

countenance would plainly denote that he was "sold again."

Mr. B.—is a gentleman of considerable culture, and has traveled. He recently compiled his letters on the "Holy Land," which part of the world he had visited, and published them in the form of a book. He also purposes giving to the world the result of his observations in America. One of his eccentricities of conversation is to make sweeping denunciatory statements relative to the United States and their people. In consequence of this peculiarity his literary productions on the subject should be swallowed with several grains of salt. He made several inquiries relative to "Mormonism," but we discovered his mind was already "set" upon every point without any relation to the answers. This we intimated to him, in a gentle way, and preferred to change the subject.

Mr. G.—is an exceedingly able and intellectual individual. At least he positively asserted to me that such was his status. Like many other bright luminaries of that sort he is quite young, being yet too tender to boast a respectable moustache. He was on his way to Paris. He could just as well have traveled first-class, but took intermediate from choice (no accounting for taste). He had invented a workman's dinner bucket, with simple steam-heater, but a Chicago firm had cheated him out of his patent right. Said firm had since failed, a circumstance over which he said he intensely gloated. He had invented a host of other contrivances, but had invariably been robbed of the fruits of his towering genius. He was now at work on a machine for opening opsters by means of electricity—a brilliant conception. He intended snuffing out the present method of land transit by constructing a pneumatic tube, well lubricated inside, with cars to fit. When all was ready he would supply the propelling force by a discharge of dynamite, which would give immense velocity, say 150 miles an hour. I mildly suggested that most people would prefer that the inventor should be the first and only passenger on the experimental trip, for fear they might be propelled into another world, that being more than an ordinary contract provided for. He contemplated also the construction of a boat, twenty feet long, with which to cross from Liverpool to Philadelphia in fifteen days. I left him with the impression that this is a great age; an age of curious productions, among them, those of his own species.

Nearly everybody has heard of the notorious O'Donovan Rossa, the redoubtable Fenian leader. His wife, three children and sister-in-law were among the passengers. Mrs. Rossa and her sister are both ladies of some culture, and gifted, in some directions, with good, strong, common sense, especially the lady last mentioned. Both have a strong Hibernian brogue, but are fluent and easy in conversation, using appropriate and expressive language. Mrs. Rossa, who has some ability as a writer of both prose and poetry, described to you, correspondent the main incident, relative to the recent visit of her husband to Toronto, who was there pursued by an infuriated mob of Orangemen, causing him to escape, first by jumping from a railroad car in motion, and subsequently from the window of a carriage while the horses were at full speed. From the effects of the latter feat he is now suffering, being crippled by paralysis of the lower limbs. In speaking of his amiable wife the lady said, "bless your soul, sir, he is as gentle as a lamb. He would not harm a fly. I have often been indignant with him for not showing some resentment when he was personally injured. Of course, however, he advocates the use of dynamite and other extreme measures to free Ireland from the oppressive power of England." I could not help thinking that Mr. Rossa's pronounced theories were much removed from what might be expected to emanate from a lamb-like disposition. Mrs. R. and family were on their way to the paternal home in Ireland, and, as her husband is now broken down and disabled, and has probably had enough of "Fenianism," she purposes interceding with the British government to have the decree of banishment from the United Kingdom, now standing against him, revoked. Providing this revocation is not obtained, the Fenian chief intends making a lecturing tour through the Western States.

All is well at "42." President Budge is now on a tour through the conferences of the Scandinavian Mission, and expects to return in time to be present at a conference to be held in Birmingham on October 13th.

Respectfully,
JOHN NICHOLSON.

SUNSET, ARIZONA TERRITORY,
September 24, 1878.

President John Taylor:

DEAR BROTHER.—On the 11th day of September, President Erastus Snow and party, consisting of Presidents Ira N. Hinckley, L. John Nuttall, Jesse N. Smith, and Elders Edward A. Noble, Charles H. Oliphant, Bateman H. Williams and John Starley, with three horses, ten mules, two carriages and one wagon, and outfit, as per previous arrangement, met at Johnson, Kane County, Utah, to make the contemplated visit to the settlements of the Saints, located on the Little Colorado River, and other points in Arizona. All being prepared, we made our start at 1.10 p. m., and drove to Navajo Wells, watered our teams, and partook of lunch, and entered into the following organization: Erastus Snow, President, L. John Nuttall, Historian, Jesse N. Smith, Chaplain, Ira N. Hinckley, Captain and Commissary, B. H. Williams, Wagon Master, C. H. Oliphant, Cook with B. H. Williams, Assistant. Filled our water kegs and drove to top of Buckskin Mountain, making camp at 9 o'clock. On Thursday 12th, we drove to and made camp about six miles east of House Rock Springs. O. D. Wheeler and party of surveyors, and Mr. H. V. Tipton of Bloomington, Illinois, in charge of camp and topographical department of the expedition. We encamped at House Rock.

On Friday, 13th, encamped at Badger Creek; arrived at Lee's Ferry on the Colorado River, Saturday, 14th, at 10.45 a. m., where, by invitation of Sisters Lee and Johnson, the party partook of dinner, which had been prepared. At 1.30 p. m., we commenced ferrying the river, and at 3 o'clock were all safely landed on the other side, having made three trips, from which point we sent you a telegram. The river was considerably lower than it had been a few days previous, which rise had been occasioned by the recent rains in the mountains. To this place the roads were in better condition and the grass more abundant than has been for the past three years. Our party and animals feeling well, we drove to Navajo Springs, eight miles, and camped. While passing over the spur of mountain on a road as rough, rocky and dangerous as human beings can possibly travel over, we felt the great necessity of an examination for and location of another ferry and road, to avoid this much dreaded place, and we felt assured that such a point can be found and safely provided with the expenditure of a little means—to our present camp we have traveled 100 miles.

Sept. 15, all well in camp and drove to Bitter Springs, 10 miles over a rough, rocky, winding road crossing the head of gulches, watered our animals and drove to Limestone Tanks, nine miles, and nooned; found plenty of good water in upper tank. From Bitter Springs our course was southeast through a valley, between the Vermilion Cliffs on the left and a limestone ridge on the right, up a gradual ascent. After lunch, drove 14 miles to near the divide and camped in the cedars. At this point a trail passes over the mountains to the east of the Moquis villages south, 80 miles distant.

September 16th.—We broke camp at 7.15 and drove to Willow Springs, 18 miles, where the water runs from the hills and crosses the road, other springs also half and one and a half miles further on. To-day we met Bro. C. D. Robson and five others of our brethren on their way from Salt River for their families in Utah. They gave good reports of that section of country. After lunch we moved out. At the lower crossing of Willow Springs the road forks, the right leading to the Little Colorado direct, 25 miles distant, and the left to the Mojabbe, seven miles, which road we travelled, thence to the Moynecopy Wash. There are many acres of good farming land—cotton wood on the wash. Here we met Bro. Andrew S. Gibbon and the Saints, consisting of nine families, 12 men, nine women, 22 children, (12 under

eight,) four men and boys of Bro. John W. Young's party, who are here with his wagons and teams, also Elder Tuba and wife, her sister and husband; who are comfortably located in their own houses, and attend to farming and herding sheep and goats.

The mission house is built of stone, is 40 x 20 feet, situated on top of the cliff, with two rows of log houses, forming three sides of a square. The garden is situated on the east, in the bottom, and watered from springs and lakes some two miles up the hollow. The brethren have raised 200 bushels of wheat, 30 bus. of oats, 50 bus. of corn, and garden vegetables in plenty. The farming land is on the Moynecopy Wash. Our friend Tuba, the Moquis Indian, has raised the present season, 60 bushels of wheat, 40 bus. corn, and sufficient vegetables. In the evening the Saints assembled in the mission house and were addressed by Bros. Nuttall, Smith, Williams, Hinckley, Oliphant, Noble, and Pres. Snow, in words of encouragement.

Sept. 7. President Snow, Nuttall, Hinckley, Smith, and Brothers Gibbons and Farnsworth, proceeded about two miles west of north on the Musha Springs and located a townsite for the saints of this place in a very suitable place, and which gave much satisfaction, instructing Brother Gibbons to take the necessary steps to procure the Indian right to the waters of these springs, to which there appears to be no difficulty at present. At 1.30 p. m. we parted with our friends, blessing them, and drove 16 miles down the Moynecopy wash and nooned—road most of the way rough, wind and dust very disagreeable—then drove 16 miles to camp on Little Colorado River over a good road,—plenty of good feed most of the way to this place.

Sept. 18. To-day we traveled up the river 24 miles to Black Falls, then three miles up the river bottom, thence over the foothills 11 miles to camp on the river above Grand Falls. These falls are lined by volcanic rock which also covers the bottom lands for several miles. The river bed is limestone ledges. From the first or upper breaks to bottom of falls is some 200 feet, the water falling over the lower fall about 70 or 80 feet, which, with the continuous falls of from 10 to 50 feet and the spray from the waters is beautiful indeed, the upper breaks being about 60 rods, and the lower falls 30 or forty rods wide.

Sept. 19. Spent most of the morning in hunting our animals, which had strayed off some five miles—drove five miles to ford of river, the water being from 12 to 18 inches deep and three rods wide, with rocky bottom, thence 16½ miles to Dry Camp, on a fine bench. Here we overtook Brother E. W. East and party, who were all well and feeling well in spirits. Brother Greer's little girl had her feet scalded a few days ago, but she was getting along finely. To-day we met brother George B. Gardner, two sons and their families on their return from Brigham City to Moynecopy where they expected to locate.

Sept. 20, drove six miles and took breakfast on the river bottom, thence 19 miles to Brigham City. Our travel to-day was somewhat lengthened by going around the Mud Lake. Here we met Bishop George Lake, who has charge of this settlement, and President Lot Smith. Arrangements having been made to hold the meetings at this place, we drove into the fort and made ourselves at home. Met several brethren of our acquaintance in the church. Here the Saints are living somewhat after the manner of the people of Orderville in Utah, and seem to enjoy themselves in their endeavors to come to a oneness in the temporal things of the kingdom.

Sept. 21, Bro. L. H. Hatch and others from the upper settlements arrived, and meeting was held at 10 a. m., at which Pres. Snow referred to his experience as a pioneer in this church; also of his travels and the prosperity of the Saints in Utah, good crops, &c., and encouraged the Saints in their labors in this place, followed by Elders Nuttall and Oliphant. At 2.30 p. m. meeting again convened and was addressed by Elders J. N. Smith, B. H. Williams, Hinckley and John Hunt, who entered into a description of the country known as the Zuni country or Savola Valley, and of his doings with the natives in those parts. Pres. Snow also spoke to the people.

Sept. 22, met with several of the

brethren, as also last evening in conversation on matters pertaining to the welfare of the Saints generally. Meeting convened at 10 a. m. and was addressed by Elder Hinckley and Pres. Snow, who read from the Book of Mormon and made reference to the people of the Nephites and Lamanites wherein all things were common, also in reference to Jesus and his disciples, and to the revelations given through the Prophet Joseph Smith to this people, and in general exhortation. At 2.30 p. m. attended meeting. Elder Nuttall read a letter from President John Taylor to President Snow, pertaining to the Saints in this section of country, then addressed the meeting, followed by Elders J. N. Smith, L. A. Hatch and Pres. Snow, who spoke in reference to the oneness as spoken of by the Savior, and in regard to the working of the United Order, in a very satisfactory manner. He then gave appointments to meet the people at Sunset to-morrow at 7 p. m. and St. Joseph on Tuesday at 7 p. m. The congregation joined in singing "The Spirit of God," etc., and Pres. Lot Smith pronounced the benediction. This evening we talked in regard to our further travels and visits.

Sept. 23rd, drove over the farm and surrounding country, examined crops, grist mill, dam, etc.; and good facilities for farming, saw where the late floods had injured the grain and destroyed much—several shocks of wheat were now growing in a mat, the corn and cane crops very promising. Brigham City is located about 400 yards west of the dam, which is a substantial work, 125 feet long, 18 feet wide and 10 feet high, on a rock foundation, so arranged that in high water the middle can be let open to the stream and allow the water and drift wood to pass by. At this dam the grist mill is also built,—a good, substantial frame building, 40 feet by 26 feet, two and a half stories, height of frame to the square 27 feet. Has one run of four feet French burr stone Eureka smutter No. 2, and one of McLane's separators; length of bolt 22 feet, reel 30 inches in diameter, water wheel 58 inches, issue 144 square inches of water under 11 feet head. The fort is 200 feet square, a drive way on north and south sides and narrow entrances on east and west. The walls are seven feet high, of rock; there are 36 dwelling houses 13 x 15 feet around the inside of the fort, also on the north side, a dining hall 20 x 80 feet, with two rows of tables, to seat from 150 to 200 persons. Adjoining the dining hall (on the outside) is a kitchen 20 x 25 feet, also a bake-house and oven. There are also six dwelling houses adjoining the west side and six partly built on the south side of the fort, a good cellar 18 x 18 feet, and a storehouse built thereon; also a good well 25 feet deep, furnishing sufficient water for family and culinary purposes. Inside the fort also, another well, 23 feet deep near the kitchen. Good corrals and stack-yards south of the fort. This present summer there were 150 acres in wheat, 50 in corn, 12 in sugar cane, four in potatoes, 12 in oats, five in barley, one in rye, 25 in garden and vegetables, 15 in orchard; making 274 acres grubbed the present year, 154 acres from the 20th of August to September 7th. A heavy flood and rain was experienced, and wherein the rain fell more or less some 17 days, causing the river to overflow its banks from one to three miles wide, and from one to three feet deep, for a period of two weeks, the water being at its highest on the 22d of August. This flood damaged the people of Brigham City 40 acres of wheat, about 1,000 bushels; 12 acres of oats, or 300 bushels; five acres of barley; 75 bushels; 15 bushels of rye, three-and-a-half acres of potatoes—only saved about 50 bushels—garden and vegetables about half destroyed. They have a good pottery in charge of Brother Behrman, who feels that he can surpass any of the potteries in Utah for good ware; and believes the clay in this country will make excellent stoneware. He had just drawn a kiln of ware which we examined, and pronounced it very good.

There are 43 men, 46 women, 61 boys and 60 girls—they milk 75 cows at the dairy and 67 at home, two men in the blacksmith shop, seven men and eight women at the dairy, one man in wagon shop, one family at saw mill, others engaged on farm and other labors as required. There is one commissary or superintendent of the eating department, who, with four of the sisters, who serve

three days at a time as cooks, prepare the food.

At 12 m., we bade adieu to the Saints here, and drove to Sunset, located across the river on the east side, and about one mile distant down the river. Road rough in consequence of the late floods.

We will endeavor to give you an account of this place and the settlements up the river in our next.

With kind regards to yourself and the brethren of the Twelve, in which Pres. Snow and brethren join, I am your brother in the Gospel of peace.

L. JOHN NUTTALL.

Family Genealogies.

BOSTON, Mass.,
Oct. 8th, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

There will be an auction sale in New York next month, of a genealogical library comprising several hundred family genealogies; and, knowing the keen interest our people feel in this matter, I would suggest that parties from New England or the Middle States, who have reason to suppose that their family genealogies have been published, and who wish to get a copy, drop me a line immediately, give the names of their father, mother, grandfather and grandmother, with the town, county and State where they were born, to enable me to identify the family, and I will endeavor to secure them at as low a price as possible. The prices which these genealogies are likely to bring, will probably range from one to five dollars, in some instances much higher.

Parties interested should write me immediately, and I can soon ascertain whether their book will be put up or not. I make these suggestions with the sole view of assisting Latter-day Saints to obtain the names, &c. of their dead, that the work of their redemption may be advanced.

It will do no harm for parties to write to me, if their genealogies have never been published at all, but if they have, they will very likely be in the library that is to be sold, as it was supposed to include nearly every genealogy ever published in America.

My address is 332 Commercial St., Boston, Mass.
B. F. CUMMINGS, JR.

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