Discovery of Deepest Canyon in the World.

Yentna Gorge Found by Dr. F. A. Cook in American Alaska, is One Thousand Feet Deeper Than Famous Grand Canyon and Much More Impressive.

CANYON 1,000 feet deeper than | the Grand canyon of the Coloado river, and "surpassing it sheer cliffs and dazzling color." is almost inconceiv_ all these claims the explork A. Cook, conqueror of Mount McKinley, makes for canyon of interior Amer-

of the Yentna," says Dr in successive tiers for 7,000 is greatest depth of the on is a little more than 6,000 5,280 feet in a mile. to are 5.250 feet in a finite. kees Yentha canyon one and miles in depth, or one-seventh in the canyon of the Colorado. upposed to be without a rival

supposed to be without a rival e in the world. Holmes, who has studied and phed the show places of the ays the Grand canyon of the river is the greatest natural in the world. Dr. Cook, an good authority, says the canyon rentha river is not only deeper at of the Colorado, but that its a steeper, its colors more won-

ts scenery indescribably and grander

LOCATED IN ALASKA.

g comparisons, then, the great anal wonder in the world is not ind canyon in Arizona, but the canyon in Alaska; but like the discovered Iguaza falls nerica, which surpass those o and the Zambesi, the Yentha from the beaten track. but the hardiest travelers

art of Alaska in which the ies in the world. There 1 cKinley, the highest mountain America-20,390 feet. A few ago this mighty peak was un-It was supposed that the top rth America was Mount St. out McKinley, or Bolshoy, as the all it, has been found to be ther than St. Elias. So much slow progress of exploration in

climbed McKinley. In found the Yentna canyon. Mc lies some 260 miles east of the The canyon of the Yent-between the sea and the is a wilderness which old lured the prospector into its white man had ever seen. SCRIPTION INSPIRES TERROR.

Cook's descirption of the coun-

y inspires terror. The sum-short. While it lasts the ex-ust make his dash into the in-Rains are almost unceasing. short. rivers are swollen by rains and ng snow and ice. The vegetation nk. There are no trails. Mosquiman and beast no respite torture equaling anything ex Stanley in the interior of

undra, or Alaskan lowland, i half water hole, and travel painfully slow. The streams tily swift. Dr. Cook led two

against McKinley. The effected because it lost to in ascending the Yentna swift rivers in rowboats. I expedition went better or the hardships of travel sy-turvy part of the world. Yentna and its tribu th a motor boat, covering in a rs distances over which the edition had toiled for days, to this country of violen acious insects and undisthat the world must go greatest natural wonder "If a man makes a bet-better basket than his

world will make a beaten door, though he live in and that is true of canand waterfalls as it is

trees on the mile-high rim. This is the Colorado. It varies in width from a few hundred yards to 13 miles. Ris-ing out of its depths to the level of its rims are mountains as high as Mount Washington. There are per-fect pyramids, the most beautiful and highly colored temples, buttes like bat-tleships, and such a profusion of ti-tanic chaos as was supposed to occur nowhere else on the face of the earth. The great canyon of the Yentna is

nowhere else on the face of the earth. The great canyon of the Yentna is altogether different. To begin, it traverses a land of perpetual snow and ice. Immediately north of the range which it drains to the south-west is the Yukon. Everywhere around it are the great Alaskan moun-tains, culminating in McKinley, an even mile higher than the highest mountain in the United States. Scarch-ing for a passage through the range ing for a passage through the range along the sides of this canyon, Dr. Cook says:

UNEXPLORED MOUNTAINS

"Our position here was unique. The foaming waters of the Yentna were more than 2,000 feet below us, rush-ing from bluff to bluff in a system of unexplored canyons which for perpen-dicular cliffs and superb mountains of great altitude surpassed the glories of the Grand canyon of the Colorado iver. To the south were huge, snow-apped mountains unnamed and unex-lored, among them large snow basins iver.

and glaciers feeding the Yentna and the Kuskokwin. Toward the Tonzona the walls of the canyon rose in successive tiers to 7,000 feet. For sheer diffs and daz-aling contrast of color, the scene sur-passed that of the Grand canyon. The canyon narrowed as we advanced, and there was no footing for man or beast. We saw tracks of mountain sheep, moose and bear, but the footing was too dangerous for horses, and

ing was too dangerous for norses, and we turned back." Dr. Cook makes no estimate of the length of the Yentna canyon. Judg-ing by what he says, he and his com-panions did not go into it more than 10 or 15 miles.

The Grand canyon of the Colorado is more than 300 miles long. 218 miles of this distance there is eur between one part of the chasm and another. The canyon of the Yent-na is probably short. This must be so, because the glaciers which feed it are in sight upon every hand, and no is provide the glaciers which feed it are in sight upon every hand, and the mountains it drains sometimes overlook it from the rim. The Col-orado, upon the other hand, drains a vast extent of territory hundreds of miles above the canyon. The Green river brings its waters all the way from Wyoming. The depth of a canyon is from its rim, or the plateau level. The moun-tains along the rim are wholly inde-pendent of its depth. There are high mountains along the Colorado, but the canyon carries the river a mile below the plateau from

Colorado, but the canyon carries the river a mile below the plateau from which they rise. This is also true of the Yentha and the greater mountains hich overlook it.

ONLY RECENTLY KNOWN. Mount McKinley is almost four miles high. Its companion peaks are niles high. Its companion peaks are scarcely shorter. If this range stood

scarcely shorter. If this range stood immediately upon the rim of the Yentna canyon, the drop from the topmost peak to the Yentna river would be 27,000 feet, or a little more than five miles. Dr. Cook very readily explains why the Yentna canyon and Mount Mc-Kinley are just coming to the knowl-edge of geographers. The native pop-ulation of Alaska is very small. What there is of it lives almost entirely upon the sea coast. The native food is the saimon, which is abundant and so the sea coast. The native food is the saimon, which is abundant and so easily captured that the Alaskan In-dian neither plants nor hunts for subsistence.

sistence. The result is that the Indians on Cook inlet have very little knowledge of the interior, and in their slight contact with the whites they have said little about it. Mount McKinley, of course, was not to be hid. The Russians saw it, and the native name. Balabar, is Russian for hig, but

name, Bolshoy, is Russian for big; but the Russians never went near it, and until 1898 no one had ever estimated its height. The Yentna canyon was

GENEALOGY.

Published under the auspices of the [

Genealogical Society of Utah. All communications for this depart-ment should be addressed to the secre-tary of the society. Joseph F. Smith, Jr., care of Historian's Office, Salt Lake City, Utah. SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT,

The work which has been done in this

department has assumed such signifi-cance that the author and promoters of the same have been invited to bring all their labors in this direction under the same have been invited to bring all their labors in this direction under the auspices of the Genealogical Society of Utah, of which President Anthon H. Lund is president. This is most gratifying to those who have thus labored, and it is with profound feel-ings of gratitude to a kind Providence, as well as to the board of the Gen-ealogical society, that those sisters withdraw their names, and now insert the heading which will hereafter ap-pear in connection with this depart-ment in the Deseret News, This labor was begun as a feature of the work of the Daughters of the Pioneers. It may be that that society will elect to con-tinue the work in some form, but the president of the society. Sister Susn Young Gates, with her counselors, Ann D. Grosebeck and Ina C. Smith, the secretary and treasurer, Miss An-nie Lynch, have announced their in-tention to resign their positions in that society. In order that they may more fully accept the Church call and ap-pointment which has come to them and

society, in order that they may more fully accept the Church call and ap-pointment which has come to them and to other members of the committee named hereafter. These sisters are ful-ly allve to the greatness of temple work, and to the important part that geanealogy sustains in that subject. They will now devote their available time and energies to developing the study and prosecution of the objects of the Genealogical society, and to en-larging the membership of the society among the women of the Church. As plans mature and develop, the same plans mature and develop, the same will be announced to the public through this department and friends who are or may be interested in this cause are invited to read the article

cause are invited to read the articles that appear in this department. The letter of announcement written by the secretary of the Genesiagical society, Elder Joseph F. Smith Jr. to Mrs. Susa Young Gates is as fol lows:

"At the meeting of the board of the Genealogical Society held Tues-day, July 27, 1908, a resolution was passed requesting that the articles on

DESERET EVENING NEWS SATURDAY AUGUST 8 1908

passed requesting that the articles on Genealogy now appearing in the Des-eret News under the auspices of the Daughters of the Pioneers be publish-ed hereafter under the direction of the Genealogical society. And that a com-mittee of sisters to assist in the work be appointed as follows; Susa Young Gates, chairman; Allee K. Smith, Ann D. Grosebeck, Elizabeth A. McCune, Zina Y. Card, Maria B. Winder, Augusta W. Grant, Isabelle Sears, members, with Annie Lynch as secre-tary and treasurer of the committee." These sisters will meet in the near future and report acceptance of the apfuture and report acceptance of the ap-pointment formally to the board of the society, prepared to receive further in structions. Meanwhile, the actual worl of this department in the "News" will the solution of the second such matters only be introduced as is satisfactory he society of which she and as-ate sisters are now an integral o the part

PATTEN GENEALOGY

This department, is in receipt of a letter from Thomas W. Baldwin of Boston regarding a Patten genealogy about to be published by that gentle-men

If there are any descendants of this It there are any descendants of this William Patten among the readers of the "News," they are kindly requested to communicate with this department or with Mr. Baldwin. The announce-

ment is as follows: Patten Genealogy-William Patten of Cambridge (1655) and his descendants, includes wills and inventories of early generations with records of a large generations with records of a high number of allied families. Octavo cloth: price, §5 a copy. Compiled and published by Thomas W. Baldwin, 677 Dudley street, Boston, Mass.

REQUEST TO SEARCHERS OF GEN-EALOGY.

The many requests wh the genealogical societ The board desires that applican hall exercise patience and walt their urn. There is, at present, but one gent of the society in England, one in formany, and one in Scandinavia. These

it is a slow work, because hunting out names and family connections requires care; consequently when the agent has undertaken search for one family, oth-ers must be patient until that work is completed. If this work develops still faither, other agents will have to be secured; meanwhile, all should be pa-tient; no one will be neglected or for-gotten. If there has been some neg-lect in the past, it hus been due to out-side causes, and not to the board of the society. The board is composed of earnest and determined brethren who will guarantee to secure satisfaction, in ill guarantee to secure satisfaction, in

earnest and determined brethren who will guarantee to secure satisfaction, in so far as in them lies, to all who have dealings with the secretary or board. This is comparatively new work here; it is very complicated in its nature and the society is acquiring experience. So we bespeak patience and forbearance from all. Another matter; applicants for infor-mation should be informed that it is rarely that a whole line of ancestry can be traced out from simply giving the name of a person's father or moth-er, or even their grandparents. Many men, out of the Church, have been searching for many years to connect their own family with a well-defined line of ancestry. For instance, the commissioner of public records in Mas-sachusetis, a Mr. Robert T. Swan himself an experi genealogist, and a daily worker in that line of research, told the writer that he had hunted for years for the clue which should connect himself with the long line of New Eng-land Swans. He showed the signature of the emigrant, whose own name was Robert Swans and the hardwrit-ing of the enigrant and Mr. Swan's father, as well as his own chirography were as allke as could possibiy be. And yet the commissioner was not def-infiely to locate his father's birthplace, nor to fasten his line to the well known emigrant Robert Swan, whose name interly to locate his father's birthplace, nor to fasten his line to the well known emigrant Robert Swan, whose name was the same as his own. It should be sufficient to the Latter-day Saint to know that he is at work in the mat-ter of redeeming the dead, whether he can always clearly trace his own line or not. Privilege has been given by the not. Privilege has been given by the uthorities of the Sait Lake temple, for aints to work for the families of the ame name who resided in the locality which the provided always, there is not lirect lineage already in th the hurch and at work. the two would enable no doubt, to come arrangement in regard to these

came from Albany, N. Y., was unable to find out anything about his ances-tors. If he can find that there were Clawsons in Albany and the surround-ing country, he would be justified in considering that he belonged to the same stock, and he could then send an inquiry to this department, and to each of the four temples, regarding any Clawsons, especially those coming from New York state. If he found that there New York state. If he found that there were none, he could well begin his search, and later, his temple work, for the Albany Clawsons, either by going to the city itself, or by working in the genealogical rooms of this society in the historian's office. If, on the other hand, he found that there was a fam-ily of Albany Clawsons, or any of that name in the Church, his proper proeeeding would be for him to correspond

at once with such persons, and arrange with them to combine their efforts in working out the New York Clawson This will prevent repetition and confusio GENEALOGICAL WORKS

> The following American genealogies an be purchased through the Genea-ogical Society of Utah. Address Joan be purchased through

logical Society of Utah. Address Jo-seph P. Smith, Jr., Scoretary, care Historian's office, Salt Lake City, Utah. Add 10 per cent to cost price for ostage Darow, \$5; Dart, 50c; Davenport Davidson, \$1; Davie, \$5; Davis, \$1; Davison, \$1; Davie, \$5; Davis, \$1; Davison, \$1; Davy, \$1; Davis, \$0; Dawson, \$8; Day, \$2; Dayton, \$5; Deane, \$1; Dearborn, 1; Dearing, 50c; De Benvil, 50c; Debevoise, \$5; De Camp, \$5; Decker, 50c; Dederick, Deering, 50c; De Forest, 50c; De C mo, 50c; De Graff, \$5; De Groof, mo, 50c; J Delafield, Delafield, 50c; Delagrange, 50c; De mater, \$5; De Lancey, \$5; Deland, Delap, \$5; De Long, \$1; Deming, Denham, 50c; Donie, \$1; Demison, Dennett, \$1; Denning, \$1; Dennis, \$1 Denny, \$1; Densmore, 50c; Denton, 50c Depew, \$5; De Peyster, \$10; Depuy Denny, \$1; Densmore, 50c; Denton, 50c Depew, \$5; De Peyster, \$10; Depuy \$5; De Ridder, 50c; De Riemer, \$1 Derr, \$1; De Sille, \$1; Detweller, \$5 Dewing, \$1; Da Witt, \$1; De Wolf, 50c Dexter, \$1; Dey, \$20; Deyo, \$5; Dr Zeng, \$1; Diamond, \$3; Dibble, \$5 Dickens, 50c; Dickerson, \$1:50; Dickle \$3; Dickinson, \$1; Dickson, \$5; Dary Daves, De Haven, Delano, Derby Derry, De Voe, Devotion, Dewey Dickerman, Dickman, Diehl, Digges \$5; Dighton, \$1; Dike, \$5; Dikeman \$1; Diller, \$6; Dimmock, \$5; Dimond \$3; Dingley, \$1; Dinsmore, \$1; Din

3: Dingley, \$1: Dinsmore, \$1: Din viddle, Diodate, \$1: Disbrowe, \$1: Dis Dixon, \$5: Doane, Dodd, Doddridg

Dodge, \$1; Doe, \$5; Doggett,

Din-Dix,

heare, 50c; Dole, \$1; Dolliver, \$1; Don-aldson, \$4; Doolittle, \$5; Doremus, Dor-land, \$5; Dorr, \$5; Dorrance, 50c; Dor-sey, Dotterer, Doty, Doude, \$6; Dough-ty, \$1; Douglas, Douthal, \$5; Douw, \$1; Dow, \$5; Dowk, \$5; Downe, \$1; Downer, Downing, \$2.50; Downe, \$6; Dowse, \$5; Dox, \$5; Drake, \$1; Draper, Dresser, \$5; Drow, \$6; Drinker, Drinkwater, 50c; Driver, \$5; Drowne, 50c; Drummond, 50c; Drury, \$1; Du Bols, \$2; Dudley, 50c; Drury, \$1; Du Bols, \$2; Dudley, 50c; Druel, \$1; Dummer, \$1; Dumost, \$5; Dunsher, 25c; Duncan, \$5; Duncke, 55c; Duncke, \$4; Dungan, 50c; Dat-ham, 50c; Dunlap, \$1; Dunlevy, Dunn, \$5; Dunnell, \$5; Dunning, \$1; Dunster, \$5; Dunnol, \$1.



the West in sanitary cans. No solder-no acid-germ proof. ASK YOUR GROCER



Big clearance sale women's, misses' and boys' and children's knit underwear.

Splendid and unusual reductions.

Stock must be lowered and all light and medium weight garments and broken lines of heavier goods, must be sold at once. Reductions range 25% to 50% and every garment is in perfect condition. All sale goods will be on center aisle counters and tables and properly ticketed. The last big underwear sale of the season.

six years ago the tourist could e rim of the Grand canyon of grado only by taking a 90-mile ide through the San Francisco ns and the Painted desert. Now road runs is the canyon, there eral hot is at the south rim, tourist looks into the red of the Colorado with all the and luxury of seeing the desn a Pullman.

SIGHT FOR THE TRAVELER.

until 1898 no one had ever estimated its height. The Yentna canyon was only discovered in the course of ex-ploring McKinley. But for those en-thusiastic Americans who twice tried to climb the great peak the world would not know today that its great-est natural wonder lies off in the wil-derness east of Cook inlet. As an illustration of the exceptional inoccupation of that part of American Alaska, Dr. Cook relates that big game was always abundant upon every hand. Great herds of caribou regard-ed them with the indifference of wild animals strange to the chase. Moose were plentiful, and unafraid. Grizzly and brown bear met on the trail and visited their camps. Flocks of moun-tain sheep looked down upon them from the heights. Dr. Cook says it is unquestionably the greatest big game country left upon earth.—Spokesman Review. day, doubtless, the traveler in equal comfort the world's canyon and the highest mount canyon and the highest moun-North America. A few years e famous Victoria falls of the el were lost in a wilderness: tailroad bridge spans the river ately below them, and the tour-s the great cateract from the ssible point of view by merely through a car window. sional descriptive bits in Dr. new book, "On the Top of the att," afford an opportunity to the Grand canyon of the and the greater chasm of the a. The Grand canyon runs h a desert dotted with moun-Seen in summer, there is no abr any sign of ice. In the WHAT A NEW JERSEY EDITOR SAYS.

any sign of ice. In the thirds of its depth, the canren of trees. At the bot-river—a red thread rang-th from 100 to 300 feet.

SAYS. M. T. Lynch, Editor of the Phillps-burg, N. J. Daily Post, writes: "I have used many kinds of medicines for coughs and colds in my family but never anything so good as Folor's Hon-ey and Tar. I cannot say too much in nraise of it." For sale by F. J. Hill Drpg Co., "The Never Substitutors." this chasm the sun pours, and skies the great walls rise-no black, blue upon red and pon blue—to the green of the NEXT WEEK IN HISTORY. AUGUST 12. AUGUST 9. 1676-Philip, orginally Metacomet, fam-ous Indian warrior, was killed near zaak Walton, noted angler, born; Mount Hope, R. I. 1774—Robert Southey, British poet, born; died 1843. 1842—End of the Seminole war. hn Dryden, poet, born; died ancis Scott Key, author of "The -Spangled Banner," born; died

James Russell Lowell died; born hn Boyle O'Rellly, Irish-Ameri-poet and journalist, died; born 1819 1898-Peace protocol formally signed at Washington

alward VII crowned king of at Britain and Ireland and cm-w of India. that session of the Russo-Japa-peace conference hold at the tod Binzes navy-yard, Ports-uh, N. H.

AUGUST 10.

unt Camillo Benso di Cavour, ali statesman, borni died 1861. ah Isaacs Menken, neted rican actress and equestrienne, in Paris; born in New Orleans,

of Russian fieet at Port Several Rusisan ships es-sea; the Russian com-Rear Admiral Withoft,

AUGUST 11.

rt Fulton's hoat, the Cler-sumed up the Hudson from fork to Albany. Ve Feulliet, French noveliat amatist, horn; died 1890. It Greene Ingersoll, famous is, born; died 1899. Admiral E. K. Benham, U.

532—Tiberius II, Roman emperor at Constantinople died.
1436—Alleged date of the first known printing with movable types.
1606—Mirs. Mary Pearl Teresa Craigie (John Oliver Hobbes), author and dramatist, died; born 1867. AUGUST 14. 1457—German authorities pronounce this the date of the first printed book's completion. 1785—Thomas Sheridan, father of the orator and dremotist, died. 1870-Admiral David Glasgow Farra-gui died; born 1801.

AUGUST 13.

AUGUST 15.

5

1118—Alexis Commenus, famous Greek-Roman emperor, died. 1869—Philippa, queen of Edward 11I, and British heroine, died. 1769-Napoleon Bonaparte born; died 1821

1821. 1711-Walter Scott born; died 1832. 1824-Lafayotte landed in New York. 1858-First Atlantic cable message. 1830-Adelaide Neilson remarkably beautiful actress, died in Paris; bern near Saragossa, Spain, 1859.

We can quote only a partial list on account of space-

Se	\$5.00 silk suits	suits	75c lace trimmed 48c	\$1.75 black knee \$1.15	Boys' 25° and 35c Ecru Cot- ton shirts and drawers 18c a
S	\$3.50 lisle \$0.05	\$1.50 lace trimmed suits	50c lace trimmed 33c	35c Vests and Pants 23c	Misses' 75c Union 45c
C	suits	suits	35c lace trimmed	50c Vests and Pants 33c	Boys' 75c Union 45c
C	\$2.00 lisle \$1.45	\$1.25 lisle 85c	50c tights, knee 29c	65c Vests and Knee tights, women	33 I-3 discount on Kneipp lin-
Sec.	\$1.50 lisle	\$1.00 lace trimmed tights	50c black knee		en underwear to close out the line of women's goods-All weights and styles-

Ready-to-wear section.

Every linen suit in stock on sale Monday at 1 price- Neat tailored styles, lace and braid trimmed; colors are pink, pale blue, tan and white; also a few three-piece styles. Prices following-

17.50
20.00
22.50
24.38

Three nobby styles in white, lingerie waistsfancy tucked and embroidered fronts-short sleeves-\$2.25 and \$2.50 value-89c Monday each

Men's corner.

Splendid shirt offers starting Monday-\$5.00 pure silk outing shirts-double cuffscollars attached-tan, grey, \$3.25 white \$3.50 fancy Outing shirts-blue and \$2.35 tan striped and etc---All broken lines of \$2.00 and \$2.50 negliged shirts---cuffs attached; plain or pleated-Fancy patterns-To close . \$1.29 All broken assortments of \$1.50 and \$1.75 fancy negligeceshirts-Cuffs attached-plain or pleated

Juvenile department.

All summer goods in this section must be quickly disposed of-Extra special bargain prices on in effort to move this indse.-

A few of Monday's sale leaders.

Children's white dresses-lawn and pique, Gretchen cifects-low neck short sleeves, High neck, tucked yoke, long sleeves, sizes 6 to 14 years; \$3.00 values \$1.69 \$3.50 to \$6.00 \$2.00 values Girls' white sailor suits-linen and ducks-sizes \$3.49 8 to 12 years. Worth \$4.50 to \$8.50; Monday Boys' wash suits-Children's hats in straw, linen, ducks, and canvas. All styles-Boys' blouses, 2 1-2 to 5 years. Children's dresses-guimpes and coats-1-3 to 1-2 Price

The domestic aisle offers

One Thousand yards best grade Amoskeag apron ginghams values 8 1-3c at a yard	6ªc
John S. Brown 66 inch bleached table - damask worth \$1.25 at a yard	
3,000 yards Etamine Tissues-the last lost from the Auction sale. All colors Worth 35c yard-Monday	Arnold
All man a de de la constitue a de de de ma	

Notion aisle-Monday.

One-fourth inch white mercerized shoe ties, worth 35c-Special	25c
Ladies' black ties for oxford	15c
shoes; 25c kind-Special pair	
protectors pair	.25c
Ladies' shoulder brace hose	00
supporters-Special pair	29c
Ladies' velvet grip front pad hose	.19c
supporters—Worth 25c—Special Boys' Elastic loop pant	130 (
bands—Special	9c
Ladies' Carlton coin bags-\$1.00 value	
Special	. 68c (
25c and 35c Embroidered top collars	. 19c
Special yard	. 19C
40c neck ruching—all colors. Special	29c
25c dark amber side combs-	10
Monday each	29c
Ladies' white and cream net ties; one	121c
yard long, 15 inches wide; 35c ties each.	1270 6
\$3.50 Six inch cut glass nappies—Special	2.89
nappres special	

Corset special.

Royal Worcester corset, made of fine white batiste, two pair supporters attached, new hipless model, long back and medium bust-

\$2.50