

Correspondence.

Items of Travel in Arizona.

BOUNTIFUL, Apache County, Arizona, May 4, 1879.

Editors Desert News:

For fear my friends will think of me as I do of them, that they have forgotten me, I will pen a few lines to them.

Ever since a boy, when I would sit and listen to members of the "Mormon" Battalion relate their stories of the Gila River and the hundred mile desert, and how they feasted on water melons plucked from vines the day before Christmas, I have had a desire to see that country, and as it was wet and disagreeable to work during January, I, in company with Brothers Wm. Peeples, Sidney Worsley, Jefferson Hendley, Clark Owen and John Nicholas, set out on the 9th of January to accomplish that long-cherished desire, the distance being about 160 miles, and most of it through a heavy pine and oak forest, with about 12 inches of snow at camp. But on reaching the summit between Showlow and White River we found 14 inches; some thing I never expected to see in this country. On reaching Brother Wm. Follett's, two or three miles over the summit, the snow was coming down sweetly, and he tried to prevail on us to stop until the storm was over, but all of us being used to the snows of the Wasatch Mountains, we did not fear those of the Mocalon!

After obtaining all the information we could of the road, (being entire strangers to the country), we pulled on to Camp Apache, a distance of 25 miles, here there was scarcely any snow. Camp Apache is a beautiful fort and does credit to the government it represents. But our disappointment of the country was great. It being located on the White River we had expected to find a large open plain, but instead there was a deep cañon, with high rocky mountains on either side, with but very little bottom land, and the great wonder with me is how the troops ever found their way into this hole. If there had been snow on the ground, as in our case, I am sure they never could have found that place.

After leaving camp we found the country just as rough and mountainous as ever, and I thought if this was the country where the headhunting robbers were hid up in the caves and dens of these mountains, when the Nephite armies came up to subdue them for their depredations committed on them, was no wonder the robbers beat them, and drove them back home, if there was ever a country in the world that a band of robbers could have the advantage of an army of soldiers this north of the Gila is the place. Neither is any wonder to me now, why the Apache Indians were so hard for the government to conquer. I do not think it was their great muscular strength or abundant skill in war, but the country they possessed.

Ash Valley, some 45 miles from camp, was the first decent country we saw after leaving camp. This valley was some 30 miles long by eight wide, with good plow land but no stream of water. In the wash that drained the valley in rain storms, we found ash, sycamores, and black cherry trees, but very scrubby compared with those of Illinois, still it caused my mind to revert back to my boyish days, and wish that these were loaded with the precious fruit, that I might see how quick I could still mount the tree. On leaving this valley we climbed another low summit, from which we had a full view of the Gila Valley, some 12 or 15 miles distant, and all the way down hill, and most of the way very steep. Here our disappointment was as great as at Camp Apache, for we had expected to see the south the hundred mile desert, but we could see nothing but the river but mountains, with snow covered with snow half way their base, which were the first we saw that reminded us of the Wasatch mountains, east of Provo, December. Although it was but noon when we gained this summit, was after dark before we reached the river. The curiosities that attracted our attention were perhaps the cause. The different species of likely pear are truly grand. Theactus reminds one at first sight of a large Christmas tree tied full of stuffed sausages, but on attempting to pluck it, one finds his mistake.

Then the flat, or palm leaf, which grows bigger round than your hat and as flat as your hand. On the edge of this a small stem will start out, and on that stem another leaf, and thus they continue for rods. The cane specie grows slim like a cane stalk, and would make a good angling rod by trimming the briars off, for it is more like wood than any of the others. The joshna is the grandest of all; it is a foot through generally at the ground, some six or seven feet high, four or five other branches start out, on all sides of, and run parallel with the main trunk for thirty or forty feet, very blue at the top, and bulging, like a barrel in the middle, and ridged like a washboard, running lengthways of the tree. On the ridges are prickles, the creases are smooth. If they could only obtain one for the Salt Lake Museum it would attract as many visitors as these lions.

The Gila River at this point is a nice even smooth running stream, about the size of Bear River in Utah, with a bottom of one mile wide, which grow wider up the stream and narrower down. As far as we could see there was plenty of Indians camped on this river, it being on the reservation. Camp Thomas, some fifteen or twenty miles above, situated on the south side, has a beautiful location, but in improvements can hold no comparison with Camp Apache, for here the soldiers live in tents or miserable log or adobe huts, with dirt roofs. One half mile above camp is the line of the reservation. Then we come to the farm houses of both Americans and Spaniards. Twenty-five miles above Camp Thomas is the town-site of Safford, which is very thinly settled, but a nice locality for a large city. Here we found two brothers by the name of Riggs, nephews to Dr. John Riggs, of Provo, and one Mr. Markham, an old Nauvoo miller, and nephew to our late Uncle Stephen Markham, of Spanish Fork, Utah, who took great pains in showing us round, introducing us to their friends, showing land which was unoccupied, and seemed never to tire in telling of facilities of the country, and seemed very anxious we should come and settle with them.

The bottoms here are two and a half miles wide. Then a rise on the south, some two rods, and slopes back to the mountain for eight or ten miles. On the north the bench is high and steeper probably 200 yards, then slopes to mountain five or six miles. On this bench facing to the south is the ruins of the largest city I have seen in this country; they are five miles long, up and down the river, by two and a half wide, the foundation walls plain to be traced, in the upper edge of the ruins, are several small springs from which the city was supplied with water for culinary purposes. No doubt by the smallness of the rooms and the narrowness of the streets or aisles, it must have contained more inhabitants than Salt Lake City at the present time. At the foot of this bench are traces of a large canal some 15 or 20 feet wide which covered all the bottom land, which, in my judgment, is not sufficient to support so large a population of agriculturalists; it must have been a manufacturing and commercial city. There is no timber on this river but scrubby cottonwood and mesquit, saw timber being some 30 miles distant. Water is poor. Weather was cold enough to freeze water, set out in a bucket, a quarter of an inch, but not in the river, and Mr. Markham thought it was terribly cold, while we thought it was terribly warm, especially through the day. On the last of January we returned home, some satisfied with the country and some dissatisfied.

With kind regards to all, I remain your brother and coworker in the latter-day gospel,

JOSEPH CLUFF.

Overheard in a horse-car last week: "Well, Miss Cary came to our city once and went to the church, State Street, where she knew the organist. He asked her to sing, and she consented on condition that he would not tell who she was. She sang through the entire morning service and, at the close, the organist said to the director, a critic of great local reputation: "How did you like that lady's singing?" "Oh," said the critic, "she has quite a fair voice. If it were cultivated she would make a very good singer, I think." Miss Cary still survives.

A doctor to his son—"Johnny, wouldn't you like to be a doctor?" "No, father." "Why not, my son?" "Why, father, I couldn't even kill a fly."

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NOTICE

IS hereby given that I have entered the S 1/2 NW 1/4 and SW 1/4 Sec. 26 and NW 1/4 and NE 1/4 of SW 1/4 and W 1/2, NE 1/4 Sec. 35 Township 23, South of Range 2 West, for Townsite of Glenwood Sevier County, U.T., and all persons claiming to own lots or parcels of land in said townsite are required to file their declaratory statements therewith, with the Probate Clerk, within six months from date hereof, as provided by law.

GEO. W. BEAN, Probate Judge, Richfield, Sevier County, March 7, 1879. w3m

NOTICE

IS hereby given that I have entered the SW 1/4 Sec. 10, and N 1/2, SW 1/4 Sec. 15, and E 1/2 SE 1/4 Sec. 9, and E 1/2 NE 1/4 Sec. 18, Township 25, South of Range 3 West, for townsite of Monroe, Sevier Co., U. T., and all persons claiming to own lots or parcels of land in said townsite, are required to file their declaratory statements therewith, with the Probate Clerk within six months from date hereof as provided by law.

GEO. W. BEAN, Probate Judge, Richfield, Sevier Co., March 7th, 1879. w8m

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Gentlemen.—My case is briefly as follows: I have had Catarrh for ten years, each year with increasing severity. For nine years I had not breathed through one nostril. I had droppings in the throat, took a remedy for it at night before being able to lie down and sleep, and a constant dull pain in my head. My head was at times so full of catarrhal matter as to injure my sense of hearing and compel me to get up several times in the night to clear it and my throat before I could sleep. Every one of these distressing symptoms has disappeared under the use of not quite three bottles of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. My hearing is fully restored. I have no asthmatic symptoms, no cough, no droppings in the throat, no headache, and in every way better than I have been for years. I could feel the effects of the CURE on my appetite, on my kidneys, and, in fact, every part of my system. What has been done in my case is wholly the effect of the RADICAL CURE. Very respectfully,
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