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## "THE DAYS OF APRIL."

"The days of April" they are sweet, so sweet,  
Flushing with tender green the meadow  
ways,  
Where June will dance with her gay, gladsome  
feet,  
To music of a thousand warblers' praise.

"The days of April" they are fair, so fair,  
With precious promise in the budding flow-  
ers,  
Promise of days all radiant fresh and rare,  
Mellowed by gentle dews and fleeting show-  
ers.

"The days of April" they are green, so green!  
And maple buds grow brilliant in the sun,  
Golden the brookside with the cowslips' sheen,  
And fragile wind-flowers steal out one by  
one.

"The days of April" they are dear, so dear,  
To hearts grown weary of the winter cold,  
Longing for sunny skies all blue and clear,  
For birds to pipe, and blossoms to unfold.

"The days of April" they are bright and coy!  
But one glad April, years and years ago,  
Held more of charmed hope and love and joy  
Than all my life again can ever know.

ISABEL GORDON, in April Lippincott's.

## IN SOUTHERN UTAH.

In northern Utah an opening between the mountains would not be called a valley unless it was at least a mile or two in width, with corresponding length; anything smaller than that would naturally be called a canyon by most people. But should this usage be applied to certain portions of southern Utah there would scarcely be any valleys at all; hence after traveling for some time in this country and getting used to the physical features of the same, we learn not to be so exacting in regard to acreage, but willingly call every little nook and corner between the sand hills and rocky cliffs a valley. In this sense Long Valley, though a mere canyon varying in width from one hundred yards to three-fourths of a mile, and about fifteen miles in length, may be considered a sample valley of Southern Utah. Through the entire length of Long Valley flows a small stream—the headwaters of the main branch of the Rio Virgin or Virgin river—affording scarcely enough water to irrigate the thirteen hundred acres of tillable land the valley contains. Near its head the valley branches out into several canyons, all of which run from

the summit of the mountains, or the Rim of the Basin, and are full of timber, mostly the long leaf pine. The soil of the valley is generally a heavy clay, though sandy in some places. The climate is mild and pleasant, and the valley adapted to the growth of small grain and the hardier sorts of fruits. The altitude of the lower end of the valley, or the point where Mount Carmel is situated, is 5215 feet above the level of the sea.

There are three wards or settlements in Long Valley (Glendale, Orderville and Mount Carmel), and a part of a fourth one, namely the Graham ward, thus named in honor of its Bishop, Elder Graham D. McDonald. This ward consists of the settlers living in a scattered condition on the headwaters of the Rio Virgin and Kanab Creek; the whole strength of the ward consists of sixteen families, or 113 souls, most of whom are ranchers. They live so scattered that meetings are seldom held in the winter time, as the snow fall here is very deep, it being so near the top of the mountains. From the point on the Rio Virgin, where the west schoolhouse stands, (there being another one at Upper Kanab, also called Vermillion Park and East Graham, six miles east), the distance to Kanab is thirty-five miles. To the top of the mountains (the rim of the basin) it is five miles, and to Panguitch thirty-five miles. This is the first ward the missionary inquires after as he wends his way from the north, to this part of southern Utah.

Following the windings of the Rio Virgin for a distance of about ten miles down the canyon, Glendale is at last reached, and the traveler is informed that he has arrived at Long Valley proper, although he failed to note the point where he emerged from the canyon. Glendale, however, is a fine little village, inhabited by thirty-seven families, or 208 souls, who farm on a small scale and let their stock graze on the "thousand hills" which hem in the place on all sides. Glendale is noted for its superior quality of fruits and muddy streets; it has the finest meeting house in the Kanab Stake and the largest church bell in Kane county, some of the fastest race horses in southern Utah, and as fine, healthy-looking babies as can be found on this side of the Rim of the Basin.

Orderville, the largest settlement in Long Valley, lies about four miles southwest, and down the stream

from Glendale. This famous place was first founded in the year 1875 by a people who were determined to solve the problem of the United Order and carry its principles, whether their neighbors would do so or not. This the good Saints of Orderville did successfully for a period of over ten years, during which time an experience was gained that will never be forgotten by those who passed through it; and I was assured by several of the brethren who stuck to it till the last that they never felt happier in their lives than they did when the order was in complete running order and they were devoting their entire time, talent and strength for the common good. The good feelings, brotherly love and unselfish motives which characterized most of those who were members of the order, were predominant until the last, and from Pres. Edwin D. Woolley, and Thomas Chamberlain, the latter presiding as Bishop at Orderville for many years. I learned the pleasing fact that when it came to winding up the affairs of the order, in 1885, on a basis which previously had been agreed upon, not hardly a murmur, complaint or harsh word of any kind was heard from any of the members; all exhibited a spirit of magnanimity and unselfishness, such as has seldom before been witnessed, even among Latter-day Saints. Since the breaking up of the order, the town of Orderville has decreased considerably in population, but those who remain are still a united, happy and God-fearing people, ever ready to respond to every duty and comply with every call made upon them from time to time to help along the cause of Zion. Henry W. Esplin is the present Bishop of Orderville.

Mount Carmel is the lowest settlement in Long Valley; it lies three miles southwest of Orderville, and twenty miles northwest of Kanab; it has twenty-four families, or one hundred and twenty-seven souls, and a Bishop, Henry M. Jolly, that weighs 255 pounds, by far the largest Bishop in the Kanab Stake of Zion. Nearly everybody in the place has a natural right to call him father or uncle; he is one of the long-tried and faithful veterans of the Church, and seems to have the confidence and goodwill of the people of his ward generally. Mount Carmel possesses some of the best farming land in Kane county, but only a very limited amount of it, the same as