

Several members have been added by baptism in the Worcester and Hereford district, also in the Stafford district, and three persons applied for baptism in the Newcastle Conference. The Elders are diligent in preaching, visiting, distributing tracts, counseling the Saints, and preparing them for emigration.

President N. Wilhelmson, writing from Copenhagen on June 2, 1881, says: "I have just returned from my visit to all the Conferences in the Scandinavian mission, and I am happy to inform you that the work of the Lord is still onward in these lands, and the future prospects for the spread of the Gospel is very good. A good spirit prevails among the Elders, who are laboring diligently for the good cause in which we are engaged. The Lord has blessed our feeble efforts with much fruit;—during the last half year we have added to the Church by baptism 447 persons, for which we feel to give thanks to our Heavenly Father."

### LEGALLY AND MORALLY RIGHT.

A few obscure papers and one or two influential journals, speak of Clerk Adams' stretch of authority in "going behind the certificate." They are very much mistaken. The Clerk of the House has not gone behind, but taken the face of the document. There are two certificates, and they both certify to the fact that Geo. Q. Cannon received the greatest number of votes cast at the Utah election for Delegate to Congress. Therefore the Clerk placed his name on the roll.

When the whole case is properly understood it will be clearly seen that the Clerk has simply done his duty. But if it is wrong to go behind a certificate—supposing such a thing had been done—when a palpable fraud was sought to be perpetrated, an "going behind" would prevent the accomplishment of the infamy, is it right to go behind the returns to hunt for a pretence to default a whole Territory out of the sacred right of suffrage? It all depends whose cause is affected, does it not?

But in this case, while one official went far beyond his lawful powers to aid in a fraud, the other, officer now called in question, acted within the limit of his powers and what discretion he exercised was to prevent a fraud. Adams is all right, morally and legally.

### THE "MORMONS" IN MISSOURI.

We publish in another part of this paper an article from the Kansas City Journal detailing Col. Pitcher's account of the "Mormon" persecutions in Missouri. We do not reproduce it as an endorsement of all it contains, as there are some inaccuracies which might be pointed out, and the moving causes of the outbreak are given from Colonel Pitcher's own views, and are not to be relied upon as just conclusions, because he was one of the active participants in the assaults upon the Saints and was liable to be wrong in his estimate of their principles and intentions.

But the statement is valuable as the testimony of an enemy, to the fact that the Saints who were driven from Missouri were not the lawless vagabonds which they have been pictured by their traducers, but a peaceable, honest and law-abiding community, who were vilely treated by mobocrats and sectarian bigots.

The Journal will publish other articles bearing on this subject.

### ARIZONA.

JONESVILLE, June 7th, 1881.

Editor Deseret News:

Our party arrived here and at the Mesa on the 29th inst., safe and well satisfied with our journey and the blessings of God which attended us while absent, opening up the way, causing men of calibre and long experience, both in this Territory, Sonora and Mexico, to be our friends, and gave us the benefits of their experience in this old but suddenly new country, opening up for settlements, for which we feel very thankful, and trust that many of our brethren in the north, who wish homes, and others who have cattle and sheep by thousands, will use a portion of their brains and means to

help open up this wonderful, new and beautiful country, and not remain dormant, until the tramp and speculator get possession, and after cry out, "Why did not our pioneer brethren tell us of such opportunities?" I wish here to use the language of the *Arizona Quarterly Illustrated*, which describes a portion of the country we passed through much better than I possibly can:

#### UPPER SANTA CRUZ VALLEY.

During the summer and fall months, the whole of the Upper Santa Cruz Valley presents a scene of continuous rare loveliness, that is constantly changing. The traveler passing along the high mesas and rolling hills with which it is bordered on both sides, cannot but wonder how such splendid lands as are here for miles and miles together stretch before his gaze, only to fade away in the far off horizon, are not known to the world; or that they should have been so long allowed to lie almost unused. It is one of nature's own rare picture galleries, of which, with its rich scenery and ever fresh variety of features, my pen must fail to give more than the faintest outlines. In endless numbers and on every hand, distinct landscapes are to be seen, ever varying and ever beautiful, one charming view following another, all delightfully picturesque and yielding an ever new and refreshing pleasure to the eyes. Amid the charming and peaceful scenery of this valley, surrounded by the high mountains of the Huachuachas, the Santa Cruz and the Patagonias, an artist would find such an endless number of subjects presented, as would take him a lifetime to paint; so many are the tints, and so gorgeous each landscape. Here, the sun on first rising pours his rays so bewitchingly as to defy the cunning hand of man to produce ought that could give more than a faint impression of the glories and splendor spread upon the mountain tops, and gradually filling the valley with a lustre that is at once delightful and dazzling to look upon. The hillsides, even up to the summit of the mountains, are covered with a variety of trees and shrubs, their dark green foliage contrasting finely with the many-colored carpet which covers the vale below.

At the head of this valley the river of the same name takes its rise, but does not make its appearance until it nears the town of Santa Cruz, and even there it is but a narrow stream. These lands are doubtless among the best for grazing and agricultural purposes in the Territory, there being, perhaps, three or four times as much rainfall as in most other parts of it, and it also forms the basin or receptacle for the waters that come from the surrounding mountains and the dividing ridges. Strange to say, within the very small circuit of perhaps 10 miles four different rivers, or as they may be more properly termed creeks, take their rise, each running in different points of the compass—the Babacomori to the east, through rich and productive lands, on which large settlements could be formed. There are some sheep and stock ranges already taken up. Camp Waller, in a state of ruinous decay, stands on a mesa by the borders of this stream, which runs into the San Pedro River, somewhat over 20 miles from where it takes its rise. The Cienaga, another creek, with the same character of lands surrounding it, runs to the north; while the Sonoita flows to the west, through lowlands of surpassing richness, where agriculture and stock farming could be made very profitable, fine crops of all kinds having long been abundantly raised here."

#### THE SANTA CRUZ RIVER

"Runs southwardly into Sonora some little distance, where, after making a considerable bend, it turns north through Potrero, passes along the bases of the Pajarito, and the Atascos, until it nears Tucson. It then sinks, and is lost sight of at times, but is supposed finally to enter under ground into the Gila, near Florence.

Around the head of the Santa Cruz nearly all the available lands are covered by grants. There are plenty of good grazing lands in the foot hills, however, to be had for the settling upon. These are well wooded with oak, while higher up the juniper and walnut are found in abundance in the ravines, and tall pines appear at higher elevation. This pine valley was always considered the great pasture grounds of the inhabitants of Santa Cruz, who had to struggle hard to maintain their herds against the raids and marauding incursions of the Apa-

ches, when the latter would frequently run off large bands of cattle from herds that, at one time, could have been counted by the tens of thousands. Earlier history contains many interesting incidents connected with this valley, which relate more particularly to the invasions made on this part of the frontier by the bloodthirsty tribes of Indians, who infested this delightful part of the country that at one time was filled with deer, antelope, bear and other kinds of game; some of which are to be found occasionally now, along the foothills and higher up the mountains. There was always a powerful guard detailed to watch for the approach of the enemy, for the taking care of the cattle and assisting each other in every way. In one engagement the Mexicans lost no less than 29 persons, including one priest. Frequently the inhabitants have been nearly reduced to a state of starvation from being surrounded and hemmed in the town by those Indians. On such occasions some valiant deeds have been done which when related show the bravery of the women who took part in the defense, as well as the men. Numbers of the old inhabitants at that time left Santa Cruz, their children, however are beginning of late years to return to what had once been the home of their fathers. Santa Cruz to day presents, perhaps, the most dilapidated, forsaken and unsightly appearance a person could well imagine. The buildings, which are all adobe, have generally been put up regardless of streets or any degree of regularity, each putting up the kind of building that suited himself, evidently irrespective of the rights of his neighbors. Many, in fact, nearly one half of the houses to-day are in a state of partial or total decay, are crumbling and being carried away by every rain that falls. The exceptions are the neat little church with a very few better class dwelling-houses and stores. The whole presenting only the tattered vestiges and remnants of another age, and affording strong evidences of the disheartened and helpless condition to which the inhabitants must have been reduced—a contrast indeed from what might have been expected from what was once, some 60 years ago, the most formidable town on the frontiers. It is difficult to imagine now, that it had ever been the scene of busy, active life, though the proofs can be traced in its ruins, till you are reminded that almost every inch of ground has been replete with some desperate and tragic act, at the hand of the bloodthirsty invaders. Though the hills generally slope down to it, the valley proper is not more than three-quarters of a mile in width, and the river, until within about four miles or so of the town, scarcely shows itself, but when the water does come out it is cool and limpid. Along these rich lands two crops can readily be raised annually, some of the fields yielding corn that stand 12 to 14 feet high.

Now that the inhabitants are no longer cowed down nor in dread of the desperate and ravaging onslaughts of the destroying savage, owing to the security afforded by American settlements springing up across their border line, they will likely take courage and cultivate these beautiful and fertile lands as of yore. The climate here, all through Southern Arizona, during the summer months, is the most balmy and delightful in the world; the heat, tempered by the frequent and refreshing rains, never becomes at all unpleasant or excessive. These rains fall for about three months, during the hottest season. The winter time is pleasant with cool nights; during the spring, however, light frosts set in. All the year through there is a magic charm in the atmosphere that is pleasant and invigorating in its effect, which combined with the magnificent scenery and the productiveness of the soil, makes this, perhaps, one of the most enjoyable places in the world.

It is estimated that there will be in Salt River Valley this season 10,000,000 pounds of wheat and barley, and 6,000 tons of hay."

Mr. Rumbage, of Phoenix, made a sale of wheat to J. Y. T. Smith of the same place, amounting to \$7,000 at \$1.25 per 100 lbs. Mr. R. is a small farmer to some in this valley. Flour this harvest will find its level to the consumer at home, not bringing more than \$2.50 to \$3.00 per 100 lbs. Times are commencing to boom, plenty to do and no tramps to hire.

The 60 families of Pima and Maricopa living near Jonesville will har-

vest from three to five hundred thousand pounds of wheat, while the 20 white families who comprise the settlement will not harvest more than 300,000 lbs. wheat and barley.

The Mesa and this place run eight mowers and two headers, also will have in operation two sorghum mills with evaporators, principally jointstock. The "Mormons" run Mr. C. T. Hayden's 12-horse power threshing machine, and headers for other parties. We number here and at Mesa and St. David, San Pedro, near 800 souls. In every direction we travel we find some of our people, or appendages from Utah like Ben Tasker, who is teaming between Benson and Tombstone. Anyone who wishes can get him, but at any price he would be dear.

We met our breezy friend Leventhal, at Tucson, who used to hold forth in his Cheap John stand in Salt Lake City; also gentlemen from nearly every part of the Union. The day of traveling among strangers has fled, for wherever you go, your footsteps are watched by knowing ones, particularly if the name of "Mormon" is worn. Excuse this lengthy letter, and ere long I will give you another, as a tithe has not been told of the advantages for settlers, also little said of the inconvenience and bother to be encountered in forming new settlements. But most of the older inhabitants of Utah are somewhat acquainted, having had the experience, therefore, it would be superfluous to paint the difficult side.

General health prevails, and we look forward to the pleasure of having many from Utah join us this fall and winter; the advantages being so great that, should Salt River Valley not suit, they can pass on to San Pedro, Santa Cruz, and old Mexico, as the way is now open and supplies can be had at this and other points.

Grape culture is proving a success. Messrs. Baley and Dana, put out last spring, 25, 12 and 7,000 cuttings, which are looking well. Mr. S. Baley feels assured that three years from this fall, he will produce over 25,000 gallons of wine. Should the wine culture prove a success, and everything, soil and climate are propitious, how sorry those who preach against the Salt River Valley will be, for telling such yarns as eggs being cooked in the sun, etc.

Respectfully, your Brother,  
DAVID P. KIMBALL.

### Correspondence.

WASHINGTON,  
June 18, 1881.

Editor Deseret News:

Hot weather, the hot—the very hot—fight at Albany, and delegations of Marylanders at the White House are the three things which have agitated Washington during the past week. The interest felt in the Albany struggle is very great among all classes here. While Mr. Conkling has perhaps as few intimates among the "plain people" here as any public man who ever lived, it is unquestionably a fact that this very class furnishes a large proportion of men who sympathize with him in the fight. Of the merits of the contest, or of the reasonableness of the sympathy felt for the ex-Senator, I have nothing to say, but the fact is one of every day observation here.

Yesterday the President talked to a delegation of Virginia republicans, and the tenor of his advice was such as to confirm them in the determination to nominate and vote for a straight party ticket. To a delegation of colored men from North Carolina, on the day before, he gave his accustomed advice, that they educate themselves and their children. The President takes a practical man's rather than a politician's view of the "negro question," evidently.

The Secretary of the Treasury is receiving undeserved censure for withholding from publication a report just made by an investigating committee, which is said to have found serious frauds in a bureau of his department. Nothing is clearer than the right of the public to a full knowledge of the results of all such investigations, but the report in question is only a preliminary one, specially called for by the Secretary, and touching but a few of the points inquired into. The Secretary is the last man in the world to suppress anything of the kind.

Soldiers generally will be glad to know that one of their number has been appointed Commissioner of

Pensions. The President has been flooded with petitions on this subject ever since his inauguration. The objections to Mr. Bentley, who retires, were perhaps in a great degree based on events over which he had no control, but the desire of an applicant for pension that his papers should be considered by men under the control of one who had himself been a deserving soldier, is very natural, and I think the President has acted wisely in gratifying it.

Col. Dudley, of Indiana, the new commissioner, lost a leg in the service. He is spoken of as a man of great executive ability, all of which he will have a chance to exhibit in managing effectively the force of nearly 800 men now under his control.

Ex-Commissioner of Pensions Bentley, was tendered and declined a foreign appointment. It is not improbable that he will be given a judicial position in one of the Territories. LEM.

CAZIER'S CAMP,  
Ham's Fork,  
June 22nd, 1881.

Editor Deseret News:

We have been on this river somewhere near five weeks, and during that time we have had considerable sickness. Men who have had a great deal of experience, say it is mountain fever, there has been several cases of it in our camp, and Samuel Cazier, of Nephi, has had a severe attack of the disease.

There is a great deal of talk here about the Utah and Wyoming R.R., and the U. P. going to law, in order to find out which of the two companies really has the right of way. There is a company or corps of engineers camped now about ten miles from Granger, making their way as fast as possible with their line. I had quite a conversation with one of the engineers last Sunday, and he gave me to understand that they were U. & W. engineers, and that the company intended running the road from coast to coast. He said they had been here ever since March, and they had suffered a great deal with the cold since that time. Mr. Smith, the foreman or chief engineer of this division of the road, says that the U. P. company intend to have the track laid up to the tunnel by the first of August, which is about 50 miles from Granger. Bro. Samuel Cazier, our contractor from Nephi, has completed two miles of the grade, which is about ten miles from Granger, and he has now taken another contract about 25 miles up the river. Crismon & Weiler have taken another contract of 70 miles, that is from the tunnel to Soda Springs. There are now seven corps of engineers on the other side of the tunnel, and yet there are a great many teams from Utah waiting for work.

I remain, yours etc.,  
CHARLES HAYNES.

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