

HE WAS LOADED.

THE other day a young man—a stranger in Utah—called at this office and announced himself as the representative, or agent, of an eastern paper called the *Svenska-Amerikenska Posten*. The fluquacity of this individual was so redundant that he seemed to be, as the late Lord Beaconsfield once remarked, "intoxicated with the exuberance of his own verbosity." Added to this peculiarity, he evidently possessed a pair of lungs that could bid defiance to consumptive encroachments in any climate. Notwithstanding that his listeners were deluged with sound and buried with words, he was listened to with forbearance for the greater part of an hour. This manifestation of patience toward him was perhaps somewhat remarkable, as his lingual torrent was loaded with untruths, in the shape of anti-"Mormon" absurdities and scandalous falsehoods, with which he appeared to have diligently stuffed himself, thus exhibiting ignorance, bigotry and bad-breeding as accompaniments to his verbosity and vehement vociferousness. As an appendix, an apparent absence of sagacity was undoubtedly one of his conspicuous characteristics, seeing that he had come into a community mostly composed of "Mormons" for the purpose of doing business in behalf of the paper of which he claims to be a representative.

If the condition, sentiments and methods of that journal are in any way similar to those of the person claiming to represent its interests, doubtless the amount of patronage received in this part of the country will not be excessive. The Latter-day Saints are human. They do not appreciate unwarrantable, not to say brutal, abuse, and if scandals are spread over the country concerning them, they do not deem it a duty to pay for the performance of that unjustifiable labor, of which mental contractionists and bigots ought to have a monopoly.

Perhaps it is unnecessary to state that after the *Svenska-Amerikenska Posten* man had unloaded his cargo of anti-"Mormon" rubbish, he listened to a brief but pointed counter-statement, composed of veritable facts, that swept his hideous conglomeration of scandal out of sight. It was not expected that the light would penetrate the thick enervation of prejudice which encased him, but it is deemed a sacred duty to defend the true and just against the assaults of all comers.

THE NAMES OF THE STREETS.

"There are a great many people whose pates are too thick to distinguish any difference between East South Third and South Third East."

The foregoing appears in a morning paper in reference to the proposition to change the name of the streets in this city. We do not know how thin a person's pate must be to distinguish the difference that seems to trouble our contemporary, but seeing that there are no streets in the city bearing these names, it appears to us that neither thick pates nor thin pates need be concerned on the subject. There is neither an "East South Third" nor a "South Third East" in the official

street nomenclature of this city, and we never heard of either of them before. There is an E. Third South and a W. Third South, a Third East, and a Third West, but these are readily understandable by the thickest pate into which the idea of the simple key to all the streets has penetrated.

We are of the opinion that no plainer system can be established than that in vogue. To call the streets that run one way avenues, and give each an arbitrary name while numbering the streets that cross them, is to destroy half the system and make confusion. To give an arbitrary name to every street is to abolish all system. On what plan is a stranger to know where "Grant avenue" or "Lincoln street" is to be found, without a map or a guide? But given the Temple Block for a starting point, any one with a pate containing an ordinary brain can readily determine where 50 E. Second South, or 100 W. Third South, or 200 First East, or 300 Second West is. The present system is a system and a simple one. Any other plan proposed is either the partial or complete destruction of system.

Some people are never satisfied unless they are breaking up what other people have established. The Ogden Vandals made a mess of their malignant work, and the Salt Lake Goths seem to desire to be more revolutionary and meddling than were their friends in the Junction city. We hope there will be rational and conservative men enough in the committee to investigate this matter to hold their own against rattle-pates that are eager for some kind of a change.

RELICS OF CLIFF THE DWELLERS.

A SHORT time since the dispatches contained a brief note in relation to the finding of some mummified remains of the New Mexico cliff-dwellers. The following fuller details appeared in the *Chicago Tribune*:

"The remains of a child found in one of the chambers supposed to have been inhabited by the cliff dwellers, near the Gila Hot Springs, in this county, have just been sent to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. The body is in an excellent state of preservation, and is that of a child about four years old. When found it was wrapped in cloths and bound to a piece of wood about two feet in length. The legs were drawn up about in the position of a child creeping, and the forearms were raised so that the hands were near the shoulders, with the palms toward the front. The fists were tightly clenched.

"The body is very light, the flesh having been thoroughly dried on the bones, and the skin is very much shrunken. The body closely resembles an Egyptian mummy, except in color. The skin is a very light brown, perfectly smooth, and so well preserved that the pores can be distinctly seen. The finger nails are perfect, and the teeth were intact when it was discovered, but these have been taken out. The nose, ears, and eyes are gone, and the skin is broken on the right knee and one of the wrists, exposing bones, sinews, and dried flesh. The head is covered with fine, soft, black hair about two inches long, but it is very small in comparison with the body. It is no larger than that of a well developed infant three months of age, and is very nearly round.

"The chamber in which it was found is one of a large number near the Gila Hot

Springs, all of which are hewn out of the solid rock. Many of these chambers have been explored, but they are difficult of access, and a number of them have never been entered by even the most reckless adventurers. Some of these chambers are so high in the cliffs that they cannot be reached by ladders, and are protected in such a manner by overhanging rocks that they cannot be reached by ropes let down from the top of the cliff, and no one has yet been able to explain how the cliff dwellers got into them.

"There is no doubt but that they were inhabited, for in nearly every one of them have been found either bows and arrows, stone hammers, axes or corn, but the body which has just been sent to Washington is the first one ever discovered in one of these chambers, and, so far as known, is the first one discovered which may reasonably be supposed to be one of the extinct race of cliff-dwellers.

What disposition the cliff-dwellers made of their dead is not known, but it is quite certain that they were not in the habit of leaving bodies in their dwellings or in chambers of similar construction in or near their towns. It is not known whether they, like the Egyptians, were skilled in the art of preserving their dead, but it is to be presumed that they were not. If they had been it is probable that there would have been a large number of bodies found which had been so preserved, as the cliff-dwellers must have been quite numerous in this part of the country.

Large numbers of dwellings have been found in New Mexico, Arizona and only one preserved body has been found, and that in all probability was left alive and died of starvation. The custom of wrapping up papooses and fastening them to boards prevails among the Indians to the present day, and was no doubt in vogue among the cliff-dwellers. It is believed that the child whose body was found near the Gila hot springs was left in this manner, and that for some reason no one ever returned to it, and it died of starvation.

LETTER FROM NEW ZEALAND.

The annual conference in New Zealand, or "Hui Tau" as the Maoris term it, is characterized by many novel features. The place selected for holding conference is often a small village, with, apparently, no facilities for accommodating the multitude which usually gathers on such an occasion. This year the conference was appointed to be held at Te Rahui, on the Awanui river, near the East Cape, about 200 miles south of Auckland, and many of the Saints had to make long and tedious trips by land and water.

Early in March the Elders laboring in the south part of the Island commenced their pilgrimage northward, their numbers increasing as they passed through the various districts en-route. Elders from the north started about the same time, in small companies, but most of them met at Gisborne on the 30th of March, after traveling along trails through the dense brush, or forests, for several days.

It was a pleasant sight to witness the glad and joyful meeting of so many Elders from Zion, all banded together by the love of Christ, and united in one common cause.

President Stewart headed the first company accompanied by six Elders. Shortly afterwards the companies from