

life never revealed by microscope. Even in these minutest subdivisions of animated existence the lines of law and love reach down the helping hand to bless and save. God careth even for these. Yet how narrow the limit of our present knowledge when we reflect upon those phenomena with whose existence we have for so many thousands of years been familiar, such as light, for instance, whose essential nature has defied the research of unwearied study and endless experiment.

If then, the simple elements cannot be understood through science, why seek through that avenue an explanation of the vastly higher mystery of the genesis of man. The genesis of man, if we reject the Bible account of it, remains shrouded in mystery. The doctrine of evolution is still a source of darkness when brought into the consideration of man's origin, and no law discovered by naturalists, including even the famous Darwin, has yet been found which explains the origin of organic life or shows how matter became endowed with mental activities. All attempts to span the epochs of time which it is claimed have elapsed in raising man from the lowest organic forms to the heights he now occupies are beset with inextricable difficulties, as one writer says: "One end of the chain we see, but the other is hidden in thick darkness." All along the line of investigation the most careful experiment has demonstrated that life can proceed from life only. Limestone or granite cannot evolve an egg, and it is outside of the range of chemical possibilities to bring the life-principle out of any such conditions. In viewing man as an intelligent entity we are driven upon the rational ground of his dual nature, the one known under the name of mind, and the other classed under the name of matter, but both are matter under different states of refinement. The mind of man is the grand, dominating force which has controlled in a wonderful degree the physical phenomena of earth, air and water; it must, therefore, be regarded as an emanation of Deity, a part of His own divine intelligence. Dr. Bastian's experiments, conducted through a period of many years, with a view to prove that bacteria and other life forms could be spontaneously produced, have been utterly disproved by the protracted researches of Tyndall and Pasteur.

The most recent microscopic research shows that the embryotic processes employed in reproduction are strikingly similar to those employed in lower animal types. An all-wise, all-pervading energy, an overpowering maternal instinct, supremely higher than human, controls every stage of progressive development, from the cell germ, latent though it be, to the full development of perfect organism. Therefore, leaving the Bible account of man's natural and spiritual origin, all is darkness, and the efforts to explain it always have been attended with an inexplicable labyrinth of difficulties. In the study of physical man we look in vain for mind-impressions upon any organ which comes under the observation of human sense. Mind energy cannot be traced to the fleshy structure of material brain; we must look for its source and force beyond the region of mere physics. And while it is a fact that the material element known as electricity is not understood, what can we say about investiga-

tions into the properties of spiritual existence without a revelation from its creator? What is spirit? remains an unanswered question, and the school of modern physicists will never answer it. The mighty miracles wrought by Jesus cannot be explained upon the ground of material hypotheses. All the study of the behavior of matter, as far as it has come within the range of chemical research, has thrown no light upon the question "What is matter?" When we can answer that question we may enter upon the inquiring of "What is spirit?" This much we know, spirit is entity, tangible, real, active, acting under higher laws than the super-sensual. It is indestructible, and can exist after the death of the body. Biological leaders in all parts of the United States and Europe concur in the fact of spiritual existence, and the announcement of the great M. Pasteur at a meeting of the French institute, of his spirit belief, is confirmatory, from a scientific standpoint, of both the Old and New Testaments.

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EARLY DAYS IN OGDEN.

SALT LAKE CITY, February 6, 1895 — While in Ogden last month for the purpose of obtaining historical information about the Weber Stake of Zion. It was deemed necessary to visit some of the old land marks in and around Ogden City.

Accordingly on the 16th ult., the following named veterans and old settlers accompanied me to the site of the old Goodyear and Brown's Fort. Alexander Brown, Jesse S. Brown and John C. Thompson, who visited the old Goodyear Fort as early as 1847. James M. Brown and James Burch, who settled on the Weber in 1848, Ralph Douglass, Charles F. Middleton, Nathan Yeardsley and Clifton S. Browning, whose settlement dates back to 1850. President Lewis W. Shurtliff, Benjamin C. Critchlow, Moroni Brown, pioneers of 1851, and Datus H. Ensign, Bishop Moroni F. Brown, grandson of Captain James Brown, and Dudley W. Stone, of later date. Among those mentioned were four of Captain Brown's sons, namely Alexander, Jesse, S. James C. and Moroni. The two first named of these brothers were members of the Mormon battalion, as were also John C. Thompson and Ralph Douglass. Datus H. Ensign, one of the company, is a son of Datus Ensign, the pioneer, who assisted Alexander Brown in plowing the first land in Weber county.

The old Goodyear Fort, the home of Miles M. Goodyear of whom Captain James Brown early in 1848 purchased that tract of land which embraced most of what is now Weber county, stood on the right bank of the Weber river, immediately north of what is now 28th street of Ogden City. The fort consisted of a stockade built of cottonwood logs, which reached above ground about fifteen feet; it inclosed a parcel of ground about six rods square. There were two entrances, one on the east end, one on the west side of the fort, and on the inside three or four log cabins gave shelter to Mr. Goodyear's Indian family, and those who worked for him or who together with him were engaged in trapping, fishing and hunting.

At the time of the purchase the

Goodyear fort stood upon a beautiful tract of land forming a big bend in the river; but subsequent floods, particularly the high water of 1862, washed away the lands once occupied by the fort, until the site is now almost on a level with the bed of the river or nearly four feet lower than the surface of the land in 1848. In times of high water the site becomes an island, as the river has cut a new side channel some distance east of where the fort stood, and between that and the Union Pacific railway track on the east, about forty rods southwest of the site stands a circular sand bed of respectable dimensions. By the presence of that familiar landmark the old settlers have no trouble in pointing out the exact spot where the Goodyear fort stood.

The Goodyear fort was first visited by a few of the Mormon Pioneers in August, 1847. On the ninth day of that month Captain James Brown who about two weeks previous, had arrived in Great Salt Lake valley with that detachment of the Mormon battalion which had wintered at Pueblo, started from the pioneer encampment on the present site of Salt Lake City, bound for San Francisco by way of Fort Hall. The object of Captain Brown's trip to the coast, was to draw the pay due from the United States government to the men of his detachment; he took with him the muster roll of the detachment, with power of attorney from each man to sign for and receive his pay.

Accompanying the captain were, Samuel Brannan, who was to act as guide, Abner Blackburn, Gilbert Hunt, John Fowler, William Gribble, Henry Frank, Lysander Woodworth and Jesse S. Brown. This little company stopped over night with Mr. Goodyear the first or second night after taking their departure from the pioneer camp.

Later in the same year a detachment of the battalion, which had been discharged in California also visited the Goodyear fort on their way to the pioneer camp and to Winter Quarters. Captain Brown in returning from California toward the close of 1847, again called upon Mr. Goodyear, and soon afterwards in January 1848, he consummated his historic purchase paying Mr. Goodyear \$3,000 for his land and improvement and thus laid the foundation for the second city of importance in what two years and a half later became Utah Territory. When the purchase was made this inter-mountain region was still a part of Mexico, but about a month later, by the famous treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, it became a part of the United States.

Almost immediately after becoming the owner of the Goodyear fort, Captain Brown sent up men to take charge and prepare for putting in a crop that season, in which he was far more successful than Mr. Goodyear and companions had predicted. Captain Brown only retained a small portion of the lands purchased for his own use; and allowed his brethren to take possession of and utilize the remainder.

Among those who settled on the Weber river in 1848 soon after the Goodyear purchase was made were the following:

Captain James Brown, his wife Mary, his stepson David Black, his sons Alexander and Jesse S. and infant daughter Mary Eliza (born in the Great Salt Lake City fort November 8th 1847, and now