

drilled out. We found needles for sewing clothes, made of bone, also lasts for making shoes, all in good shape made of flint. We found also a sun glass and when we cleaned it and polished it we could light a pipe from the heat of the sun as easily as by any glass made nowadays. We found several kinds of cloth in this place and the colors were all bright in them, but the cloth was so decayed that it would not bear handling. All of these things were in cement, so the wet could not get into them, and it was judged by Dr. Palmer that all of these things had lain here fourteen hundred years. We sold all our cabinet of ancient relics to him for \$250 and he took them to Washington. The male skeleton measured six feet and the female five and a half. They were judged to be white people, as the skulls were not like Indian skulls. The mound had five rooms in it and the walls were made of adobe eighteen inches long, eight inches wide and four inches thick, laid up in mortar with cut straw in the mortar. The walls were plastered and hard finished in all the rooms and there were pictures of different animals in bright colors on the walls. We found several stone jugs and jars, one that would hold thirty gallons. They had these large ones to store their provisions in, as some of them had decayed meal or flour in them when found. Then there were many mills or mortars in the mound that were used to grind flour and meal in. There was a quantity of corn in the ear, found in one of the rooms, but it had been charred by burning, as the house had been burned and then covered with earth. We found several clay pipes that had been used for conducting water in the house, some of them two inches in diameter and in a good state of preservation.

Now I have described in short one mound that I moved off from my land. There are four other mounds near by, and so far as they have been unearthed we find walls of houses in all of them similar to the one described and skeletons and bones of nearly all kinds of animals. It has been said that the ancients had no horses, but we found bones that Doctor Palmer pronounced horse bones—and he was a scientific man.

There is a large mound that lays west of the group on Jacob Shairer's land. It has a rather curious history. In the year 1871 several people had had dreams that gold and silver had been buried by the ancients in that mound and in August of this same year one Dr. Pinkham of California came here to Payson. He said that he was the president of a spiritual society in California and he had seen when in a clairvoyant state a mound near this city that had 200 pounds of gold and silver coin and jewelry in it and he had come to dig it out for the benefit of his society. So he asked me to go with him. I went and asked him to describe the mound before he went to it as he was a stranger here. He described it just as it was, so I had some faith in him. We went to the mound, took his tape line, measured it and stuck a stake over the treasure spot and set me to watch the stake while he went into the corn that was

growing near by to "converse with the spirits." He went and put himself in a clairvoyant state and talked to them but they would not consent to let him have it. I went where I could hear him talking to them and it appeared that five of them had been keeping the treasure and three said he could not have it while two said that he might have it. So he commenced to dig and got down about seven feet and found bones and coals and ashes. Next morning he went back to work and worked all day and in the evening some boys came along going out hunting and not knowing that anyone was there they fired a gun at a board in the fresh dirt and threw the dirt in on the man's head. He jumped out of the hole and scared the boys badly—they thought one of the old ancients had risen from the dead. But the old man quit work soon after and the mound has been quiet ever since and the treasure, if there is any, is there yet.

AMASA POTTER.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION MEETING.

A large gathering of Sunday school workers met last evening (Jan. 18, 1897) in the Fourteenth ward assembly hall. The meeting was presided over by Stake Superintendent Thos. C. Griggs. Excellent singing was rendered by the Fifteenth ward choir under the direction of J. W. Ashton.

Twenty of the city schools were well represented, as also were the schools of Brighton, East Brighton, Big Cottonwood, both districts, Cannon, Center, East Jordan, Forest Dale, North Point, Sugar, Union and Willford.

Opening prayer was offered by Supt. Robert Sherwood of Brighton.

Supt. Griggs directed the attention of superintendents and secretaries to the annual and quarterly reports now called for and urged that they be sent in as early as possible. He also urged that the reports of the nickel collections be completed and sent in at once.

At the conclusion of the superintendents' remarks, the meeting divided for department work, as follows:

Theological department, talks on teaching, by Elder Nepht L. Morris and Principal Willard Done.

Second intermediate department, in the absence of the regular principal through sickness, a general talk on methods and difficulties was indulged in by the teachers present.

First intermediate department, under the direction of Elder Wm. Bradford, assisted by Prof. Wm. M. Stewart. "As the feelings, which constitute the basis of a moral and religious nature, furnish a media through which motive solicits the will to action," the proper training of the feelings of love, sympathy and good will to others is the first step towards a healthy spiritual growth. A talk and discussion followed on methods of teaching the life of Christ, difficulties in class work, etc.

Primary department presided over by Elder B. W. Ashton, assisted by Mrs. Annie K. Hardy. The presentation of suitable lessons, and the difficulties to be met were generally discussed.

The meeting adjourned for one

month, Elder Willard Done offered the benediction.

The Sixteenth ward Sunday school will furnish the music at the next meeting:

J. H. PARRY,
Secretary.

KANSAS TO CHICAGO.

PIGGOTT, Arkansas,
Jan. 15, 1897.

En route to Arkansas from our pleasant temporary home at St. John we called at Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago. Having letters from Utah representatives of certain firms we were kindly received. At Kansas City we visited the immense store and manufacturing establishment of Burnham, Hanna, Munser & Co. and it was a matter of considerable interest to "mountain boys" to witness such a display of merchandise. Mr. C. A. Peake showed us from top floor to basement and also took us through the manufacturing establishment. On one floor we saw five hundred girls working at their machines—there were nine hundred in all employed. It was interesting to see button-holes worked and buttons sewed on by machinery. The chief articles manufactured are genteel furnishings. While viewing that large concourse of people employed, I thought how nice it would be if we could establish such enterprises at home and be the means of employing hundreds of people and providing bread for hundreds more.

We commenced with the killing department and followed through the entire establishment of Armour Packing Co., witnessed the manufacturing of crackers in the American Biscuit and Manufacturing Co.'s establishment, and while the Elders who accompanied me, John McKnight, Lorin C. Wooley and Samuel Kirkham, went to Independence, I dined with Mr. Peake at his magnificent home, and made the acquaintance of his family, all of whom treated me with the utmost consideration.

At St. Louis we visited the Simmons Hardware company and were kindly entertained by Mr. J. E. Pitcher, an old friend of many of our Utonians. The first floor of a seven story building was one of marvel to us. Two hundred book keepers and typewriters sit at their desks. Thirteen elevators springing from the ceiling. Seven hundred employees operate in the various departments. We saw a show case containing 2,500 different kinds of pocket knives and a corresponding lot of other kinds of cutlery. It requires 3,000 turns on wheels to move the stock. Scarcely a pound of freight is moved by wagon. A freight carrier on the plan of a mill elevator conveys all the orders from the packing department to the cars, which, by the way, run under the building. A complete system of telephone connects the entire establishment. Five thousand letters are sent off daily.

We met Mr. Kooser, Utah's agent for the Missouri Pacific railway, who treated us very kindly and we found two others of our fellow citizens at the Planter's hotel—Brother Henry Dia-woody, Jr. and his genial wife, who entertained us until train time.

Awakening from our slumbers in our reclining seats in the car, we found