

this region if the water was out. It has been surveyed and many claims taken up and houses built on them, expecting the water to be furnished by a company formed under the laws of Colorado. After spending a good deal of money and working a large canal over a good portion of the very heaviest of the route the company failed.

Who among our capitalists of the north that have their money in the bank on deposit, and dare not let it out lest they may not recover it, will step forward and buy out this company and complete this canal and send down the water into that valley, and say to the Saints, "Come on and help us to make this now desert waste become fruitful and full of life, where the song of praise and thanksgiving may go up to the Lord and call down blessings on the heads of those who, with the means that God had blessed them with opened up the way for them to make homes for themselves and families, and thus fill up these waste places with faithful Saints? May the blessing of God rest upon those who will step forward and do this work, now, before it shall fall into the hands of those who are not of us.

On my return north I came by the way of the Blue Mountains, Lasalle Mountains and Little Grande Valley to MOAB,

where we have a little settlement and a ward organized, and Bishop Randolph Stewart presiding. This place has been settled by our people about five or six years. It is situated near the foot of the Lasalle Mountains, about half of which are in Emery County and the other half in San Juan County. It is a fine little valley, some six miles long by one to three broad, with beautiful soil and climate. Two nice streams of water pass down the valley, and it is surrounded by a first class stock country. The Bishop told me that there was ample room in that vicinity for 150 families to find land and water where they can soon make beautiful homes, and be doing great good in assisting to develop this now sparsely settled country. It wants brave and resolute spirits full of the pioneering spirit, who are not afraid to grapple with difficulties and wrestle with them until they are overcome. I consider the natural advantages of this southern country far superior to that of the north; hence homes can be made easier than in the north. I put up with Brother Warren, the Bishop's counselor while here; he has a fine farm, orchard, vineyard and garden, fine wife and several very fine children, and he is very proud of them, and justly, too. Now, all this, he told me was the result of five years' labor—I mean the farm, orchard, etc., not the children. I saw shade trees eight and ten inches in diameter, and he assured me were merely little saplings one year old had one and two inches of grapes on them. He had a very fine assortment of apples, peaches, plums, apricots, pears, and also a large variety of grapes, strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, currants, etc., and nearly all in full bearing. This place is about thirty-five miles from the line of the D. & R. G. Railway. Bees and poultry do nicely here, and a ready market is found in Colorado. Great profits are obtained from the bee and poultry business in a climate where they can work so many months in the year. One lady told me she had made as high as \$300 in one year, from the sales of her chickens and eggs, equal to the profits from a large farm here in the north.

Should there be any brethren who are thinking of emigrating to the south country, I will state for general information, that there are

#### TWO ROUTES

—one by the way of Grass Valley, Rabbit Valley, and so on by the foot of the Henry Mountains, Piute County, across the Brinkerhoof Ferry, at the old Moquis crossing of the Colorado River—a fair road, and can be traveled during the winter, in fact, that is considered the best time for feed and water. Light wagons are considered the best, and 2,000 to 2,500 pounds for four horses, I consider a fair load. The distance from Salt Lake to Bluff City is about 350 miles.

The other route would be up Spanish Fork Cañon, Utah County, on to the head of Price Creek, down it to Green River, thence 35 miles to Moab on Grande River; thence 165 miles to Bluff City by the foot of the Sierra Lasalle and Blue Mountains—a very fair road for a mountain country. This route is not considered safe after October, as the snow on the Blue Mountain is liable to interfere with travel. All these rivers mentioned are supposed to be fordable in the fall and winter seasons.

Take everything that you would need to make a beginning with in a new country. Cows, sheep, pigs, chickens, brood mares, and seeds of every kind that are cultivated here are needed there; so also all kinds of grain and vegetables. Bees are a fine thing to take along, as they are dear there. Every family should be able to take with them provision for one year or means to purchase it with. The people of Colorado, our neighbors on the east, are very friendly, and kindly invite us to come and settle up the country. They are the only neighbors I believe we have who are not now engaged in urging on the crusade that is being urged against our people.

The people of New Mexico are also very kindly disposed towards us and our movements in that region. They

have not, I believe, been very hot after us so far as I am advised.

All of our outside friends have great confidence in our ability to manage the Indian question and maintain peace among them.

I do hope this writing may be the means of drawing the attention of my brethren, who may desire to move south to this vast, sparsely settled country, and there soon find homes where they can dwell in peace.

Yours truly,

F. A. HAMMOND.

#### THE FOURTH OF JULY IN MANCHESTER.

BY ELDER THOMAS SLEIGHT.

The morning sun rose in its splendor, and the breeze made the weather delightful. I thought how my family and the friends of liberty would hail the day with delight, and would pay homage to the departed heroes who struggled against a tyrannical foe more than one hundred years ago, and by the blessings of the Lord bequeathed to the sons of men a boon that all people who enjoy it ought to appreciate. Although in a city of bustle and attraction, I wished to converse with some one whose sentiments were as mine on those topics which Americans delight to dwell upon on the memorable Fourth; so I made my way to the centre of the town, and beheld the Stars and Stripes fluttering in the breeze—a new flag, which did me good to see. Under this banner was the office of the U. S. Consul, Col. C. E. Shaw. Arriving at the door, the words "Come in" were visible. Entering, I inquired for Col. Shaw, and he appeared. He is a fine looking man, about 6 feet 2 inches in height, and well proportioned. I handed him my card, and he asked me to be seated. I told him, as it was the Fourth of July, I wished to pay my respects to him, when the following colloquy ensued, in substance:

Col.—You are from Idaho. How long have you been over?

Mr. S.—I arrived last November.

Col.—Where are you staying?

Mr. S.—I am a missionary; I travel around this region of country.

Col.—Oh, you are a Mormon; a number of your people have called upon me. I could get along with your people very well if it were not for your peculiar marriage system. You have made the desert blossom as the rose. But we can lay aside that question today.

Mr. S.—I believe all respectable persons who have visited our country give us the credit of being honest, sober and industrious people. We do not expect people who know but little about us, to comprehend the doctrines of plural marriage as taught by our Church.

Col.—You are rather unfortunate in having your residence in Idaho.

Mr. S.—Oh no, we are quite numerous there; we have sent as many as seven members to the Legislature.

Col.—There are quite a number of your people who do not believe in plural marriage, are there not?

Mr. S.—No; there are a number of people called "Mormons" who do not believe the doctrine, but they are not of our Church.

Col.—If the laws passed against that form of marriage are declared to be constitutional, will your people not abandon it?

Mr. S.—It is very cruel to ask a man to give up his religion that he knows to be divine, when it interferes with no one's rights. If any one was injured by it, it would be proper to legislate against it; but no injured person makes complaint, and the Constitution says that Congress shall make no law establishing religion, nor prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and history proves that which one generation abhors another will revere.

Col.—I should think there must be much unpleasantness in households where it is practiced.

Mr. S.—Polygamy taught and entered into by our people is not generally understood by those not of our faith. It is not practiced to gratify sexual lust. If a man marries a wife he does it that she and he may be one, and that she may bear him children. If he marries a second, almost invariably the first gives her to her husband to wife, like Sarah gave Hagar to Abraham to wife.

Col.—It is curious.

Mr. S.—The Latter-day Saints look upon adultery as one of the greatest sins that man or woman can commit, and prostitution would be unknown among us—(Here the Col. Helped me out by saying, "If it were not for the Gentiles.") Yes.

Col.—(Seemingly with regret.)—Right here in Manchester, when I have been returning home at night from my friends' who have given me entertainments, I have been accosted by half a dozen as beautiful women as the world ever saw.

Mr. S.—Much thought and care are given to improve stock, but who ever takes any thought to improve the human race, and try to bring them into the world properly, and raise them from their fallen condition.

Col.—I have talked with scientific men on these points. A friend of mine had a child who was sick. Some thought a change of air would do it good, but the doctor said the disease was contracted generations back, and it would do no good if they took it to Mount Sinai.

Here our conversation was interrupted by some gentlemen who wished to pay their respects. I subsequently presented the Colonel with a copy of the Voice of Warning, which he received, thanking me for the same. He said, although he could not see into one

feature of our religion, we would agree to disagree. Thanking him for the kind reception given me, and hoping that he would visit Utah some time, I bade him good day.

Col. Shaw has been in Manchester eight years, and has made many friends here. His name, I have no doubt appears in the diaries of many of our Elders, making honorable mention of him.

In the evening I had the privilege of meeting with the traveling Elders in this Conference, and with President Moroni L. Pratt, and a number of the Traveling Elders and Saints from the Nottingham Conference, visited Bellevue Gardens, and visited the grand fireworks exhibited there.—*Millennial Star*.

#### SANPETE STAKE CONFERENCE.

Editor Deseret News:

The Quarterly Conference of the Sanpete Stake was held in Mount Pleasant, on Saturday and Sunday, August 15th and 16th, 1885.

It opened by singing and prayer, after which President Peterson made a few remarks, recounting some of the many blessings enjoyed by the Saints at the present time, and exhorting them to renewed diligence and faithfulness.

The two wards of Mount Pleasant and those of Moroni, Fairview, Indianola, Chester, Fountain Green and Spring City, were reported by their respective Bishops as being in a commendable condition.

At 2 p. m., after the usual opening exercises the Sabbath School and statistical reports were read. Apostle Smith then delivered an interesting and instructive discourse, reviewing his experience and observations made during his late mission, accompanied with timely advice on matters pertaining to emigration, to which the Saints would do well to take heed.

Elder W. H. Folsom gave his estimate of what might be held forth as the Gospel of Christ that is not accompanied by the convincing power of God, and reviewed some of the sayings of the prophets in relation to the gathering of Israel.

Saturday, 10 a. m., the meeting opened with singing and prayer.

President Maiben read the account of receipts and disbursements on the Manti Temple for the quarter ending July 31, 1885, and Superintendent W. H. Folsom gave a brief outline of the present status of the work, and an approximate estimate of the current expenses in continuing the prosecution of the labor, which seemed to be quite satisfactory to the Saints.

President Peterson gave a relation of his visit through the Temple district, in the interest of the Temple and the encouraging success he met with in obtaining the consent of the people to tax themselves for the completion of that building.

Presidents Maiben and Beal made remarks of encouragement to the Saints.

At 2 p. m., after the opening exercises, the Sacrament was administered and the general Church and local authorities were duly presented by President Maiben, and duly sustained without a dissenting vote.

Apostle Smith gave a very instructive discourse upon the relationship of the Saints to the world of mankind, who now live and have lived, the labor God has purposed shall be performed in their behalf who will receive the Gospel, the glorious provisions made for them; passed in review the conduct of the Saints generally in relation to the great work of redemption; said that no man who had been faithful in the performance of his duties faltered. He defined the position he himself occupies to-day; testified to the divinity of the calling of the Prophet Joseph Smith, the continuation of the same authority with Brigham Young, and now to President Taylor, which testimony was most unmistakably delivered by the gift and power of the Holy Ghost, and found an answering echo in the hearts of the large concourse of Saints assembled, who, it was estimated, numbered nearly two thousand souls.

Adjourned to meet at Manti on November 14, 1885.

GEO. TAYLOR, Clerk.

#### HOW TO GET RID OF MICE.

SALT LAKE CITY, August 21, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

In reply to the query published in today's News, as to the most effectual and least dangerous method of ridding a granary of mice, allow me to suggest the following plans:

1. Fry brown paper in fat and place near their holes.
2. Mix plaster of paris intimately with flour. Don't wet.
3. Melt one pound of lard with a gentle heat in a bottle immersed in warm water, then add half an ounce of phosphorus and a pint of alcohol. Cork the bottle securely, and as it cools shake frequently. When cold, pour off the spirit, which may be preserved for subsequent use, and thicken the mixture with flour. Small portions of this mixture may be placed near mice holes, and being luminous in the dark, is readily seen, greedily eaten, and proves sudden death to the mouse, who winks his eye at your provender. N. B. It is also fatal to humanity.
4. To drive mice away, place any mint on the shelves, and they will retire from sour premises.
5. To get rid of mice, use tartar em-

etic mingled with any favorite food. They eat it, grow sick and take their leave.

6. Catch them, immerse in nitric acid and sudden death is the result.

Yours, C. W. CARTER, Photographer.

#### A Campaign Secret Given Away.

In the campaign of 1884 the two candidates for governor in a "pivotal" Western State arranged for a series of joint discussions. Both men were popular, both of fine appearance and were so well matched in mental force as orators that the contest between them promised to be a magnificent one. For several weeks the scales balanced evenly.

But one day the brilliant Republican candidate came up ailing. He seemed overcome and spoke laboriously. The next day he was even less effective. Later he was compelled to ask his opponent for a postponement of certain appointments, which was granted. Before the campaign ended he had abandoned the field altogether.

Meantime the Democratic candidate continued his canvass, seeming to grow stronger, cheerier and more effective with each succeeding week. He was elected. One evening in December while entertaining several gentlemen he said:

"I will tell you a campaign secret—which gave me the election. With the opening of my campaign I began caring for my liver. I knew that a disordered or torpid liver meant dullness and possible sickness. I took something every day. When my opponent began failing I knew his trouble to be his liver and felt like prescribing for him, but feared if I did so he might beat me; I grew stronger as the campaign progressed, often making two speeches a day. Even my voice to my surprise, did not fail me once. All because Warner's safe cure kept me in A 1 trim." Ex-Governor Jacob of Kentucky, also made a campaign tour under precisely similar circumstances and says he kept up under the exhausting strain by use of the same means.—*Rochester Union*.

#### CONFERENCE AT MORGAN CITY.

The Quarterly Conference of the Morgan Stake of Zion was held in Morgan City, August 15th and 16th, 1885.

Most of the leading authorities were present.

After the usual opening exercises on Saturday forenoon, the conference was addressed by Elders Robert Hogg, Sen., Henry Pugh, Robert Hogg, Jun., and Geo. Thackery.

During the afternoon five of the nine Bishops reported their wards as being in a moderately good condition; there was, however, a small minority who were careless and indifferent.

Elder Jesse Haven spoke of his early recollections in the Church and the sayings of the Prophet Joseph Smith, and concluded with a touching appeal to the Saints to magnify their callings, that the blessings of God might be poured out upon them.

The remainder of the time was occupied by Elders Thos. Grover, Geo. H. Taggart and Prest. W. T. Smith.

At the Sunday morning meeting Elder Martin Heiner spoke for a short time upon the final deliverance of the Saints, when Christ would come and reign upon the earth.

The four remaining Bishops then reported their wards as being in a similar condition to those already reported.

President Smith at some length reviewed the condition of the Saints, and expected them to magnify their duties and callings, and to keep inviolate their covenants. Elders Seymour B. Young and Robert Campbell having arrived in the interest of the Seventies on the forenoon train, the latter occupied the remainder of the forenoon.

During the afternoon meeting the Sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered, the statistical report read, the missionaries for the last half year released and others for the ensuing quarter sustained.

Elder Seymour B. Young then delivered a discourse on temple building, referred to the building of Solomon's Temple, its destruction, rebuildings and final destruction; spoke of the Kirtland, Nauvoo, Salt Lake, St. George, Manti and Logan Temples. Others would, he said, be built in Cache Lake, Zion would triumph, God's word would come to pass, and His kingdom be established upon the earth, our enemies to the contrary notwithstanding.

Conference adjourned for three months, with benediction by Patriarch Alma Porter.

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#### "WATER BUGS, ROACHES."

"Rough on Rats" clears them out, also Beetles, Ants, Insects, Rats and Mice, 15 and 25c. boxes. 4

The French newspapers are praising Spain for the attitude she has assumed towards Germany over the Carolines affair. They advise Spain to resist Bismarck's greed, and assure the Spaniards that Bismarck will yield if they continue to maintain a bold front.

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