

the buildings are closely joined, and rooms enough are to have the whole Zuni which they all gather for. The ant hill upon which is about 50 feet high and high to hold the whole village of their corrals and closely located about the at the stench would allocate a passer by. The village is about 30 by 40 rods square, always east and west. The number over 1,600. Not they were considered 3,000 in winter time, when they temperately, they take cold, disease, and die off rapidly.

re introduced to Mr. F. H. ethnologist, Smithsonian Washington, D. C., who living with the Zunis now has learned the language covering all the information about the races of red men. He talked freely to language, customs, repolitics.

16th inst. we drove to Bro. M. Tenney's Windmill dinner, and as we were up for our afternoon drive, a rain came upon us however, was of but short and when it cleared away we 20 miles to the seven miles below on the Little

When we came to the found a stubby, sullen, litten standing on the bridge, pulled up, and he looked us, as much as to say, if here, you will pay for it, I to him to let us cross, and the planks and we drove he made us understand enough to get 50 cents a of us, and we felt guilty paid it, and have felt since we learned they to charge us anything. er dark when we reached ws, piloted by Bro. Apmbson, and I don't think in the world could have place in the dark without The half-a-dozen families from Brigham City on this having become discour matters there, drew out, seated at this place. The extensive, and they will have plenty of water, have chosen a very nice und on the west side of and sloping to ard the their townsite, which was by Bro. Snow. Meeting with the Saints in the our carriage at 8 a.m. on and the speakers were w, Dame and Lyman, and actions given were practiced to their condition and ces.

eled down the river 10 mouth of the Concho, up that dry wash to the m as "Erastus," upon the am, where Bro. Bateilhelm (Williams) is prehis nice little valley was Bro. W. of the Mexicans, is divided up with many ts, who are there now em homes. At present by the old Mexican build found to their hands. built a very fine reser when finished and fillold, will be 500 yards er and 10 feet deep, they can draw off om. It is a very subork and the stream that it is from living springs vary in their flow. They eland place where they another reservoir larger the first, and they have their foundations and their dams. They have townsite a mile to the of where they are now a very fine gravelly ng gently to the northlins their farming land d channel of the stream pleasant little valley. they will be able with oirs to water about 1,000 l. They have some good a, cane, small grain and They are a good warm ple. This is the first we have found a blackwe left Sanpete. Bro. essel is entitled to our putting Bro. Snow's carair, and we found him in time for we could not any further without his

th we drove over sights anie rock in a northeast St. Johns. Now there Johns about one and a part; the upper or Mex-

ican town, we drove into first, and while looking at their one-story, flat-topped, dirty adobe buildings set in all shapes, and at random, Mr. Sol. Barth, one of the brethren who sold the land and water below and including the bridge in this town to Brother Tenney, came to us and talked with Bro. Snow about the country.

Another gentleman who put in an appearance and shook us all heartily by the hand, was the Governor of the Zunis, with whom Mr. Cushing makes his home; he was away when we visited the village. At the "Mormon" St. Johns we found Brother Richey in charge, and his place we made our headquarters. Brothers Hyrum Watkins, William James, R. N. Alfred and Edward Noble were the first of our brethren who came upon the place to settle after the purchase of the country by Brother Ammon M. Tenney, and came about New Year's Day, 1880. There are now 48 families, 350 souls; 3 adobe houses, 1 log house, 4 old Mexican houses and 40 shanties and tents; 140 acres of small grain, 121 acres of corn, 25 acres of cane and a mill to grind it, 15 acres of garden stuff, including squashes, melons, beans, beets, mangels, etc., 1 acre of potatoes, 12 orchard trees; plenty of swine of good quality. Many yards are worked, making a very poor, dirty looking adobe. I am sorry they have no better material to build of. They have good foundation rock one and a half miles away. Bro. James Richey, "our host," & Co., have a fifteen horse power steam saw mill that will be making lumber in the Mokeyone Mountains, 30 miles away from St. Johns, and in easy access of the other settlements in six weeks or less, which will cut 4,000 feet a day. The supply of pine timber in size, from one up to four feet in diameter, is inexhaustible. Their crops look well, the soil is good and water poor. They are now settled in the flat, very low among the farms, but I trust they will see the wisdom of Bro. Snow in advising them to choose higher land for their town lots. When the purchase is completed and they find they have good title to plenty of water undisputed, they have a good place for a large flourishing settlement. We spent the Sabbath, 19th, with the good people of this place, when the Lord gave them much good counsel through Bro. Snow, Prest. Jesse N. Smith, Lorenzo Hatch and others in their bowery, which was clean and proof against winds. The sides were made of greasewood a wall three feet thick and a good covering of brush overhead. The people seemed very much to enjoy the presence of the visiting brethren including Bros. Smith, Hatch and John H. Rollins who joined us at this point, and made the rest of our tour with us round to Snowflake.

On Monday the 20th, after a rather long call upon Mr. Barth in the upper St. Johns, from whom we learned there were some chances for difficulty about the water claims, purchased by Bro. J. C. Naile above the claim purchased by Bro. Tenney, we drove 3.4 miles in a southeasterly direction, over a tolerably good up hill road, to Round Valley on the headwaters of the Little Colorado, which at this point is a very fine mountain stream. Why this valley is called round is more than I can tell, for it is as angular as it could well be, but it is a very fine little valley, but the heart and cream of it is in the hands of Mexicans and outside whites. This valley has very many natural advantages and is altogether a very desirable location. The climate is cold like Panguitch, plenty of good timber within 10 miles, plenty of good land and water. Our people will build up two villages in this valley four miles apart. The valley slopes generally to the north and lies up to the foot of the Mokeyone mountains. This valley has also another attraction, it has the county seat of Apache County.

On the 21st Bros. Brigham and John W. Young came to us, having traveled almost night and day from the grading camp to overtake us. We drove 16 miles to Nuterose over a very rough road much of the way in a southeast direction and took dinner with Brother "Minerly," and then went on; Bros. Maxwell and Alfred came out and piloted us into the Bush Valley fort after dark. A very good meeting was held with the Saints in this place, which was addressed by Bros. Snow, B. Young, and J. W. Young and Prest. Jesse N. Smith. This is a splendid valley for a summer dairy ranch, too high up and cold for farming and very little water. The valley is narrow, is on the frontier, exposed to Indians and

surrounded with extensive forests of pine timber. It is the finest grass country I have ever seen almost. There are quite a number of families in this valley, generally living in a partially built fort. This valley is, I presume, about 8,000 feet above sea level. Victorio and his band paid them a friendly visit last summer, and as he was standing very much in need of some good horses, he borrowed what he could find in the valley, and has since only returned two or three, which no doubt escaped from him; he hath need of the rest yet. I call the visit a friendly visit because he did not kill any of them when he had a good chance to do so, but he went down 15 miles below and killed five men, seven women and three children, Mexicans. They were instructed to fort securely, and a townsite was chosen for them about one mile above the fort, when they can safely build upon it. On the 22nd, we drove back to Nuterose, held meeting, took dinner, and Bros. Snow and Young selected for them a townsite, half-a-mile above Minerly's place, across the creek, on a dry bench sloping to the west and north. Part of our company drove ahead and held meeting in Round Valley before dark, and after Bro. Snow came in, another meeting was held and much suitable and good counsel was given through Bros. Snow and Jesse N. Smith.

On the 23rd, we drove five miles up the valley to where a number of our families are settled, and Brother Snow approved of the townsite they had laid out, as well as the one on which the brethren have built in the lower end of the valley. We also drove 35 miles from here, in a northwesterly direction, over a tolerably fair road, to Erastus, on the Concho, where we arrived after night and took the good folks by surprise, but they very soon turned out to us a royal supper of mush and milk.

When we were in this town on the 17th, we held meeting by moonlight. At this place Brothers B. Young, Jesse N. Smith and Lorenzo Hatch came to us again, after leaving us in the morning at Round Valley, and went by way of St. John, where they parted with Bro. John W. Young, who, from press of business, was obliged to return to his railroad camp. On the 24th we drove out on the road to Snowflake, 10 miles to the tanks, watered our teams and drove five miles more into the cedars, and nooned; and were able to reach Snowflake in good time. This place reminds me very much of the old-fashioned beginnings of Mormon settlements in Utah. A snug little town laid off and buildings put up on the town lot and the farming land fenced in one large field with a lane through it leading to the town, which is situated upon Silver Creek, a very important tributary of the Little Colorado, and its general course from its rise in the Mokeyone mountains, is from southeast to northwest. The very nice little town of Walker lies three miles above it on the same stream. There is an air of life and stability about these towns which, in contrast with the Mexican style of towns and different or no farming, is very satisfactory. Bro. Wm. J. Flake purchased this place and has divided it up with those good Latter-day Saints in this country who wanted homes.

On Saturday and Sunday, the 25th and 26th inst., the East Arizona Stake Conference was held in Snowflake, and there was a large audience in attendance. The choir did good service in making music, and the spirit of the Lord was poured out abundantly upon the brethren who spoke, and each and all seemed to get their portion in due season. The organization of the Stake was completed; a High Council was chosen and set apart, and cast lots for their permanent numbers. Following is a list of the Bishops and the wards over which they preside:

John Hunt, Bishop of Snowflake.
David K. Udall, Bishop of St. Johns.

Joseph K. Rogers, Bishop of Smithville.

Edward A. Noble, Bishop of Bush Valley.

Peter J. Christofferson, Bishop of Round Valley.

Sextus E. Johnson, Bishop of Erastus.

James C. Owens, Bishop of Woodruff.

J. N. Standiford, Bishop of Walker.

Saturday evening all hands went up to Walker and held there a good meeting, and their house was crowded to overflowing. We found a most cheerful welcome and an excellent

spirit wherever we went. Full reports of the Stake were read, including the Relief Societies, Mutual Improvement Associations of the Y. M. and Y. L. reports.

Brother Flake concluded to send his son Charles L. Flake to the B. Y. Academy, and he joined our party.

Sunday evening we hitched up and drove 20 miles down the river to Woodruff, where a meeting was held with the Saints of that place, which was addressed by Brothers Snow and Dame.

On Monday morning we took a good look at the massive dam the good people of Woodruff have put in the river. It is an enormous work, and still they have not yet got the water out on the land. I consider they have a very fine and desirable place as soon as they have permanently mastered the water and made it certain to their town and farming land. Their dam must be 80 feet long on top and 30 feet deep in the middle. On our way to St. Joseph as we crossed the Rio Perqui, we found Prest. Lot Smith's light wagon fast in the quicksand, and the near fore arm broken off, but the chief had escaped with some other light conveyance, so as to keep ahead of us. At this point, as we looked a few hundred yards ahead of us on the road, we saw a Spaniard approaching us who seemed to be carrying a dead man in front of him at full speed, and I wondered if he had been in a duel, or murdered outright in cold blood; the cold chills crept tantalizingly up my spine as he came so near to us that we could not be deceived, sure enough he was dead—dead drunk. We reached St. Joseph, 24 miles from Woodruff, in good time. We held meeting at 3.30 p. m., and again at 7 p. m. Brother Snow was too tired to speak in either meeting. The good spirit was abundantly with Brother Brigham and others who addressed the Saints.

The people here are living in the United Order, and appear very comfortable and happy. Their homes are very tidy indeed. Each family has their own table and do their cooking, eating and all things separately, yet their property is all in common, and they work together and draw their supplies from one common storehouse. There are 17 families in St. Joseph and they seemed as happy as could be. We hoped to find Bro. Isaac Thurley here to repair Bro. Snow's carriage, as it was now so badly broken that it must be fixed and when we were looking at the broken part and feeling a little as if we did not know when we could not go on, a Gentile friend came up and volunteered his services, and did a splendid job for us. On the 28th we drove to Sunset, 26 miles, and were welcomed by Prest. Smith and his comfortable United Order family, and we fared first-class with them, taking our meals with them in the large dining hall at the long table. The food was excellent, well cooked and served up in as good shape as it is where we live. Prosperity is evident on every hand, and their society is all that one can ask for. No profanity, no stealing, drunkenness, nor even drinking anything intoxicating. Two splendid meetings were held in Sunset to-day, and the High Councilors were set apart and ordained to the High Priesthood. This evening after supper we drove to Brigham City and held meeting with the good people of that burg, and it was addressed by Bros. Snow, Young and Smith upon practical subjects—Bro. Lake's company are unfortunate in losing their crops again this year.

To-morrow morning Bro. Brigham will start for John W.'s railroad camp, and on by rail to Manassa and home, where he will arrive perhaps about the 15th of October, and Bro. Snow and the rest of his company will move out for home to-morrow morning by way of Moanecopy, Lee's Ferry, and Kanab, and will reach Salt Lake or Tooele about the 22d day of October.

F. M. LYMAN.

Information Wanted!

MARGARETHE SOPHIE WIENKE NEE IENSLOTTER and her daughter JOHANNA SOPHIE ELISABETH WIENKE of Siekeborg, Province of Juetland, Denmark, who are said to live in Utah are hereby requested to communicate their present address to the Imperial German Consulate, 321 Battery Street, San Francisco, Cal., and receive important news.

All those who are cognizant of the residence of the above persons are requested to give information.

San Francisco, the 20th August, 1880.
Imperial German Consulate,
321 Battery Street, San Francisco, Cal.
ROSENTHAL.



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A bubbling beverage delightful;
A remedy for every ailment
Over which the Billious make bewailment.
A laxative, though mild, effective,
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A wonderful SALINE SPECIFIC—
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Into the famous Seltzer Spring.
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1880.

A few Laws of Utah, session of 1880, for sale at this office. Mailed on receipt of price, fifty cents.

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Use Extract of Sarsaparilla and Dandelion with Iodide of Potassium.
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Use Brown's Vegetable Liver Pills.
The Western Remedy for billiousness and sick headache. All druggists sell them.
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You are Sad and Lonely

And it's all on account of your indigestion. BROWN'S PEPSIN TONIC furnishes the stomach with the active principles of digestion; gives tone to the system and cures dyspepsia.

For sale by Z. C. M. I., Godbe, Pitts & Co., and Moore, Allen & Co., Salt Lake.
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For sore throat, and clearing and strengthening the voice.
For sale by all Druggists. d & w

THERE is a means of eradicating local disease of the skin that can be relied on, viz.: GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c. d eod&w

Scientific Success.

An American college of physicians once offered a reward for any authenticated case of genuine diabetes which had been entirely cured. The offer remained open for several years and was then withdrawn. Were it in force now it could instantly be secured by the proprietors of Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure, for several remarkable recoveries have just come to the notice of the writer. Diabetes is a most deceitful disease, and seldom makes itself felt except by its results. Any readers who are suffering from ill-health and do not know the cause, should not delay, as it may be at the cost of life, which Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure is guaranteed to save.

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Catch a Tartar,

And when caught scrub well with SOZODONT. Don't spare it. Brush for dear life. If you destroy it, all the better for you and your teeth. It will destroy the health of the mouth, its beauty and your sweet breath.

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