

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## BEAR LAKE VALLEY.

St. CHARLES, March 18, 1884.

Editor Deseret News.

Winter still holds its dominion in Bear Lake. But it is something to which the citizens, as a general thing, are inured, and perhaps it is more congenial than the Arizona or Southern Utah climate. This vicinity has its advantages to compensate in a measure for the polar weather. The people enjoy their rights and immunities and the new Governor Bunn comes into the gubernatorial chair as the successor to the diminutive Neil, and on the principle of one extreme following another, he will be an excellent official. Though in some very peculiar instances an extreme may be followed by an extreme. Circumstances confirmatory of the latter extreme might be referred to if it were essential to substantiate the fact.

ANONYMOUS.

## THE MEXICAN MISSION.

By permission of the lady to whom it is addressed, we are enabled to publish the following letter,

## DESCRIPTIVE OF OZUMBA AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

OZUMBA, Mexico, Feb. 16, 1884.

Dear Mother:

Your welcome letter was received on the 31st ult., etc.

Ozumba is nearly south of the city of Mexico, about 40 miles distant, and is the centre of several villages overshadowed by the lofty and noted Popocatepetl. It is situated at the southern extremity of the valley of Mexico, which sweeps around and among the hills and mountains like the bed of some large lake, which undoubtedly the greater part of it was, in times gone by. This region has been terribly disturbed by volcanic eruptions, as extinct craters seen in every direction, abundantly testify. The Book of Mormon tells us that the time these disturbances took place was when the Son of God was upon the cross, and this part of tropical America seems to have been especially visited. The "gran volcan" Popocatepetl, rising in a cone 17,852 feet above the level of the sea, still emits a small column of smoke, which can be plainly seen on a clear morning from the village of Aclantla, but later in the day it is quite difficult to distinguish on account of the heavy atmosphere.

## THE HOT COUNTRY.

The descent from Ozumba to the hot country, or a lower valley just south, called the "tierra caliente" is very rapid, being nearly 3,000 feet in ten miles, and the valley is still over 4,000 feet above sea level. Aclantla lies on the east of Ozumba, San Juan de Guadalupe on the northeast with its large plantation, Tecalco on the north by west.

## INDIAN TOWNS.

Between it and Tepic on the west are two fine plantations extending to the summit of some low, but densely timbered mountains. Chimal, a village of pears and flowers, lies on the south. These settlements are in the immediate vicinity of Ozumba, and what makes them more interesting to us than anything else is that they are all Indian towns, the inhabitants of which are actual Lamanites, Israelites, as there is very little white blood diffused among them, except here in Ozumba. In the other settlements they usually speak the Mexican instead of the Spanish language, although they understand and can speak both. Cousin Helaman and myself have arranged to meet with the people of Chimal and Tecalco on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, respectively, for the purpose of learning to sing sacred hymns, and our effort in this direction is proving quite a success. In this way we are creating an interest in the hearts of those who come, not only to learn to sing, but also to learn the principles of life that we have been sent to present to them; and we feel well when we have them around us and happy in teaching them. The feeling that was so bitter against us when we first came is giving place to a better one, and those who were most bitter are becoming more friendly.

## PROGRESS OF THE GOOD WORK.

We held a re-union at Tecalco on New Year's afternoon, and some of the brethren expressed themselves as desirous to begin the New Year well and to endeavor to live more in accordance with the principles of the Gospel. They have shown their sincerity by voluntarily paying their tithing from that date. We have also two congregations in the "tierra caliente," one in Coahuistla, and the other in San Andres de la Cal. In these and many other places a spirit of inquiry is being manifested, and there are also some applications for baptism, which we shall attend to soon.

## APPEARANCE OF THE TOWNS.

The towns of Mexico that I have visited are nearly all alike, and when one is seen, it is easy to form an opinion of the others, although position, climate, etc., may make some changes. The low adobe buildings seem huddled together somewhat promiscuously, on account of the short, narrow and irregular streets. Almost without exception the imposing cathedral fronts

on the "plaza," with its substantial domes towers high above all else. "Plaza" is the Mexican name for market place, and usually it is no more than a hollow square, like that of Ozumba, which has a few stinging looking trees upon it. Some, however, have little parks in the centre, very neatly arranged into walks and gardens, with choice varieties of flowering trees and plants, shrubbery, cactus, statuary and fountains, and not infrequently is encountered an elevated stand for the band, for the Mexicans are as passionately fond of music as they are lovers of flowers.

We are well and enjoying our labors immensely. Your affectionate son,  
MILSON H. PRATT.

## IT LOOKS LIKE RETRIBUTION.

## A FORMIDABLE LIST OF UNFORTUNATES.

BEAVER CITY, March 19, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

History abundantly proves that retribution has invariably followed most, if not all, of the characters who have wilfully and maliciously attempted to injure their fellow beings. The demise of M. C. Hawley, which occurred this morning, brings this subject to my mind. About nine years ago Beaver was afflicted with several hard citizens, who undertook to jump a few quarter sections of land situated in the enclosed field lying west of Beaver City, which had been reclaimed from alkali by arduous toil. This land was owned by many poor people, among whom were several helpless widows whose sole reliance for a scanty livelihood, was obtained from this soil. Suitable parties who were chiefly interested were a little tardy in taking the proper steps to obtain the government title. Three land jumpers who formed the head-centre of the disreputable clique were attorneys, namely, James A. Brown, M. C. Hawley and Roger T. Beale, the latter being the sutler at Camp Cameron as well. He was the individual who had the means to sustain the land jumpers' institution. He obtained from the U. S. Land Office at Salt Lake City, plats of all the lands adjacent to Beaver City. The trio named above spent much time and money to acquire a knowledge of the valuable meadows and farms that had not been filed on. As soon as their plans were matured they got a few confederates, to wit, John Howarth, Morgan Pedan, Mr. McCauslin, Mr. Golden and two or three others, to help to erect board shanties, occupy them, and file on the lands, the attorneys giving them legal advice, also helping and encouraging them in every other way, to deprive the people of their homes.

One morning when the citizens of Beaver awoke from their slumbers, they found six or seven board houses in progress of erection on the same number of quarter sections of the most valuable lands. The jumpers were anxious for the owners to oppose and threaten them, but, in this they were disappointed, the parties being thus apparently robbed of their lands which had cost them so much labor. This happened in the fall of the year, after the fruits of the earth had been garnered, and by the time the season arrived for planting, the jumpers might change their minds, which they did. A few days after the land-jumping commenced, a few of these hard characters were together one night, in one of the shanties, when a fracas occurred, and John Howarth was killed. This Howarth was a professional in his line, for he annoyed the brethren at Panacea in jumping their lands.

Two or three citizens were arrested on the affidavit of Morgan Pedan and placed in jail. They were brought before Judge Boreman, who acted as a committing magistrate, the aforesaid attorneys taking a very active part in the prosecution and abusing the whole people. However, in the investigation, which lasted many days, they were unable to fasten the least particle of guilt upon the accused. Suspicion strongly pointed that the killing was done by one of their number.

Shortly after the death of Howarth, Golden was killed in a melee on the streets of Beaver, McCauslin took an overdose of morphine, and did not wake up. Morgan Pedan went to California where he came to an untimely end; James A. Brown who was a very able lawyer, would often be obliged, when pleading, to hold on to the table to steady himself, died in Camp Cameron hospital. Subsequently Beale died at Cameron through whisky, and was about bankrupt. He was buried in the clothes he died in, including his boots. Another was killed by a mine caving on him; another who was a married man, had his eyes affected for a period, nearly causing blindness, and was divorced from his wife, and finally he committed suicide by hanging at Cedar City a few days ago. Another of the jumpers was drowned in Washington Territory a year ago. Last comes poor Mr. Hawley, who died this morning a victim of intemperance. The three attorneys and three of their confederates now lie nearly side by side in Camp Cameron cemetery.

It is not a very difficult matter to behold the retributive hand of God, which has followed these men who tried to rob the poor Saints, and force them into vexatious litigation. There are a few more in and outside of this Territory, who have made it their business to oppress this people. They, too, will doubtless find that a just retribution

will overtake them. I presume many of your readers are not aware of what I have stated, and that Beaver has had her share of characters of the baser sort.

MOONSHEE.

## A TRIP TO ARIZONA.

## Appearances and Prospects in that Region.

WOOD'S CROSS, Davis Co.,  
March 19, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

I left Wood's Cross on the 4th of February with my wife, to visit two of our children now living at Taylor, Apache County, Arizona. We went on the D. & R. G. Railroad to Pueblo, and then took the broad gauge line to Albuquerque, and from thence to Holbrook, where we were met by John H. Standiford, our son-in-law. That place is about 36 miles from Taylor. I was much pleased at finding a better country than I expected; also in finding the Saints much better off than I had previously been informed, and, as a general thing, living in better houses than I anticipated they had.

The climate in the winter season is much pleasanter than in Utah. They have very little snow, the stock looks well on the range, and very fine vegetables are raised.

I paid a visit to Brother M. C. Neal. He lives about 16 miles south of Taylor. He went from Bountiful and lives in what is known there as the forest. He showed me the largest turnip I had ever seen before, and said he had raised potatoes weighing from two to three pounds each, and also very fine celery. The forest extends 300 miles from west to south, and will average 40 miles through. It is covered with the finest kind of white and yellow pine. There are three saw mills, and the timber is sold at from \$10 to \$15 per 1000 feet. The soil is very rich and the Saints are commencing to take up the land very fast. They are raising crops without water. The rains begin to fall about the first of July and continue till toward the last of August.

There are good opportunities at the present time for the Latter-day Saints who need homes if they will go to Apache County, Arizona. It is the best country to obtain firewood that I ever saw. The whole of it with the exception of the forest, is covered with cedar and pitch-pine. I met with several of the brethren I was acquainted with. Brother Edward Nobles, of West Bountiful, is bishop of Bush Valley. He told me that the soil in that valley is as rich as any in Davis County. There are 20 families where he is and room for 100. There is a place known as Smithville, on the Gila where there is good land.

JOSEPH ARGYLE.

## WESTERN STATES MISSION.

COVINGTON, Fountain County,  
Indiana, March, 1884.

## WHERE THE ELDERS ARE.

Editor Deseret News:

The Elders in this Conference are laboring as follows: Joseph Lapish and J. J. Ashly in Brown County, Illinois (Versailles P. O.); M. Minor and E. L. Stookey, Macon County, Ill.; J. G. M. Barnes and J. A. Anderson in Morgan County, Ind.; R. R. Farnsworth and E. F. Durfee in Allegan County, Michigan. I believe, however the last named two have started this way, preaching as they come, and D. F. Davis and myself in this and adjoining counties.

## HAMPERED BUT NOT DISCOURAGED.

There has been no mob violence reported to us since last December Conference, except that of Elders Barnes and Anderson, published in the News recently. They nearly all report having a good deal of difficulty in getting places to preach in and places to stay, still there are a few investigating and we believe there will be some additions to the Church before long. I have heard no expressions of discouragement or wanting to go home on the part of any of the Elders, so long as there is a soul honest enough to be saved, and it is the duty of any to take the Gospel to him. Every Elder seems ready and willing to go, if he is called on. The subject of mobs or trials does not seem to be worthy of consideration as against duty. Opposition seems to be on the increase, especially on the part of some editors who have not the intelligence to discuss principles, and descend (if they can go any lower than their ordinary rule) to personal abuse. Of course we do not reply.

## WHAT A CORRESPONDENT DID.

I fancy there will be one editor mad after a while. A few weeks ago two of our Elders preached in this county and a correspondent of a local paper came prepared to criticize. He listened very attentively and took copious notes of scriptural references. He, however, thought wise to examine the references before attacking them, and he found them correct. He then asked for something to read, and the Voice of Warning and a Morgan tract were furnished him. Instead of sending his own composition he copied the tract and sent portions of it to the paper, over his signature, and it was published. After the whole is published he says he will tell the editor where he got it and then, as the editor is very bitter, there may be a correspondent out of a job.

Many incidents occur which are very amusing to us, although often accompanied with trials and annoyances, but there are so many of our older brethren who have already experienced their parallel, and of the younger ones who will do that, we forbear relating them.

## INFLUENCE OF THE "NEWS."

I desire here to thank our friends in Utah for listening to the advice of President Palmer and sending copies of the News, especially those with sermons in, to us and their other friends. If others are desirous of doing good and have no relatives or acquaintances here, they can obtain the address of some of the Elders and send papers to them, and the Elders can find places for them. Elder Davis expects to go and visit the Saints and some of his relatives in Ohio, and I go to the Minnesota Conference, Monticello, Wright County, Minnesota, both starting this week.

All the Elders, at last reports received, were well and in good spirits.

Yours in the work,

J. E. BOOTH.

## SUDBURY'S INVENTION.

## A PRACTICAL MECHANIC GIVES HIS OPINION OF IT.

SALT LAKE CITY,  
March 24th, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

A short time ago I read a notice in your paper of a new device for steam engines, which was exhibited in the Boiler Room of Z. C. M. I. On Saturday last I received an invitation from Mr. Samuel Sudbury, of this city, who is the inventor of this device, to attend another exhibition of the working of this machine in the same place, that day. Upon entering the boiler room I saw a small model engine placed on a dry goods box. Steam was turned and the engine put in motion, which rapidly increased in speed until it reached 800 revolutions per minute. This speed, however, is not remarkable in model machines. To the ordinary observer the more noticeable feature of the machine was the steadiness with which the rapid revolutions were performed on a tottering dry goods box. But to the practical mechanic and engineer there were other characteristics of greater interest than speed. The introduction of steam into two cylinders by the action of one eccentric for direct and reverse motions under new conditions of valve-motion, was something novel to witness. An individual who has been accustomed to judge of the accurate working of the valve-gear of a steam engine by the regularity of exhaust discharges, had proof sufficient that the new device was doing its work admirably well. The steam was introduced into the cylinders in uniform volumes and at such regular intervals that no uneven interruptions could be detected.

The highest merit claimed for this improvement in valve-gear is the reduction of friction (so detrimental to slide valves) to a degree below what is obtained by methods now in use. This is accomplished by the manner in which the slide valves are constructed, and the relation they bear to each other. Herein consists the improvement to the new mode upon the older ones. It certainly can with propriety be called an improvement; because the diminution of friction conduces to the economy of steam as a motive force, and prolongs the mechanical durability of those parts of the machine relieved of the hitherto unavoidable wear consequent upon friction.

Genius is bestowing in a noticeable manner her gifts among the sons of toil in Utah. She is not partial to place. Whenever her presence is invited by conditions suitable to her work, there will her blessings be dispensed.

Respectfully,  
GEO. G. BYWATER.St. DAVID,  
Cochise Co., Arizona,  
March 15th, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

The citizens of this place have been called to mourn the loss of one of our most promising youths. He was taken in the bloom of life, though but young he was like unto his parents, always ready and active in performing any duty that was required of him. He was a member of the Deacon's Quorum, of the Y. M. M. I. A., and of the Sabbath school. All have a word of praise for him. George Edwin McRae, son of Joseph and Maria Taylor McRae, and grandson of Bishop Alexander McRae, was born at Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 29th of March, 1870, died of congestion of the lungs, at St. David, Arizona, on the 13th of March, 1884, aged 13 years, 11 months and 13 days. He was ill but a few days. He was buried on the 14th inst. The people attended the funeral en masse, such was their respect.

The funeral services were held at the school house, remarks were made by Patriarch P. C. Merrill, S. B. Merrill, President C. Layton and Bishop W. C. Johnson. Singing by the Sunday School choir under the direction of Alfred Cluff. The pall bearers were Wm. Campbell, Brigham Reed, Herbert Merrill, Philemon Merrill, Lyman Curtis, Hallie Merrill, Seth C. Jones, Jesse N. Martineau and P. A. Lofgren. They carried the remains to the grave, where a choice selection was sung by the juveniles, and the dedicatory prayer was offered by Elder P. A. Lofgren.

His life was such that no fears are entertained of his hereafter, we feel that a glorious resurrection awaits him, as it does all that remain faithful to their Lord and Master.

Respectfully yours,  
W. N.

## ST. JOSEPH STAKE.

## General Situation and Outlook.—A Conference and other Meetings.

DAVID, COCHISE CO., Arizona,  
March 5th, 1884.

Editor Deseret News.

The St. Joseph Stake of Zion consists of all the Saints in San Pedro, Gila, and Sulphur Springs Valleys in which there are nine wards or settlements all organized and established upon fine locations. There are one hundred a ninety-nine families, or twelve hundred and twenty souls, represented in these wards. There are a great number here that are members of the Church, but have not yet joined any of the wards, not being quite settled as yet, so that our numbers are really much greater, many more than stated above.

On the 25th of February a party consisting of President C. Layton, Bishop W. D. Johnson, P. C. Merrill, Joseph McRae and W. N. Goodman, left St. David on the San Pedro river to attend Conference in the Gila valley, a distance of one hundred and ten miles. They arrived there on the 26th, the weather being quite mild, peach trees in bloom. The farmers are busy and the people appear to be prosperous and contented, and for hospitality they cannot be excelled. The sisters held their Conference at Pima on the 29th. By the reports given and the spirit that was manifested, the sisters are doing a good work. They are a great help to the brethren in this vicinity.

The Quarterly Conference of this Stake was held at Pima, commencing on the 1st inst., at 10 o'clock a. m. President C. Layton presiding.

The morning was occupied by the Bishops giving reports of the different Wards, all of which were favorable and creditable to the people of this southern land. Health is improving, population increasing, and all are encouraged with the prospects ahead.

In the afternoon the statistical reports were read, the general Church Authorities, and the Stake officers were all unanimously sustained.

P. S. Merrill spoke upon the mission of Joseph Smith, and important events that are close at hand. Also of the interest taken by Prest. Layton for the welfare of the Saints in Arizona.

On Sunday, the 2d, three meetings were held, the counsel and instructions given will be beneficial to the Saints both spiritual and temporal. There was a very large attendance at all the meetings. The people seem to appreciate the blessings they enjoy, the favorable circumstances they are surrounded with, and the efforts made by the authorities here for the good of the people.

On the 3d inst., Prest. C. Layton and party left Pima at 9.30 a. m., accompanied by many of the Saints of that place. Arrived at Central at 10 o'clock a. m., held meetings, and the people were instructed principally upon temporal matters in relation to their settlement. This is a new Ward, has a population of 113, good land and water in abundance. Joseph Cluff is Bishop with George M. Haws and George Clemens as Counselors. After these proceedings the party journeyed onward for ten miles in an easterly direction, and found quite a number of Saints settled either through purchase or otherwise.

A meeting was held and the Sacrament administered. The saints of the new settlements were instructed to secure good homes, have good schools, educate their children, organize relief, improvement and primary societies, cultivate the soil, plant out trees, sow plenty of lucern seed. This settlement was called Layton by the unanimous request of the citizens. A site for a town was selected. John Welker was chosen and set apart as presiding Elder pending a more complete organization. In the Gila Valley there is an abundance of good land and water, it is hard to beat in any country. The climate is delightful here as it is throughout all this part of the Territory.

On the 4th inst., President Layton and party left for St. David, arrived there on the 5th, found all well. An abundance of rain has fallen this winter and spring. A large amount of grain has been sown. It looks well.

Respectfully,  
WM. N. GOODMAN,  
Stake Clerk.

## AN IMPORTANT INDUSTRY.

The raising of flax-seed and the manufacture of linseed oil in this Territory have been heralded several times by J. W. Snell, Esq., through the News, but so far there have been no steps taken towards the practical introduction of that industry. At present there is a consumption of linseed oil in this Territory of about 1,000 gallons per month, the largest amount of which is used by the Germania Lead Works, and the balance is used in trade.

This is all imported to the Territory from the East. With this splendid market for this article right at home it would look consistent that we should make a practical attempt to raise and manufacture it for that purpose.