

any journal with copies of the foregoing reports except their organ, the *Salt Lake Tribune*, the NEWS has been under the necessity of reproducing them as they appeared in the columns of that paper.—Ed. D. E. N.]

DANGEROUS VOYAGES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—This is the season of cyclones and life afloat is attended with peril and much physical discomfort.

The "Alaska" is a day overdue and has not yet been heard of, and the "Augusta Victoria" was not sighted until early this morning.

The "Umbria," one of the best storm defiers of the Cunard line, was due yesterday morning but was not sighted off Sandy Hook until last night. Two steamers report having met a number of cyclones.

The "Augusta Victoria" arrived at her dock shortly before noon. Her officers report that from October 4 to 9 she experienced heavy westerly gales with tremendously high seas. The steamer sustained no great damage but several passengers were thrown down and a number of them had their arms or legs broken; eight or more were severely cut about the head.

The "Umbria" also reported bad weather. The steamer sustained no damage, but a few of her passengers were injured.

During the greater part of the trip of the "Augusta Victoria" not a passenger was allowed on deck. During the whole voyage her commander never slept. He was on the bridge day and night, and it was the unanimous verdict of all on board that to his wonderful seamanship and skill in handling the great vessel was due the safety of the ship and passengers. During four days her decks were under water most of the time. The seas were like mountains and the big vessel pitched and plunged violently with every shock.

On the 7th inst.

A SERIES OF ACCIDENTS

happened that crippled many passengers. Dr. Lenburn and August Treitsch, cabin passengers, both had their arms broken. In the steerage the misery was great. The inmates were not allowed on deck and were packed into a dense mass. At every lurch of the ship they were thrown to the floor, and frequently in trying to rise as the vessel righted were thrown back and not a few received painful injuries. There were eighteen members in the Eppe family and not one of them escaped without bruises.

On the 8th the storm was at its worst, and during the entire day the main deck was under water and many more accidents occurred. A Mrs. White and her daughter were thrown across the cabin by a lurch of the ship, and both had their right arms broken. Nathan Solomon, Franz Rudolph and John Schreiner, the latter of this city, also suffered fractured limbs.

In the steerage those who had escaped the day before came in for their share, and fully thirty-five suffered painful bruises and cuts and one or two had their arms dislocated. All were attended to on board and were able to move today.

The officers and passengers of the "Umbria" also report a terrible voyage.

October 7 Mrs. C. P. Norman, of Louisville, died of apoplexy. One of the passengers said that shortly after passing Fastnet light they struck a breeze which by noon on Monday had become a hurricane. This weather continued throughout Tuesday, but Wednesday it moderated during the day and the passengers were able to go on deck for the first time since Sunday. Wednesday evening, however, another hurricane came on and the ship was speedily in the thick of it again. At 10 o'clock with wind and sea thundering upon the ship, a pin in the machinery was discovered loose and the engines had to be stopped, this incident being vaguely described by the engineer in reply to an anxious passenger's query as, "Only a bug in the snifter." After four hours of heavy rolling the machinery was repaired and the voyage resumed. During the whole of Thursday it continued to blow with great severity, the ocean resembling rolling hills. The weather moderated slightly Friday, but continued very nasty until they got in. Throughout the voyage the "Umbria" shipped immense quantities of water. Two saloon passengers were painfully injured, and a number of seamen badly knocked about, two sustaining fractured bones.

THE "DEVONSHIRE" ABANDONED.

A dispatch from London says: The steamship "Devonshire," from Barrow to New York, has been passed at sea abandoned. Nothing has been heard from her captain or crew.

Never has the loss of a steamship at sea caused so much excitement since the time of the great "Denmark" disaster. No particulars of the disaster have been received in this city. No one knows what has become of the captain and crew. They may now be safe on board some other vessel, but maritime men think this is hardly probable. The chances are the captain and his thirty-six men are lost. They undoubtedly took to the boats when it was seen the vessel had no chance. In the sea and storm that have been raging for the last week boats could hardly live.

A later dispatch to this city from Loyd's in London, says the "Devonshire" was abandoned about 550 miles west of Barrow. Up to the time of cabling nothing had been heard from the captain and crew. The "Devonshire" sailed from Barrow on September 30. If all reports are true, in ballast, the "Devonshire" generally made the passage to this city in about fifteen days so no uneasiness has been felt about her non-appearance. She is a twin screw steamer 316.6 feet long, 36.6 feet broad and 25.6 feet deep. She was worth at least \$100,000.

A dispatch from London tonight says the British steamer "Norwegian," which has arrived at Glasgow from Montreal, had on board the crew of the British steamer "Devonshire" which was abandoned 500 miles west of Tory Islands.

THE BEAR LAKE STAKE.

The Bear Lake Stake of Zion embraces all the Saints residing in Rich county, Utah, Bear Lake county, Idaho, a portion of Uintah county, Wyoming, and a small part of Bligh county, Idaho. It consists of twenty-

seven organized wards and branches and has a total membership of 7164, divided into 1232 families. William Budge, a man of much experience both at home and abroad, presides over the Stake and resides at Paris, Bear Lake county, Idaho. James H. Hart, widely known as a successful missionary in England and France and as Church emigration agent in New York, is first Counselor in the Stake Presidency, and George Osmond, now absent on a mission to England, second Counselor. Both reside in Bloomington, Idaho.

Rich county, thus named in honor of the late Apostle Charles C. Rich, the founder of the settlements in the Bear Lake valley, embraces the extreme northeastern part of Utah Territory, and contains five settlements of the Saints, namely, Randolph, the county seat, Woodruff, Laketown, Meadowville and Garden City. They are all fully organized into wards of the Church. The area of the county consists chiefly of mountains, which on the west rise to a considerable height, while the Bear River valley on the east, where Randolph and Woodruff are situated, is bordered by lower and more gently sloping heights, which are covered with grass, thus affording excellent facilities for pasturage. This abundance of rich meadow grass, noted for being very nutritious, compensates for many drawbacks caused by the long and often severe winters. Rich county also includes the south end of Bear Lake valley and nearly half of the lake. The Wasatch range on the west, which separates the valley from Cache, is quite high at this point, and nearly thirty miles through. It is wooded with a prolific growth of pine of the different species, affording the settlers plenty of wood and timber.

Randolph ward, containing seventy-six families of Saints, or 454 members, embraces the town of Randolph and settlers living in a scattered condition on their farms and ranches along Bear River and also on some of its tributaries, such as Big Creek, Little Creek and Otter Creek—streams all putting into the river from the west. The town of Randolph, thus named in honor of Randolph H. Stewart, one of the founders of the settlement, and its first presiding Elder, is pleasantly situated on a level tract of country on the west side of Bear River, 33 miles northwest of Evanston, in Wyoming, 16 miles south of Sage station, the nearest railway station on the Oregon Short Line, and 15½ miles southeast of Laketown, in Bear Lake Valley. The fine two-story brick courthouse built in Randolph in 1888 towers up high above the rest of the buildings in the town, consisting mainly of small log dwellings. There are, however, a few handsome brick and frame buildings. Randolph was first settled in 1870, and has been a hard place to wrest from the wilderness. The frosts were very severe in early times, and for fourteen years the people did not raise their breadstuffs; but this year the harvest has been excellent, and the people who have stuck to the place are now getting quite comfortable. Archibald McKinnon presides as Bishop over the Randolph ward, with Geo. A. Peart as his first and Olavus Jacobson as his second counselor.

Woodruff ward, containing 49 fam-