

herds of deer hiding grounds all the year round. On Sunday the 18th, I met the Saints of both settlements, in the dining hall of Sunset, (some 55 feet in length) which was thoroughly filled. I spoke to them during the forenoon and afternoon some two hours and a half, a good spirit prevailed.

These settlements all live in the United Order, and eat at one family table. I stop with Brother Lot Smith who is president of the Stake. I took my meals with him at the family table, the centre table being 45 feet in length and the side table 50 feet, making three rows of persons, each man has his place at the table with his family with him the same as though he was with his family in his own house; prayer is always offered at the table morning and evening before eating and blessing asked. And this is practised in all places connected with these settlements, at the sheep herd, saw mill and dairies. There seemed to be universal satisfaction with male and female with this order of things. I conversed with several of the sisters, they preferred it to cooking at home, all fared alike, the president, priest and people. If any were sick they were nourished, if any man was called on a mission he had no anxiety about his family, knowing they would fare as well as the rest. If any man died his family would have a support as long as they lived with the people, and I must say that I felt in spirit that these settlements in connection with Orderville were living in the United Order as near as any people could; in mortality, until a better way shall be revealed. I could see many advantages they had above those who were living each man for himself. They were out of the reach of temptation to quarrel with their neighbors over water ditches, or their neighbor's stock getting into their crops. They were all interested alike in the use of the water, or the preservation of their crops. All is theirs, stock and crop, as though one man owned the whole, and instead of eating up or wasting their substance, they are daily getting rich and are enabled to assist other settlements to bread and means. The presidents and leaders are as hard laboring men as any in the settlements and until I can learn a better way, I feel to say with every sentiment of my heart to Orderville, Sunset, Brigham City, Pleasant Valley, and every other settlement living in the Order, go ahead and God bless you, and as President Young instructed the Saints who came to form these settlements, to get as near the United Order as they could, and as President Taylor and the Apostles advocate the same principle, I hope that all the priesthood will sustain by their prayers, faith and influence, those who are striving to live in this United Order, until something more perfect shall be revealed unto us. It appears to me that the further we withdraw from this union into individuality of gardens, lots, orchards, cows, pigs and chickens, the further we withdraw from the United Order, and the more we open the door for selfishness, temptation and fault-finding with each other, the same as before we attempted to unite together and would open a door to give each man an excuse to spend his time in attending to his individual affairs, instead of laboring for the general good of all.

The Sunset settlement consists of 25 families—24 men, 30 women, 66 children, total 120 souls. They have 13 men at work on the farm, they have put in 200 acres of wheat, 100 of corn, 15 of cane, 15 acres of lucerne and five of other vegetables, besides 25 acres of wheat for the Lamanites. They have 65 brood mares, 30 yearlings, 21 young colts and 15 horses, also 30 oxen, 160 milk cows, 257 dry stock, not including this year's calves, also 1,200 sheep and 500 lambs.

Brigham City consists of 40 families, 38 men, 40 women, 122 children, total souls 200. They have 10 men on the farm, who have put in 155 acres of wheat, 50 of corn, 20 of cane, 10 of lucerne, 5 of oats, 5 of potatoes, 18 of orchards, and 15 of other vegetables. They have 25 brood mares, 7 colts, 15 horses, also 200 cows, 150 calves, 70 oxen, 280 young stock, also 700 sheep and 500 lambs. They have 40 wagons, a blacksmith and wagon maker. These settlements have a good water grist mill and carding machine and steam saw mill, and a good pottery in successful operation.

On the 22nd I visited the sheep

herd at McNeil Springs, in the pine and oak forests, 32 miles from Sunset. The house stands upon the bench, but the spring is in a deep gorge, so steep it is difficult for men to bring water up to the house. The water is guided into several large pine troughs where 1000 sheep drink daily. The wild cats are so numerous that it is difficult to guard the lambs by night from their prey. We visited Pleasant Valley on the 23rd. This is the location of the dairy of the various settlements in the United Order, and is one of the finest valleys in Arizona. It is five miles in length and three miles in breadth, covered with the best of grass, except a lake of fresh water, covering many acres, where the horses, cows, oxen, deer, antelope and turkeys come down to drink. I was informed the deer and antelope came into the valley daily to drink, at times as many as a hundred antelope in a drove, and that this lake, both fall and spring, was covered with thousands of ducks and geese, the ducks remaining throughout the year. Orvil E. Bates presides over this settlement and is directing the cheese and butter making department. I took a horseback ride in the evening with Brother Bates to take a view of the country. We saw 15 deer, 17 antelopes and five gobble turkeys during the day.

On the 24th we held a meeting at Pleasant Valley with the Saints. Brother Lot Smith, George Lake and myself addressed the people; a good spirit prevailed. At the close of the meeting we drove 10 miles to the United Order saw mill; we saw a dozen turkeys on the road. This steam saw mill is the one used at Trumbull, and has a capacity of sawing 10,000 feet of lumber daily, stands in the midst of that vast pine and oak forest, some 45 miles south of San Francisco Mountain, and of the same character. I saw groves of white oak from the size of hoop poles to three feet in diameter and 50 feet in height.

On Sunday, the 25th, we held a meeting forenoon and afternoon, with the people at the mill. I spoke about an hour and a half, followed by Brother Lot Smith, L. H. Savage, O. E. Bates and W. C. McLellan; a good spirit prevailed.

On the 26th, after killing and dressing a large antelope, and taking a portion of the meat with us, we left our friends at the mill and returned to Sunset on the eve. of the 27th.

I have had an interview with Brother L. Harris concerning his administrations among the Lamanites sick with the small-pox. He confirms as truth all that was published in the DESERT NEWS concerning it. A MISSIONARY.

A Good Telegraph Story.

"Big thing this telegraph." "Yes," said I, "it was as big as a grape-vine."

"No joking," he said. "I came here to New York yesterday, one hundred miles out of my way, to see a man. When I got here, went to the St. Nicholas, and when I was ready to go out and see my man, by jocks, stranger, I had lost his address, and by George I couldn't think of his first name even. And his last name was only Johnson. Easy name to hunt, eh? I was left. You know what it is to find anybody in New York when you don't know their address. It is worse than finding an honest man. Well, this man was a new-comer here; name wasn't in the directory. I asked questions until I made a fool of myself."

"Then I said to the telegraph operator at the St. Nicholas; 'It'll keep me here a week. I've got to write to St. Louis and get that man's address.'"

"Telegraph," the operator said. "Well, I never thought of that before. I wrote a dispatch right away: 'To Gettit & Keapitt, brokers, St. Louis—What is our man Johnson's first name, and what is his address?'"

"And in due time the answer came back: 'James P., St. Nicholas Hotel.' 'What do you think of that, stranger? I went to the clerk and said: 'Is Mr. James P. Johnson in his room?'"

"That is Mr. James P. Johnson," said the clerk. "The man, stranger, was standing beside me, waiting for me to move so that he could speak to the clerk. And I had to send 1,064 miles to find out where he was. Funny, stranger, wasn't it?"

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Henry Walker, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same, for adjustment to the undersigned administrators of said estate with the necessary vouchers, before the 10th day of March, 1879, or before debarred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment forthwith to the undersigned. JOHN H. WALKER, JOSEPH S. RAWLINS, Administrators. Union, Salt Lake Co. May 10, 1879. slw4t

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I hereby given that I have entered the S 1/2 NW 1/4 and SW 1/4 Sec. 26 and NW 1/4 and NE 1/4 of SW 1/4 and W 1/2 NE 1/4 Sec. 35 Township 23, South of Range 2 West, for Townsite of Glenwood Sevier County, U. T., and all persons claiming to own lots or parcels of land in said townsite are required to file their declaratory statements thereof, with the Probate Clerk, within six months from date hereof, as provided by law. GEO. W. BEAN, Probate Judge. Richfield, Sevier County, March 7, 1879. w3m

NOTICE

I hereby given that I have entered the SW 1/4 Sec. 10, and N 1/2, SW 1/4 Sec. 15, and E 1/2 SE 1/4 Sec. 8, and E 1/2 NE 1/4 Sec. 16, Township 25, South of Range 3 west, for townsite of Monroe, Sevier Co., U. T., and all persons claiming to own lots or parcels of land in said townsite, are required to file their declaratory statements thereof, with the Probate Clerk within six months from date hereof as provided by law. GEO. W. BEAN, Probate Judge, Richfield, Sevier Co., March 7th, 1879. w8m

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Gentlemen.—About twelve years ago, while travelling with Father Kemp's Old Folks Concert Troupe as a tenor singer, I took a severe cold and was laid up at Newark, N. J. This cold brought on a severe attack of Catarrh, which I battled with every known remedy for four weeks without avail, and finally obliged to give up a most desirable position and return home, unable to sing a note. For three years afterwards I was unable to sing at all. The first attack of Catarrh had left my nasal organs and throat so sensitive that the slightest cold would bring on a fresh attack, leaving me prostrated. In this way I continued to suffer. The last attack, the severest I ever had, was terrible. I suffered the most excruciating pain in my head, was so hoarse as to be scarcely able to speak, and coughed incessantly. I thought I was going into quick consumption, and I firmly believe that had these symptoms continued without relief they would have rendered me an easy victim. When in this distressing condition, I commenced the use of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH, very reluctantly. I confess, as I had tried all the advertised remedies without benefit, the first dose of this wonderful medicine gave me the greatest relief. It is hardly possible for one whose head aches, eyes ache, who can scarcely articulate distinctly, or who can realize how much relief I obtained from the first application of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. Under its influence, both internal and external, I rapidly recovered, and by an occasional use of the remedy since, have been entirely free from Catarrh, for the first time in twelve years.

Respectfully yours, GEO. W. HOLBROOK.

WALTHAM, MASS., Jan. 8, 1879. P. S.—I purchased the RADICAL CURE of GEO. H. ROGERS, Druggist, Rumford Building.

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