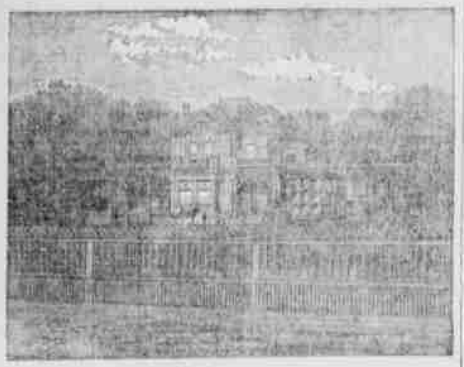

HOME.

No other word brings to our minds more pleasing reflections than the little word home. Forest Dale is intended to contain only of homes. It has attractions that no other addition in Salt Lake City possesses.

In times like the present people look for homes where their taxes are likely to be as low as possible, and their other expenses in proportion. Forest Dale, a subdivision of the old farm of the late President Young, is just far enough from Salt Lake City to be free from city taxes. Vegetables and fruit are cheaper, and for building purposes brick can be bought for at least one dollar per thousand less than in Salt Lake City. While it is wise to consider the question of economy, other matters are of even greater importance. Forest Dale has its own water system; the springs from which the supply is obtained producing over 1,000,000 gallons of pure, clear water in 24 hours. The pipes are laid all through the addition and those who purchase a home own the water piped to their door as well as the land their house stands on. One electric car system passes right through the addition, while another runs within a short distance of it and will also eventually pass through. Good school facilities exist, two teachers being employed in the Forest Dale School, with a high school for more advanced pupils near by. The social enjoyment of the neighborhood is not wounded on the Forest Dale Pleasant Hour Club being formed for the express purpose of furnishing at home plenty of harmless yet pleasant recreation. The old farm house furnishes quarters for concerts, dances and socials. These, with the Sunday schools and kindred meetings giving the young a field for the development of their talents, without which no people can progress. For those who desire a home whether large or small we have property unexcelled anywhere. We desire to sell only to home makers. If you want a home, my agents will be pleased to take you to the property, and let you select that which suits you best. Love of acreage can be obtained. Call at room 351 Constitution Building; see plat of the ground and obtain any particulars you wish. No trouble to show property.

GEORGE M. CANNON,
OWNER.

Freed Furniture
AND
Carpet Company

30, 32, 34, 36, 38 E. THIRD SOUTH.

Cash or Easy Payment.

We have just received a carload of Office Desks and Tables

—Especial Sale of—

Mantle and Folding Beds from $12 up.
Bedroom Suites $15 up.
Carpets from 20c per yard up.
Parlor Goods.
Summer Stoves from $1.25 up.
Portiers and Lace Curtains.
Baby Carriages.
Crockery Stoves and Lamps.
Gasoline Stoves at Cost.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

Friday, - - October 20, 1893.

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

Interesting Reminiscences of Well Known Places.

COUNCIL BLUFFS,
Pottawattamie Co., Ia.,
October 2, 1893.

Editor Deseret News:

Of the many localities within the borders of the United States outside of Utah, where the Latter-day Saints have formed so the first settlers, no place has grown to the importance that Council Bluffs has. It was originally designed as a town to be settled by the Saints, who had located temporarily at Winter Quarters on the west bank of the Missouri river, were ordered out by the Illinois agent in 1846, under the pretext that the Omaha Indians, on whose lands Winter Quarters stood, objected to the Mormons occupying their country any longer. Consequently those of the Saints residing on the west side of the river moved who had not already gone to the valley, recrossed the Missouri and settled in the Pottawattamie country. On Indian Creek, in what was first termed Miller's Hollow, now the center of the present city of Council Bluffs, they founded a town which they called (quoth name Kanesville, in honor of his late firm, Thos. L. Kane. Other smaller settlements were founded on the different streams in the neighborhood, some extensive and numerous were these settlements of the Saints that a recently published history of Pottawattamie county, in which the author cites at accuracy and truth, very properly gives the Mormons credit for being the very first white settlers in nearly every township in the county.

The original settlement called Kanesville was situated on both sides of Indian creek between the bluffs, about three miles back from the Missouri river. The center of the town was at the point where the present Madison or First street opens into Broadway, the latter being one of the principal streets of the present city and runs from east to west. On the corner of the two streets mentioned (now the south side of Broadway and west side of First street) stands a commodious brick dwelling, owned by a lady residing in Florida. This building, which bears a large sign Rex Methodist church on the east, on the opposite side of the street, occupies the site on which stood the old Mormon printing office from which the late Elder Orson Hyde issued the *Frontier Guardian*, the first periodical published in any part of the country. The spot where the old log tabernacle stood was on the opposite (north) side of Indian creek, but further up the stream on the present Washington avenue, between Harrison and Benton streets. There is no trace left of that historic building now; it was erected in the fall of 1847 and it was there that the conference was held in which Brigham Young was first sustained as President of the Church. It was also there that Oliver Cowdery bore his last great testimony to a large congregation of Saints, when he came back to his former friends, asking to be forgiven for his transgressions and to be received back into the Church. He was humbly forgiven, was re-baptized, and went down to Richmond, Missouri, ostensibly for the purpose of bringing the Whitmer family. He returned by marriage, back into the Church; to this, however, he was not successful. He was now called to take a mission to Great Britain, and was making preparations to fill that appointment when he took sick and died at Richmond, March 3, 1850. He was the first of the three witnesses to the Book of Mormon who passed beyond the veil.

The old log tabernacle in Kanesville was used for meeting purposes until 1852, when nearly all the Saints in Iowa migrated to the Great Salt Lake valley. The few families who remained were organized into a branch of the Church, but instead of holding their meetings in the tabernacle (which was soon afterwards taken down) they held them in a vacatory in the dining room of Hyde's house (the present Fleet street) this building, which was only removed a few years ago, also served as a school house, court house, social hall, etc. The premises are now occupied by Mr. Frank Levin.

According to the United States census for 1852 Kanesville (formed contained at that time 2,927 inhabitants) the whole county (Pottawattamie) 7,828, there were nearly all Latter-day Saints, who mostly went to the Valley in 1847 and 1852. In the meantime other settlers came in, but not fast enough to keep up the number of inhabitants, as we find that Pottawattamie county, after the Mormons had left, only contained 3,000 inhabitants in 1854. Subsequently, however, the population commenced to increase, and there are at present over 50,000 people in the county, of which about one-half reside in the city of Council Bluffs.

A history of Pottawattamie county, published in 1883, has the following to say of the old town:

"It is still set difficult to recall the general appearance of Council Bluffs during the first year of its settlement. A group, partly chilled with mud, widened out from the east toward the river. This eastward became the Broadway of the city. Crossing it at almost a right angle was a street north and south, or nearly so, which lay in a southeastern direction, and took the name of Main street, after the Mormon Bishop of that name. This street, now improved and altered in every respect, is known as Madison or First street. A few log cabins dotted the slopes of the south-eastern side of the valley of Indian creek, through which Broadway extends. The greater number of the log houses and huts constituting the town were on Station street, and which only a few years ago, the log houses kept their place in the midst of surrounding improvements. Indian creek, in those days than now a stream, but only a creek, meandering here between rows of willow and cottonwood, and sluggishly in a narrow channel around the base of the southern slope. Water then is an entire in the center of the present city."

"Council Bluffs of today has a place and beauty in the low of the bluffs on the line of the Missouri river valley running to between the hills and extending all over the beautiful valley towards the river nine miles distant. On the summits and sunsides are many fine residences overlooking an surrounding view for many miles up and down the river, and across on the hills of the Nebraska side, where the city of Omaha rises in the opposite shape. The city of Council Bluffs is considered the most favorable railroad center on the Missouri river above Kansas city, Missouri. It is therefore a commercial point of much importance, their being upwards of twenty-five trains per day both ways. The city has a population of 30,000 on the Missouri river by the last census it water works to be found in the west, a building two complete systems, street railways and a fourth street. The city has a fine, also telephone system, an electric street railways and many other modern improvements.

Much is to be, from now in the history of the Church as the stream on which the Mormon Battalion was mustered into the service of the United States, nearly two miles west of Council Bluffs. It runs in Boyer county, Iowa, flows in a southwesterly direction and empties into the Missouri river about ten miles south of Council Bluffs. Keg creek, another stream further to the North, empties into a small lake of them about twenty miles adjacent to that stream, also runs in Shelby county, runs in a southwesterly direction, passing Council Bluffs within the limits of about ten miles, and empties into the Missouri river in Pottawattamie county, about thirty miles south of Council Bluffs.

"A. T. Andreas' Illustrated Historical Atlas of the State of Iowa, published in Chicago, Ill., in 1875, has the following to say concerning Council Bluffs before the Saints settled there in 1846:

"In the summer of 1804, the celebrated explorers, Lewis and Clark, on their way up the Missouri river, held a council with the Indians at the place where Fort Calhoun was subsequently established on the Nebraska side of the river, about twenty miles above the present city of Council Bluffs. From this circumstance they gave to that place the name of Council Bluffs. As early as 1824 a French trader named Hart had established a trading house on the bluffs just above the large spring now known as "Mynster Spring," at about the place of the present city of Council Bluffs. At the time the American Fur company had established various trading posts in the great Northwest and this point was known to their employes who passed up the river as Lower the Hart, or Hart's Bluff. The spot was doubtless selected for the advantages of the splendid spring of water which burst out high up on the bluff and flows down in a volume almost sufficiently strong to propelling any machinery. At that time the Missouri river was navigated by a few traders and persons belonging to the fur company, having their headquarters in St. Louis, and only with small boats navigated by hands. In 1827 Francis Guittar, a Frenchman in the employ of the American Fur company, encamped with others in the timber at the foot of the bluff where now Broadway runs, with the trouble free of molestation by Indians because it peaceful. He and his companions indulged in the free sport of shooting deer, elk and buffalo on the prairie now within the city limits. He subsequently selected this as his home, remaining the years from the one above given. Others, however, permanently located here before he did.

"In the summer of 1828, Davis Hamin and family, including his wife and seven children, landed in the county, at the point then known as Council Point, about four miles below the city of Council Bluffs. Mr. Hamin has been appointed to act as government farmer among the Pottawattamie Indians, who were then about to be removed from the Public purchase in Missouri to Iowa. Council Point is now known as Hamin's Bend. A few months after the Indians were brought up, and Mr. Hamin then removed to where he opened a farm on a little stream known as Indian creek, now in the thickest portion of the city. His sons were John, Allen, Richard and Martin D. Hamin, and became permanent settlers, remaining here throughout the time when the region was under Mormon control, but neither taking very little interest in them. When the Pottawattamie Indians were brought up, a number of white persons came also, including traders, agents and other government employes. The number reached 40 various portions of the adjacent country, but resolved their government and utilize and supplant Council Point and Traders Point, a few miles below the present city.

"In 1839 two companies of troops came up and built a block house in part of Fort on the bluff to the east part of what is now the city, and shortly after, a Catholic mission was established there under the charge of Fathers Deomile and Verghet. They built a dwelling house and used the block house for religious services. They also leased a burying ground near the fort which is now within the city limits. At this time "Billy Caldwell" was the principal chief of the Pottawattamies. No white persons came as settlers, except those among the Indians as traders and agents in various capacities, or those connected with the military or interior, until the Mormons came in 1846. The Indians remained until 1846-7, when by the treaty of June 5, 1846, they relinquished this territory and removed to Kansas."

The same work under the caption "Mormons" says:

"The (Indians) departure made way for the advent of the followers of Joseph Smith, who after the death of the Prophet in Nauvoo (Carthage) in 1844, turned their faces westward. Brigham Young, with the head men of the Church, halted for the winter of 1846-47 at a place called Winter Quarters, near Florence, Nebraska. In the spring he departed on his journey with a portion of the exiles, but the greater part remained in the Iowa side, mainly within the limits of Pottawattamie county, where where had arrived in the spring (summer) of 1846. The center of this community was established on Indian Creek, in the vicinity of the old fort at a place first called Miller's Hollow, and afterwards by their owner Kanesville, in honor of Colonel Kane, of Pennsylvania who visited them at an early day; but their settlement spread rapidly over the country and into some of the adjoining counties wherever groves of timber and water afforded an available location. Over this community Orson Hyde, priest, writer, editor and lawyer, was installed as the president of the quorum of the Twelve, and the country remained under their exclusive control for several years. In 1846 they raised a battalion 500 strong for the Mexican war under Colonel Charles (Akins), which after traversing northern Mexico, and taking part in the battle there, closed its campaign in California. It is claimed that the gold in the Sacramento was first discovered by members of this battalion. Here many of them remained and engaged in mining. Mr. Wm. Garner was one of these, who, after securing considerable gold, returned to Kanesville and made his permanent home in the county. The Mormon population was probably most numerous in 1848, but in 1849, after many had left for Utah, it numbered 6352, and in 1850 7828, but they were not all within the present limits of the county. Many followed Brigham Young on his trek, when finally the word went round that all true believers should gather to other at Salt Lake. The families thus swamped into Kanesville and all the surrounding country, Father Morley was sent to Iowa, Mrs. Morley and sons were baptized, all of a remarkable character, was the migration went forward and continued with astonishing rapidity, lasting several succeeding years, until all who were willing to acknowledge Brigham as their leader and the true successor of the Prophet had left the country. * * *

"The county (Pottawattamie) was organized September 12, 1848. The first county commissioners were A. H. Rogers, David B. Yoder and Geo. D. Cutler, and they held their first session at the house of Hiram Clark in Kanesville. Geo. Hardick was their clerk, he was also first county judge, elected in 1849. Jesse Shook was first justice of the peace, and Alexander McRae sheriff. At the term Orson Hyde was admitted to the bar. Shook was appointed by the governor, he was a native of Ireland, and many anecdotes are related of his wit and eccentricity on the bench. He resigned in the course of a year, and was succeeded by Judge Bradford. These officials were all Mormons.

"Evan Green was appointed postmaster at Kanesville, receiving his commission in 1848, but it was some time before regular mail service was established between Kanesville and the central post office in Missouri, and four or five years before mails arrived regularly from the east.

"The first representative of the county with Gov. Richardson was Henry Miller. In 1850, Appointed Sheriff Wm. Decker resigned and Jesse Holley D. Johnson became.

"In June, 1848, a store was established on the present site of Council Bluffs, a point then known as Miller's Hollow. The business was opened in the name of Solomon & McDonald, and was carried on by Mr. Solomon. Mr. Jonathan H. Solomon was the first gentile who settled among the Mormons in Iowa. The first gentile settler was Mr. Cornelius Vandale who arrived on the 17th of August, 1848, and opened a small store in partnership with Kelly, Jackson & Co., of St. Louis. The third was Wm. B. Fontanelle, of St. Louis, who also engaged in trade."

ANDREW JENSON.

Alleged Unlawful Detention.

Before Judge Hanna left the bench of the Third District Court yesterday afternoon an application was made to his honor, as judge of the Second judicial district, on behalf of W. H. Lowe, who avers that he is unlawfully deprived of his liberty by Sheriff Andrew Morris, of Beaver county. The petitioner alleges that he is imprisoned for interfering with the possession of the Neptune and Mermaid mining claims in Newton mining district, Beaver county, that he was wrongfully arrested as such an officer as "unlawfully interfering with the possession, etc," is unknown to the law. The action was brought before a justice of the peace at Beaver defendant was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of $25 or go to jail or $25 days. From this decision he appealed to the Second district court where the judgment of the court below was sustained and the fine and costs amounting to $54.10 taxed up to him in default of payment of which he was sent to jail for twenty-four days. The clerk of the Third district court has written to the clerk of the court at Beaver for the other side to send up the papers in the cause so that the matter can be argued here without bringing Lowe to the city.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years, the Standard

Coal, All Kinds.

J. S. Morse & Sons.
10 S. MAIN.
Telephone 775.

Cheap Lumber.

Andrews's Sale of the stock of the Burton-Gardner Lumber Yard, corner Eighth South and State Streets.

	Former Price.	Present Price.
Common Lumber, dimensions, - -	$12.50	$10.00
Oregon Lumber, dimensions, - -	25.00	15.00
Flooring, - -	35.00	30 to 35.00
Redwood Siding, clear,	45.00	35.00
Shed, any length, 4 inches,	1.00	.80
Doors, any size, 2-6x6-8, 1¾ No. 1, - -	2.50	1.80
Lath, Oregon Pine, - -	3.00	2.25
Shingles, Best Nos. 1, Cedar or Redwood,	3.50	2.65
Coils and Bungalo Lumber, - -		0.00

We have still a full line of Building Material, Hardware, Nails, etc., etc., all of which will be sold at the same discount as above. Do not fail to call before purchasing elsewhere. Contractors will do well to get our prices and select from our present complete stock. Everything necessary to finish a house.

O. W. MOYLE, Assignee.

Photographs.

Finest Sepia Finish at Naegamie's, 152 South State street (South Annex building), for $2.00 per dozen. Take elevator.

COAL.

All kinds at Miller & Miller (not "Brothers"—no relation), 20 West, 2nd South, Phone 28.

LOOK

In Dinwoodey's show window for new styles of Window and House Drapery.

Sale of Stock.

On or before Friday, the 20th day of October, 1893, at the (Horse) Young, Young & Maple, over the Deseret National bank, office, the undersigned must sell the stockers price they will bring th shares of stock in the Deseret National Co-operative Building and Investment Association of Denver, Colorado which stock, there has been paid $1892.

D. C. H. W. WOODS,
Assignee.

Drug in Laundry.

Call on or write anything. Our stock of Lumber, Sash, Doors, etc., is complete, and Gone is a great cap in price. Morrison, Merrill & Co.

BATHE AND BE HEALTHFUL

IN THE SWIMMING POOLS OF THE

Sanitarium.

62 WEST, THIRD SOUTH STREET.

The universal opinion of the thousands who have bathed in the Sanitarium Hot Springs Baths is "It is the finest bath I ever had."

The elegance, convenience, and splendid arrangement must be seen to be appreciated.

Great care is exercised and special attention paid toward making the front pool pleasant and attractive to women patrons whether alone or accompanied by escorts. This pool is growing in popularity every day. No nuisances or undesirable conditions permitted.

The large pool in the rear is particularly attractive for men.

All bathing, except for men, with suits, which are 25c each. Towels and suits washed by Troy Laundry.

CO-OP FURNITURE CO.,

No. 11 & 13 MAIN STREET.

During the stringency of the money market, we are selling our goods at a big discount.

We are closing out our Refrigerators and Baby Carriages at cost.

We have a large line of Carpets which we are offering at a bargain.

Call and examine our goods; our low prices will surprise you.

MOVING in the Interest of HOME-MADE SHOES.

We have moved Lincoln Quarters at No. 35 west, First South, one door east of Dinwoodey's. We move about the 15th, three doors east of Old Stand.

HAND-MADE SHOES

At the same price you pay for shoddy ones. Renson Shoes 6c, 7c, 8c, $1.00.

ROBINSON BROS., 49 west, First South Street.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Godbe-Pitts Drug Co.

Are still at the Old Stand, Corner Main and First South Streets. The Largest and Best Stock of Drugs, Chemicals and Patent Medicines in the Territory. Prices Very Moderate. Everybody call and see us.

BE NOT AFRAID

To buy when you can obtain such bargains as we now offer.

Satin Stripe Grenadine Curtains actually worth $10.00, at $4.50 per pair.

"See how beautifully they drape."

Our show window displays this Curtain in all colors.

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Compose Cheese and Cream Tarts remedy. All kinds of sparkling work always. We will clean your fixtures for from 25 cents to $1 monthly. Address P. O. Box 206.

When Bills were rich, we gave her Claret,
When she wept Chill, she called for Claret,
When she became Wan, she clung to Claret,
When she died Cadaver, she gave them Claret.

Starch gives sickly—common ten-cent Lewis's sugar glaze. It results in the only genuine perfect powder Starch.

GET PRICES

C. S. Bush Grocery Company.

Moyune Gunpowder Tea.....
.....from 50c to 75c.
Choice Oolong Tea.....from 40c to 50c.
New Crop Evening Hour Japan.....
.....from 50c to 60c.
Matchless English Breakfast Tea.....
.....from 50c to 75c.
Riverside English Breakfast Tea.....
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Our Mixed Tea.....25c.
Cheaper than any package tea.
Give us a trial.
74 E. Second South St.

Get your Abstracts of Title at the County Recorder's office. They are made directly from the original records.

The Utah Normal College will open Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1893, in the Alta Block, with a full corps of competent teachers.