ST. GEORGE.

The Headquarters of the St. George Stake and the County Seat of Washington County.

Editor Deseret News:

On the 9th of April last, I "descended" from the cool and elevated region of Pine Valley, where

The pine trees blow
And the cool streams flow

to the lower country, where St. George, the metropolis of Southern Utah, with its beautiful gardens and green lawns, nestles amid the sands and black, volcanic formations of "Our Dixie." The descent was a most interesting one to me. Leaving Pine Valley, covered with snow, I crossed a ridge, from the top of which the traveler, in looking in a northwesterly direction, sees the rough mountain road winding its way over the rocks and dugways down a steep grade for miles ahead. As I went down I was obliged to take part of the mountain with me in the shape of dark sticky mud, which fastened itself upon the wheels and other parts of my vehicle with such a grip that when I finally, a week or ten days later, "navigated" the Rio Virgen for the express purpose of getting rid of it, it took along pulls and paint with it. On reaching Porter's place on the Santa Clara the roads were dry and dusty, and before getting to St. George, the heat and burning sands of Dixie almost made a person wish himself back in Pine Valley.

St. George, the headquarters of the St. George Stake of Zion and the county seat of Washington county, Utah, is divided into four Bishop's wards. The First ward embraces the southeastern part of the city, including the Temple and grounds, and consists of 312 members or 67 families, presided over by Bishop Thomas Judd, Jr., member of the well known firm of Whitney, Judd & Judd. Walter Granger, a Church veteran, presides as Bishop over the St. George Second ward, which embraces the southwestern part of the city and numbers 33 families or 157 souls. Over the Third ward, which embraces the northwestern part of the city and consists of 52 families, 265 members, young Andrew N. Winsor, son of the pioneer, A. R. Winsor, presides as Bishop, and Elder Thomas P. Cottam presides as Bishop over the ward, embracing the northeast part of St. George, including Middleton; this ward has a population of 195 souls and includes the business part of the city. From the foregoing it will be seen that the total "Mormon" population of St. George foots up to 247 families, or 1,080 members, which represents nearly all the inhabitants in the city, as there are only a very few non-"Mormons" there. In the good old times, when the late President Brigham Young and others of the general authorities of the Church spent part of their time in southern Utah, St. George was a more prosperous place than it has been during the last fifteen years, but the prospects are brighter now.

The famous St. George and Washington cotton factory, on which already nearly $50,000 has been expended, bids fair to become a decided success, in which case the farming facilities of the place will be very much improved and extended and prosperity necessarily follow. Also the further development of the mines located in the Beaver Dams mountains west of St. George (now being worked agreeably by Wedley, Judd & Judd), will give employment to a large number of men, and thus introduce more ready means into this part of the country.

Among other matters of interest to which my attention was drawn while in St. George, was the model of a new and novel water lifting machine, invented by Brother Samuel L. Adams. It is a strange but simple combination of mechanism, and, according to the explanation of the inventor, it will lift water from the deepest well or shaft and raise it to the highest level required by man. There is no suction in this device, and it will never need priming as other pumps do, to start the operation. It can be utilized for all general purposes, both on a large and small scale, and will lift water as readily hundreds of feet as it will a short distance, the only difference being a matter of strength as this is the material of construction. It will also have the advantage that it can be built for 40 per cent less than ordinary pumps, and its different parts are as plain and simple in their construction that they will not easily get out of repair. As soon as the patent is obtained the pump will be exhibited in Salt Lake City, and, if means can be raised for the purpose, at the World's fair in Chicago. It is a well-known fact that inventors seldom realize any financial benefits from their devices, but in this case it would seem as if nature in turn the wheel of fortune in favor of Brother Adams, who challenges the world to exhibit anything in the pump line to equal his invention in point of simplicity, durability and adaptability.

St. George township is watered from springs rising at the base of the mountains lying immediately north and northeast of the city, but the supply of water obtained from them is not sufficient to irrigate half the city lots in the town survey. However, by a very systematic and middle distribution of what little water there is, a wonderful number of gardens and orchards are kept alive and made profitable to the owners. The springs issue, which lie in three different forks at some distance south, southwest and southeast of the city—some of it across the river—are watered from the Santa Clara and Rio Virgin, but owing to the loosing of claims as water is speak of has been obtained from the Virgin during the last three or four years.

St. George can boast of quite a number of fine, neat and comfortable residences, and everything about the city has an air of comfort and a thriving, good health prevails, and the industrious seem to be happy and cheerful, notwithstanding their many reverses, in past years, and are generally looking upon the bright side of life.

St. George, as well as most of the larger settlements of Utah, numbers among its best and most thrifty inhabitants, a larger number of veterans—such as Pioneers of 1847, Mormon battalion boys, survivors of the Missouri and Illinois persecutions, etc.—than any other part of the country, and it is indeed very interesting to hear these veterans relate their strange experiences in connection with the early rise of the Church, and also hear them tell of their trials and adventures as missionaries in Southern Utah of from thirty to forty years standing. Many of them came south to help to build up made upon them by the late President Brigham Young in 1862 and 1861, and they are still contributing themselves, children, never having been released by the authorities of the Church.

By the shortest wagon road to St. George is about 110 miles southeast of Milford, the nearest railway station, and consequently about 220 miles from Salt Lake City. The town lies in the north end of a small valley bounded on on the east and west by black volcanic ridges and on the south by mountains of a grayish hue. Through the south end of the valley flows the Rio Virgen in a southwesterly direction, while beyond to west the mountains of northern Arizona, the city being situated only eight miles north of the Arizona line. Westward it is twenty-seven miles to the eastern boundary line of Nevada.

ANDREW JENSEN.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 1, 1892.

Descending the Ferry.

The island of St. Thomas, in the West Indies, has near its shores the Ship rock, which appears, when seen from a short distance, almost precisely like a full rigged ship under canvas. If the sky is clouded and the atmosphere hazy, the illusion is remarkable.

M. M. Ballou relates in "Equatorial America" the story of a mortifying mistake made by a French corvette while cruising in these latitudes. It was at a time when the Iroquoyens were making great havoc with inoffensive commerce in the West Indies.

It seems that the coast was partially hidden by a fog when the corvette made out this rock, and, supposing it to be a ship under sail, fired a gun to hoist the colors and bring to. Of course there was no response to the shot, and the Frenchman brought his ship closer, and cleared the decks for action.

Satisfied that he had to do with a powerful adversary, he discharged the shoulder his starboard armament into the supposed ship broadside through the mast. The crew the woes about, and prepared to deliver her part game in a similar manner.

Then the fog slowly dispersed, and the rock smiled grimly on its assailants.

An Experience with a Lion.

Guy Wolfe Hen, of the Chicago Touring company, had an experience with a lake lion several years ago. His tug was lying outside the harbor one afternoon waiting for a tow to come along. Just at nightfall the crew caught sight of a lion and proceeded upon a chase. Around and around went the lion, swimming and flying, always making the circle smaller. They tired him out and Captain Hen had pike pole ready to strike, but something occurred to change the mind of the lion even in an instant.

Suddenly raising itself in the water, said Captain Hen, "and severing one of its long neck that had gave out a cry of distress and anguish that seemed human, and at times supernatural, according to the very clouds. A squall swooped down on the lake from the north just at this junction and our tug bore five miles down the lake we made a run for the harbor. We made but weather of it, the big shipping around was, but we finally got into port safely. Just as we rounded the pier that lion circled around the pilot house with a sidelon crack and then winged its way back to sea again."—Chicago Herald.

Treatment for Snake Bites.

Sir Joseph Fayrer offers the following suggestions for the treatment of snake bites: Let the patient be quiet. Do not fatigue him by exercise. When or even before symptoms of poisoning make their appearance, give one drachm or hypodermic injection of carbonate of ammonia, or even better than these, hot spirits and water. There is no occasion to intoxicate the person, but give it freely and at frequent intervals. If he becomes low, apply stimulants and hot bottles, galvanism or electrical vacuum over the heart and diaphragm.

Cold douches may also be useful. Encourage and cheer the patient as much as possible. Ammonia and other stimulants should be administered, and antiseptic poultices to remove sloughs collection of matter must be opened. Other symptoms are to be treated on general surgical principles. This, I believe, is the sum and substance of what we can do.

The Ladies' Beach.

"Among the strange and weird dominions and lands which are believed by tourists to launch the workings under ground in the Rand horrible is the 'Ladies' Beach,' said a fur prospector. "I never saw the creature myself, but he is described as horrible-look, with a short body, large head and enormously long and powerful arms. In fact, he resembles an exaggerated gorilla. The favorite trick he plays is to hide in the bushes by means of which the miners have the mines, raising himself with his long arms, and so he passes the young lasses from one end of the mine. He is supposed to always do this just before an accident of some kind to the mine."—Washington Star.

Thoughts Which Comfort.

Little Jack—Grown folks don't know everything.

Mother—What's the matter now?

"Didn't you say cigarettes stopped boys from growing, an' injured their nervous systems, an' gave them heart disease, an' dyspepsia, an' kidney trouble, an' fatty degeneration, an' weak backs, an everything?

"Yes, I did, and it's so too."

"Well, Jimmy McMuggs has been smokin' cigarettes an' cigar stumps an' clay pipes, and chewin' baccy, ever since he was a baby, an' today I remembered yer said about tobacco makin' boys weak, an' so I passed him—an' he licked me."—Good News.

VANISHING OF A CONTINENT.

Theory Which Is Most Attractive Almost Match the Geologists Tell Stories.

"Atlantis, the suppositious continent in the midst of the Atlantic ocean, of which so many remarkable stories are told, is undoubtedly a myth, but it is entirely certain that there was once a continent, and Professor Maspero, of the geological survey.

"During that ancient epoch which we call the paleozoic, nobody knows how many millions of years ago, there was a great and lofty continent in the middle of what is now known as the North Atlantic ocean. It was about 1,000 miles long from north to south, and nobody knows how wide it was. All we can tell is that its mountains were very high, and that on its western slope it had long and large rivers. It was a mighty land mass, and we have reason to believe that it existed long before, at the close of the paleozoic, it had sunk to the level of the sea. Subsequently, though further sinking it became a part of what is now the level plain of the Atlantic.

"How do we know all this, you ask? By the traces of its former existence which this geological Atlantis had left behind in the shape of sediments deposited by its rivers. Where are those sediments found? Well, the Appalachian mountains are entirely composed of them. In that distant age of which we are speaking the eastern part of the United States had not yet been uplifted into the ocean. Then this portion of the continent did emerge from the sea the sediments I have spoken of came up with it, forming the Appalachian range among other features of which is now the land. We know that the rivers of the vanished continent must have been long and large, because no small streams could have transported such sediment.

"You may well imagine how interesting it must be to the geologist to explore, hammer in hand, the Appalachian hills for fossil forms of life which existed upon this ancient and mysterious land mass so many thousands of centuries ago. Of the climate of the geological Atlantis this much may be said. It was very warm and moist, the air probably so laden with carbonic acid gas that mammals, had there been any, could hardly have breathed it with comfort. Malaria and other miasmatic diseases were afloat in the atmosphere. Poisonous and even unknowable for human life as they are now in that dreadful region known as the Delta of the Ganges where Europeans are unable to survive.

"The land of the vanished continent was covered with rank and gigantic growth, the beauty with huge palms and giant mosses—the real plants destined to furnish fuel eventually to mankind. These plants grew more luxuriantly near the sea. It was a great time for insects, especially cockroaches. The paleozoic, you will remember, is called the age of cockroaches, because of the enormous numbers of them found in fossil shape in the strata laid down during the epoch. Ages were yet to pass by before mammals could appear upon the scene.

"In the seas around about the continent gigantic sharks and armored fishes disported themselves, together with monster reptiles, great and small. The time which has elapsed since then is so vast that science does not attempt to make any estimate respecting its duration. Scores of millions of years have gone by since the vast Atlantis sank out of sight beneath the ocean that the period is an eternity compared with the brief span of a single human life."—Washington Star.

With Mrs. Carlyle.

I drove with her and had seven pleasant talk. She is frankly proud of the bad recondite intended for Carlyle and declares that he must deliver an address. She told with admirable humor a story of her going to inquire for a lost dog to the shop of one of the gentry whose business it is to find and lose dogs. When she entered she meant to ask him if he sold dogs, but her mind was so possessed by the actual facts of the case that she blurted out, "Pray, sir, do you steal dogs?"—Sir C. Gavan Duffy in Contemporary Review.

Heartless Banker.

Arnellin, the banker, a notorious miser, entered the office and very carefully went through all the work done by his youngest clerk. He was perfectly satisfied and said to the young man: "What salary do you get from my firm?" "Up to the present, nothing," was the reply. "Very good. Pay in the first of next month I will see that it is doubled."—Popolo Romano.

Wearing the Ring with a Difference.

Mrs. Goodheart—Well, there's no use in asking Charles Noblewell to sing at our charity concert. He's in deep mourning for his mother and I feel certain that he won't sing.

Miss Malapert—Not even for charity's sake? He might sing a dirge, you know!—Kate Field's Washington.

The Good Omens.

Mr. Minks—There were good things about those matches. They always make a noise when one steps on them.

Mr. Mantle—Yes, they are just as safe as rattlesnakes.—New York Weekly.

Why Hoggins Are Not on Par Day.

Many an actor whose impulses are not naturally as generous as they might be will yet give to the first beggar who passes him after his salary has been paid, but his pocket be empty before he receives the next installment, thus proving the truth of the old proverb that it is an "ill wind which blows nobody good."—Chicago Post.

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From Park City and Echo	4:15 p m
From Evanston and Echo	6:15 p m

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For all eastern points	4:00 a m
For Ogden and intermediate points	8:00 a m
For Echo, Coalville, Park City and Echo Valley	10:00 a m
For Cache Valley and Pine City	2:00 p m
For all Eastern points and San Francisco	7:00 p m
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No. 3—For Provo, Grand Junction and intermediate points	3:40 p m
No. 5—For Ogden, Pueblo and Colorado	8:40 a m
No. 7—For Ogden and points North	10:30 a m
No. 9—For Ogden and points West	11:30 a m
No. 11—For Ogden and points West	3:45 p m
No. 13—For Ogden and points West	6:30 p m

ARRIVE SALT LAKE.

No. 2—From Provo, Grand Junction and intermediate points	11:30 a m
No. 4—From Provo, Grand Junction and intermediate points	1:40 p m
No. 6—From Pueblo, Denver and Colorado	3:45 p m
No. 8—From Ogden and points North	4:15 p m
No. 10—From Ogden and points West	10:45 a m
No. 12—From Ogden and points West	1:15 p m
No. 14—From Ogden and points West	9:15 p m

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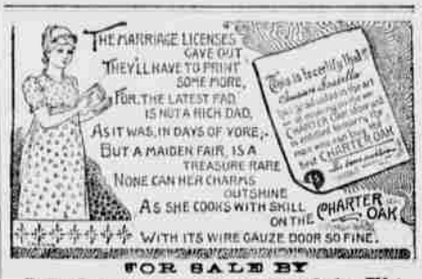

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