

on hand on a hot, dry time in June every year.

A right of way and grounds have been purchased for a reservoir two miles below the lake, where, it is estimated, one milesquare can be covered twenty feet deep of water, with a dam 400 feet long, 60 feet wide and 30 feet high. The dam is already begun, and is being built of log cribs filled with rock on both sides and dirt in between them, with a wooden pipe or flume underneath to draw the water through.

Should these two reservoirs be insufficient to store up all the water that will be needed when all the land is brought under cultivation there are two more good sites with ample supply for winter storage.

Although this valley is over 7,000 feet above sea level, yet we raise oats, wheat, barley, lucern hay (two crops a year), the finest potatoes entirely, small fruit, and on the young orchards, apples, cherries and plums have been ripened.

East of and adjacent to the valley are Teasdale, Grant and Grover, three small farming districts, with perhaps 6,000 acres of tillable land, with about 2,000 acres under cultivation and 2,000 acres subject to homestead and desert entries. But the water supply is insufficient, but with two or three reservoir sites. Here the climate is milder and the growing seasons two to four weeks earlier than up in the valley.

As we go east we get into a very rough country (if it is lawful to call it a country) dropping off rapidly; the river passes through an unexplored box canyon two or three miles when it opens out a little, and at "The Junction" is a very fine peach orchard and several acres of fine grapes.

Here is found the most varied climate, perhaps, in the world. On the south side of the canyon are ice and snow during the entire winter, while on the other side and within eighty rods one may plow any day all winter. In summer the one side is cool, while the other is hot. Gardens and vineyards by the side of walls of solid rock 400 feet high. For ten miles down that box canyon are little pieces of land, rich as Eden, but sad and silent, save the murmur of the passing stream and sighing breezes, awaiting the hand of industry to turn them into fruitful gardens, orchards and vineyards.

In the eastern and lower part of the county are:

Pleasant Creek with 2,000 acres of land, ranging from the high table lands covered with lofty pines and cedars, down the creek through gorges of red and white sandstone for fifteen miles; water insufficient but having two good reservoir sites; about 500 acres cultivated.

Caldesville, on the river, with about 1700 acres, mostly claimed; plenty of water and coal.

Blue Valley, with about 2500 acres, and

Hanksville, about the same—each of which have under cultivation about 500 acres, and all of the four last named places want more people, and will be pleased to divide their lands with Saints desiring homes. Twenty acres is a good farm here, if properly cultivated, if not too much. At many of these farm homes, coal for fuel is very inconvenient, being too far away

to carry in a scuttle, and too near to pay to take a team for it. Here too, is very rich, sandy loam, and stiff heavy clay; and apples, pears, peaches, grapes, sugar cane, corn, melons, tomatoes, wheat, oats, barley, etc., thrive well, and lucern hay may be cut four or five times a year. There is one reservoir site at Hanksville.

These settlements find a market for their produce in the stock men of Boulder Valley and the Henry Mountains, and the gold miners thereabout; there being one ten stamp mill in operation, with gold discovered in many places, both in quartz and in placer diggings.

Cultivated land with title and water right in the county ranges from \$8 to \$20 according to quality and location.

Prices current.—Roller mill flour per 100 pounds, \$1.75; oats per 100 pounds 75c; wheat per bushel, 50c; Beans, 5 to 6 cents per pound; potatoes, 30 to 40 cents per bushel; beet, dressed, 5 and 6 cents per pound; pork, dressed, 9 to 12½ cents per pound; molasses, 50 cents per gallon; lumber, at saw mill, \$10 to 13; shingles per bundle, \$2; excellent fire wood delivered at your door per cord, \$1.25; fence poles, 10 cents each; cedar posts, 10 to 12½ cents each; average cows, \$15.

These are trade prices, as there is very little money in circulation.

Wanted.—Good farmers and gardeners, carpenters and blacksmiths, masons and plasterers, capital and experience to start up and operate two creameries, and good people generally to consume the flour of one roller and two burr mills, and the lumber of one steam and two water saw mills; to burn and use lime and brick, and work our sulphur deposit, and some of our vast quantities of gypsum and allumina, and assist in building reservoirs, canals, etc. Yours respectfully,

F. A. YOUNG.

Written for this Paper.

BEAVER'S "CAUSE CELEBRE."

BEAVER, Dec. 18, 1893.

In May last, Sam J. Kenyon, of your city, well known as a banker, real estate dealer and Republican politician, made a trip down this way with mines and the "main chance" generally in his mind's eye. Discovering that there was money in buying jurors' and witnesses' certificates and holding them till the Legislature made an appropriation for taking them up, he at once laid plans for getting them in on a large scale. To that end he secured the services of Henry Emerson, a well known and prominent citizen, having previously been county clerk and still later mayor of the city, having been recommended and endorsed by Deputy Marshal James McGarry. Kenyon at once consigned to Emerson \$1500, which was placed in McGarry's safe and drawn by Emerson as required. In September Kenyon sent \$1000 more, which Emerson received and placed in the cellar of his saloon, throwing a quilt over it. This was Saturday afternoon and the money remained there undisturbed till the following midnight or perhaps later, when it mysteriously disappeared. Emerson at once claimed to the one who was with him in the cellar when the loss was discovered (Deputy Sheriff Hutchins) that he had

been robbed, and together they proceeded to McGarry's office where information of the loss was given. The marshal and his aids were on duty, although it was then about 2 a.m., guarding some prisoners who were to be taken to Salt Lake that day. They all scouted the story, McGarry telling Emerson it was "like looking through a ladder;" subsequently, feeling as he said that he was morally responsible for the money, the marshal became greatly excited and presenting a loaded gun at Emerson demanded that he return the money or "he would blow his brains out." Then and at all subsequent times Emerson denied taking or having any knowledge whatever of the levanted treasure. He was promptly arrested and on examination before Justice Farnsworth was held in \$2000 bonds to await the action of the grand jury. This body indicted Emerson early in the present term and his trial was immediately set for Tuesday last.

At that time the court room was thronged and remained so during the whole of the proceedings. The array of attorneys was something unusual, there being four for the prosecution and three for the defense; all of these, however, but Thurman in the former place and Kenner in the latter, acting only in an advisory capacity. It was one of the hardest fought legal battles that ever occurred in this district, the advantage being with both sides in turn but with neither long. Mr. Thurman showed himself to be by great odds the strongest prosecutor we have ever had here; he never lost a point and kept the defense on the alert from start to finish.

The theory of the defense was that Emerson was in the habit of keeping his own money in the cellar and had never lost a y there before; that he was careless and indifferent in money matters and not so solicitous or watchful regarding its safety as other people usually are; that there are apertures in the foundation for letting in air to the cellar and that when there is a light whatever is transpiring there can easily be seen from outside; that some one of the numerous hangers-on about the place had seen Emerson looking at the money and had raised a window of the building (having previously removed the nails which held it down without being observed) crawled in at it and then going into the cellar had taken the money and fled through the door, the bolt of which was drawn; that it was absurd to claim that Emerson would select such a time to take the money when it was where he could take it at any time without being seen and that defendant's general reputation in the community was good. The skill and persistence with which the prosecution opposed this array of defensive matter elicited the warmest encomiums at times, and both sides occasionally received a slight demonstration from the audience which Judge Barton promptly suppressed in its incipency.

Thus matters went on, the court meantime convening half an hour earlier than usual, taking but an hour for recess and remaining into the night, till 9:30 Wednesday evening, when the final argument on behalf of the People was concluded. The judge's charge was quite lengthy and as usual decid-