

## CASTLE VALLEY.

The Home of the Prairie Dog—Immense Deposits of Coal—Improvements in a Naturally Forbidding Region—Phenomenal Increase of Bees.

HUNTINGTON, Emery County.  
July 2, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:

The first account the writer ever remembers concerning Castle Valley was given by some of his comrades in an Indian expedition in 1866, who had followed a party of marauding Red Men into this region, in the hope of recovering from them some of the cattle they had stolen from Sanpete settlements, and they, like the majority of the ancient Israelites, went to spy out the promised land, did not view it with the eye of faith. They gave it a very hard character. They found it so dry and parched that scarcely any vegetation except prickly pears were to be seen, and probably not one of the whole command imagined the valley would ever be inhabited by white men. The country generally has

## A MOST FORBIDDING APPEARANCE;

consisting of uneven plains, broken occasionally by deep gullies or washes furrowed out by the streams which course down from the mountains on the west or by cloud-bursts or freshets to which the region has doubtless been subjected for ages. The name of Castle Valley has been derived from the peculiar mountains which surround it, or rather hem it in on the west, and which have a castellated appearance, with their mesa tops and many colored, bare and precipitous sides as they tower up for hundreds of feet, showing the effects of the erosion which has reduced them from what they doubtless once were—an elevated level plain—to what they are today.

## THE SOIL.

In the valley is light colored and more or less impregnated with mineral, and the early settlers must certainly have had a good deal of faith to ever attempt to raise a crop on it. But it is a great deal better than it looks. The mineral though similar in appearance must be unlike in nature to that with which the soil in the lower portions of many other valleys throughout the Territory abounds. It does not interfere materially with the growth of crops, which when plentifully supplied with water, an element with which, fortunately, the country is bountifully provided, grow rapidly and luxuriantly though the surface of the soil may be almost white with the salts with which it is everywhere more or less impregnated. Lucern yields three good crops during the season and many other crops do as well here as in the lower valleys generally, while trees and vines grow unusually rank. The country is not, however, so well adapted for the raising of small grain as many other valleys are, although much of it is grown here.

Brother Orange Seely, who is now one of the counselors to President C. G. Larsen of this the Emery Stake, but who was then a resident of Mount Pleasant, Sanpete, was the first to attempt a settlement of this region. He ventured into the south end of the valley with a herd of cattle in 1875 and continued to occupy it as a herd ground and experimented a little at raising a crop until 1878, when a number of others from Sanpete were called to join him in establishing settlements in the valley and contending with the numerous

## PRAIRIE DOGS

inhabiting it for a subsistence. It is pretty safe to say that no people but Latter-day Saints would have been likely to succeed in the undertaking, but they have persevered in the midst of all manner of discouragements and will doubtless continue to do so until Castle Valley becomes a fruitful region and a desirable place for a home.

The first village arrived at on entering the valley by train, and the only one located on the line of railway is

## PRICE.

The townsite contains, in addition to the railway station and a couple of well-patronized and thriving stores, perhaps not more than twenty-five dwellings and a saloon or two, the invariable adjunct to a railroad town, but the ward includes a great many persons living on ranches up and down Price River and about twenty families who are establishing a settlement seven miles distant, to the south-east, called Wellington. The last mentioned is likely soon to become a ward of itself and an extensive one too, as it has ample room on the broad and comparatively level plain which it occupies to spread out and plenty of water to irrigate with. Price, proper, is likely to develop hereafter faster than it has done, as after a long and laborious struggle the residents have at last succeeded in completing their canal and bringing water to their gardens.

Twenty-three miles south of Price, after traversing a rolling prairie which contains scarcely a green thing to break the monotony of its sterility,

## HUNTINGTON,

the largest settlement of the county, is reached. The town contains perhaps 150 families, but the ward includes about fifty more, located farther down the stream eastward in what are known as the

## LAWRENCE AND CLEVELAND

branches. The latter is destined to

become one of the largest wards of the Stake. It is about seven miles distant from Huntington and much of the soil it includes is as good as can be found in the valley. It has a canal fifteen miles long, just completed this year at a cost of \$50,000, which is expected to irrigate 10,000 acres, but should the water prove sufficient, which is very doubtful as the whole of the stream is already utilized, at least 15,000 acres more could be cultivated and irrigated by it. Many of those who have located farms in Cleveland and helped to construct the canal are miners who are employed during a large portion of the year at Schofield. The canal at Huntington does not exceed three miles in length, and yet it cost \$20,000. It passes through a tunnel 200 feet long and was quite difficult to construct in other places owing to the unevenness of the ground.

## CASTLE DALE,

the county seat, located ten miles south of Huntington, is a pleasantly situated village containing a grist mill and planing mill and some very well built residences. This settlement is well supplied with water as is also

## ORANGEVILLE,

situated on the same stream, about three miles westward. The latter place is well supplied with shade trees, chiefly the native round-leaved cottonwood, very similar in appearance to the Canadian poplar, and a very thrifty variety of box elder, which has a fresh looking, green bark and a differently shaped leaf to the box elder trees found in other portions of the Territory. Fruit trees and vines also appear to do well here, as indeed they do in nearly all the settlements of the valley. The writer had the pleasure of attending a Stake conference of the Y. M. M. L. A. in Orangeville and also meetings held under the auspices of the Young Men's Association in Castle Dale and Huntington. For lack of time he was unable to visit the villages of Ferron, fifteen miles south of Castle Dale, Molen, three miles east and Muddy, fifteen miles south of Ferron, but learned that those settlements were in a prosperous condition, the last mentioned being especially noted for the energy and perseverance of its inhabitants in the matter of canal making. The feats they have accomplished in that line are simply marvelous.

No country in the world is better supplied with

## COAL MINES

than is Castle Valley, which, however, are as yet undeveloped. Immense veins crop out in numerous places around the mountain sides and in some instances can be traced for miles in the valley. Many veins have been consumed by fire and at least one is said to be still burning, as tradition says it has been for the last thirty years. The attention of eastern capitalists has already been attracted to the coal deposits of this region, which experts declare to be the most extensive they have ever seen, and it is not at all unlikely that the next decade will witness the construction of branch lines of railway into this valley for the development of the mines and a great influx of population. In the meantime the present inhabitants are laying the foundation for permanent prosperity by the development of the agricultural resources of the country and rendering all the more easy to extract the mineral wealth with which it abounds when the time comes to do so.

The climate of Castle Valley which is extremely dry, seems especially adopted for

## THE CULTIVATION OF BEES

which seem to do better here than in any other part of the Territory. Indeed, it is doubtful if any place in the world excels it in this line. Numerous cases are cited of swarms increasing three or four fold already during the present season with a prospect of their still continuing to multiply and yield honey for some months before the season is over. Thus has this region, originally so uninviting in appearance, its compensating advantages and, through the industry of its inhabitants and under the blessing of the Almighty, is it being made a pleasant abode.

G. C. L.

## LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

Decadence of Agriculture.—Condition of Society, Etc.

We are permitted to make the following extracts from a letter written by a missionary now laboring in Birmingham, England, to a gentleman of this city:

"For aught I discover, England occupies precisely her old location. There seems, however, upon her face considerable change, but nowhere is it more perceptible than in the agricultural districts. In my boyhood, luxuriance in farm and field everywhere abounded; the happy whistling ploughboy's notes o'er hill and dale resounded. But few farms now are highly cultivated. Most of them are not considered good enough to warrant it. For some cause they have retrograded to a very inferior grass and weeds, presenting a spectacle of wanton desolation; consequently the cottages for farm laborers, 'whose peace and contentment once reigned,' have greatly decreased in number, or have become dilapidated, being left to

the ravages of the elements and time to level them with the ground.

Would-be farmers have undoubtedly sought more 'protective' claims. Most children of late years are said to be born shopkeepers, or mechanics of some order, and crowd into towns and cities as ants into their bed. Nearly everyone, as you know, has something to sell from a swift footed toy lizard, or penny sewing machine, to a ponderous steam engine.

Sometimes it seems 'nip and tuck' as to whether

## MONEY OR RELIGION

makes the mare go. The latter appears to be the Alpha and Omega. The commingling of church bells, the tinkling ones of dissenters, the toot of Salvation horn, tambourine and triangle and the song 'I'm going home to Jesus' of the half-starved beggar on the street as the common bellman concludes his peroration with 'God save the Queen'—all of these are going on while the irresistible vender is vociferously hawking 'potatoes six pence for twopenny ha'penny,' and leave one wondering whether money or religion makes the mare go. Despite all, the sale of intoxicants is increasing.

Here, drunken men, aye, and women too, revel upon the street, so lost to shame are they that darkness and daylight are well nigh alike to them. Streets brawls are of common occurrence, and shrieks from women receiving muscular chastigation from their unmerciful lords may be heard almost any Saturday night. Such treatment towards the gentler sex comes with striking contrast, and is especially noticeable to a person who has spent one-third of a century in the society of the Saints, so that I may be excused for first presenting the darker side of the picture. Of course there is

## A BRIGHTER SIDE

and that apparent injustice may not be done; it is gladly presented.

There seems in very many cases, no good reason for squalid wretchedness. Very many many comforts, unavailable a few years ago, now exist, which the prudent take advantage of. Landlords (municipal ordinances compelling) are making better provision for the maintenance of health in the building of neat, comfortable dwellings, etc., and the denizens of towns may now enjoy, at a nominal rental, what in olden times, was only within the reach of families of approximate independence.

Public improvements of various kinds are constantly going on. In sundry localities, parks, libraries and other recreative and intellectual institutions have sprung into existence.

And now I must be pardoned for indulging in a few remarks which may hardly seem pertinent. I had the pleasure of, face to face, beholding Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, Empress of India, on the occasion of her gracious visit last year to this manufacturing centre.

Before closing allow me one word upon the 'boom' excitement. Of all the arguments adduced, none appear to have

## A TRUER RING

than the following found in an editorial, the DESERET NEWS of March 6th, 1888: 'It may be taken as an incontrovertible proposition that it (the real estate 'boom') will remain an *ignis fatuus* until an advance is made in the matter of home manufacturers. Until that is done it is a myth.'

Tender, please, my hearty thanks to the Editor for the statement, and every man who will follow the suggestion tendered will have occasion to rejoice and be glad. The wise will do what they can to enhance home industries.

I have felt the truth of such remarks in every instinct of my soul, and almost daily reflected upon them so forcibly have they been brought home when the poor Saints in this land, almost languishing for bread, confront me with letters from their recently emigrated friends in Utah, complaining of their having little or no employment, and hence are in a great measure dependent there.

It was not so in former days in Utah. Better return to original times and let the 'boom' excitement go to the dogs.

X. X. X.

## The Chief Justiceship.

On Saturday afternoon a meeting was held at the Chamber of Commerce, and the following petition to President Cleveland adopted:

"To the President:—On account of his excellence as a Judge and his character as a man, the undersigned citizens of Utah respectfully ask that Judge C. S. Zane be reappointed to the position of Chief Justice of Utah Territory."

To this was appended a number of signatures, both of Republicans and Democrats, though there were but few of the latter. The following dispatch was also sent and signed by the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce:

SALT LAKE, July 7, 1888.

Hon. S. M. Cullom, U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.:—At a meeting of citizens, irrespective of party, held at the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce this day, it was unanimously resolved that it is the opinion of the business men and citizens of this community that Judge C. S. Zane should be reappointed to the position of Chief Justice of Utah Territory. A petition to that effect is to be circulated and forwarded

at once, and you are respectfully requested to notify President Cleveland.

The appointment of a new Chief Justice, made today by President Cleveland, will of course settle the matter.

## OLD FOLK'S FESTIVAL.

Important Notice to those Who Intend Participating.

The annual excursion for the old folks will take place on July 12th, over the Utah Central, to Lehi. The train leaves the depot at 8 a.m.; returning leaves Lehi at 5:30 p.m. and arrives in Salt Lake at 7 p.m.

The committee in charge are compelled to announce that in consequence of the great popularity of the excursion, and the desire of so many to accompany the same, henceforth

## NO TICKETS WILL BE DISPOSED OF

on any pretext to persons under seventy, the number of persons of this age and upwards being sufficient to make up a train of huge proportions—as many as the committee and their aides can handle.

We trust that this explanation will be sufficient, and that all those who have heretofore gone (who were under seventy) will be willing to wait for their turn until they become of age.

The movement to do honor to the aged is prompted solely by the desire to increase respect for persons of mature years. We desire to see all who are entitled to these courtesies meet on a common level, whether rich or poor, for one day at least. We intend to distribute mementoes of the occasion to many who are needy. Whatever is handed to us will be given where it will do the most good.

Every person who is eligible is invited, independent of race, faith, or color.

## TICKETS FOR ALL SUCH

can be obtained of Mr. John Kirkman, at the Titling Office, Salt Lake City. All persons entitled to the privileges of the excursion should observe the following rules: Those 70 years old and under 80 should wear a red rosette on the left breast. Those 80 years old and under 90 should have a blue rosette. Those 90 years old and under 100 years should wear a white rosette. Any over 100 years are entitled to wear the golden star, which can be obtained of the committee. All wearing rosettes or badges of the colors named are entitled, through the kindness of Superintendent Arnold, to ride free in the street cars on that day, and we invite those having vehicles to render aid to take to and from the depot the veterans who may go.

On the return trip the train will stop at the Sixth Ward platform to enable all who live in that part of the city to leave the train.

The trains will stop at the regular stopping places going south and will take up all who are of age and are provided with tickets, which must be obtained in advance of Mr. Kirkman.

The Old Folks' Choir will accompany the train and discourse sweet music in each car going and returning. Old persons are not entitled to take young persons along with them as companions. No person will be permitted to enter the cars without a ticket. The entertainment is for the benefit of the aged only, and

## MONEY CANNOT PURCHASE

the right to enjoy the festivities of the day. All who go should provide themselves with cups for drinking purposes.

Those whose generosity have aided us before will please remember us of this occasion.

WM. B. PRESTON,

GEO. GODDARD,

C. R. SAVAGE,

WM. EDINGTON,

WM. NAYLOR,

WM. L. BINDER,

JOHN KIRKMAN,

ANDREW JENSON,

NELSON EMPEY,

Committee of Arrangements.

## A Boy Crushed to Death.

A fearful accident occurred at Nuttall's mill, near the head waters of Hobbie Creek, on Monday last about noon. Little Isaac Nuttall, a six-year-old son of Wm. G. Nuttall, and nephew of City Recorder Fuller, was crushed between a couple of logs and killed almost instantly. It appears that about noon the employees of the mill all quit work and went to dinner, and after they had been in the house a short time they heard a dull sound of logs striking together, and at once knew that it proceeded from a pile of logs in the mill yard and as the employees were in the house, one became curious to know who was rolling the logs and went out to see. He found the little child lying under a big log that had rolled down on him. It seems that the little fellow had gone to the pile of logs as soon as the men went to dinner to pick gum and the log rolled on him; but just now, it is impossible to state. The log was taken off the child and it was found that his head was crushed almost to a jelly one leg was broken and the body fearfully bruised. When found he was still alive, but breathed only twice afterwards.

The body was taken to Wallburg by the parents, who are living at the saw mill, and on Tuesday the funeral

services were held at Wallburg. The parents of the child are almost frenzied with grief over the sad affair.—*Provo American*, July 5.

## Memory of a Railroad Conductor.

As an illustration of how the memory may be cultivated in retaining a long list of numbers, one has only to observe the freight conductors, and very often remarkable examples of retentive memories will be found. I have been on the road as a freight conductor for fourteen years, and in that time my memory has had a careful training in the particular line of retaining numbers on the cars. I start out on a run and know the numbers of all the cars with which the train is made up, and while some cars will be left at stations along the road, and other cars will be taken up, yet at the end of my run if an officer asks me whether I have a car number so-and-so, I can invariably tell him without referring to my book.

Now, when it is remembered that the train may be made up of forty cars, and that the numbers run all the way from the hundreds to the twenty-five and thirty thousands, and that a dozen cars may be taken off and another dozen taken on along the run, my statement undoubtedly seems incredible to those not familiar with this particular department of railroading. But it is a fact, nevertheless, and I have known quite a number of freight conductors who have memories of equal retentiveness. Noting the numbers on the cars daily for years, a conductor becomes so familiar with the work that his memory holds these large numbers with but little difficulty. The style and peculiar finish of the cars from different roads are also learned, and a conductor at a glance can tell the road to which a car belongs as far as he can see it.—*Globe-Democrat*.

Butte (M. T.), July 2.—The Northern Pacific east-bound train was derailed by the rails spreading at Gold creek, a few miles west of Garrison, last night. The train was running fifteen miles an hour. One coach, a dining car and a sleeper were derailed. The fall was only about 6 feet, and the cars did not move five feet after they struck. The cars were not badly wrecked. About thirty passengers were more or less hurt. Of these A. J. Urnan, a merchant of Missoula, is thought to be fatally injured. Mrs. Reilly, wife of one of the proprietors of Reilly & Woods' saw, received serious internal injuries. Miss Wilson of the same company had her face badly cut and her jaw broken. Charles Reed, of Butte, received a deep gash in the head. Mrs. Hubbard, of Stockton, Cal., was bruised on the head and shoulders. Mrs. Bello Moin, of Michigan, was bruised on the forehead, and her nose was cut. Mrs. Burnett, of Borneville, Minn., received a scalp wound, and L. D. Baker, of Borneville, a fractured rib. The injured were taken to Helena and Missoula, where they will be cared for. Those able to travel will resume their journey east tonight.

VERY ENCOURAGING.—Physician (after consultation).—"I congratulate you sincerely."

Patient (smiling).—"Am I recovering?"

Physician.—"Not exactly that, but on consultation we find that your case is entirely unique, and we have decided to give you your name to the disease, if our diagnosis is confirmed at the autopsy."—*Journal de Medicine*.

## DEATHS.

GABBOTT.—In Farmer's Ward, Salt Lake County, July 6th, 1888, of heart disease, Olive, beloved wife of John Gabbott and daughter of Charles and Theresa Crossgrove, born March 31st, 1845.

ANDREWS.—Of paralysis, at the Deseret Hospital in this city, July 6, 1888, Mrs. Mary Ann Andrews, aged 57 years.

SCOTTFIELD.—At 3 o'clock a.m., July 7th, 1888, of old age and heart disease, Charles A. Scottfield, relict of the late Joseph S. Scottfield; born November 1, 1829.

BERGER.—At South Cottonwood, Salt Lake County, July 6, 1888, Magdalene Berger; born May 1, 1821, in Trub, Canton Berne, Switzerland. She was in full fellowship in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter day Saints.

BUTTERFIELD.—At Herriman, this morning, June 9, 1888, of cholera infantum, Sarah Ann Eliza Butterfield, aged six months and nine days, being the third child of the same family lost by the same fatality in eight months.

TRIPP.—At Taylorsville, July 6th, 1888, of whooping cough, Phoebe, infant daughter of Oscar and Mary Tripp; aged 11 months and 6 days.

## STRAYED.

FROM KAMAS, SUMMIT CO., JUNE 25. A dark bay Mare, 3 years old, branded with a cross on the left hip, a blotch brand resembling G C on left shoulder, has a Mare Colt with her. Information as to where she may be found will be rewarded. WM. J. PACE.

ds&w it Kamas, Summit Co., Utah.

## STRAYED.

ABOUT MAY 25, A BAY HORSE, WITH four white feet, one nostril slit, one front foot smaller than the other, branded on hip CH. Return to Taylor, Romney, Armstrong Co. and be rewarded. ds&w it