DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1905.

"Mormon" Pathfinders Guests of Senator Clark

PATHFINDER'S BADGE.

owner at that time was named Wil-

ANSWER TO PRAYER.

llams, and was an American. The pur-chase was not concluded and the par-ties returned to San Francisco. My

Pullman Palace Car Pleasures Vs the Hardships of the Trail.



RUEL BARRUS AS A YOUTH.

He Now Lives at Grantsville and This Picture is from a Daugerreotype Taken in Los Angeles in 1846.

ONDAY next the pioneers of the Southwest trail will run over the line it followed, in about as many hours as it

ook them days to do it when they blazed the way over half a century ago. The party will number 26, and among then will be survivors of those who established San Bernardino, those who built Las Vegas Fort, and those who carried the mail on the Southern overhand route.

It is as personal guests of Senator W. A. Clark that the men go. The party itself is in charge of W. C. A. Simuol, Jraa who acts as personal representative of Mr. Clark and who has charge of detailed arrangements.

The party would be larger except for the fact the most diligent search by Atty, C. O. Whittemore of the Clark and, and by Mr. Smoot failed to disto go. Consequently 25 invl-were issued, and Senator Clark lattions were based in the second of the part for Europe. Now men are handling in their names in greater number than hefers, and applications have been re-verved in excess of the number of in-vitations. A record is being kept, howeft for Europe. Now men are handing a their names in greater notaber than oftere, and applications have been re-eived in excess of the number of in-liations. A record is being kept, how-ter, of the applicants who establish heir right to go, and the matter will a subinitied to Senator Clark on his eturn to America. INVITATION TO VETERANS. The invitation issued to the pioneers after sollows: The tryitation issued to the pioneers after sollows: The tryitation Selicity of the pioneers the solution issued to the solution issu

Dear Sir,—As one of the survivors that brave and hardy band of men 50 years ago blazed the trull from 11 Lake City to San Bernardino, Los 21 Lake City to San Bernardino, Los 22 Parts of the survivors 23 Parts of the survivors 24 Parts of the survivors 25 Parts of the survivors 26 Parts of the survivors 26 Parts of the survivors 27 Parts of the survivors 28 Parts of the survivors 28 Parts of the survivors 29 Parts of the survivors 29 Parts of the survivors 20 Parts of the survivors Angeles and San Pedro harbor, and in recognition of your energy, fortitude, and bravery displayed at that time, it pleasure to extend to you an in-on to join with the other survivof that historic and far reaching t in an excursion over the line of oad of this company, so closely wing the trail over which you and associates struggled and induced urdships and privations incident hat perilous undertaking and which ed the dawn of progress for the empire of Southern California. excursion will leave Salt Lake City Oct. 9, 1905, With assurances of

"We taught them to labor and when we traded with them we paid them a fair price for what we bought of them. BUILDING OF A FORT.

"The first work we did was to erect "The first work we did was to erect a bowery to proteet us from the scorch-ing russ of the sun. The heat was very trying to us as we had come from a much colder climate. We then sur-veyed some small garden lots and be-gan to clear off the ground and plant coru and all kinds of vegetables, and succeeded in rating considerable sarcord and all kinds of vegenables, and succeeded in raising considerable gar-den truck the first sommer. Our next labor was to build a fort and we soon commenced to haul rock and make adobies, and to explore the mountains adobles, and to explore the mountains for timber, which was scarce. We found in one place about 30 miles dis-tant a small body of timber; there were 70 or 80 trees that would do to saw in-to lumber. We cut down the trees and hewed them into square timber to save hauling the back and waste moterial. We had no saw mill, therefore we had to saw our lumber by hand with a whip saw and in this way we made lumber saw, and in this way we made lumber enough to cover some of our houses so that we could live in them. SOME WENT HOME.

"The first winter some of our men went home to see their families late in the fall, but I was one of those who

"The second year I went on some ex-"The second year I went on some ex-ploring trips. I sowed one and one-fourth acres of wheat which yielded 50 bushels: also had a good crep of corn and vegetables,

TO THE LEAD MINES.

"In the fall of 1856 I was released "In the fall of 1856 I was released from the Las Vegas mission and called to go to the lead mines about 35 miles from Las Vegas. I went there late in the fall and we put up a furnace and run out several tons of lead. The blast to our furnace was furnished by two alternating belows run by mule power. The mine soon pinched out: although there was plenty of float ore we were unable to discover another sood lead. "After prospecting some time we were started home and I arrived at my home in Parowan in March, 1857,"

ANOTHER MAN'S NARRATIVE. Another view of this same event is interestingly given by James A. Bean, Who was also a member of the party. 'He gives the following facts. "I came to Utah in 1848. In 1849 I moved to Provo and lived there most of the time until 1855, when I was called

on brackish water, INDIAN SKIRMISHES. Of fights with the Indians there are Larratives also, although the fights ever became serious. John Hunt, whose complete narrative appears on this page tells of a trip he and John McDonald, the father of J. G. McDon-ald, the well known candy manufac-turer, took from San Bernardho this way. Out in the desert they were ac-costed by a band of Indians who were starving, and demanded their animals to eat, giving them the privilege of

started, we built a little fort of adobles to eat, giving them the privilege of making their way into Las Vegas on foot. However they showed fight and finally drove the Indians off without losing their property. Dr. Faust, who was one of the ploneer mail carriers over the route, told a similar tale be-fore his death. In which he escaped with the loss of his stock, waking into Las Vegas from unt on the desert. "In the latter part of 1856 quite a number of us went to work in the mine under the direction of N. V. Jones of Sait Lake City. When we got two loads

THOSE WHO WILL GO. The list of those comprising the myself hauled it to Salt Lake, it being the first run out and taken to that city. There were about nine tons taken

out. "On account of some misunderstanding with the parties who were down there the place was broken up March 1, 1857, and all returned to Utah. CRISMON'S EXPERIENCES.

Of the work in San Bernardino, and at the Chino ranch perhaps as clear t narrative as is extant is that of gene. Northern trall, and went down the ast to the port of Los Angeles, and om there over to San Bernardino in so exhausted they could go not further nor return to the last watering place, they held a council, in which it ap-peared they had no prospect to escape from death. Then Mr. Rich called his Utah people together, and told them he . He was in San Bernardino when colonists of the Pratt and Lyman party arrived in 1851, and of the events of those days he speaks as follows: "I did not go to California with the was going over a nearby hill to pray for rain. He disappeared over the hill and within a short time a little cloud appeared. It began to sprinkle, and the falling drops were caught in a colony under the charge of Apostles Rich and Lyman, but was there and living on the Chino ranch when the colony arrived. In 1849 my father, Apostle Lyman, and my father's famlarge rubber blanket. As the rain ac cumulated, it was dipped out with ly went through to California on the north route. We went to the Mission Delores, at that time three miles out spoon and given to the members of the company, each a spoonful in turn. This process kept up until the rain infrom San Francisco. I don't know if the plan originated there, or if my creased so that the water supply was , and Jesse B. Hunter, a captain "Mormon" Battalion, went south by steamer to locate a suitable place for a colony. They had an offer from the owners of the Chino ranch, and had

of Utah. HISTORY "READJUSTED."

As the memory of an old man, how ever honest his intentions, is hardly a even nonest his intributions, is narray a nothoritative source for half a centu old, the "News" has gone over t statement of Hishop Hunt most chistatement of Bishop Hunt most care-fully, and it has been fully verified by the records of the times, and proved conclusively to be a forgotten chapter of Utah's earliest history. In readjusting the rintement of ex-peditions into the southwest, it is how necessary to date the birst one at Nov, 16, 1847, less than four months after the pioneers arrived here. The exped-tion of 1851 becomes the second Utah expedition, while the returning mem-bers of the "Mormon" battalion, who arrived here Sept. 16, 1847, still hold the record for making the first trip free.

arrived here isopt, 16, 1347, 4111 hold the record for making the first trip from. Los Angeles to Sait Lake. The Hunt trip in 1847 was not the first American trip, either. That party started out with a map, or set of directions, fur-nished them by a trapper named "Duff" Weber, after whom Weber river and Weber, county use named.

Weber county whom broken ited and Weber had crossed the trail with Kit Carson several years previously, and had only imperfet reculections of the trail. But with this as a guide and a returned member of the "Mormon" but-tation as an additional source of in-formation, the party made the long Irip. SEEDS WERE WANTED.

In the usual conception of the settle-ment of Sait Lake valley, it was seeds which were brought with the pioneers that were first planted, and words from the harvets next year which furnished the harvets next year which furnished the permanent supply. But the grave, need for sned grain, and for milch cows-for the colonists was the cause of this earliest trip. It consumed forty-five days in getting to the thine ranch in San Bernardino. The party rested there for a number of days and re-turned to Sait Lake, bringing with them for the value ningty-served head of into the valley plinity-seven head of cows and one bull. Originally the drove consist of 200 cows and about 30 bulls, but all but the number given were killed by indians or died while er route over the waterless tracts of dea-

HOW RECORD WAS LOST.

The story of the trip as narrated by Bishep Hunt is an interesting one. He is a very modvst man, and objected to talking more about it than merely to tell the fact that it was made, so that

tell the fact that it was made, so that it might secure its place in the history of southwestern real blazing. The way in which this trip became lost to record is interesting, too. It has to do with the coming here of Johnston's army when the stillers were thrown into a state if confusion and had hurriedly to leave their new found homes and seak reture in the south homes, and seek refuge in the south When the trip started, long trips had nd historical significance. The lead-ing men of the ploneer party were away in Winter Quarters, while affairs in the country during the trip and moved with his family down to the Chino ranch, leasing it from the owner. He ranch, leasing it from the owner. He drove down the coast by team. "The next year the colony came out. That was not the first travel over the route. In 1848 Capt, Davis of the "Mormon" Battalion brought his wife home from Los Angeles, where the battallou was mustered out, in a wagon over that route. I think this was the first wagon to cross the trail. At Vir-gin Hill he had to lower the wagon down in sections with ropes. ed in Beaver county for a time, and in 1875 went to Snowflake, Ariz, where he has since resided. He is now in Salt ake attending the somi-snoual con-

"In 1849 Charles C. Rich crossed over the trail from Utah. He was es-corting a party largely made up of eastern people, with a few Utah people along with them. One of the eastern people, Sheldon Stoddard, who is now living in San Bernardino, or was when 1 last heard of him a few years ago, told me this story: When they had group into the desert on the eutoffs. was made captain o

Startling Story of the First Trip From Salt Lake to Los Angeles



BISHOP HUNT,

Who Tells a Surprising Never-Before Printed Story of the First Trip to Los Angeles.

send an expedition back to the ranch to make purchases, and my father and I were among those chosen to go. The party was under the leadership of Hor-ace K. Lathrop, with E. K. Fuller Lathrop, Elijah K. Fuller, William Pea-cock, Orrin P. Rockwell, Joseph M. Da-vis, Ell Harvey Pierce, Thurston Lar-sen, James Hyrons, Jake Workman, Jackson Workman, Jefferson Hunt, who was my father, Gilbert Hunt, my broth-er, Peter Nease, my adopted brother, James Shaw, John Y. Greene, Ellas F. Pearsons, William B. Cornogg and my-self.

He perhaps made the fastest trip over the desert, too. The mail boys were allowed 50 days to make a single trip, but usually did it in 20. In 1857, when all able bodies "Mormons" were camped in the canyons guarding Great Sait Lake valley, and when Johnston's army was on the other side of the Wa-satch, Col. Thomas L. Kane of Phila-delphia went to Washington and vol-unteered as a peacemaker. He then took a ship to San Fedro harbor, and started for Sait Lake. Mr. Hunt was living in Beaver county at the time, but Col. Kane arrived there with Wil-liam Godbe, who had been sent out as "We took provisions for 80 days, which we estimated would be ample time to reach our destination in. But we found the directions of Weber very hard to follow, and lost the trail so often, and spent so much time hunt-ing it again, that we finally ren out of provisions before we had reached the vicinity of Las Vegus. We then did what I think no other party of "Mor-mon" emigrants ever had to do-we killed and ale our horses. Three horses in all were consumed. Two of them belonged to John Y. Greene, and the other to William Cronogy. The first we killed at Mountain Spring, just be-yond Vegas, the next at Amargose springs, and the final one near the Mo-fave river. Our equipment consisted of about 20 pack animals, and a saddie horse each, with plenty of arms with

self.

THIRTY DAYS' PROVISIONS.

"We took provisions for 80 days,



shest respect and esteem. I am Yours very respectfully, W. A. CLARK.

Sept. 15, 1995.

ARROW HEAD BADGE.

companying his invitation each is presented with a burnt budge hearing the arrowhead, lematic of the route, a picture of desert warrons employed by the and below a sketch of the d train en route across the old The badges are the work of F. Leib of this cit.

dester. One man tells of suffering from thirst that he had to kill his is animals and drink their blood, other tells of famishing with hun-till it was necessary to kill and eat horses of the party, and still an-

Pender, Salt Lake; J. Lawson, Salt Lake; Nathan Tanner, Granger; W. C. A. Smoot. Jr., Phil Margetts

Las Vegas from out on the desert.

THOSE WHO WILL GO.

THIRTY MEN CALLED.

Of these ploneers, those who went to Las Vegas to establish a fort and half way station, four years after San Ber pardino colony was established, hav been least known, and their work has been the least narrated. An interesting story of what was done is told by Wil-liam G. Mitchell, one of the hand of who performed the service. His narative follows:

rative follows: "At a general conforence of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saunts, held in Salt Lake City, April 6, 1855, Fresident Brigham Young called 50 men (1 being one of that number) to go on a mission to Las Vegas. I left my home at Parowan, from county, the 29th of Max and arrivat of Las Vegas my home al Parowan, trob county, the 28th of May and arrived at Las Vegas early in June, 1855. The object of our mission was to establish a half-way station between here and Southern California, for the protection of travclers, as the Indians had been very hostile and it was unsafe for a few men of this city. g those who go are many who inderful experiences that test through that country, it was al-try. Credit has generally been given, so far as Americans are concerned, to a "Mormon" emigrant party under Apostic Amasa M. Lyman, who is Eishen John Henry and and the south were to be given a ride of on his new railroad, we never have come to light. One of the survivors of the inderful experiences that test kill them off, but to teach them to live thirst that he had to but to but to be all the good we could not to this of suffering thirst that he had to but to but to be given a ride southwest coun-try. One want tells of suffering thirst that he had to but to be all the good we could a the survivors of the thirst that he had to but to be all the good of the survivors of the thirst that he had to but to be all the good the survivors of the thirst that he had to but to be all the good to be all the survivors of the thirst that he had to be the survivors of the survivors of the thirst that he had to be the survivors of the survivors of the thirst that he had to be the survivors of the survi

the cattle. "When we arrived at Los Angeles, it contained only one two-story house, and had a population of about 800 the idea of purchasing it in view. The i sculs, mostly Spaniards and Mexicans."

nt for the demands of all, even

W HO first crossed the trail to pedition has been overlooked. It has Les Angeles from Sait been omitted in the histories, and but Lake? The question has for the announcement, by President heen growing in importance Clark that those who first made the trip were to be given a ride over the trai on his new railroad, would perhaps

One of the survivors of the first party is Bishop John Hunt of Snowflake, Arileft Salt Lake in 1851. This gona. When he read in the "News" week has developed the fact last week that the party of 1851 was that a party of "Mormons," numthe first to cross the desert, he called bering eighteen men, preceded this trip to correct the error, and in doing so by four years. All record of the ex- unfolded an altogether new chapter of]

company A of the battalion, while my two older brothers, Martial and Gilbert, towards San Francisco, till they were enlisted in his company. My age was then 14 years, as I was born in Illinois in 183, after my parents had joined the Church. My father had an adopted child of about my own age, named Peter Nease. He is still living in Idaho, somewhere, and he went through most of my experiences with me. If he can be beeted som by with weith all that I be located now he will verify all that I

> My father obtained permission to "My father obtained permission for my mother and the children to follow the battailon, and we went with it as far as Pueblo, where we found a Mexi-can stockade fort. There we were left, together with the sick of the battallou under Capt. Brown. As the ploneer train under Brigham Young came west, Apostle Amassa M. Lyman came to our camp at Pueblo and notified us to join the main party. We started out to do it, but got to Fort Laramie after they had left there. We tracked their road, hewever, and followed them into Salt Lake, arriving here July 29, 1847, five lays after the main party had come in. "That summer Peter Nease and I built two houses in the old Pioneer square, covering them over with brush and mud roofs. We also herded the

and mud roofs. We also herded the town cows along the Jordan river. "In September my father arrived from Los Angeles, having taken his dis-charge from the battailon. He report-ed that on the way he hud stopped at a ranch owned by Col. Williams, an American who had been under com-mand of to: Fremont in the capture of California and had obtained acless of alifornia, and had obtained prices on ows and seeds.

THOSE WHO WENT.

horse each, with plenty of arms with which to defend outselves, and the and the

slight provisions already mentioned. "When we reached a point where Bar-stow station is now located we camped, while two of our strongest men-Shaw and Cornogs, role ahead to get pro-visions. They sent a Mexican to us with beef and fresh mounts, and we moved on again, arriving at the Chino ranch after 45 days on the trall.

THE CHINO RANCH.

"This Chino ranch is one of two which "This Chino ranch is one of two which figured in the "Mormon" settlement of southern California. It was leased af-terwards by the Crisinon boys, one of whom takes this trip. It was near the San Bernardino ranch which the Church settlers bought in 1851. One of the Crismon boys, George Crismon, wooed and won his wife, Mary Louisa Tanner, from among the San Bernardino col-onists, and they now live in Sugar ward

Continuing his story of the trip, Mr. Hunt said: "We were exhausted when we reached the Chico ranch, but Col. Hunt said: Williams was very generous in his treatment of us. He furnished as which cows which we milked after strapping them down, and plenty of flour from which to make our bread. We remained which to make our bread. We remained there five or six weeks, resting up and preparing for the return trip. Finally, on Feb. 15, we started out, with about 200 cows, for which we gave him 35 each, and a few pack animals and mares, also about 40 buils. He told us be would give us all the buils we wanted to drive off. They all died but one from thirst, while about 100 cows also perished. Or-casionally the Indians would sneak up close enough to kill one of them, but "The Church authorities decided to close enough to kill one of them, but i not yet returned.

Goode was sent back to San Bernardino to secure the trunk of Col Kane. Mr. Hunt was designated to go with him, and they made the round trip in 22 days and 18 hours, which is the fast-est time ever made over the routs un-til the train nervice reduced the time to 26 hours. to 36 hours.

Bishop Hunt is still a very vigorous man, apparently not yet over the hardy days of his activity. He has many rel-But of the old party who made the first trip there from Salt Lake, the only member still alive to his knowledge is is boy brother and companion, Peter

The historical records of this trip are very measer, and consist of a reference in a letter to President Young, written by President John Smith, in charge of the actilements in Utab.

the actilements in Utah. In Whitney's History of Utah O. P. Rockwell, one of the members of this party is named as going east in Aug-ust, 1847, with Brigham Young to Win-ter Quarters. However the historical record shows that he left the company and returned to Utah. The stake pres-idency in charge of affairs here were John Smith, bresident, and Chas. C. Rich and John Young counselors. In reporting to President Young at Win? ter Quarters in a letter without March 6, 1848, President Smith sold: "Several of the brethren wished to go to Calls. of the brethren wished to go to can-fornia to procure wheat, cows, beezes, otc., and we felt to sanction their so doing and bid them God speed. Ac-cordingly 16 men under the direction of the brethren wished to go to Callordingly 16 men under the direction of Horace K, Lathrop, O. P. Rockwell, and E. K. Fuller started on or about the 16th day of November, and have

MAKE HIS NIGHT SCHOOL. CHEST AND LUNG ISAAC PITMAN'S IT IS HERE Ten 1st Prizes. Eight Sweepstakes. Che First Ching We PRAISE GLORIOUS SHORTHAND. PROTECTOR SALE. Good chance for busy people to dou-Utah State Fair. THE \$5,000 Have For Baby If you want Fine Stock, write le their earnings. Business College ble their earnings, Business College evening classes in Book-keeping, Short-hand, Telegraphy, Typewriting, Pen Work, English, Arithmetic, etc. Opens Oct. 2, L. D. S. University build-For Sunday School and Church Music JOHN H. SEELY, Onyx and Mahog-We have ordered a large stock of N A Chest Protector worn these cold evenings will keep the keen night air out of the lungs and may save you a big drug bill. We carry the Press King and many other styles in Silk. Felt and Chamots, loe up, suitable for men and women, young and old, be wise and get one before you catch cold. Both 'phones sil, Remember the num-ber-Mountain Dell Stock Farm, excellent book containing two to music. Suitable for Sunday to music. Suitable for Sunday tools and all associations. Follow-Mt. Pleasant, - - . -Utah Hundreds of students in good HER. Is the scales to weigh him on, any Soda Fountain Years 55 Reporters Church the by positions. Enter at once. and we will send these free to used; profitable and fascinating, are a few of the gems of the colyour address by one of our boys learn to easy. ut Your Blessings. DON'T WORRY. on a bicycle, if you will telenetime, domewhere, It is Wonderful, nshine in the Soul, There's Sunshine in Your Heart. Ward Christian Soldiers, ''Peacock'' BOOKS: NOGICE! Finest in the West. phone that you want them. JAMES D. STIRLING, 44 MAIN ST. After we weigh the little N. Main St., - - Salt Lake City. arer My God to Thee, ad Kindly Light, bide With Me, Need Thee Every Hour, ock of American ANSTEE BRICE DRUG CO. fellow for you, we have every-ROCK SPRINGS COAL. And Your Fuel Troubles will all vanish. HALLIDAY thing for his needs while you TO are raising him, and the princi-DRUG CO. CONFERENCE of Ages. an sell this book at thirty-five pal ingredient in everything VISIGORS the per copy if mailed five cents per object of the second second second second second part of the second second second second second based in dozen lots, we will prepay if Dozage on receipt of \$4.50. DESERET NEWS BOOK STORE, 6 Main Street. Opposite Salt Lake Theatre. CENTRAL COAL & COKE CO. Conference Just Arrived we sell for him is purity, "At the Sign of the Peacock." hones 2600. 38 So. Main. STOP AND LOOK IN. Rains Phones 2600. MAKE our store your headquarters while in the Recented and the test of a table to the test of the Our new Fall line of OFFICE, STORE, BANK FIX-tures, and Show Cases. Special Cabinet Work. Satisfaction Guar-anteed. Harris & Craig 58 Mar-ket Street Salt Lake City. usually find the weak spots in "That Good Coal," 2,000 lbs. In Ev-City - and anything in Pure umbrellas-high gradethe roof. There never was a SCHRAMM'S, Drugs or Medicines we will be rain which could find a weak BAMBERGER, 161 Meighn Street. Low prices, spot in a Malthold roof, for there are no weak spots in it. It lasts a life time. pleased to wait on you. Phone 65 (either phone) for the Where the Cars Stop. The Great Prescription Drug Store, correct Time. THE UNITED STATES SMELTING COMPANY 2112 s now in the market for all kinds of lead and copper ores at PRICES FAVOR-JOHN C. CUTLER JR., ABLE TO SHIPPERS WILLES-HORNE Morrison, Merrill & Co., INVESTMENT BANKER Address all Communications to SALT LAKE, UTAH. (Established 1898.) Joseph E. Taylor. Consign all shipments as follows: United States Smelting Company, BINGHAM JUNCTION, UTAH. JEWELERS. DRUG CO.. STOCKS AND BONDS BANK AND SUGAR STOCKS. When shipment is made please NOTIFY US PROMPTLY, and if PUBLIC SAMPLER is preferred DESIGNATE WHICH ONE; also designate ONE AS. MAIN ST PIONEER UNDERTAKER. News Building. Both 'Phones 374. By the Monument No. 28 MAIN ST. High Grade Investment Securities Bought and Sold. of Utah, Open day and night. Factory and Warscours No. 20 E. First South one and one-half blocks east of Theater, AALT LAKE CITY NEW PAINT STORE Tel. 127-R. 25 Main St