

Carmarthenshire, South Wales, in the year 1841, and was one of four brothers who distinguished themselves as theologians and pulpit orators. He came to America in 1861, and has occupied positions of prominence in Lancaster, Pa., Brooklyn, New York, and for the past seventeen years has been pastor of the Baptist church at Westerly. As a Welsh scholar and speaker he was said to have had but few equals. One of his brothers, Rev. Fred Evans of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is now in Wales where he went some time ago with the hope of recuperating from a severe spell of sickness. No Welsh gathering was complete without one of the other in attendance. It was Fred Evans's intention to have been present at the Elstedford held in this city a year ago last October, but was prevented on account of illness. The news of Mr. Evans's death was received by H. F. Evans, secretary of the local Cambrian association, who knew the deceased intimately.

The following data, covering a period of 23 years for the month of April, have been compiled from the weather bureau records at Salt Lake City, Utah:

**Temperature.**—Mean or normal temperature, 50 degrees. The warmest month was that of 1889, with an average of 55 deg.; the coldest month was that of 1893, with an average of 46 deg.; the highest temperature was 84 deg. on April 27, 1889; the lowest temperature was 19 deg. on April 8, 1875; average date on which first "killing" frost occurred in autumn, Oct. 12; average date on which last "killing" frost occurred in spring, April 5.

**Precipitation** (rain and melted snow).—Average for the month, 2.31 inches; average number of days with .01 of an inch or more, 10; the greatest monthly precipitation was 4.43 inches in 1886; the least monthly precipitation was 0.90 inches in 1874; the greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any 24 consecutive hours (record extending to winter of 1884-5 only) was 3.5 inches on April 9, 1893.

**Clouds and weather.**—Average number of clear days, 8; partly cloudy days, 13; cloudy days, 9.

**Wind.**—The prevailing winds have been from the northwest; the highest velocity of the wind was 60 miles from the southwest on April 6, 1893.

**Station:** Salt Lake City, Utah.

**Date of issue:** April 1, 1897.

J. H. SMITH,  
Weather Bureau.

Provo, Utah, April 1.—Last night about 12 o'clock fire was discovered in the store of H. J. Mortensen, Spanish Fork. The building and goods destroyed were valued at about \$2,500; insurance, \$1,600. The dwelling near by was saved by citizens. The origin of the fire is unknown. It is supposed it may have originated from an explosion of black coal in a stove.

Last evening two men came down to American Fork from the Live Yankee mine in American Fork canyon, where they have been working all winter, and reported that on February 6th they were in the cabin near the mine, a companion, Ben

Jorgensen, of Pleasant Grove, being in the mine working, when a snowslide occurred, covering the mouth of the tunnel. When they dug through to release Jorgensen they found his candle burning, but did not see him and have not seen him since. The supposition is that he was standing in front of the tunnel when the snowslide came and buried him.

PROVO, Utah, April 2.—This morning Sheriff Storrs received a letter from Hans Jorgensen, Pleasant Grove, stating that he had been notified that on the night of March 31st his son Lorenzo was supposed to have met death in the snowslide in the Live Yankee mine on Feb. 6th, as reported in last night's News. Mr. Jorgensen said a posse of men have left Pleasant Grove to search for the body. He considers it strange that the foreman of the mine has not notified him long before and asks Sheriff Storrs to investigate the case. A peculiar feature was brought to light here today. Deputy Sheriff Knowlton remembers that between the 15th and 20th of February, a man named Marshall from American Fork, was at Provo and told Mr. Knowlton that he had just come down from the Live Yankee, but said nothing about the disappearance of Jorgensen. If this is correct there seems to be no excuse for not sending the news. The supposition first was that the men at the mine were unable to travel on account of snow, but if there is no mistake about Marshall being here on the date mentioned and that he had been at the mine, that destroys the story of the men at the mine being snowbound. Sheriff Storrs will look into the case.

Spencer Clawson, Chairman Semi-Centennial Commission: Shadrach Roundy, son of Uriah and Lucretia Roundy, was born in Rockingham, Wymouth county, Vermont, January 1, 1789; he embraced the Gospel in the fall of 1830, and assisted in the pioneer work from Pennsylvania through all the changing scenes the people passed; helped with his means and labor in building both the Kirtland and Nauvoo temples. He was captain of police for years and one of the most trusted of the Prophet Joseph's life guard; was also senior warden in the Masonic lodge at Nauvoo; and was chosen aide-camp to Lieutenant General Joseph Smith.

Shadrach Roundy was selected to come with the Pioneers and appointed captain of fifty, also major of the second division in crossing the desert, and helped to make a highway for the people to follow. He was also selected to come with Orson Pratt's advance guard, and came in the valley with them July 23, 1847; he was one of the first three that ploughed the first furrows done by white men in the valley of, as it was then called, the Valley of the Great Salt Lake. The ploughing was done where East Temple street now is, somewhere near Godbe & Pitt's drug store new stands. He was chosen president of the second division after arriving here and was elected a member of the first legislative body of the Territory of Utah and a member of the first High Council; served also as captain of a company of Silver Grays,

and Bishop of the Sixteenth ward, Salt Lake City.

A portion of his family also came in 1847. One of his grand sons, Myron S. Round, whose residence is at Kanarra, Iron county, came in with them—an infant at that time. Shadrach Roundy crossed the plains five times, helping to gather the poor and bring them to their home in the mountains.

Shadrach Roundy died in Salt Lake City July 4, 1872.

I have a sword and musket that he brought with him; also have a bake kettle and two chairs that was used crossing the plains in 1847 which I will lend the committee for Jubilee if they wish. All I ask is that they be taken care of and returned to me at the close of the Jubilee.

ELIZABETH J. D. ROUNDY,  
422 west First North, Salt Lake City.

GROVER, Wayne County,  
March 29, 1897.

The weather conditions for March have been fully in accord with the phenomenal character of the past winter. Opening with warmer winds and a fair prospect of spring; the 3rd gave us a return to winter weather which lasted until the 8th, then, with clearing weather was inaugurated a period of cold weather that would well compare, in intensity, with almost any part of the past winter; reaching on the 6th and 23rd to 6 degrees below zero. On the 24th better weather arrived and snow is leaving very rapidly; nevertheless the snow is still twelve inches in depth in the open fields where there has been no heaping up in drifts.

Reports from the ranges were far from gratifying. Alarmists rumors rumors were plentiful to the effect that more than fifty per cent of the stock must inevitably perish; later reports, however, show that while three must be a loss unprecedented in the annals of stock raising in this region, it does not reach ruinous figures. The deep snow has subsided, as well as been blown off into gullies; this has rendered the browse and feed available as well as storing up the moisture for late spring use; thus the cold wind has been tempered to the unborn lamb. This winter will be the making of the ranges, and stock will not be tempted to venture into places where the spring freshets will entrap them, so altogether, it is hoped that the ominous fears of the early part of the month will not be realized. It is, and has been, a time of fear and trembling. Snow is reported to be the deepest known for more than forty years, and the rapid melting of the snow is now raising fears that floods may ensue.

Public health is comparatively good. There was a very general and sharp visitation of the grippe in the early part of the month. When the unpleasant nature of the past winter and equally unpropitious spring is taken into account, the health of the public has been very good.

Farming operations are still a matter for future consideration. It will be a month yet before Grover can see plowing become general.

HENRY CULLUM,  
Voluntary Observer