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GEO. Q. CANNON,

Editor and Publisher,

Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

Bishop WILLIAM BUDGE is authorized to act as GENERAL AGENT for the DESERET NEWS throughout Cache County.

**Elder GEORGE FARNSWORTH of Mount Pleasant, is appointed GENERAL AGENT for the DESERET NEWS and JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR for Sanpete County.*

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WARRANTEE DEEDS for sale.—The citizens of this Territory are now in possession of all the rights and privileges accruing from the enjoyment of the Pre-emption and Homestead Laws, and hereafter all transfers of titles to land will have to be effected by means of Warrantee Deeds, instead of the Quit Claim Transfer Deeds heretofore used. In view of the demand for such documents, we wish to inform the public that we have them on hand, at this office, in legal form, and are prepared to sell them singly, or otherwise, at very low rates, to suit purchasers. d-s&w

WANTED—At the Deseret Mills, a good practical woolen dyer. Apply to J. W. Cummings, at the Mill, or his residence, 14th Ward, Salt Lake City. w19-3

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, RICH CO.,

June 16th, 1869.

There has been so much said about the monsters of Bear Lake that a more than ordinary interest centers around it, and as we travel along its beach we try and peer into its depths and look across its surface with a vague hope that we may see something that will satisfy our curiosity respecting the strange creatures which, it is asserted, have been seen disporting themselves in its waters. In this section opinions seem to be somewhat divided respecting the monsters, some firmly believing that there are veritable monsters in the Lake, others, while they admit that many of the persons who say they have seen them, are people of undoubted veracity, think they may have been deceived and that they are laboring under an optical delusion. A family with whom Bro. Woodruff and myself conversed at St. Charles, several members of which were in the company which saw the ten that were described in the News last Summer, speak so confidently and calmly upon the subject, and describe so accurately the appearance of these creatures in the Lake, that however much one may be disposed to be sceptical, he cannot but accord sincerity to them. They evidently saw appearances which they can only account for on the theory of monsters. How

much the stories which they had heard about strange creatures being in the Lake, may have influenced them in forming their conclusions upon these appearances is difficult to say. Had none of the party seen any more than the head of this family with whom we conversed I should have been disposed to think that, for the want of any other theory upon which to account for these appearances they had jumped at the conclusion that these must be the monsters of which they had heard; but at least one of the party saw a portion of the body of one of these creatures raised out of the water, before the attention of the others was attracted to the sight and the gentleman of whom I speak has since seen three of these creatures. He and his family are persons well known in the community, and their testimony on any other subject would be readily believed by every person who knows them. Those who are most sceptical up here say that their doubts do not have their origin in any suspicion of the truthfulness of the persons who state they saw these monsters; but as such creatures are unknown, nothing of the kind having ever been seen elsewhere in the world, they doubt their existence here. The Indians have taken considerable interest in the reports that monsters have been seen. They say their fathers told them of their existence, and they tell some very big stories about them. Yesterday, had we found the orifice from which the big spring issues as large as had been described we might have thought we had found the monsters' hiding place; but we were disappointed in its size. We were met at the suburbs of St. Charles by the school children and the adults of the place with banners flying, upon which were inscribed a variety of mottoes. The hospitable doors of Bro's. Jonathan Pugmire, jr., Nathan C. Davis, John A. Hunt and L. Laker were opened wide to receive the members of the company and give them cheerful welcome, and the chief regret of the citizens seemed to be that the company was not more numerous. The weather during the afternoon and evening was stormy.

This morning, accompanied by Bro. Charles C. Rich and the escort, we drove to this place, where we were welcomed in hearty style by old, middle-aged and young, with banners. I am told that Paris can show as large and probably larger number of children in proportion to the married folks than any other settlement in these mountains, and the sight of the children today causes me to incline to the belief that the statement is correct. This is a fruitful country. A poor man in this town, the father of lots of children, and the owner of two cows, was made to rejoice about two weeks ago by the addition to his stock of five fine calves. Cows and calves are doing well. To give you an idea of the exceeding healthiness of this climate I need only mention that there have been but four deaths reported in this valley for upwards of a year. Three of these were children; the fourth was a man who died through an accident. The measles and scarlatina have been through these settlements within the past two or three years, and I am informed by Sister Emiline Rich, the wife of Brother C.C. Rich, with whom we are stopping, and who appears to be well posted on the subject, that there was but one death from measles—a child of two weeks old—and five deaths from scarlatina in the entire valley. This is truly remarkable for a population which numbers so many as does this of Rich County. There is a case of measles, I am told, now here, a child which contracted the disease in one of the other valleys. It is of a more virulent type, it is said, than the measles they had here three years ago.

Montpelier, June 17.

After dinner yesterday we left Paris with the intention of coming to this place to stop the night and then driving to Soda Springs and back to-day. Montpelier is beautifully situated on the east side of the valley and of Bear River; but is somewhat difficult of access when the water is high. It was hoped that we would be able to ford the

sloughs and cross the river on the bridge nearly opposite this place; but from the reports which we received of depth of the water and the difficulty in crossing it was deemed prudent to go down to the ferry, a rather primitive concern that had been put in the river not far from Bennington. This was a circuitous route, and made the distance to be traveled at least ten miles further than if we had crossed at the bridge. When we arrived at the river the boat was at the other side. A proposition was made by the swimmers of the party to swim the river; but the water was very cold, the stream was rapid, and as there was a strong raw hide rope stretched across, it was concluded that it would be safer to cross by it than to swim to the other side. Brother John Bagley pulled off his boots and socks, coat and vest and hat, and started on the rope. He would have crossed without difficulty, had the rope not sagged so much in the centre. Contrary to expectations his weight when he passed the centre of the stream pulled the rope so low that his back was in the water for some distance, and he would have gone completely under had we not kept the rope taut by our united strength and weight. As it was, the passage became a labor very trying to the muscle, through the quantity of water he had to carry in his shirt and pants. The ferry boat consisted of two skiffs, very leaky, lashed at some distance apart, with a platform on top, a very rickety concern; but which, with careful management, we contrived to make answer our purpose. The carriages and men; and a few of the animals, were taken over on the ferry boat; but, as it was rather difficult to lead the animals on and off the boat, the larger portion of them were driven into the river and made to swim across.

A seven miles' drive from the ferry brought us to Montpelier, where we held meeting last evening. Presidents Young and Wells addressed the people. The meeting was a short one, for it was late when the people assembled, and the members of the company were very tired.

Frost and grasshoppers have been serious difficulties in the way of this settlement as well as of all the other settlements in this valley. Many have become very discouraged in consequence, and have moved away. Those who live here have worked hard in building houses, sheds and corrals, and in fencing their land. I am told that the soil here is not so warm as at other places, and that grain and vegetables are more backward here than on the west side of the valley. But I am confident that if the people will persevere, this can be made a fine place. There are some advantages which they have here—the range is splendid, hay can be cut in almost any quantity, and, as Captain Hooper has remarked since we have been here, the people have their meat-tubs right at their doors in these streams, which are so prolific with fish. There is a creek running through the lot behind the house where we are stopping, belonging to Bro. Denning. In this Bro. Woodruff, who is as indefatigable at fishing as he is at everything else that he undertakes, is trying to catch fish. He was out last evening and succeeded in catching a few, and he has just come in as I write, with a string of five fish. He has not been out long and has caught nine, mostly trout. So you see if Bear Lake Valley is a cold, bleak country, with severe winters, and frost and grasshoppers to destroy the crops, there are some advantages which the settlers have.

This valley is a splendid country for Latter-day Saints to live in. It requires union, faith and energy for people to sustain themselves here. These qualities our people possess. If this were an inviting country, how long would we be permitted to enjoy it in peace? We came to these mountains when nobody else thought of settling here, glad to reach any place however undesirable, where we could be freed from the intolerable oppression which we had endured. If our land possesses any attractions to-day, it is because, under the blessing of God, we have created them by our industry and unflagging perseverance. But let a people settle here

who have not the inducements which prompted us to come to sustain them, and how long would they remain? While the valley of the Mississippi, Nebraska, California and Oregon stretch out their arms and invite them to come and partake of the rich bounties which a benignant Providence has bestowed upon them, they will not be likely to remain long to contend with frost, grasshoppers and crickets, to go such long distances for fuel, lumber and other building materials, and to do for their gardens, orchards and fields what the clouds refuse to do, viz.,—water them. If such an event should occur as the abandoning of these valleys by the Latter-day Saints, they would soon relapse into their former wilderness condition; for there is no other people within the confines of the Republic who have reasons sufficiently strong to induce them to make this country their permanent home while there are so many better places open to settlement. Providence evidently designed these valleys for the Latter-day Saints. It is "manifest destiny" that they should settle in them. Past training and experience qualified them for the task of making them habitable.

Smithfield, 22.

The President and company arrived here at one p.m., having held meeting at Franklin last evening and Richmond this morning. We go to Hyde Park to hold meeting at 5 p.m. While at Bear Lake Valley a Stake of Zion was organized, a high council set apart and Elder David P. Kimball was chosen as President of the Stake. The President and company are all well.

Correspondence.

We are indebted to the courtesy of President George A. Smith for the following:

HARRISBURG, WASHINGTON CO.,
June 4th, 1869.

Prest. Geo. A. Smith.—Dear Brother:—It is a general time of health. Bread is very scarce. Our cotton looked well till yesterday, when the "hoppers" paid us a flying visit and eat it up; some pieces of corn were also destroyed. The "hoppers" have been flying north and south as the wind carried them for some time. On Saturday, the 12th instant, Middleton was visited by large swarms, and much damage was done. At this place, last spring, we lost all our wheat, fruit, young trees and vines. No grapes this year, and we did hope they would let us alone. Our only hope now is to raise a crop of corn; we shall plant as late as August 1st if we can get the seed. Corn is very scarce for seed, being now three dollars per bushel. The bread question is quite an important one at present. What is ahead we know not. Our only trust is in Him who rules all things. Our orchards and vineyards are sadly injured, and we shall hardly get a taste of fruit this year. Washington loses one-third of its Wheat crop; St. George one-half. The crops being destroyed in the northern settlements, will make it hard for us if we raise no corn.

William Laney, of Harrisburg, was cut off from the church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, June 12th 1869, by the High Council at St. George.

The town of Leeds was visited on the 12th instant by the "hoppers" and the fields stripped of cotton and corn. Bennington has changed its name, it is now called Leeds.

With assurances of respect I remain your brother.

JAS. LEWIS.

Died:

In the 2nd Ward, Salt Lake City, June 11th, 1869, of lung fever, Sarah Ann, daughter of Hiram W. and Sarah Mikesell, aged 8 years, 5 months and 23 days.

On the 5th inst., at Pleasant Grove, Utah Co., James Ward, late of Nottingham, England, aged 72 years, and 4 months. He has been a member of the Church for 21 years and died in full faith of the everlasting gospel. *Mill. Star*, please copy.

At 4.15 o'clock this morning, in the Ninth Ward, Salt Lake City, of typhoid fever, Edward, youngest son of Peter and Anne Evans, aged 15 years, 3 months and 5 days. The funeral services will take place at the residence of Peter Evans, at 10 a.m., to-morrow. The friends of the family are invited to attend.