AN ARIZONA DELUGE,

Preceded by an American Kind of Simoon.

MESA CITY IS A PARADISE.

A Vine and Fig Tree For Every Settler—But Watered Land is Not Going Begging.

[FIFTH LETTER.]

Special Correspondence to the DESERET NEWS.

I do not think there is another place in America where there is so marked an illustration of the wonderful transformation of a country when brought under the effects of irrigation, as is witnessed in this part of Arizona. I have seen in Utah, the sage brush growing in its primeval majesty upon its native soil but a waving fields of grain, and I thought the wildest contrast "were a desert waste and fruitful soil where fully exemplified; but when one stands upon the banks of the Arizona canals and sees no more do nothing growing amid the barren sands but the thorny mesquite, if the cactus family and on the other side the fig, the pomegranate, the orange and the grapevine laden with their luscious fruit to prove to me the contrast has reached its utmost limit.

Salt River valley is the richest part of Arizona. It is from fifteen to thirty miles wide and about sixty miles long, and is watered by the Salt river, Rio Verde, and in the valley by the Gila. Phoenix, Tempe and Mesa are its largest towns. Phoenix is a beautiful city. Its streets are wider than is usual in other towns in this country, and they are lined on each side with rows of umbrella trees, while its houses are set amid a perfect sea of fruit and shade trees. It has many fine buildings, both public and private. It claims a population of 12,000. For miles out in every direction stretche farming districts. Almost every farm is surrounded by a row of cottonwood trees that give the whole country from a little distance the appearance of a forest. Broad pastures of alfalfa are seen on every hand, on which numerous herds of cattle are fed.

The sun was getting low to the west when we resumed our journey, our course took us along the canal eastward for some distance and then down a long avenue by the Indian school and out past the insane asylum towards Tempe. The day had been an unusually hot one. Way off to the southeast rose great banks of clouds that threatened a thunderstorm. As the day closed we noticed the clouds spread rapidly over the sky and so they did so a great cloud of yellow dust rose from the desert and spread over the valley. As it approached it presented one of the most beautiful, most unusual, sights I ever saw. High up above the earth were the crests of snow-white clouds, below and forming a link between earth and sky was the whirling mass of yellow sands. I have seen pictures representing the great sandstorms so common on the deserts of Africa, and read of travelers who were caught in them being wrapped in a cloud of darkness and smothered and buried midst the sea of shifting sand. This was the nearest approach to anything of the kind I ever saw, but I am now ready to believe all that I have read concerning them.

We were ferrying the Salt river and just entering Tempe when the storm struck us. We were sheltered from the force of the wind, but the cloud of sand made everything as dark as night in less than a minute. We followed the road as best we could and got into the town. Being warned by the great scattering drops that fell, of the approach of a shower, we made camp in the street and, tying our horses under the shelter of some trees, just had time to get under the wagon cover as the storm broke upon us. The rain fell in torrents and as there seemed no immediate prospects of a letup, we made up our bed as best we could and tried to sleep. When we crawled out next morning the rain had ceased, but the whole country seemed to be a lake of moving water. All around us was water—water everywhere. The horses stood in it half way to the knees; our harness that we had thrown under the wagon was covered; our "grub-box" was full; the water barrel was floating in it. After surveying the situation for a minute or two, I came to the conclusion that the Irishman was about right when he said that it rained with less judgment in this country than any country he ever saw.

We rolled up our breezes and waiting about gathered up our traps and hitching up the horses pulled out. At 9 a.m. we reached Mesa, 30 miles from home. As we drove through the street we saw on the front of a brick structure the old familiar legend, "Z. C. M. I." There is no mistaking the meaning of those letters. They are exclusively Mormon.

Mesa City is the center of the upper Salt River valley. It has a population of between 1500 and 2000. Until quite recently the majority of the people were Mormons, but of late Mormon immigration has almost ceased, while that of non-Mormons has increased until now they are in the majority. We cannot understand how it is that there are every year large numbers of people leaving Utah and coming south to such homes, who go right by this valley, the richest, its climate considered, that there is in the entire West, and where for the last fifteen years there has been excellent opportunities for meeting homes, and where today I would rather take my chances of making a home than I would in any other part of the south I have seen. I cannot account for the crowding whence of this valley by our people, only that its climate is misrepresented and misunderstood. Before leaving Utah I was told to stay away from this section of Arizona, that the heat was just simply awful, and that I could never endure it. Now on the contrary I do not find the heat at all oppressive. I have felt the effects of the sun far more in Cache county than I felt it here, and for entire days during July and August, Salt Lake City takes the place in place. The thermometer usually ranges higher here than in Utah, i.e., during the twenty-four hours, but you do not notice it as you do there. Here you can stand in the sun for hours in the heat of the day and not feel its effects, while there, it would almost scorch your hair. Farmers tell me that they work in the sun from morning till night and suffer no more from heat than they did in Utah. To compare in Utah meant to suffer from heat. Here perspiration has no longer its terrors and Nature no bad results. I attended a dance on the evening of the Twenty-fourth of July, the thermometer stood at over 100 degrees in the room and I will warrant that the dancers felt the heat far less than they would in a room in Utah, where the thermometer stood at 80 degrees.

The people here sleep largely out of doors on cots. There may be during the season a few rainy nights but usually you can sleep comfortably with a spread thrown over you. The water is fairly good but can be improved by filtration. There is an ice factory here that will put up 300 pounds of ice daily, and soon be doubled. A ton of ice can be delivered at your door every morning at a nominal cost. It should be borne in mind that I am now speaking the hot season from June until about the middle of September. After that the climate is all that more comfortable—not cold, but not hot. The mornings and evenings are spent under the shade of the trees. The Mormon feature I mentioned the majority of them are not represented in Mesa. The young ladies have to come to their checks, and everybody has a social fellow, lovely hospitable. This is intercontinently good health, for the general health of the people is such that it is well to be in the valley. Then there are loads in my mind as to the effects a long-continued residence in the country would have upon the people. I never saw so robustly and energetic. Usually the people of a country where the climate is same lack fire and ambition. Where nature does so much for man they do little for themselves. Will it do so here in time? Will there always be men everywhere? I know some law of Brigham in Dear Lake, where it is as cool as Gresham all the year round. A gentleman said to me one day: "You people in Utah ought to have more energy than we have, for our six months winter is every week. While we have to work for the whole year round." I acknowledge the force of his reasoning.

One of the most attractive features that I can see about the county is the abundance and variety of its fruits. In addition to all of the fruits that we grow in Utah they have figs, pomegranates, dates, oranges, and I am told pineapples and cocoanuts can be grown successfully. They have fresh fruit some or ten months of the year and season from July until January. Almost every kind of vegetable can be grown. Sweet potatoes and peanuts are a common production. Coffee trees could be grown successfully. I saw pomegranate trees grown for hedges, and figs grow so easily that numbers of bushels are allowed to go to waste. They yield three crops during the season. Among the ornamental trees I noticed the fan-leaf palm, pepper trees, Chinese and Texas umbrella trees, and a number of other varieties that are common in Utah.

Alfalfa can be cut here seven times during the season, but few people ever cut it that many times; they prefer to pasture their fields. I asked a gentleman if better returns would not be realized if the hay was cut and fed, as so much of it is trampled under the feet of the cattle and wasted. "Don't you suppose," said he, "that we have anything else to do besides cut alfalfa and feed cattle, especially when we can realize $35 of $40 per acre by pasturing it and have no trouble?" I was silenced.

Wheat and barley can be grown here quite successfully, but wheat must be kept in an elevator to prevent its being destroyed by weevil; flour if kept about the house a few weeks is liable to be destroyed the same way. Two crops can be grown on the same land in one season.

The surrounding mining camps afford a pretty fair market for the grain and produce grown. At Prescott, 125 miles away, barley was worth $1.60 per cwt.; eggs 40 cents a dozen; butter 40 cents a pound; hay $10 per ton. The main trouble lies in getting the products to the market.

Now as to the prospects to get land. All the land covered by the present irrigation ditches is taken up. The dry season has been so long that the water supply was not enough this year to go round, and many who had land under the new canals suffered considerable loss, but the recent heavy rains back in the mountains in the eastward has caused an abundant supply of water and all the canals are filled.

Not more than half of the land is now covered by canals that was covered by the canals at the ancients. Excellent reservoir sites are known in the mountains and it is expected that in a short time reservoirs will be constructed that will hold water enough to irrigate every foot of land in the valley. In that event the ancient canals can be utilized and thousands upon thousands of acres of land redeemed from the desert. There will then be an opportunity for every man in Utah who thinks the climate too cold, to get him a farm in a warmer climate; but for the present if he hasn't got money enough to pay $40 or $50 per acre for the land he can hold or stay where he is.

J. ED. RUSH.

THE FAR NORTH.

SWEDEN.

Nine Swedish missionaries left Gothenburg the other day for Africa.

The Duke and Duchess of York will visit Sweden in the near future.

A railroad is to be built between Engleberg and Vamlaru.

The new church in the parish of Harplinge was dedicated the other day.

Two brothers, H. and J. Ottesell, were drowned near Sahlstuna.

Prince Nisa, of Japan and Mr. Eiki Hoki, his secretary, are at present visiting in Stockholm.

Small pox is now raging epidemically in Vestbiten, in the vicinity of Skanlie and Klumhalle.

Mrs. C. Dahl, of Falkoping, who recently died donated some crowns to the Sloyd school "Minnes."

Lieutenant Colonel C. S. Dickenberg died at Holmarsberg, Berlin, at the age of 70 years.

Ad. Simonson, a prominent merchant of Helsingborg, has been forced to make an assignment.

Hon. A. D. White, the American minister to St. Petersburg is at present visiting in Stockholm.

Princess Bernadotte gave birth to a daughter the other day. She is doing very well.

All the glove makers in Manas, Helsingborg, Lund and Halmstad have struck for higher wages.

Per Larson, a farmer of Lilla Fale, has been elected a member of the lower house of the Riksdag.

Mrs. Ellen Hagman, the beautiful actress, who has been visiting with friends in Stockholm, returned to Paris the other day.

Carl Hagman, the famous Swedish opera singer, will probably leave the stage as he is now a married man, having recently married a rich Russian widow.

A large number of women and girls gave a public exhibition of the Swedish folks halls and sanitorium fair in. The performances were greatly appreciated by an audience, which numbered seven or eight hundred—all women.

The question of lowering the Stoegs river between Strombro and Alvhodan a stretch of about twenty English miles, which has been frozen over all the year for years, will soon be decided. A sum of money has been appropriated for dredging and cutting the river. About 4,000 acres of swamp and marsh lands will be reclaimed, the value of which will be increased by the lowering of the river. It will take five years to complete the work.

The Daily News ("Dagens Nyheter") expresses itself on the existing tension between Sweden and Norway as follows: "On legal grounds Norway can do more than demand a common consular service but this means to come against one with than we can against the sea of Sprawl. Therefore, a sober consideration of the matter will show that our security needs make any concessions. West would we concede, mind, if the case had been the reverse of what it is, that is if Norway had opposed our efforts to form the consular service? It must not be supposed that the consular service question has been vested as a joint issue by the Liberals of Norway, but on desire for a separate consular service for Norway is of long standing, and the Liberal party has maintained to make political capital out of it. The proper manner of settling the question being so heating whatever upon our society at homeward thought, we know no reason for treating anywhere near Norway this way. Let us take up the consular question with as little red tape as possible, for we can unconditionally trust that matter without the cooperation of Norway. By such a procedure alone we are able to guard the rights and interests of Sweden in a legal and a worthy manner."

NORWAY.

"Fram," the Norwegian North Pole ship, has now left Vardo for Nordvik Sound.

The university of Christiania joins the government about possess a coat.

The teachers' institute at Elverum was attended by about eighty school teachers, nearly all of whom took a short course in English.

The bill of the Storthing raising the minimum taxable income from fifty to five (from $14 to $70 crowns) has struck about fourty names from the tax roll or about one-third of the entire number.

Mrs. Antoinette Booth, of Dunmaker, has visited favorable comment as "a young lady of unmistakable talent" by a work of sculpture consisting of a bust of a well-known Christiania man.

A hail shot from one of the new cannon at Oscarsborg Fort last month struck the water between Jeloen and Filmodo, about eleven English miles from Oscarsborg, the greatest distance ever covered by a missile within the boundaries of Norway. In order to cover this range the ball had to be thrown seven feet in the air, or, in other words about [illegible] above the summit of Gallreigiten, the highest mountain peak in Norway. The shot cost fifty. The gun is capable of throwing projectiles fourteen miles.

DENMARK.

Cases of diphteria are quite frequent among the children of Copenhagen. From reports, Iceland, it is reported that the whooping cough is prevalent and that no attempts are made to check the malady because the natives would rather have the whooping cough cases in the summer than in the winter.

At a yacht race at Kell the "Dee," of Copenhagen, won the emperor's prize. In honor of the occasion, its owner, Mr. Olsen, was invited to supper on board the emperor's cutter, "Hohenzollern." In the evening the emperor had a chat with Mr. Olsen in the smoking saloon.

A RELIC OF 1819.

AN OLD COPY OF THE "CLEVELAND REGISTER" UNEARTHED.

(Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

Like an old gravestone, worn and yellow with age, all frayed about the edges, was a copy of a paper published in Cleveland, April 11, 1819, which was brought to this office by Mr. Wilson G. Smith. It was a copy of the "Cleveland Register." There were many striking peculiarities in the make-up of the sheet, a relic of pioneer newspaperism in Cleveland, and not the least of these was the spelling of the name of the city. Mr. A. Logan was the editor of the paper.

At the head of the first column in the second page of the paper, presumably the editorial column, is an article written to apology to its readers because the management was unable to issue more than a one-sheet paper on account of "the late hour we received a supply of paper." Without doubt this item was an editorial, put on account of a murder by Indians below it, same to cast some doubt as to the column being devoted exclusively to editorials.

The editor evidently put more faith in the Indian character than people of today. At the conclusion of an article, which recited the murder of the men named Wood and Bidero by three young Indians, who were later given up by their chiefs, he says:

"Whilst the tear of sympathy starts down the cheek of the unhappy parents, they resigned their son into the hands of justice, to atone for his crimes. Here we find, even amongst the natives of the forest, a veracity is for persons rarely to be met with amongst people possessing the name of Christians."

In another part of the paper was an account of a murder taken from the Kentucky Reporter, which had been first published nearly a month previous. The article was headed a "Horrid Transaction."

An interview with a gentleman about affairs in Buenos Ayres in August of the previous year was taken from a New Orleans paper.

The paper also had many advertisements in it of retail merchants in Buffalo and other towns in New York state and Ohio. The whole first page was made up of advertisements. There was not a line of "news" on it. In all there were eight columns of advertisements and three columns of reading matter.

SUNOL!

ROBERT BONNER

Superintending the shoeing of Sunol with the Putnam Nail.

Brooklyn, New Haven, Conn., 1891.

PUTNAM NAIL CO.

Gentlemen: [illegible]

Very respectfully yours,

Robt Bonner

The Putnam Nail is the only perfectly Hot-Pressed and Hammer-Pointed nail.

Look in your horse's shoeing box, if the nails have smooth edges for the whole length they are the PUTNAM, if they are Hammer-Pointed and are not smooth.

The above shoes, from a photo-engraving by Mr. Bonner, are those in which Sunol trotted a mile in 2:08 on the Stockton (Cal.) track, Sept. 22, 1892, to wagon, 2:11 flat. Sunol is the fastest trotting mare in the world, and is the property of a New Jersey gentleman.

PUTNAM NAIL CO.,

Neponset, Boston, Mass.

HIGHLAND Evaporated Cream.

PURE, UNSWEETENED.

FOR TABLE USE, COOKING AND FOR FANCY GROCERS.

For Sale by Grocers and Druggists.

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FRESH BREAD, BUNS, CAKES, AND CRACKERS.

PURE CANDIES, GROCERIES, ETC.

Sanitary Confectionery a Specialty.

EDWARD SCHACHT, Proprietor.

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Teeth Filled and Extracted Without pain.

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For making Soap, softening water, cleaning Sinks, Drains, Closets, removing Paint, Varnish, etc.

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Gen'l Agents, Chicago, Ill.

We know of nothing that can compare with the

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As a Family Pill. They are not only Mild, but exceedingly Effective.

THE BEST HEADACHE PILL.

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Cures all Forms of Female Complaints, Nervousness, Weakness and General Debility.

Sold by Druggists and general dealers. Send for a pamphlet.

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Don't forget that we manufacture Underwear for all. Best School Shoes made, and greatest variety of goods at Shoes only the best of material used and all work warranted.

Silver, Though Humbled, is Welcomed by Us.

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German Book of Mormon Just Issued.

For Sale by DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

TEASDEL & SONS

Apologize for not changing advertisement oftener, but have been so busy with customers and order trade. We again let you know that we are doing.

Black and Colored Cashmere 11 in. wide 75c, reduced from 85c. 87½c, reduced from 95c. 95c, reduced from $1.00. 75c, reduced from $1.25

Black and Colored Henrietta, 36 in. wide 75c, reduced from 85c. 85c, reduced from $1.25-45.

Black and Colored Satin, 36 in. wide 87½c, reduced from 95c. 95c, reduced from $1.25-45.

Brocade and Fancy Delaines, 36, reduced from 50c. 35c, reduced from 37½c.

Satin and Gros Silks to Match the Dress Fabrics.

Fancy Braid Trimmings in Great Variety Beginning of Cent.

Royal Velveteens, 50c, reduced from 65c. 65c, reduced from 85c.

Ladies' Princess Dresses, $1.75, reduced from $2.25. $2.25, reduced from $2.75.

Ladies' Infant Waists 50c, reduced from 75c. 75c, reduced from 85c. 85c, reduced from $1.00.

Ladies' Cotton Waists $1.00, reduced from $1.25. $1.25, reduced from $1.50. $1.50, reduced from $1.75.

Novelties in Ladies' and Misses' Hats in all the Latest Styles and Neat Designs. Prices, 25c to $3.75.

Flowers! Flowers! Large Assortment [illegible] 10c. to $1.25 per spray.

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