now being the wife of George D. Alder of this city. Other plays in which Julia Dean appeared, supported by the Deseret Dramatic association. The Love Chase, Lucretia Borgia, School for Scandal, Masks and Faces, Portia, The Fatal Mask, and others, which goes to show that variety was a great feature of the program thirty years ago.

Manager John T. Caine was tendered a great benefit on the night of February 5th, 1866, when E. W. Tullidge's play, Eleanor De Vere, which had been written for Julia Dean Hayne, was given. The house was crowded and the play received much favorable comment. It was at this time that Mr. Caine was sent east for the purpose of procuring materials for the refitting of the interior of the theater. After his return, and in 1867-8-9, the theater was leased by Messrs. Clawson & Caine. George Pauncefort was once more seen upon the boards there, as was also C. W. Couldock and his daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Langrish, and Amy Stone. Among the plays given were a number of the old favorites, and in addition Henry IV, and others.

With the opening of the year 1869 came James Stark, from California and during his engagement, Brutus, Money, Merry Wives of Windsor and Jack Cade, were given. The stock company then appeared again for a while and next came Mr. and Mrs. Waldron; it was during their stay that the first presentation of King Lear was given here. It was at this time too that Madame Scheller and Margaret Campton appeared, as did Parepa Rosa with her concert company, and John McCullough, in Shakespearean repertoire. James A. Herne and Lucille Western were engaged about this date and the people were given Rip Van Winkle for the first time.

The stock company resumed work again in May, 1870, assisted by such traveling stars as Couldock and others. In 1871 Milton Nobles presented some popular plays, followed by Waldron and Joseph K. Emmet in repertory. It was at this time that W. T. Harris—afterwards manager of the theater—made his first appearance. Then followed the Lingards, Edwin Adams and John McCullough. From 1871 to 1874 numerous changes had been made in the personnel of the stock company and it cannot be said that they were made for the better, but the retirement of the older members made it necessary to engage other talent which for the most part was imported. J. M. Carter, J. M. Dunne, E. B. Marden, Mark Wilton, W. T. Harris and W. J. Cogswell.

Later came Carrie Cogswell (once the wife of T. A. Lyne), Kate Denin, Mrs. Crosbie and Jean Clara Walters, while the local actors were A. L. Thorne, M. Forster, D. J. Mackintosh, Harry Taylor, Logan Paul and Harry Horsley, together with Phil Margetts and John C. Graham and also Annie Adams, Mrs. M. Browning, Mrs. Grist, Miss Susie Spencer and Miss Napper. James M. Hardie was also a leading spirit in theatricals here about this time. He was T. A. Lyne's favorite pupil. After the Deseret Dramatic association had wound up its affairs and retired from the boards, James Vinson became the manager of the house and under his regime came a number of celebrities, among whom the names of Fanny Cathcart, James A. Herne, John McCullough, J. T. Raymond, Dion Boucicault, T. A. Lyne, William Hoskins, Agnes Booth, W. J. Florence and Katherine Rogers were noted. After Vinson came W. T. Harris, but the old stock company were so scattered that Mr. Harris found it hard to cast almost any kind of a play, though with the aid of local people and a few traveling artists the theater was kept going part of the time.

In the year 1880 a number of the younger set who had been giving private theatricals for the amusement of their friends, conceived the notion of organizing a house company and accordingly the Home Dramatic club came into existence, with Heber M. Wells, Orson F. Whitney, Laron A. Cummings, John D. Spencer, Miss Lottie Claridge and Mrs. M. E. Cummings as the original members and H. L. A. Culmer and H. G. Whitney as managers. As an opening bill they presented Lester Wallack's adaptation of The Romance of a Poor Young Man, which was given on the evening of April 1st, 1880, before a good audience. The piece made an immense hit, notwithstanding the fact that they had been cautioned against producing it, as it would prove too heavy for them. It was produced again and again, and each time with success. It was plainly evident that a new era in stock work had dawned. In casting other plays, new material was wanted, and it was then that Edith Clawson, Bessie Clawson, B. S. Young and others came before the public and won laurels for themselves. The comedy Ours was next attempted but was not so successful as the opening bill, the comedy being too light and frivolous for all classes, and they once more turned their energies to the presentation of the regular drama, and Rosedale and Pique were given but the best work they ever did was the presentation on New Year's night, 1881, of The Banker's Daughter; this play won for the individual members professional fame and remunerated them handsomely, and it can be said of this club that they spared no means in making their productions artistic and finished. Though at first the public did not take kindly to the light comedies they were gradually educated up to it, and when the Home Dramatic Club presented Confusion, which is practically a farce, it went with a whoop, and invitations to present it in other large cities of the Territory were accepted. Everywhere the people were simply convulsed at the comical situations the play affords. John T. White made a great hit in the play.

In the fall of 1881, ground was broken for the building of an Opera house that was to be run by the Walker Bros., and when the foundation walls were brought to the square the corner stone was laid by Dr. Banks McKenzie, a strong temperance advocate, who made many friends here during his stay. On the 5th of June, 1882, the house was formally opened with a concert given by the Careless orchestra, and on the 8th of June the first dramatic bill was presented under the title of My Partner. Dr. D. Banks McKenzie became the manager of the house, and under his direction Madame Janauschek appeared in a repertory, as did the famous Emma Abbott. Many other notables in the dramatical profession found their way on the stage of the Walker Opera house. After McKenzie gave up the management of the house, W. J. Burgess was installed, then came John Maguire, then the house was leased to Van Horn & Downey, and Douglas White became the manager, but cozy and comfortable as this pretty little theater was, it was never a success from a financial standpoint. On the night of July 3d, 1890, the building was discovered in flames, which soon lit up the heavens, and the inside of the theater was gutted before they were finally subdued. The Opera house was never rebuilt, but the walls were afterwards utilized and what is now known as the Atlas block was built on the old site.

During the years between 1882 and 1889 the Salt Lake Theater was practically under the management of W. T. Harris, although Clawson, Caine & McKenzie represented the owners of the house. During this time the famous of the dramatic and operatic stage were seen there as were a number of local companies in addition to the Home Dramatic club which continued to give performances occasionally. The Careless Opera company was one of the most important of these, Pinafore and some of the other light operas being given. Patience was given in 1884, by a local company, under the direction of Prof. Krouse, and later the Bohemian Girl, Daughter of the Regiment, Maritana and many others by various local companies. In 1889, the Salt Lake Dramatic association bought the Theater and and have been the owners of it from that time to the present. Immediately upon their purchase of it the present manager, Mr. Charles S. Burton was installed and under his able management the best attractions of the day have been given the theatre-going public.

After the burning of the Walker Opera house the Theater held full sway, and all traveling attractions appeared there as well as the local ventures. But in the early part of 1894, plans were made looking to the erection of what is now known as the Grand Opera house on east Second South street. The house was started by Maltese and Pyper but was finished by Mr. Alex. Rogers and others, and on Christmas eve, 1894, the house was formally opened with a stock company that had been engaged for the season. The opening bill was Moths. The house finally passed into the hands of the Salt Lake Amusement association, with John B. Rogers as manager, and this condition of affairs existed until the close of the present season when the house was leased for a period of five years to Mr. H. S. McGarvie. From the beginning, the Grand has furnished some of the best plays and actors that were to be had and Salt Lake people have had through its medium, continuous performances during every night of the week, Sundays excepted.

About four or five years ago the old Mulloy and Paul stable was renovated, remodeled and a stage put in it below stairs, while the upstairs was reserved for the freaks and curiosities that were brought here by the managers of "Wonderland," as the building was now called. This was finally discontinued and a stock company held the boards, after the house had again been remodeled, and the upstairs part of it taken out and it was then that Salt Lake had three theaters simultaneously bidding for patronage. After one season the stock company was practically discontinued, and traveling combinations made dates there, presenting opera and all kinds of drama. The Lyceum was the name given to this theater after it was fixed up the last time. A number of first-class attractions have appeared there and it is understood that the house will play combinations next season.

The latest Temple of Thespis that bids for public patronage is in the "Old Found," just west of the Atlas Block, down stairs.

The price of this edition is ten cents per copy, and can be secured by addressing Deseret News, Salt Lake City.

SOUTHERN UTAH SKETCH.

Some of the Difficulties Attending the Settlement of Dixie and Surrounding Country—A Barren Waste Transformed Into a Garden.

THE EARLY settlement of the southern portion of Utah was attended with many hardships and not a few of those hardy Pioneers lost their lives either in defense of their homes and loved ones from the attacks of that relentless foe—the Indian—or in battle against the difficulties and privations incident to the reclamation of a dry and barren wilderness. But with that faith and determination characteristic of the Latter-day Saints, these noble men and women endured all these trials, and overcoming the seemingly insurmountable obstacles presented before them in the redemption of that once arid region, and through the blessings of the Lord have made the barren waste to blossom as the rose. Beautiful towns and villages have sprung up wherever the necessary water for culinary and irrigation purposes could be secured and beyond the rim of the basin where once grew the oose, the cactus, the sagebrush, greasewood, etc., may now be found the fig and almond tree, the grape vine, and other semi-tropical fruits. Cotton also may be grown there in unlimited quantities, though that industry has been somewhat neglected in recent years. The altitude of Dixie being much lower than that of northern Utah, the climate is much warmer, and it is a delightful winter resort for those who desire to escape the storms and frosts of the higher altitudes.

The one great drawback is the lack of transportation facilities. The nearest railway point is Milford, 120 miles from St. George, the metropolis of the Dixie country, and the rough roads over the rim of the basin make it impracticable to ship fruit and vegetables to the northern market in good condition. But for this fact the people there might compete with California in the matter of early produce. The residents of the south are anxiously awaiting the advent of the railway, believing that it would be a benefit to them by providing a market for this product, as well as a source of revenue for the promoters of the enterprise.

The agricultural product is not the only one that would receive an impetus by the extension of the railway.

The mines of southern Utah are by no means insignificant, the most noted camp being at Silver Reef, which was for many years one of the leading camps of the State. Of late years, however, the many mills have been shut down and the place has become almost depopulated. One of the principal mills of this camp, the Stormont, is located on the banks of the Rio Virgen, some five miles south of "the Reef" to which place the ore was hauled by teams, down a steep grade almost the entire distance. Silver Reef was built up about 1876, when there was great excitement about the rich discoveries of mineral there and grew almost like magic. A good market was created for the farmer's products, and at one time it is said that baled hay sold at $80.00 per ton.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

In the year 1849, southern Utah was first explored by a company under the leadership of Parley P. Pratt. The General Assembly of Deseret, which convened in December, 1849, commissioned Elder Pratt to raise a company of fifty men, with the necessary teams and equipments, and explore southern Utah. The party was organized with Parley P. Pratt, president; William W. Phelps and David Fullmer, counselors; John Brown, captain of fifty; William W. Phelps, topographical engineer; Ephraim Green, chief gunner. They were divided into tens with Isaac C. Haight, Joseph Matthews, Joseph Horne, Ephraim Green and Joseph Arnold, captains.

This expedition penetrated as far south as the junction of Santa Clara creek and the Rio Virgen river, two miles south of the site afterwards selected for the city of St. George. They also explored the valley known as Mountain Meadows, and indicated a site for settlement in the Little Salt Lake valley, where Parowan, in Iron county, was soon after founded.

In December, 1850, a company of 110 volunteers, with about thirty families, was raised by George A. Smith and went south and located the town of Parowan on Center creek, in the Little Salt Lake valley, where they at once built a fort for protection against the hostile Indians. A charter was granted to the city of Parowan in January, 1851, at the same time that Salt Lake and several other cities were given their charters.

In 1852 John D. Lee, the first white man to settle in Washington county, located a ranch on Ash creek, where Fort Harmony was afterwards built. This place was twenty miles north from the Rio Virgen. It became the county seat of Washington county and so continued until 1859, when the town of Washington, founded in 1857, took its place.

Two years later, in 1854, Jacob Hamblin and others were called as missionaries to the Indians in southern Utah and settled at Harmony, taking with them seeds, tools, etc. Here they built a fort. In June of that year they visited the Indians on the Rio Virgen (called by the natives Pah Roosh) and also those on the Santa Clara. The following winter Jacob Hamblin, Ira Hatch, Samuel Knight, Thales Haskell and A. P. Hardy went to the Santa Clara, where they built a log cabin and a dam to take out water to irrigate the bottom lands on which they succeeded in raising melons and some cotton said to be the first grown in Utah.

During 1855 Jacob and Oscar Hamblin and Dudley Leavitt moved their families to Santa Clara, and the winter following a fort was built 100 feet square, the walls being two feet thick and twelve feet high. At this time there were ten missionaries located there, and four masons from Cedar City, Iron county. With the aid of some Indian labor this fort was completed in less than ten days.

George A. Smith visited the settlements in the south in 1857 and informed the people that a United States army was on the way to Utah, advising them to save their grain and not sell it to travelers to feed their animals. On the way back to Salt Lake City it was learned that a company of emigrants who were passing through to California over the southern route, were acting very ugly, shooting down chickens belonging to the settlers and threatening what they would do to the Mormons of southern Utah when the army arrived at Salt Lake City. They also poisoned some springs used by the Indians, and many other things which aroused the anger of the Indians. The company camped at the Mountain Meadows, near the rim of the basin, where there was excellent feed for their teams, and while here the Indians gathered determined to wreak vengeance on the emigrants for depredations committed. A messenger was sent to Salt Lake to notify Governor Brigham Young of the condition of affairs and ask his advice as to what course to pursue. The answer was that the whites must protect the emigrants from the Indians at all hazards, even if it took every man in the county to do it. The messenger returned in great haste, but arrived too late to prevent the terrible massacre. A large band of Indians accompanied by John D. Lee and some other white men, had attacked the emigrant train and killed all the members with the exception of sixteen children under nine years of age, which were gathered together and sent back to their relatives mostly in Arkansas. John D. Lee was later convicted of the murder and sentenced to be shot, and his execution took place on the spot where the terrible tragedy occurred. When the news of the massacre reached the people of the Territory it caused a feeling of sadness to come over them, and afterwards many of the emigrant companies were given guides to protect them from the Indians through the most dangerous sections, Jacob Hamblin saving several trains from destruction through his influence with the savage tribes.

In 1858 a party of eight men stopped at Harmony, and after selling their horses bought lumber and made two skiffs with the absurd notion that they could navigate the Rio Virgen. Six of the party gave up the idea and resumed their journey overland, but the other two were bent on carrying out their plans, and proceeded down the river to a point near Heberville, a settlement five miles south of St. George, where the skiffs were dashed to pieces on the rocks. The occupants escaped, proceeded to Santa Clara, and procured an Indian guide to pilot them on their journey to the West. After going a short distance the Indian shot one of them and the other returned to Santa Clara for assistance to go and bury his dead companion.

Toquerville on the upper Rio Virgen was settled in 1858, and soon became a thriving town of considerable importance, and the following year a postoffice was established there with John M. McFarlane as postmaster. At the same time postmasters were appointed as follows: Samuel Hambleton, Pine Valley; Elisha H. Groves, Harmony; Harrison Pearce, Washington; George Pectol, Heberville and William Crosby, Santa Clara. In 1859 Grafton, on the Rio Virgen, was settled. Some of the people located on the bottom lands (contrary to the counsel of President Young), but being washed out by the floods they moved onto higher ground.

The Washington County Agricultural and Manufacturing society held its first exhibition at Washington, the county seat (afterwards removed to St. George), on Sept. 7, 1860. A splendid collection of fruits and other products were brought in. Among other things being a cotton stalk containing 307 bolls and forms, and a sunflower head which measured three feet in circumference. The ladies' department also presented a very creditable appearance.

In May, 1861, President Brigham Young and other leading men made a trip to southern Utah. After passing through Parowan and Cedar City they visited Pinto, where six families were located, and then traveled on and over the rim of the basin, camping near Fort Gunlock, on the Santa Clara. Following down the creek and crossing a bench they arrived at the Santa Clara settlement, where they found several fine peach orchards, the estimate of the crop that season being placed at 1,000 bushels. They also found other fruits doing well, namely: apples, apricots, nectarines, plums, pears, quinces, almonds, figs, English walnuts, gooseberries, currants, and Catawba, Isabella and California grapes. The cotton crop was thriving though somewhat backward, as in fact were all the crops that season.

Following down the creek the party arrived at Tonaquint, situated at the confluence of the Santa Clara, with the Rio Virgen river, and afterwards visited Washington, Harrisburg and Toquerville. At the latter place, as in several other settlements in that vicinity, the people used isinglass or mica for windows, which was found to be a very good substitute for glass.

At the following October conference several hundred families were called to go south to strengthen the settlements and raise cotton. This colony, headed by George A. Smith, Erastus Snow and Horace S. Eldredge, reached St. George December 3rd, and pitched camp on a spot of ground southeast of where the city was laid off, during the winter. More settlements were located, and the resources of the country were rapidly developed, the leading spirit in the grand work being Erastus Snow, the Pioneer, who was untiring in his exertions to advance the interests of the people and build up the country. Three saw mills were soon put up in Pine Valley to get out material for buildings, and preparations were made to build the city of St. George, so named in honor of George A. Smith. A year later reinforcements were sent from the northern settlements and the first cotton crop of importance—about 100,000 pounds—was gathered. Joseph Horne, late of Salt Lake City, had charge of the cotton industry.

At a convention held January 6, 1862, resolutions were adopted favoring a state government, and were drafted by a committee consisting of Eli Whipple, Angus M. Cannon, Jesse W. Crosby, D. D. McArthur and Lorenzo Clark. Messrs. William Crosby, George A. Smith and J. M. Moody were chosen delegates to the convention at Salt Lake.

A bill incorporating the city of St. George was passed by the Legislature January 14, 1862. At the first election for the city officers Angus M. Cannon, now president of the Salt Lake Stake, was chosen mayor, to which office he was re-elected two years later, serving in all four years. In that capacity he had supervision of the work of driving an artesian well on the center of the public square. Although a depth of 185 feet was reached, at an expenditure of about $5,000, it was without success, as only surface water was obtained.

A tunnel was cut through the hill southeast of St. George, and water was brought out over a portion of the farming land in St. George valley.

Early in the winter of 1861-2 a postoffice was established at Tonaquint with James Richey as postmaster, and one at St. George with Orson Pratt, Jr., as postmaster.

During this winter much rain fell in Dixie, the water in the streams rose very high and on January 17th the Santa Clara fort, gristmill, orchards, and much farming land were washed away, and the settlement of Tonaquint was evacuated. At this time the people of St. George were living in tents and wagons. The camp extended a quarter of a mile or more, in two lines, there being ninety tents, several hundred wagons, with about 800 souls. They were preparing to break camp and move onto their lots, the city having been already laid out in blocks thirty-two rods square, each containing eight one acre lots, and some of the streets had been cleared of brush and rubbish.

One writer who visited the place during that summer says the foundation for the first building—the St. George hall—was then in, "for as yet," he continues, "although the city is laid off, incorporated, mayor and city council, market places, and provisions in the charter for lighting the streets with gas, there are no houses, all living in tents or wagons or under willow shades, giving at once the idea of comfort in this hot climate, combined with a very prudent economy. * * * Many gardens look remarkably well, while some are entirely destroyed by the mineral which covers them with a white mantle like snow in winter."

At a conference held in St. George, March 22 and 23, Elders Orson Pratt and Erastus Snow were sustained as presidents of the southern mission, and on the 22nd the corner stones of the St. George hall were laid, with appropriate ceremonies. Elder Pratt removed his family from Rockville, on the Rio Virgen, where he had located and for two years he resided in the south, when he returned to Salt Lake City, and Elder Erastus Snow remained as president of the mission. While journeying over the rough roads from Rockville to St. George Elder Pratt's carriage was upset and he received a sprained ankle, which laid him up for several weeks.

In December, 1867, southern Utah was visited with destructive floods, and several towns on the Rio Virgen and Santa Clara were almost totally destroyed, and in 1867-8-9 the grasshopper plague did great damage to crops.

Missionaries were continually being called from the northern settlements to go and assist the people of the south and in the fall of 1867, what was known as the "muddy mission" was inaugurated. Many people went and settled in the southern part of Nevada, thinking they were within the borders of Utah, but most of these settlements were afterwards abandoned, owing to the excessive heat and unhealthy climate, together with the heavy taxes of Nevada.

PUBLIC ENTERPRISES.

It always has been the aim of the Latter-day Saints to produce and manufacture everything they need, so far as it is practicable, and no sooner had the people commenced a settlement than steps were taken to supply the needs of the community. When Washington was first settled a grist mill was put up, and in founding St. George a grist mill was soon constructed. The mill at Santa Clara, which had been built for some time, was washed away in the flood of 1862.

Leather was made at St. George in 1862 by Lorenzo Clark, who had erected a tannery there.

About the middle of January, 1867, the Deseret Telegraph line was completed to St. George, thus connecting the southern part of Utah with Salt Lake City and the settlements in Cache valley. Hon. R. C. Lund was the first operator at St. George and A. R. Whitehead at Washington.

Early in 1868 the first number of Our Dixie Times, a small weekly edited and published by Joseph E. Johnson, was issued at St. George. The following May the name was changed to the Rio Virgen Times, it was afterwards discontinued, and later on the St. George Union was published by Joseph Carpenter. For some time it was supposed to issue monthly, but later became a weekly paper, as it is at present.

The Co-operative store at St. George was established in 1868 in the southeast basement rooms of Erastus Snow's residence, known as the "big house." It was afterwards removed to a building on the north side of the big house facing the street, where it remained until the stone building it now occupies was erected in 1874.

In early days a hat factory was started by Robert Goddard, and a few hats were made.

The Washington flour mill, which was built when Dixie was first settled, was, about the year 1870, washed away by a flood, the parts being scattered along the Virgen all the way to Heberville, or Price, as it is now called. It was immediately rebuilt on the opposite side of the creek from the old site.

Not far from this mill is located the Washington factory, which was built about 1869 or '70. Here the cotton which was raised in the country was worked up into cloth, and was a great blessing to the people there. Machinery for working up silk has recently been added, and efforts are being made with considerable success to establish the silk industry in that section.

A tannery was located at St. George for many years, but was torn down several years ago and they have been without one until recently a new tannery was erected.

The tabernacle at St. George is an imposing building, of red sandstone, and its erection at a time when the people were very poor was indeed a wonderful achievement. The corner stones were laid June 1, 1863, and it was completed eight years later, at a cost of $110,000.

No sooner was the tabernacle completed than the work of building a Temple was begun, and on March 10, 1873, the corner stones of that magnificent structure were laid. The site selected for this Temple was on a gently rising flat or bench just southeast of the city. The foundation was of black volcanic rock, and rests on a footing made by driving rocks into the ground to a considerable depth. This precaution was deemed necessary on account of the nature of the ground in that valley. The walls of the Temple were of red sandstone cemented and whitened. The dimensions are 142½ by 93½ feet; the main building is 84 feet high and the towers 130 feet high. This building was so far completed as to be used by the 1st of January, 1877, on which day the finished part was dedicated by President Brigham Young. On April 6th following, the General Conference was held in the St. George Temple, which was attended by President Young, his counselors, eleven of the Twelve Apostles, the Patriarch and Presiding Bishop. The prayer completing the dedication was offered by President D. H. Wells.

On the second day of this conference the initial step was taken ... more thorough organization of the various Stakes of Zion ... George Stake being the first in order, with John D. T. McAllister as president and Thomas J. Jones and Henry Eyring ... This Temple presents a ... sight to the visitor as he ... summit of the ridge east of ... this being the first object ... to view.

The people who depend on ... Rio Virgen water for irrigation purposes have been put to great ... by reason of the dams ... of their crops besides the ... placing the dams. To ... a plan was devised and ... several years ago by the ... St. George, Washington and ... towns in that vicinity ... difficulty has been over... large tract of valuable ... brought under cultivation ... dam was placed in the ... river at a suitable point ... stream turned so that ... bed of solid rock to ... on the other side a tunnel ... through a cliff of rock ... of the canal to convey the ... the farming land. The ... cost $14,000 and the ... the water to the land ... was as well.

St. George is supplied with ... from springs about ... north of the city, but ... furnish sufficient for the ... people. Efforts are being ... bring the water from the ... ward, some twelve ... and if this plan succeeds it ... great benefit to the residents ... have been working on the ... for several years at this ... would result.

Considerable attention ... paid in southern Utah to the ... dustry. The climate is ... to the growth of the mulberry ... and the prospect for the ... this industry is very ... people have been working ... many years, but many ... were encountered and they ... almost discouraged. Through ... support given by the ... stimulus in the working of silk ... in St. George recently ... class of ladies to reel. ... are now much encouraged ... outlook, and hope to be ... to produce considerable ... ture it for placing on the ... the shape of sewing silk ... ties and other useful articles.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

As it has been in settling all ... ities in this region ... trouble was had with the Indians ... southern Utah. Soon after ... Clara was settled the ... Sister Maria W. Haskell ... Thales Haskell, and for many ... they were a constant ... the people, visiting the ... quently settled sections and ... off the horses and cattle ... times killing those who ... charge of them.

In the fall of 1860, George ... Smith, Jr., lost his life at the ... of the Navajo Indians ... trip to the Moquis Indians ... the Colorado river in Arizona.

On January 8, 1866, a ... Navajos killed Dr. J. M. Whitmore and Robert McIntyre ... Springs, about fifty-five miles ... St. George. A party of ... der the leadership of Colonel D. D. McArthur, with Lieutenant ... Angus M. Cannon, Major ... Captain David H. Cannon ... other officers and men ... search of the remains, which ... found under the snow. They ... found the Indians encamped ... narrow gulch not far away ... fight killed seven of them.

In 1868 a band of the same ... invaded the settlements ... off the herds from Washington ... Harrisburg. The militia ... them, recovered some of the ... and drove the thieves beyond ... Colorado.

In January, 1867, the Navajos ... made a raid on the horse herd ... Pine Valley. Captain James ... drews led a party of St. George ... alry in pursuit, overtook the ... killed eleven of them and ... all the horses.

On the night of January 18th ... other party under Captain ... and Andrews came upon a ... Indians who were trying to ... a herd of stock seven miles ... St. George. The Indians ... mounted and escaped in ... ness.

On March 21, 1868 Franklin ... Woolley of St. George, ... late Bishop Edwin D. Woolley ... killed by Indians near San ... dino, Cal., while returning ... first lot of goods for the ... Co-operative store. He had ... main body of the freight ... search of his horses, when ... attacked, and after taking ... Indians stripped off his ... dragged him to a place ... ment, where he was ... days later by a searching party ... remains were brought ... terment, by his brother ... E. D. Woolley, Jr., now president of ... Stake. Since that time there ... been few Indian troubles ... people have pursued their ... of developing the resources ... country.