

What say the men of resolve, the men of means, the men of action, and the men of faith? Utah will be as you and yours shall make it, the peer of her associates in all high moralities, good works and honest patriotism, or the synonym for inaction and for non-appreciation of the surging interests of these great latter days. Our faith is that "the last shall be first," and we count on working for that proud pre-eminence as we with others have long done, to lift the desert from its barrenness until it has become a fruitful field.

### JENSON'S TRAVELS.

#### LETTER NO. IV.

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 20, 1895.—Friday, May 17th, I spent the day writing for the NEWS and taking in the sights of Vancouver. In the evening I attended a theatrical performance in the Vancouver opera house, where a New York company played "Alabama," a meritorious representation of life in the Southern States after the war. The company is billed for Salt Lake City, and deserves liberal patronage.

I find the people of Vancouver a pleasant and obliging people to associate with. They exhibit a certain kind of politeness and courtesy which is characteristic of British subjects, but which is conspicuous for its absence on the part of many of Uncle Sam's sons and daughters. Not that I wish to speak disrespectfully of my own adopted country; but facts are facts. And in regard to kind and affable manners and genuine politeness, the average American could learn a great many valuable lessons from his British cousin.

As this is my first visit to British Columbia, I have endeavored to post myself in regard to the country and its resources. British Columbia is the most westerly province of Canada. It extends from the 49th parallel—the international boundary line between Canada and the United States—on the south to the 60th degree of north latitude, and from the summit of the Rocky Mountains westward to the Pacific Ocean, Vancouver Island and Queen Charlotte Islands being included within its bounds. The province contains the immense area of 383,000 square miles—a diversified country of huge mountain ranges, fruitful valleys, magnificent forests and splendid waterways. It has no ocean frontage of over 500 miles, abounding in harbors, sounds, islands and navigable inlets. Of its many fine harbors one of the best is the Burrard inlet, (a few miles north of the Fraser river) where the city of Vancouver is situated. The northern part of British Columbia is essentially mountainous, breaking on the border into numerous islands and ocean inlets, presenting a bold, rocky front, heavily timbered to the water's edge. It can have no great future as an agricultural country.

Perez, Heosta and Cuadra, Spanish explorers, had explored and taken possession of the Nootka country (the west coast of Vancouver Island) for Spain in 1774-9, at which time there were no signs of European occupation in this vicinity. James Cook, who touched at Nootka in 1778, and La Perouse, who visited the

coast in 1786, brought to the knowledge to the world the unappropriated wealth of furs which floated in these waters, and the arrival of the Russians followed. Then followed disputes between Spain and Russia to regard to the possession of the country. Next British traders established themselves at Nootka, violent measures were adopted by the Spaniards against the British fur traders, the distempers of which reached Madrid and London, and culminated in the Nootka convention in 1790, leaving the possession of country still in dispute. In 1792 George Vancouver, an explorer, commissioned to act for England, arrived on the coast on the war sloop, Discovery. He explored what is now Puget Sound and named it after Peter Puget, one of his officers, while the large island was named after Vancouver himself. While he was still engaged in his explorations, he was joined by some Spaniards, who on the 23rd of June, 1792, entered the Burrard inlet, which they named Canal de La-amat. In due course of time the Spaniards abandoned that part of the Northwest and left the British in sole possession.

In 1856 gold was discovered on the main land in the bed of the Fraser river, and in 1858 an act was passed by the parliament of Great Britain to provide for the government of British Columbia, by which name was known thereafter the domain of England on the western mainland of North America. Formerly the country was called New California. In the following year Vancouver Island was constituted a separate colony and so remained until 1866, when, on account of the enormous expense of maintaining the machinery of government among a mere handful of people, the two dependencies were merged into one. Between 1862 and 1871 gold was shipped by the banks of British Columbia to the value of more than \$16,000,000, while the amount of treasure carried away by miners from the several districts was about \$6,000,000. The miners brought in a lawless and turbulent element and a stronger government was much desired to the law-abiding portion of the inhabitants. This led to the confederation of British Columbia with Canada in 1871, since which the resources of the country have been slowly but gradually developed.

Saturday, May 18, Mr. E. P. Queen, the proprietor of the Waverley hotel, invited his theatrical guests and myself for a drive through Stanley Park. When we returned we had traveled about ten miles, and we all enjoyed the ride immensely. Everything looked green and beautiful in the immense park, which affords several attractions. Among them are several big trees of which one in particular drew our attention. Its trunk near the base measured 52 feet in circumference. After my return I was interviewed by a News Advertiser reporter, the result of which was a long article on the "Mormons" in the next issue. Previously the World, the other daily paper published in Vancouver, had printed an article on Utah and the Saints, on the basis of a conversation I had with the editor. Both articles were written in our favor, though they contained a few inaccura-

cies. The Daily News Advertiser and the World, and a weekly paper, the Budget, are the chief press organs of Vancouver. After spending some time in the city library I talked religion to the hotel people till a late hour.

Sunday, May 19. Not having been invited to preach in any of the churches in Vancouver, I attended a religious meeting in the Y. M. C. A. building, and there spent some time at the city library. Toward evening I went on board the steamship Miowera, took possession of my state room and slept on board.

Vancouver claims to be a religious and moral town. In the discussion I listened to in the meeting today, one of the speakers also declared that it would depend largely upon the work done by the Young Men's Christian association whether Vancouver should become like Christian Toronto or wicked San Francisco. I never knew before that the former was a type of Christian piety and the latter a sample of old Sodom and Gomorrah, as that speaker indicated; but perhaps he is right. Is it possible that Toronto has stuck to the inspired and moral teachings of the late Parley P. Pratt and John Taylor of sixty years ago, and that the good moral condition of that historic city is the fruit of their teachings? So may it be. The inhabitants of San Francisco, with but a very few exceptions, have always rejected the message of salvation brought them by our Elders. ANDREW JENSON.

### TRAVELS OF ELDERS GODDARD AND REYNOLDS.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 13, 1895.

On the 15th of May, Elder George Reynolds and myself left Salt Lake City for the purpose of holding our annual Sunday school conferences in St. George, Kanab, Panguitch and Wayne Stakes. On our way south, Milford was the extent of our travel by railroad; all the rest of our journey through the above four Stakes had to be taken by team, until we reached Salina, Sevier county, where we arrived Monday morning in time for the 10:45 train. We reached home about 5:30 p. m.

We arrived at Milford on our first day out at 7:25 p. m., where Elder Wm. Tobler, of Santa Clara, was waiting to carry us south. We drove 15 miles to Mineville by 11 o'clock, and called upon our old friend McKnight, who kindly welcomed us under his hospitable roof. We volunteered a promise never more to disturb him in his midnight slumbers. Next day brought us to Cedar between 7 and 8 p. m., and a warm reception was given us by Bishop Corey and family.

Friday, 17th.—After administering to two dozen persons, we proceeded on our journey until we arrived at Leeds, about 8 o'clock p. m., and lodged at Bishop B. Y. McMullin's. Saturday, 18th.—At noon we arrived in St. George, this being the starting point of our labors, making our headquarters at my daughter's, Sister A. R. Wulfshead. In company with Stake Superintendent Richard Morris we drove to Santa Clara and held an evening meeting, returning at 11 p. m. Sunday, 19th. Now commenced our first day's conference. We held meet-