

Adelbert Walker and Cynthia E. Park of Pleasant Grove were married yesterday by Judge Jones.

The second semester of the Brigham Young Academy commences next Monday.

F. W. C. Hattenbruck claims to have made a discovery of onyx two and a half miles northeast of this city.

Mrs. Kinsman of Canon city, Colorado, is in the city. She has a heavy damage suit against the Rio Grande Western for killing her husband.

A concert is to be given at the Opera house on Monday evening as a benefit for Elder T. H. Bluff, who has been appointed a Y. M. M. I. A. missionary to Arizona. The choir, glee club, Boshard and Pyne quartette and others will take part.

PROVO, Jan. 8.—The jury in the case of Lorenzo Pace et al vs. George C. Whitmore, returned a verdict for plaintiff. Whitmore must pay in sheep and cash a sum aggregating over \$1000.

The case of the Payson Canning, Creamery & Dairy Co. vs. Wallace F. Clark, a suit to recover the sum of \$100 for ten shares of stock subscribed, was decided in favor of the defendant, he having subscribed before the organization of the company, and, according to the ruling of the court, could not be sued by the other stockholders.

W. F. Wiscombe, of Springville, has secured judgment against the Tintic Range Railway company for \$1000, on account of damages, the railway track having been built for some distance on a high grade in front of his residence.

The First district court was on Saturday adjourned until February 1st, to permit Judge Blackburn to attend the session of the Supreme court.

A number of Provo people went to Salt Lake to see the Ali Baba performance.

Katie Putnam appears at the opera house tomorrow evening.

A marriage license has been issued to Joseph A. Stone, aged 39, and Caroline A. Johnson, aged 22, both of Salem.

A great many estates have remained unsettled in the probate court for years. Judge Jones is making a stir by citing administrators and executors to file their accounts on or before January 14, 1893. The judge wants affairs straightened up before he vacates his office next March or soon after.

B. H. Roberts is expected down to speak to the Seventies next Wednesday.

RETURNED ELDERS.

Elder Clifton T. Bunker, of Richfield, Sevier county, who left Utah for a mission to Kentucky on September 7th, 1892, returned to this city yesterday, being released to come home on account of ill health. He will go to Ogden for a few days for rest and recreation and for the purpose of visiting relatives.

Over \$200,000 was expended for public improvements at Rock Springs, Wyoming, during 1892.

THE WORD BAYOU.

In answer to queries propounded in the News a day or two ago with reference to the use, pronunciation and significance of the word "bayou," the following has been received:

Dear Sir—While in Indian Territory I was often compelled to cross a stream which the natives called "the Bayou"—By O—giving the accent to Y and O. This stream heads near Tablequah in the Cherokee nation, passes through Manard and empties into the Arkansas river, a few miles south of Ft. Gibson. It varies in size from an ordinary stream to a small river, according to the season.

The term seems to be of long standing among the Indians and does not apply to any other stream in the Territory. I have had an old French fort pointed out to me some distance from this locality. Mr. W. H. Hendricks, post-master at Manard, through whose land the "Bayou" runs, is one of the oldest settlers there and will gladly give any other information desired.

Very truly W. T. JACK,
[S. L. City.]

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 7, 1893.

Seeing a communication in the News regarding the word "Bayou" it might not be considered improper to state that I have often heard the term used by the raftsmen along the Mississippi River to designate a former channel of the stream, where at present there is some water with little or no current. The accent is on the first syllable which is pronounced like ay in the eye; the second syllable has the sound of o or oo short. The word is much used by the French settlers along the Mississippi and is probably of French origin. Respectfully,
J. H. WARD.

AMONG THE CHICKASAWS.

At the Indian Territory conference, which was held at Manard, Cherokee nation, in October, 1892, Elder Hyrum J. Holmes and the writer were appointed to labor in the Chickasaw nation. From Manard to our field of labor we had to travel about two hundred miles through the Cherokee and Choctaw nations, principally over a rough broken country, and somewhat thinly settled, especially through the northwestern portion of the Choctaw nation. Through this part there is very little good water to be found, as wells are scarce and cisterns have to be dug in which rain water is caught and saved for use during the dry seasons of the year. Crossing the line into the Chickasaw nation we found a much nicer part of the country, instead of being all covered with timber and rocky hills like Choctaw, we find fine, smooth prairie land, and good water.

After passing through the little town of Stonewall and traveling about eight miles a low rocky hill is reached, at the foot of which is a large spring of clear water, about twenty-five feet wide and forms a stream about as large as that coming from Big Cottonwood canyon in Salt Lake county. Unlike the majority of streams in this country this one remains about the same all the year round. On it a large cotton, gin and grist mill are

located, run by water power. A few miles farther west is Big Blue creek, on which may be found a good many full blood Chickasaws. As a rule they are living in settlements by themselves, and seem to want to keep as far away from the white people as they possibly can. Of course this is not true of all of them, but the majority of the full-bloods have that peculiarity. There are very few Indians here compared to the white population, there being a great many whites. The Indians hold the land in severalty, each one can hold all he will cultivate. The Indians hire the whites to clear and improve the land with fence and buildings, and then rent it to them. The Chickasaw law forbids the leasing of land for more than one year, and therefore the citizens have no encouragement to improve. For this reason the country is not built up like it would be if it were open for settlement. The land is very rich and productive.

Continuing our journey to the southwest we cross Pennington and Mill creeks, where the family of the late Governor Harris lives, and come to Rock creek, where the famous Sulphur springs are located. These springs are said to be very healthful, and hundreds of people come here from different parts during the summer season for health and pleasure, camping in tents and wagons. There are five springs close together, some being stronger of sulphur than others. The largest flows at the rate of over thirty gallons per minute. About two miles and a half northeast is a large spring of fresh water, which gushes out of a rock in the hillside and forms what is known as Sulphur creek, which empties into Rock creek between some of the sulphur springs. This is a beautiful stream of clear water, reminding us of the clear, cold streams in our dear mountain home, as it comes splashing over the numerous falls and flows down into the creek below.

It does us good to look at the beautiful scenery along this winding mountain stream and see the fish which abound therein, for it is seldom that a stream of this kind can be found, most of the creeks being muddy and running very slowly. The fish found here are the sun perch, sucker and a few cat fish. About half a mile below the mouth is a salt spring, which puts forth a very small stream. Two miles to the south is a tar spring. This, too, is small, not affording sufficient water to supply one household during the dry season. The tar gathers at this spring and can be taken out in large pieces. Not far from this spring some parties have dug a hole in the ground and claim to have found very good asphaltum in sufficient quantities to pay for working, and say they have sent for machinery.

The gentleman living at Sulphur springs, Mr. J. J. Fry, has been very kind to us, and we have spent the holidays very pleasantly with him and others in this vicinity. The Elders in the Indian mission were all well at last report, and are extending their labors in new fields as fast as possible. The News is always a welcome visitor, and is read by the people as well as the Elders. F. B. WOODBURY.
Jan. 2, 1893.