

## The Arizona Mission.

MOHAVE SPRINGS, YAVA-  
PAT CO., ARIZONA,  
June 27, 1873.

President F. D. Richards.

Dear Brother—It affords me pleasure to have another opportunity of writing to you. I wrote from Johnson's Rancho on the first of May, informing you of the organization of the first company who were placed in charge of Bro. Horton D. Haight. Brother Haight was also appointed by Bro. Jos. W. Young to preside over the mission, subject to any other appointment that might be made by the First Presidency. We were also furnished with a letter of instruction from Bro. Jos. W. Young to proceed to the Little Colorado and make a settlement at the most suitable place above the falls.

We left Johnson's on the first of May. Seven miles travel brought us to Navajo Wells, at the foot of the Buckskin Mountains; thirty-seven miles further, over a very fair road, brought us to House Rock Springs, where encamped on the evening of the 2nd. We remained here until the 6th, waiting for some ox teams, and went eleven miles to Jacob's Pools. On the 7th traveled seventeen miles and camped at Badger creek. On the 9th went ten miles and came to the ferry on the Colorado, at the mouth of Paria, a small stream that here empties into the river. On the evening of the 11th, the company were all safely across the river, and encamped at Navajo Springs, six miles from the ferry. We found the roads heavy and difficult on account of the loose sandy soil and numerous ravines and gulches, teams rather jaded when reaching camp. Found it necessary to lay by a day or two at the watering places to recruit.

Left Navajo Springs on the 12th, went eight miles to Bitter Creek, water not good. One cow died from its effects. Twelve miles further we found a good supply of water in the Rock Pools. A thundershower had passed over here a day or two before and filled the holes in the rocks; but for this we must have travelled forty-seven miles without water. Twenty-seven miles more and on the evening of the 17th we camped at Mohave Springs (or the Moon Cupy). From this place we explored and found a tolerably good road to the Little Colorado river.

Left Mohave Springs on the 21st and travelled twenty-five miles and arrived at the river at noon of the 22nd. Found a very small stream of water, quite brackish and salty, but by digging in the sand a few feet from the water we found it much better, and in the morning quite cool and drinkable. In the morning started up the river, travelled about four miles and encountered gulches and heavy sand drifts, when we turned in among the small cottonwoods on the river bottom and camped. Concluded to explore up the river and look out a wagon road before proceeding further with the train. From the ferry to this place we have broken a new road; the route is a tolerably good one. We drove our wagons right along, not being under the necessity of stopping to make road. However all the way from Kanab the roads are rather heavy when compared with the hard, solid roads of northern Utah. The feed so far has been very dry, no green grass having made its appearance this spring. With the exception of one slight thunder shower we have not had rain enough to wet our wagon covers since leaving home.

On the 21st Prest. Haight with fourteen men and pack animals and twelve days provisions started up the river. During their absence the company made a crossing over the river, the quicksands rendering it difficult to cross; the most feasible route appeared to be on the west side. Animals would frequently mire down, but we suffered no loss. We observed the water falling every day, and, to our great surprise, on the morning of the 28th we found the water had ceased to run, but by digging in the sand we obtained sufficient for our use while we remained here.

On the first of June our exploring party returned, having been absent eight days and traveled over 120 miles up the river. Reported the country very barren, scarcely any grass, river bottoms narrow, soil alkali, and water bad and failing. On their return they found the water did not run within twenty-five miles of our camp, and appeared to be failing fast. While up

the river they met a party of Mo- quich Indians. The Indians said the river was generally dry in the summer, and the water was not good to drink in hot weather; said their forefathers once lived on the river, many years ago, and nearly all died off. Our explorers had observed the ruins of several Indian villages above the falls. The explorers had found no place, in their opinion, suitable to make a settlement on. It was decided upon to telegraph the facts to Prest. Young, and in the meantime fall back to Mohave Springs, where we could obtain feed and water for our animals, and there await instructions. It did not seem proper for us to proceed beyond the Little Colorado, as Joseph W. Young counselled us not to proceed too far to get into the Apache country, but make a settlement at the most suitable place above the falls. On the evening of the 2nd we started an express of two men to Kanab with our dispatch (which you may perhaps have seen). On the 3rd we left the river for the Mohave Springs. While we remained at the river the health of the camp, which heretofore had been good, was found to be failing, many complaining of the bad effects of the water. I felt anxious to go with the explorers up the river, but was afraid I would not be able to endure so much horseback riding. We have remained here patiently waiting a reply to our dispatches, but have as yet received none.

Feeling anxious to learn from our express, and thinking something might have befallen them, we started another express to the river on the 19th. At the Ferry they met three Indians, who were bringing a letter from our express at Kanab, stating our dispatch had been sent to President Young, and they were still waiting a reply. They had learned that the wires were down somewhere along the line, which might have caused the delay. Some of the brethren are a little impatient, think nothing can now be accomplished this season, and they might as well return home; but when our express returned from the river they brought news that has settled that question for some time. The river was high, being hardly safe to cross with a skiff, and furthermore the ferryboat had broken loose and gone towards the Gulf of California. We desire to remain here and hold ourselves in readiness to do what may be required of us. Many are discouraged and feel much disappointed in the country, and think the mission is a failure. But I am inclined to think if the country is barren and forbidding in its appearance, (and it certainly is,) the Lord has a purpose in it. It seems to me I can see the providence of God in some of these things. I observed that the watering places from Kanab to this place just afforded water enough for our use, and frequently when our animals were supplied there would be hardly any left, but during the night the little pools we made around the springs would fill up and we were again supplied.

None of the creeks or springs run more than half a mile from their heads, and some only a few rods; yet, we have not suffered for water. Large bodies of men and animals could not travel this route with safety. The Colorado river is only approachable at the ferry; this being the only place suitable for a ferry within many miles. The river runs in a deep gulch or chasm, several hundred feet in the earth. The country on each side of the river, on the line of our travel, is rent with chasms from fifty to three hundred feet deep, and during times of heavy rains, vast torrents of water pour down them to the river, washing them still deeper.

The country around the Little Colorado is also volcanic, and cut up with gulches and ravines that carry the rains and floods from the rocky cliffs and hills, for many miles back. For example, the Moon Cupy gulch or wash, extends back from the river some seventy miles, and looks like an old river bed; has some cottonwoods growing along its course and, judging from the drift-wood I saw, carries a torrent of water at times. These gulches are found all along the Little Colorado. The Oriba chief, Tuby, told us that some times the river would swim a horse, and at other times, was dry. This country has undergone some terrible volcanic eruptions at some time.

Four miles from our camp we found a number of petrified trees; the trunks still entire and turned

to solid rock, the knots looking quite natural. I measured one five feet six inches across the butt, and one hundred and thirty feet long up to where it was two feet two inches through at the end where it was broken off; it must have been one hundred and fifty feet long when growing. Another was found two hundred and ten feet long. This petrified wood is found all through this part of the country. A wonderful change has taken place since those trees grew here; not a tree or bush is found growing here now. This may give you a faint idea of the country. We are now in full view of the San Francisco mountains. Streaks of snow are still visible on the peaks, and the geological appearance of the country over there looks quite different to this; but no water runs from those mountains into the Little Colorado. The Indians tell us that there are good streams of water on the Southwest side; these are the waters of the Verde, I presume, that head in those mountains. Over there is a country, no doubt, more desirable; however, I do not know that it makes any difference whether a country is barren or fruitful, if the Lord has a work to do in it.

Here are thousands of the Lamanites, who have inhabited this barren region for many generations, and they have managed to obtain a living and depended mostly upon the rain to water their corn, &c. The Mequis Indians, for example, have been located at their villages for generations, and raise corn, peaches, onions, &c. When they need rain they meet together and dance and sing and supplicate the Lord to send rain. A big time of this kind has just taken place at the Oriba village, which contains about four hundred souls. There are seven villages of the Moquis Indians, numbering in all about two thousand five hundred. They are industrious and intelligent, have much faith in the Lord, and their hearts are being prepared to receive the gospel. Some Navajoes have visited our camp and are very friendly.

I have felt extremely well while on this mission, and have felt very desirous of seeing the object of the mission carried out. A better fitted-up company, perhaps, never started out to develop a new country—seeds, farming implements, mechanical tools of all kinds, good teams and wagons, and willing and ready hands, but so far the elements or circumstances have not seemed to favor us much. It gave me sorrowful feelings when under the necessity of turning back from the Little Colorado, but the nature of our instructions did not seem to warrant us going beyond that place, and we knew nothing of the country beyond. The only course left for us seemed to be to await further instructions. The Little Colorado may not be a suitable place for a settlement, but I am satisfied that other parts of the country will bear investigation. Back among the hills we find Indians farming on little strips of water, where white men would be able to develop a good farm or two. The Indians perhaps cultivate an acre or so; back from the river the country is not so desolate as it appears.

Another thing is evident: men can obtain but a limited knowledge of a country by passing through it at the rate of thirty or forty miles a day. We may not be able to find large streams of water like those which are in Utah, but I am convinced that in the vicinity of the San Francisco mountains is a country that does not need much irrigation. Whenever it was cloudy I observed showers pass around the mountains, and the clouds gather there; this was frequently the case. We have been in view of these mountains now some seven weeks. Our situation here affords an excellent opportunity to explore that country, should it be advisable. Eighty miles from our camp on the Little Colorado, the explorers passed a wagon road that runs South of the mountains towards Prescott. When that eighty miles is located we then have a wagon road into Southern Arizona. As we have been expecting instructions every day, we have not explored much only in the vicinity of our camp a few miles round.

What will be done under our present circumstances, I can form no idea. There are some twenty wagons at House Rock, the other side of the river. On Monday some twenty wagons, under Captain Day, moved back to Navajo Springs; the remainder, thirty-two

wagons, are here with President Haight. It is becoming difficult to obtain feed in the vicinity of the watering places for so many animals, so the company on this side the river separated. Those at House Rock did not come across the river, but waited the result of our dispatch, our express that we sent met them there. The health of the camps is good; we have only lost two animals (one cow and one horse). All the brethren from Weber Co. are here, also Sister King and little girl, and Sister Stevens. I have already written more than I first intended, but perhaps the details may not be uninteresting to you. I have often felt a sincere desire that something should be accomplished here among these Lamanites, for they are a very intelligent, good people. I am led to ask myself the question: Are we not prepared to introduce the Gospel to the Lamanites, and build up a city to the Lord, or is the love of Babylon still too strong with us, and our hearts upon what we have left behind? If so we may have to pass through another school of experience before we realize these great blessings, but all will work out for good, to those who serve God.

Hoping my hastily written and rather lengthy letter may not weary your patience, I subscribe myself your brother in the Gospel,

HENRY HOLMES,

—Ogden Junction, July 16.

## AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

COLIC IN HORSES.—Dr. D. L. Phares contributes the following on colic in horses to *Field and Factory*:

**Symptoms and Diagnosis.**—The most prominent symptoms is intermittent spasm of the muscular coat of those parts of the large intestine known as the cecum and colon. Pain is constant, but the spasm recurring every few minutes renders it intolerable. The animal looks round at the side or flank, runs violently a short distance, lies down and rolls, or falls suddenly and sometimes springs up suddenly, and may even wound its own belly by violently kicking it. In the intervals between the paroxysms the pain is comparatively slight, so that the animal may nibble grass. The disease must be distinguished from gastritis, enteritis and peritonitis, with which it has some symptoms in common. In the latter, too, the pain is uniform and constant, the belly hot and extremely tender to the touch, and the pulse accelerated, while in colic the pulse and temperature of the belly are little affected, and pressure on the belly relieves the pain. The attack of colic is also more sudden than the other affections named. In these the horse may kick toward his belly, as in colic, but is careful not to hit it. In gastritis there is less pain, less distension of the belly and flanks, less inclination to fall down, roll or run, and all his motions are slower than in colic. In gastritis the horse puts his mouth on the ribs nearer the shoulder; in colic nearer the flank. In gastritis nausea, distress and disgust are sometimes manifested by evertng the upper lip repeatedly in a ludicrous way.

In spasmodic colic we find all the symptoms above indicated greatly intensified, except that there is no very great distension, while in flatulent colic the agony of the paroxysms is less, but the distension of the belly extreme. The signs of colic from impaction are the same as in the last, but the attack is preceded for some days by constipation, the feces being voided with difficulty in small, hard, dry lumps, not unfrequently being coated to some extent with tough mucus.

**Treatment.**—One remedy I have used successfully for twenty years in all the varieties of colic, and it happens to be adapted to all. I have repeatedly published this remedy, and it is now extensively used in most of the States. One tablespoonful of powdered nux vomica, in a gill each of warm water and whiskey, will cure every case if promptly given. Where there has been delay, and the stomach loaded with other things, a second dose may be required in twenty minutes. If the powdered nux vomica cannot be obtained promptly, saw or rasp one or two of the large buttons, and give as above. I would not give more than two large buttons, or two table-spoonfuls of the powder. Brandy, or other spirit equal in strength to good whisky, may be substituted for the latter; but the spirit and warm water are be- h

very important in developing promptly and effectively the virtues and powers of the drug.

Tartar emetic is adapted to all the varieties of colic, and is highly recommended by General W. L. Brandon as a sure cure. A table-spoonful is ordered, and not more than two doses to be given within an interval of an hour. The antimony relaxes the whole system, and sometimes sickens the animal very much.

Sulphuric ether, in doses of two ounces, is a good remedy in spasmodic or flatulent colic. Chloroform, in like doses, is much more certain and prompt. It should be given in thin mucilage or milk. An ounce of laudanum may be combined with it with advantage in some cases. Although the first, perhaps, who had the temerity, as it was considered many years ago, to administer chloroform internally, I do not appreciate it so highly as many others do. I have seen animals considerably damaged by drenching with it, when awkwardly done. Besides it intoxicates the animal considerably. On one occasion, when far from home, my horse having flatulent colic, I gave him an ounce of laudanum and two ounces of bicarbonate of soda in a bottle of water, then tied tobacco on the bit, mounted and rode on. The colic was soon cured. Another good remedy for this variety is powdered grains of paradise and caraway seeds, each one or two teaspoonfuls, and twenty drops oil peppermint or an ounce of the essence, given in thin, warm mucilage.

In Europe, veterinarians give for spasmodic colic sulphur ether, one ounce; laudanum, two ounces; compound decoction of aloes, five ounces. Mix and give every half hour until relief is afforded. Another good remedy they use is aromatic spirit of ammonia, one ounce and a half; laudanum, two ounces; tincture of ginger, one ounce and a half; hot ale, one quart. Mix and give every hour. At the same time diligently apply hot water to the abdomen, and by enema administer as much water at 100 degrees Fahrenheit as the bowels will hold, without using too much force.

In England, the following is also highly commended in both spasmodic and flatulent colic: spirits of turpentine, four ounces; linseed oil, twelve ounces; laudanum, one ounce and a half. Mix and give every hour till the pain ceases. Warm water enemas often bring away vast quantities of gas, and thus relieve. Sometimes, however, the bowel is folded in such a way as to prevent the escape of the gas per anum. The only remedy then, if the distension is enormous and unyielding, is in puncturing the bowel by plunging in a small sharp blade, two inches in front of the hip bone, on the right side. The exact point to puncture varies a little with the size and form of the animal. I have seen this fail only once and succeed several times.

When the bowel is impacted with dry feces, anterior attempts at purgation would be extremely dangerous. The anti-spasmodics and anodynes may be thus introduced, but proceedings for removing the obstructions must be wholly a posteriori. In some of these cases a patient use of the syringe will be required, with large quantities of warm water often repeated, till the obstructing mass is softened and evacuated. The water must be injected copiously, and when I say copiously, let it be remembered that the large bowel of the horse will hold twelve gallons or more.

Referring to the late conviction of persons charged with criminal offences in New York, the *Tribune* thinks it cannot be denied that homicide in New York is an exciting and adventurous pursuit, where the treatment of criminals is as various as their motives, and almost as difficult to understand or justify.—*Washington Star*.

One of its clergy, the Rev. H. Canham says, the kind of men who obtain preferment in the Church of England Establishment are these:—1. Those who give money. 2. Those who have influential relatives, in the shape of bishops or other ecclesiastical dignitaries. 3. Those who go in strong for the hustings. 4. And those who have the good fortune to be connected in some way with the Lord Chancellor. In nine cases out of ten merit has no weight whatever in the matter of preferment. It is simply a matter of interest or capital.