HE LARGEST VOLCANO.

A Glimpse at the Greatest Extinct Crater in the World.

Special to the NEWS.

It was in the month of June last, ninth day if I remember rightly, that I, accompanied by a little native boy ten years of age, set out for a pleasure trip to view one of Hawaii's wonderful volcanic mountains, the largest extinct volcano in the world. The day was beautiful, the broad canopy of heaven was cloudless, Hawaii's sun beamed in the zenith of its splendor and a balmy breeze floated gently over the land that certainly must have invigorated all with whom it came in contact.

It was 1 o'clock p. m. when, after having provided ourselves with a day's ration of food, such as could easily be carried in the saddle bags, we mounted our steeds and departed from Paholoa, which consists of quite a number of homes scattered in anything but close proximity to each other among the prolific pasture (cactus) a few miles up from the base of the mountain at an elevation of about 1,500 feet. (I will here state that it was at this place or near vicinity I at our beloved Brother George Q. Cannon labored so diligently in the morning of the gospel to first establish the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in this land and sound the notes of salvation to the sons of the Hawaiian race).

Our destination being the top of the mountain, we decided to make the ascent by the shortest route possible, consequently started straight up the slope for a mile or two through the corn and bean fields of the Portuguese planters, thence by a cut off way over the rolling hills beyond.

After proceeding for some distance over the wind fast below appeared to be tolerable smooth country, but which in reality was quite the contrary, we found ourselves in the midst of perplexing circumstances, on account of the sharp, rugged lava beds, thick underbrush and many deep holes and gorges a halt with our animals was necessary; yet I continued a few little distance on foot in search of an opening, but, alas, with no realable result—to get out of the difficulty we were compelled, much to my disappointment, to turn back and go lower down the mountain side. By my miscalculations in the lay of the country much time was lost and in order to make up for the same I urged my mule all I could, realizing that to be out after night in that locality was anything but desirable.

On we journeyed, finally coming into the main trail that leads up from Makawao, the which we followed to the summit, reaching there with sufficient and just just in time to witness one of the most glorious sunsets imaginable.

The mantle of night soon spread over the earth, and as no moon was visible, scenic observation was postponed until the morning. There on the top of that lonely mountain, within a hundred feet of the immense crater, stands a rude stone structure, which was built by general subscription by the residents of Maui, at cost of $500, in the autumn of 1894, for the accommodation of visitors. Its dimensions are about 20 feet long by 12 feet wide, walls 20 inches thick and no higher than necessary for a six-footer to enter comfortably. The roof is corrugated iron. Near by is quite a large cement cistern with pipes so arranged as to catch the rain water from off the house, which is ample supply for all who visit the place, although includes the cattle that feed about the house who unlocked, which permitted us with grateful hearts to share the shelter that Carpenter afforded. Around the place provided with severe rough building various cats, some bird dog, camp cooking utensils, etc., therefore a repast was soon prepared, and partaken of with much gusto, after which I gazed for some time into the cheerful blaze in the large fireplace and slowly thought myself back among the oil soiled once again.

Friendly I retired, but did not enjoy the "peaceful sleep of the just" as strange as it may sound no that time of the year in the tropics, the cut by mosquitoes swarmed through the holes and crevices permitting to the very core. As the first faint streak of dawn appeared we arose and went out to view the surroundings, our teeth chattering a hampering, for truly it was cold. As soon as we had climbed on the brink of that famous crater and with amazement gazed upon the magnificent scene of the Mount Aetna, greeting the early with an "aloha au" as the brilliant head peeped from behind the various tinted cloudlets. After a moment's contemplation of the sublime, lovely and skilful workings of the infinite Alpha, I was cause to realize, more fully than ever before, the dwarfed insignificance of poor mortal man. Lonely as I was, my heart swelled with joy and I sounded praise, honor and glory to God on high.

The crater at the summit is as nearly as I remember, extreme length 2 miles, extreme width 1½ miles, elevation of summit 10,032 feet. The depth of crater is about 3,200 feet, and the descent therein can be made quite easily on horse back, as in spiraling from the slopes are gradual and the surface of the ground is a sort of fine gravel and compact. Many wild cattle, goats, sheep and turkeys are found there, which furnish good sport for the hunters. From the floor the cone thrown in various places or cones, which are about 300 feet high, for one not used to me, looking from above, to be more than one foot.

How grand it would have been to have seen that immense basin as it once was, filled to the brim with a surging, angry mass of molten lava, the whole presence of which caused the earth to reel under as the lava poured into the ocean and set fire to everything, spouting and roaring the ashes in volcanic waves down the mountain side into a watery grave—the ocean.

The grand, awe-inspiring scene that we unveiled sent a chill of admiration to my soul and made us impatient that will never be obliterated from the mind of my memory. Soon it immediately before us was the immense old crater which sit in the distance in the southeast could be seen the only peak of Hawaii (Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea) which were nearly 4,000 feet higher than the point on which I then stood, towering above the clouds. Mass of fleecy cloud, just compactly filled the entire twenty-six mile channel and in the opposite direction, to the northwest-west, was a striking view of the western portion of the island, proud sitting in either side stretched the beautiful plains of cane summer sea.

The island (Maui) is a sort of a double-headed one, and said West Maui, the other portion of the island, is separated by a nearly level tract of land containing about fifty square miles, the exact date of which is problematical, yet it is generally believed to be "Pathless," while the Kahalai five miles in from the south, the distance from east to the other being about ten miles. The western portion is much the larger, being almost inaccessible, in circumstances as to the base—the gradual access (second) up in the rear), the elevation of which, as above stated, being 10,032 feet—while the eastern portion is not about any miles in circumference, the elevation of its highest peak being only 5,700 feet. Although East Maui possesses the world famous volcano, West Maui is by an extent equal of an extraordinary nature, necessarily rather in brilliant scenery, to the picturesque valley of "Iao"—the Yosemite of Hawaii—celebrated as being the site of one of the most bloody battles in Hawaiian history, at the mouth of which is situated the beautiful little village of Wailuku, the principal town of the island and third in importance in the Republic.

At 4 a. m., after a quiet breakfast, I finally made note of my case in the record book, kept at the house for that purpose, (I evidently being the first Mormon Elder that had stared the sector of that little note extent,) bade good-bye to those parts, and rein-ned to my stopping place in old father Pain's—the decent being more pleasant by a multiplied tolo than the ascent.

I will here state that since November 1891, I have labored on these far off isles into as an enthusiastic of the true Gospel of Jesus Christ, trying in my weak way to disseminate its beautiful and glorious principles of light and truth among those downtrodden and warm hearted sons of God's children—the Hawaiians. Since April last I have labored on this island in company with Elder Lewis E. Hanks of Paris City, Utah, having just completed an entire circuit of the isle. We are in excellent health and are enjoying our labors and the work of God is fairly progressing. Although I have encountered some trials, sacrifices and difficulties, my missionary days, from the beginning, have been some of happiness and I am truly grateful to the Lord for the many valuable experiences therein gained.

With a servant prayer for Zion and the onward progress of her noble and just cause,

I am very respectfully,
ALBERT H. FRIZER.

Box 424, Honolulu, H. I.

Guard Against Dog Cholera.

Proper sanitation, food and good care may ward off the cholera. In localities where cholera appeared last summer and fall now let the care be doubled, and the animals should not be allowed to roam at will. Let the dogs be confined by strong stock. Lots can usually be secured at comparatively small prices. Unless precautions of the kind are taken, another outbreak may occur at any time.

Wheat and Oats.

A bulletin from the Illinois station gives a detailed report of experiments with wheat and oats from 1888 to 1895. The experiments with wheat show that the grain increases in weight up to full maturity, and that curing in the shock gives a heavier grain than can curing. No price per acre is the best quantity of good wind seed. The best date to sow in the latitude of the last fifteen days of September. Rain seasons is highly beneficial to wheat on the white clay soil of southern Illinois and is notably better than superphosphate. The experiments with oats indicate that seed from of good seed should be sown per acre. The best time to sow is the last half of March; that shallow seeding gives the results.

News and Notes.

Never fellow strawberries with cream.

According to Nature the application of liquid ammonia will give quick relief in the matter of bee stings, but unsaturated tincture of iodine is quicker in its action and gives greater relief.

Recent oil has a greater range of oscillation than any other one invention, yet it is not a poison, but kills by cutoses.

The only one way to destroy Canada thistle is to plow and cultivate the infested land for a year or two.

20 Drops

of SCOTT'S Emulsion in the baby's bottle every time it is fed will be most surprising in its effect. You have no idea what it will do for them. It seems to be just the element that is lacking in their food, and they thrive on it the same as delicate children of a larger growth do. Although it is not properly a baby's food, YET IT IS A FOOD VERY BENEFICIAL TO BABIES AND CHILDREN.

For sale by all druggists, 50 cts. and $1.00.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Office of the board of public works, room 24 City Hall, Salt Lake City, September 9, 1896.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office aforesaid, room 24 City Hall, Salt Lake City, Utah, up to 12 o'clock noon of Thursday, September 24, 1896, for furnishing the following of the five materials specified below, viz: Cement, lime, sand, gravel and crushed rock, including furnishing and delivering the same at the place as and after the date hereof.

Proposals to be in duplicate, signed by the parties making the same, and to be addressed to the board of public works, Salt Lake City, Utah, and to be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing materials."

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

By order of the board of public works.

L. C. COLBATH, Chairman.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the laws of health and a better knowledge of the healthy physical nature, many have learned to avoid the forty-one-fifths—pleasant effective—gently directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that to one family and millions are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family remedy, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. This is why it is the only remedy with millions and families, and every where esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact that it is the one remedy which acts gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get the true health effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If it is the enjoyment of good health, and the exercise of healthy functions you desire, the use of Syrup of Figs is the other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be excused for not taking the laxative Syrup of Figs, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and by many the best and giving most general satisfaction.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT PURSUANT to an order of sale issued by the Territorial Court of Utah, in a certain action pending in said Court, wherein Deseret National Bank of Utah is plaintiff and Joseph H. Thompson et al. are defendants, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for lawful money of the United States, at the south door of the Court House, in the city of Salt Lake, county of Salt Lake, state of Utah, on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1896, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m. of said day, all the right, title and interest of the said defendants, and each of them, in and to the following described real estate, situate, lying and being in the county of Salt Lake, State of Utah, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

Commencing at a point 10.5 rods east and 1.5 rods south from the northwest corner of lot 3, block 22, plat "A" Salt Lake City survey, and running thence south 1.5 rods; thence east 10 rods; thence north 1.5 rods; thence west 10 rods to the place of beginning, containing twenty-five (25) square rods of ground, the same being the property of the defendants Joseph H. Thompson and John H. Thompson, as a tenant in common, and Joseph H. Thompson, as a tenant in common, and Joseph H. Thompson, operative Mercantile Institution, a corporation, and other of said defendants, and subject to a prior lien.

Dated at Salt Lake City, Utah, September 23rd, A. D. 1896.

HARVEY HARRIS, Sheriff.
By JOHN W. VARIAN, Deputy.
JOHN M. CANNON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN accordance with and under the power and authority granted to and vested in the undersigned by the deed of trust hereinafter mentioned, and at the request of the holder of the indebtedness thereby secured, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for lawful money of the United States, at the south door of the Court House of Salt Lake County, Utah, on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1896, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m. of said day, all the right, title and interest conveyed to said trustee in said deed of trust in and to the following described real estate, situate, lying and being in Salt Lake County, State of Utah, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

Lot 4, block 22, plat "A" Salt Lake City survey, and the west half of lot 5, block 22, plat "A" Salt Lake City survey, and the south half of lot 1, block 22, plat "A" Salt Lake City survey, and the south half of lot 2, block 22, plat "A" Salt Lake City survey, and the south half of lot 3, block 22, plat "A" Salt Lake City survey, and the south half of lot 6, block 22, plat "A" Salt Lake City survey, and the south half of lot 7, block 22, plat "A" Salt Lake City survey, and the south half of lot 8, block 22, plat "A" Salt Lake City survey, and the south half of lot