail among the different classes, and some have joined the Church.

Ashley ward is the principal ward in the Stake; it consists of 413 souls, or 85 families, presided over by Bishop George Freestone. The village, locally known as Vernal—that being the post office name—is the centre of Ashley ward, but only a small portion of the people live in the village, the rest reside on their farms in the surrounding region of country. Vernal is beautifully situated on a level bench on the west side of Ashley's Fork. It is about 25 miles northwest of Fort Duchesne, 120 miles from Price, 150 miles from Heber City, and about 75 miles south of Carter, the nearest railway station on the Union Pacific Railway; but as the road leading to this point is very rough and mountainous, nearly all the freighting to and from the valley is done by way of Price. There is a respectable ward house in Ashley, several school houses, a number of stores, etc. There is also a small weekly newspaper published, called *Vernal Express*, edited by W. M. Schlok, and owned by J. M. Barker. A woman started the first paper in Ashley valley, the *Uintah Papoose*, edited and published by Kate Jean Boan. The initial number bears date of January 2, 1891, and the paper was continued till February, 1892, when it changed name to the *Vernal Express*, the first number of which is dated February 11th, 1892.

The Merrill ward, thus named in honor of Carter W. Merrill, the first presiding Elder in that part of the valley, comprises that portion of Ashley valley which joins the Ashley ward on the southeast. The membership of this ward is 405, divided into seventy-two families, who all live in a scattered condition on their homesteads and farms. Bishop James M. Shaffer, a young man, presides over this ward.