

developed, which in the absence of reduction works has been a veritable "elephant" and is still in a condition of gigantic uselessness, and as a consequence Marysvale has passed through a year of doubt, anxiety and vexation that cannot be expressed in the phrase "hard times." Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the county has been pretty well prospected, "jawbone" having been recognized as one of the principal factors, until storekeepers have learned the high priced lesson that "putting up" on prospect holes is more than an equivalent to digging them, wherein all the chances are assumed by the storekeeper, with no expectation of getting more than his pay should they develop into valuable mines.

Gov. Murray, Gen. M. M. Bane and others of your city have purchased some fine looking prospects on "Ten Mile" Creek, and Mr. Samuel Holderman, of Chicago, has recently become interested in good property in Cottonwood, a few miles southwest of the Deer Trail, and with other sales and bonded properties, the camp is assuming an appearance of permanency never before witnessed. There is now the best opportunity to purchase interests in prospective bonanzas that Marysvale will ever present. The "boys" are generally dead broke, and the co-op. obdurate.

The camp possesses all the elements for the reduction of its ores, there being an abundance of water, timber, etc., with climatic and scenic attractions unsurpassed in the West. We have ore in abundance, cheap labor, cheap supplies, etc., all awaiting for the magic wand of capital to turn the dormant wealth of these mountains into the arteries of industry and commerce. But in the excitement of mining, the advice given years ago, and proven valuable through years of experience, should not be forgotten, viz: to stay at home and take care of the farm, and make improvements. Those that have heeded the counsel are better off than those that have treated it with contempt.

Respectfully,  
RAMBLER.

SMITHVILLE,  
Pima County, A. T.,  
July 6th, 1880.

#### Editors Deseret News:

We finished our water ditch and got the water on our farming land in the early part of April, and put in something near 300 acres of grain, potatoes and other things; our crops look well. We are commencing to harvest our wheat, and it is very good.

We are all well. We have not had a single case of serious sickness in our colony this year. We have increased in numbers very fast this spring, our colony now numbers between 35 and 40 families and more coming all the time. We have had seven births in the colony since last fall and have had but one death since we came here.

We had a real old-time celebration on the 5th, it reminded us of '48 and '49 in Salt Lake City. We had a good meeting in the forenoon, some few strangers being present. We had a dance for the children in the afternoon and one for the grown folks in the evening, and all went off without a jar to mar the peace and happiness of the day. The strangers expressed themselves as being well paid for coming. We have two flags of our own make, one for the pole and the other for the stand. We are the only settlement in this valley who have a liberty pole or a flag.

Everybody seems to be satisfied with this part of the vineyard, and we think we shall soon be able to get started and make good homes here. We had a Sunday School jubilee on the 4th, all the children acquitted themselves well of their parts.

Our Sunday School is well attended. We have a day school also well attended; also our meetings. We organized the sisters into a relief society last Thursday, through the kindly supervision of our Bishop, J. H. Rogers, who blessed and encouraged them in the good work.

We built a school-house last winter, 18 by 22 feet, and thought it would be large enough to do for quite awhile, but here, as in Utah, as soon as we begin to use a house, we find it too small and cry for more room.

We have done first-rate as to provisions. Flour has been from \$5 to \$8 per hundred, but none of us have suffered, and now the first crop of potatoes are being dug and threshing

is being done all over the country. The mill above here has commenced grinding, and we expect to have better times.

The mail passes here three times a week. We have no post office here yet, but are trying to get one, and hope to have it before long. When we get it and have some more news, I will write again.

With kind love and regards to all our friends in Utah,

Your brother in the gospel,  
WM. R. TEEPLES.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
July 14, 1880.

#### Editors Deseret News:

It is evident that the perfect statesman is not at hand, or the man who can satisfy everybody.

General Garfield evidently gave a great deal of attention to his letter of acceptance, but even some of the newspapers of his own party, to say nothing of those of other parties, found fault with it. Judging, however, by the generally expressed opinion among republicans here, the document will gain friends as it is more carefully read. Much curiosity is felt to compare with it the forthcoming letter of Gen. Hancock, for undoubtedly the letters of the candidates, far more than the platforms of the two parties, will make or mar the fortunes of the campaign.

The "Independent" voter is independent chiefly because he has lost faith in parties and party platforms, and the stay-at-home voter might be brought out to vote for the writer of a manly, straightforward and patriotic letter, though he would remain away if the platform and the campaign speeches had all the eloquence of Cicero.

It does not seem to be certain, after all, that Minister Maynard will return by the 1st of August. In the present disturbed condition of affairs in Turkey, it is deemed by many unadvisable to have our representative quit his post. The fact that he could do so to accept office here, where there are millions of patriots ready to fill it at a moment's notice, would certainly be used here often as a strong argument by that increasing class of people who believe our representatives at all foreign courts unnecessary. Influence will be brought to bear on the President on the subject before he leaves the city for Ohio to-night.

The continuance of Hon. W. H. Barnum as chairman of the Democratic National Committee gives general satisfaction to Washington democrats and to the few outsiders now here. His Washington acquaintance is large, and he is known to possess the energy and means necessary in the important position he retains.

Reports received here by republicans from German communities in the west state that there is a growing enthusiasm for Garfield among them. The fact that he understands the German language and German customs tends greatly to help him with that element of the population. KNOX.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
July 17th, 1880.

#### Editors Deseret News:

The interesting political incident of the week in this city is the meeting here of the Hon. Marshall Jewell, chairman of the National Republican Committee, and Senator Cameron, his predecessor. They are now said to be in perfect accord as to the character of the campaign to be fought, the means of carrying it on, etc.

Mr. Jewell also saw the President, and expresses himself as much satisfied at the interview, so far as it related to the coming election.

Senator Wallace, as chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, will establish headquarters here in a few days. The National Committee's headquarters will be in New York, with a branch here. Ex-Senator Barnum continues its chairman. These gentlemen have experience in the ways of politics, and promise to make the campaign a lively one.

One result of taking away local self-government from the district is seen in the fact that now, with an immensely increased population, we have hardly any more policemen than we had ten years ago, though all our citizens see the necessity for a larger force, and are willing to be taxed for it.

A great increase in crime has resulted from the insufficient number of policemen, the offences of a very

serious nature being out of all proportion to our population.

The President, though he will be absent for a short time very soon, will not commence his Pacific journey until late in the season.

It is a very gratifying fact, that the latest official dispatches received at the War Department show the alleged invasion of the Indian Territory to have been a comparatively unimportant and harmless movement, and that violence, such as to make military interference necessary, is not likely to occur.

The *Gulnare*, Capt. Howgate's Arctic steamer, which left here for the North Pole the latter part of June, will sail from Halifax, where she has been laid up for repairs, on the 20th inst. It will be remembered that the naval board appointed for the purpose, declared her unfit for the voyage, and sure enough, before she had been ten days out, her fire boxes broke down, and she had to be patched up before proceeding on her journey. LEM.

#### ARIZONA WONDERS.

EXPLORING SOME OF THE DEEPEST CANYONS IN THE WORLD.

About the 5th of March a party of prospectors, 13 in number, procured the necessary papers from General Wilcox, allowing them to visit the Indian village on Cataract Creek, inhabited by the Ava Supais, a tribe of Indians numbering all told 200 souls. The party was known as the Beckman and Young prospecting expedition. They went from Williamson Valley to the Bill Williams Range, and thence to Pine Spring, a small watering place, surrounded by a pine forest. Here they found every indication of an old sea bed, the gravel and rocks being round and smooth, similar to those in the ocean bed. From Pine Spring the party directed their course for the Ava Supia village, which is reached by descending from the table or mesa land down one of the roughest trails ever traveled by man, for a distance of 14 miles, dropping 3,000 feet. At places along the trail, we are told that it is not over 20 inches wide, and winds around the perpendicular walls of sandstone that loom above for hundreds of feet, while on the other side dark, deep cañons exist, hundreds and hundreds of feet deep, where by one false step or move, man or beast would be sent to eternity. With great care and good luck 10 of the party succeeded in reaching the village, three of their number returning rather than run the gauntlet in passing down into this awful yet marvelous crevice in the earth. The Ava Supais practice polygamy, each male having about three wives. They have about 1,000 acres of farming land, which is described as being of a yellowish color and mostly composed of sand; however, it is said to produce good corn, pumpkins, melons, beans, etc., with the aid of irrigating water, of which they have an abundance, and appropriate by means of a good ditch surrounding their farm. The party was well received by these red people, who stated their greatest desire was to be left alone in the enjoyment of their land and other property. Their houses are built with poles in a rude manner, and thatched over with bear grass and tule. The only stock they have are a few ponies. Cataract Creek heads in the Bill Williams and San Francisco mountains, the streams connecting some distance above the Indian village. This stream empties into the big Colorado fifteen miles below the Ava Supai town, and a short distance south of the junction of the Little and Big Colorado rivers. The party attempted to explore Cataract Creek to its confluence with the Colorado, but were unable to do so from the fact that they encountered precipice after precipice from 100 to 200 feet perpendicular, and it was in the foolhardy attempt of D. W. Mooney, of Williamson Valley, to descend one of these perpendicular precipices, 100 feet down, that he was dashed to a sudden and rocky tomb, where he now rests as he fell, his companions being unable to rescue his body from that awful and abyssal grave. Mr. Mooney was persuaded by his companions not to attempt such an absurd undertaking; their importunity availed not. He took a small rope, hardly half an inch in diameter, tied one end to a bush, suspended it over the brink, then taking hold of the rope, was soon dangling between the bright heavens and the dark, dismal gorge below. Evidently cramps came in his arms or his mind gave way, and he fell from almost the top to his rocky and lonely grave below. The party remained nearly two days, devising means and plans to rescue the corpse, but with failures, as no one cared to risk a descent upon the weak rope. The Indians informed the party that no man had ever passed through the canyon, that, in fact, a passage was only possible for the birds of the air or the spirits of the dead. The party retraced their steps and went around Cataract Creek to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. They took in this peculiar freak of nature and describe the walls, which are about perpendicular, as being two miles from the apex to the water. Where they beheld the Grand Canyon the water is described as being a hundred yards across; still, from the elevated view of the explorers, the furious stream appeared to be a silver thread of only a few inches in width. A cañon two miles deep is a grand wonder, which will, when the thirty-fifth parallel road is completed, draw thousands upon thousands of wonder-seekers annually, to behold the deepest gorge in the world. In going to the Grand Cañon the party passed through Prospect Valley, near the Colorado; and had the pleasure of beholding Bidenour & Zimmerman's copper mine, which is found imbedded between two solid sandstone walls, a thing unknown elsewhere in the world. The ore from this mine is worth from 60 to 90 per cent., and a chunk of almost pure copper weighing at least one ton is no uncommon thing to find. The death of Mr. Mooney, which took place on the 1st of April, frustrated the plans of the party, and their original plan of exploring and prospecting was not carried out as at first intended. — *Arizona Miner*, April 9.

The latest edition of "the meanest man in America" is published at Kingston, Canada. Emerging from the penitentiary, he found himself penniless. His wife had died a few days before, and the husband being of an economical turn of mind, sold her body to a medical college for four dollars.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* remarks: "The Quakers are decreasing in numbers in Great Britain, for the reason, no doubt, they are no longer ill-treated on account of their opinions. Nothing builds up a religious sect like abuse and persecution. Bigots should remember that fact." "Mormon" eating "Christians" should paste this item in their Sunday hats.

Dr. Jaque's German Worm Cakes are an effectual and safe remedy for worms. They are Pleasant to take and not only destroy the worms, but remove all traces of them from the system leaving the child healthy and strong. They are warranted to give perfect satisfaction. Sold by, GODEE, PITT & CO.

#### The Cause Discovered.

Most of the readers whose eyes scan these pages have suffered from headaches, lassitude, nausea or pains in the back; but we doubt if they knew what the cause was. In nine cases out of ten it was some trouble with the kidneys or liver. This is a truth which has just become known, and the result which Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has accomplished. The above named troubles are caused by disordered kidneys and liver, and the remedy which cures the cause banishes the pains which arise from it. s&w

#### Five Hundred Thousand Strong.

In the past few months there have been more than 500,000 bottles of SHILOH'S CURE sold. Out of the vast number of people who have used it, more than 2,000 cases of consumption have been cured. All coughs, croup, asthma and bronchitis yield at once, hence it is that everybody speaks in its praise. To those who have not used it, let us say, if you have a cough, or your child the croup, and you value life, don't fail to try it. For Lamé Back, Side or Chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Department, Wholesale and Retail, Salt Lake City, Utah. 1 dsw

J. A. BAILEY, Land Agent, Salt Lake City—Write to him enclosing stamp and he will give information FREE about Land Matters. s&w

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Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure will positively cure Bright's Disease and Diabetes; and we will guarantee that it will also cure 99 per cent. of all other Kidney Diseases; 95 per cent. of all Liver Diseases, and will help in every case, without injury to the system when taken according to directions, and we will pay to any person who can prove that it has failed to do this, the sum of \$1,000.  
H. H. WARNER & CO.

#### TESTIMONIALS.

The Rev. J. E. RANKIN, D. D., of Washington, D. C., certifies that he has known of several "permanent cures of diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs," by the use of the Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and adds: "I do not doubt that it has great virtue."

D. W. BARTINE, M. D., D. D., of East Orange, N. J., certifies that when he was greatly imperiled and suffering from Bright's Disease, he was cured in about two weeks by the Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

Prof. GREEN, a distinguished allopathic physician of the South, wrote to the Medical Journal to the effect that after all other means had failed, he sent for the Kidney Cure (Safe Kidney and Liver Cure), and to his astonishment cured a serious case of Bright's Disease by administering it, and afterwards found it equally beneficial in other cases. He advised his brother physicians to use it, in preference to anything else, for kidney disorders.

Rev. C. A. HARVEY, D. D., of Financia, and Educational Secretary of Howard University, certifies that he has been acquainted with the Safe Kidney and Liver Cure for two years, and "in some cases of Bright's Disease, which seemed to be in the last stages, and which had been given up by practitioners of both schools, the speedy change wrought by this remedy seemed but little less than miraculous."

E. W. NEFF, 102 Bagge Street, Detroit, Mich., certifies that he was completely cured of a chronic liver complaint after numerous other remedies had failed, by taking the Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

R. CAULKINS, M. D., of Rochester, N. Y., certifies that "with hesitation" he administered the Safe Kidney and Liver Cure to a patient whose kidneys and liver were badly affected, and that "the result was satisfactory in the extreme." He adds: "Without hesitation I would now prescribe the same remedy to all similarly afflicted."

CHARLES S. PRENTICE, Esq., of Toledo, O., certifies in a lengthy communication that he escaped death from Bright's Disease by the use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, after having been treated in vain for the disease by several of the most skillful physicians of this country and France and England.

PETER SHOWERMAN, of Batavia, N. Y., certifies that at the age of 70, after a painful kidney disease of 40 years, the Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has made him feel like a new man.

These are sample testimonials condensed.

Warner's Safe Pills, Warner's Safe Nerve and Warner's Safe Bitters are also superior remedies, each the best of its class.

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