

ilies, or 298 members, includes the village of Woodruff and the scattered settlers residing on their farms and ranches along Bear River and on Saleratus Creek and Woodruff Creek. Only about one-half of the people live on the townsite, which is 10.23 miles south of Randolph, and 22½ miles northwest of Evanston. By trail up Saleratus Creek and down Lost Creek the distance to Croyden, in Morgan County, is about 45 miles, and the distance to Logan, Cache County, by nearest mountain road (up Woodruff Creek and down Blacksmith Fork) is nearly 50 miles. The village of Woodruff lies on a nice flat near the foot hills 1½ miles west of Bear River, and is surrounded by some excellent meadow and farming land. More settlers are wanted here as well as at Randolph, and the opportunities of securing homes here on easy terms are good. This place was also settled in 1870, and was named in honor of President Wilford Woodruff, who paid frequent visits to this part of the country a number of years ago. John M. Baxter is the Bishop of Woodruff ward, and Savannah C. Putnam is his first and Byron Sessions his second Counselor.

Bear River Valley proper, in which Randolph and Woodruff are situated, is about fifty-five miles long, including the extension along the Saleratus Creek on the south. Its average width is about three miles, while it reaches a breadth of five miles at its widest points, and tapers off to mere canyons both at its upper and lower extremity. The altitude at the lower end, where Cokeville, Wyoming, stands, is 6,199 feet above the sea-level, while its upper end has an altitude of nearly 6400 feet. From the point where Bear River enters the valley and where it leaves it below Cokeville hardly a tree or shrub of any kind grows along its banks, which is attributed to the cold and bleak winds which often sweep through this part of the country.

Laketown ward has forty-five families or 299 members, a majority of whom reside in the settlement of Laketown, and the rest on the adjacent farms and in the south end of Round Valley, lying westward. Laketown is beautifully located at the mouth of Laketown canyon in the extreme south end of Bear Lake Valley, and one and a half miles south of the south end of Bear Lake. The townsite commands a fine view of the lake and the entire Bear Lake Valley, and the whole scenery, is indeed grand and imposing. Here is some excellent farming land, but not enough of it, nor yet water sufficient for irrigation purposes to make Laketown a large settlement. The surrounding mountains, which recede in crescent form, as if nature intended to make room for a settlement, are low and covered with grass, thus making the population of Laketown as much of a stock raising as of a farming community. The town is 49 miles from Evanston, Wyo., 29 miles south of Paris, and 39 miles from Montpelier, Idaho, the nearest railway station. Ira Nebeker, a man of the hardy pioneer style, has jurisdiction in Laketown as Bishop, with Joseph Irwin (one of the most successful merchants in the valley) and Joseph Weston as Counselors.

Meadowville, with its 22 families or 118 members, is the smallest ward in Rich County. It embraces the settlers residing in the north end of Round Valley, including a few families in the village of Meadowville, which is situated at the base of the mountains on the west, north of Spring Creek, and surrounded by extensive meadows, which gives the place its present name. The village is four and a half miles northwest of Laketown and nine miles south of Garden City. Round Valley, which is separated from the main Bear Lake Valley by a low spur of mountains, is somewhat circular in form and extends north and south for a distance of about four or five miles, with an average width of nearly three miles. Bishop Joseph Kimball, a son of the late Heber C. Kimball, presides over the Meadowville ward, which was first settled in 1864.

Garden City ward, with forty-one families or 246 Saints, consists of the north end of Rich County, bordering on Idaho, and includes the village called Garden City, where most of the inhabitants reside. This beautiful place is situated on the west bank of the lake, the shore of which at this point is lined with fine groves of cottonwood and other trees. The facilities for farming at this place are quite limited, as water for irrigation purposes has to be brought from Swan Creek, seven miles distant, on to the strip of bench land on which the town stands. This strip of arable land is only about a mile wide, and is formed by the mountains receding in a half-moon shape away from the lake at the point where the village stands, while the base of the foothills north and south are washed by the waters of the lake, leaving barely room enough for wagon roads. Garden City is four and two-thirds miles south of the boundary line between Utah and Idaho, 19 miles south of Paris, and 29 miles southwest of Montpelier, Idaho, 59 miles from Evanston, and 40 miles by nearest practicable mountain road east of Logan, Cache county. This place, which was first settled in 1877, is now presided over by Bishop Robert Calder, with David Cook and Alonzo Cook as his counselors.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the five wards of the Church in Rich county, Utah, have a total membership of 1413 souls, or 233 families. There are but a small number of non-"Mormon" residents in the county.

ANDREW JENSON.

GARDEN CITY, Rich County, Utah, Sept. 19, 1891.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Pursuant to the call of Chairman S. A. Merritt of the Territorial Democratic central committee, a large body of Democrats from various parts of the Territory assembled at the Central Hall, otherwise known as Walker Pavilion, at 11 o'clock today. The call, as heretofore published, is as follows:

A Territorial Democratic convention consisting of delegates from the various counties of Utah Territory, is hereby called to convene at Salt Lake City, on Saturday, the 10th day of October, 1891, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of organizing the Democratic society of Utah. The Democratic county committees of the different counties are hereby requested

to issue a call for meetings to be held in their respective counties, on Saturday, the 3d day of October, 1891, to elect delegates and alternates to attend said convention.

There were on the stand at the opening the distinguished Democrats from the East, Hon. C. F. Black of Pennsylvania, Senator C. J. Faulkner and Hon. W. D. Bynum, also Hon. H. C. Lett, F. D. Richards, J. W. Judd, H. P. Henderson, ex-Governor West and other local Democrats of prominence. At 11:25 Col. Merritt called the assembly to order and Hon. H. C. Lett was elected temporary chairman of the convention. On assuming the chair he said:

Gentlemen of the convention, I am not unappreciative of the honor you have bestowed upon me. We have met here to organize a Democratic society and to build up a party that will do the greatest good to the greatest number. I am now ready to receive at your hands such business as you may deem in order.

Mr. D. C. Dunbar was then elected temporary secretary.

A committee on permanent organization was appointed as follows: Judge W. L. McGinnis of Weber, F. S. Richards of Salt Lake, M. M. Kellogg of Utah, Geo. W. Thatcher of Cache, C. T. Tuttle of Sanpete, A. H. Snow of Box Elder, David Stoker of Davis, Samuel Francis of Morgan, and James E. Bromley of Summit.

While the committees were in retirement, the convention was addressed by Ex-Governor West, who said: We are Democrats assembled here today upon soil purchased by the blood and treasures of America. Moreover, this soil was acquired by a Democratic administration. We can say, therefore, that we have a right as Democrats to raise our voices on questions that pertain to the best interests of our country. We have been made acquainted with the fact right recently that there are five gentlemen at least who take issue with us on this point. Have you read the late production of the Utah Commission? If you have not you would better do it. It is the stupendous creation of the age. These men were appointed for certain specific duties, and when they were called upon at various times to quiet certain local issues that have arisen, they have invariably taken refuge behind their commission and refused to act. Now that these issues have reached the point of possible settlement. These gentlemen step forward to plank themselves in the way of a peaceful adjustment. On what meat doth this our Caesar feed that he has grown so great? [Voice from the stand, "\$5000 a year."] The credit for whatever has been done in the way of progress in Utah these gentlemen claim for themselves, whose time is spent in sitting in their offices and appointing election boards. They cannot be spared, so they say. What a desolation would indeed fall upon this great land if the august figure of the Hon. Godfrey were suddenly missed from our streets! What would happen if the Hon. Saunders no longer came among us to bathe in our lake! But these gentlemen tell us we are insincere and their presence is necessary for our peace and progress. Gentlemen of the convention, this