

COLORADO RIVER TO SAN JUAN.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ROAD, THE COUNTRY, ETC.

BLUFF CITY, San Juan County, Utah, May 12, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

My last note to you left me at the old Moquis crossing of the Colorado river in this county. We traveled thence up the

HELEN WASH,

a dry cañon, except when it rains, and water is then found in rock tanks and sometimes in the bottom of the wash. Feed is tolerably good, and quite sufficient for small companies. The road is sandy and rocky, and some quicksand is found after heavy rains. We made one bridge, some three rods long, over one crossing of the wash, where there was a piece of quicksand. We traveled up this wash a distance of some 13 miles, and then came upon a rolling bench along the foot of quite a high mountain of red sandstone. The whole face of the country here is covered with red or white sandstone, and very broken. Large and deep water-courses are found making their way down to the Colorado river by the "Helen Wash."

The third day from the river we camped at

INDIAN TANKS.

Here we found the country covered with a heavy growth of cedar, pinon-pine and sagebrush, and the soil very deep, rich, and to all appearances, very good for cultivation. We also found evidences of the land having been cultivated by some people at some time in the long ago. We planted a few hills of potatoes, wheat, corn and lucern as an experiment, and believe dry farming would succeed well here; if so, there is a fine place here for quite a settlement. From here our road lay still south and eastward, up grade, around the head of a deep "wash" that empties into the Helen Wash, and so into the river Colorado. From here we commence to get a fine view of the great table land or mesa, forming the divide between the rivers Colorado and San Juan. The summit is reached by a very gradual and easy grade. For miles here we travel through a dense growth of cedar, pinon pine and large sagebrush, and very deep, rich, sandy loam, until we reach the old Escalante road, and then eight miles more till we reach the

GRAND GULCH

that leads down to the San Juan River. I believe this whole country has been settled and cultivated by some people in the past, and may be so again in the near future. The road from the Colorado to the Junction with the Escalante road, some sixty miles, is new and, when it has had about one thousand dollars well expended upon it, will become a very passable road. From the head of the Grand Gulch to the San Juan river the road is very fair and with a few alterations and a little means well expended will be a good road for such a broken country. Where we strike the

SAN JUAN

the stream is about one hundred yards wide, a very dirty, treacherous looking river, and a good deal of quicksand is found along its shores, making it dangerous for animals to approach.

Here we found the river had endangered the road, and we lay over a short time and assisted the road supervisor, Brother Decker, to fix it. There is here an Indian trading post, kept by Brothers Joseph and Amasa Barton, at Brother Wm. Hyde's old post, he having moved farther up the river.

We journeyed on eight miles, and reached the celebrated

BLUFF CITY

on Friday, the 8th inst., where we found the Bishop, Brother Jens Neilson, and people very much pleased to receive us. They made us very welcome, and took turns in feasting us for days after our arrival in as good a manner as we could have done it in Huntsville in our palmiest days.

We had no accident on the road, except the splitting of one wagon reach, and no sickness to speak of. A good and cheerful spirit prevailed during our entire journey.

My health is better than when I left my home in Huntsville, and the same may be said of the company. The climate, I think, will agree with me, and the well water is very good.

The gardens are looking very fair. Potatoes are in blossom; so are peas. A few peaches will be raised this season, and fruit trees, as far as I have noticed, look uncommonly healthy, but there are only a few planted, and they have been kept alive through a great deal of labor, for the water has failed almost every year since the first of the settlement. But they think the great difficulty of controlling the water is in a fair way to be accomplished.

I am well pleased with the Bishop and people of this State. I believe they are true and faithful Saints. I contemplate taking

A TRIP OF EXPLORATION

around the region and vicinity of the Blue Mountains and Elk Mountains in this country and down the river, just as soon as we can put in some corn, cane, squash, melons, etc., and when I return I will be better able to give reliable information concerning the country and its adaptability for settlement by the Saints. I am satisfied it

is a fine country for fruit and stock-raising, and perhaps some other important industries. Bees are right at home here, and are very profitable.

Yours truly,

F. A. HAMMOND.

A BAPTIST MALIGNER OF THE "MORMONS."

HYDE PARK, Pa.,

May 26th, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

Rev. Dwight Spencer, advertised as "an eloquent Utah divine," has lately been delivering several lectures on

"MORMONISM AND THE WEST,"

in this locality. I attended two of them. His description of the vastness of the country west of the Rocky Mountains, its resources, climate, scenery, etc., was truthful; but when he spoke on "Mormonism," he performed the role of a defamer. He should have known that his sins would find him out, and thought of the injunction: "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor."

Think of it! He had the cheek to say that the "Mormons" taught that women have no souls; that they were treated in Utah worse than the slaves of the South; that no Bible were in their Sunday schools; that no hymns were sung except those of their own composition; that there were no fathers in Utah! I wonder where Utah's best crop came from! They must grow Topsy-fashion—"like de corn."

The location of the "Mormon" Territory and its importance as a centre to colonize from were descanted upon with much emphasis. Its population—250,000, all "Mormons"—was said to endanger the liberties, political and religious, not only of that section, but of the United States. The tithing paid by the "Mormons"—\$2,000,000 per annum—disturbed his unctious soul to its very depths. Not a cent of this sum he declared was spent for proselyting purposes. Then the number of "Mormon" missionaries, their zeal in defraying their own expenses, and their willingness to make any sacrifice to build up the cause, constituted another disturbing element to his peace.

THE REMEDY

proposed is the building of Baptist churches in all the settlements of the "Mormons." He said there were two Baptist churches in Utah—one in Salt Lake City and the other in Ogden. The former was prosperous, having converted a great many prominent "Mormons," who would be used as preachers to apply the remedy.

The whole tenor of his discourses was dread at the spread of "Mormonism," and the prospective overthrow of the effete systems of modern Christianity. I felt like contradicting him several times, and my little girl even warned me, saying: "Pa, don't say anything; they might kill you."

I thought I would ventilate this celebrated

UTAH DIVINE,

so that our people should know him as he is. He stated that the "Mormons" knew nothing of the religious views of other sects, and in the same breath almost, he said that one of his clerical brothers, a Baptist minister, preached in the Ogden Tabernacle to a congregation of at least 3,000 "Mormons," and was surrounded on the stand by scowling Bishops, Elders, etc. This Rev. fraud will soon be in your midst again so you can watch him.

Elder Atwood, of Utah, called upon me a few days ago. He and his companion were well. Brother Atwood was on his way to Buffalo, N. Y. He officiated at the funeral of one of our Welsh Elders, by the name of Evan Lewis, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., a few weeks previous. Elder Lewis was well known in Wales and in this country. He died in the faith, and is now reaping his reward. The Utah Elders knew him well. He left quite a family to mourn his departure.

Trade here is very dull. The mines are not working more than one-fourth of the time. The iron industry is very low also.

The noble men suffering imprisonment and exile in compliance with the requirements of God our Heavenly Father, have our sympathy and prayers. Wait a little longer, and it will be recorded that "they are dead who seek the young child's life." I must close.

Yours as ever in the Gospel,

E. HOWELL.

FATALITY IN EMERY COUNTY.

A STRANGER IN THE COUNTRY DROWNED WHILE CROSSING HUNTINGTON CREEK.

HUNTINGTON, Emery County, Utah, June 2d, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

On Saturday, May 30th, as three young men—Lanson Sutton Parker, Joseph Hill and Alonzo Brinkerhoff—were crossing Huntington Creek on horseback, the horse Parker was riding became unmanageable and went down stream into deep water, where it struck something in the stream and rolled over, completely out of sight. When it came up Parker was still holding on to the saddle, but the horse soon went under again, and when it came up the second time the rider was gone.

Joseph Hill, as soon as he could get to the shore, ran down the stream as fast as he could, to try and do something for the drowning man; but the current of the stream was so swift and there was so much brush to go through that he could not get ahead of him. The last time Parker was seen alive he was about 200 yards below where they were crossing. About twenty-five men turned out and hunted for several hours, when he was found about two miles below where he was drowned.

Parker was a stranger here among us, but at his funeral yesterday there was a very large turn out of people who did all they could for him, dressed him well and buried him in a good coffin. Parker had no property here except two young horses, one of which was lost, and he was just returning from hunting it when he was drowned. His friends and relatives live in Ohio. He also has a wife and child in one of the western States. He was about 30 years of age.

There was an inquest held over the body, the jurors returning a verdict of accidental drowning. Yours very respectfully,

WM. HOWARD.

P. S. Brother A. O. Smith, with whom Parker was stopping, deserves great credit for the interest he took in having him dressed and buried as a stranger and a Christian should be.

W. H.

DONE UP IN A NUTSHELL.

The Oregonian, of May 28th, contains an article on the "Mormon" question which is *multum in parvo* and hits the nail squarely on the head. It is from the pen of a Washington Territory correspondent. Here it is:

"The 'Mormon' question has now become a question of political importance and it becomes Americans to deal with it in accordance with the established principles of our free institutions, not allowing our prejudices to warp our better judgment."

"If our Territory is allowed the power and privilege of making her own marriage and divorce laws, and laws regulating the title to and descent of lands and other property, how can we consistently demand that Congress shall establish rules and regulations for 'Utah' in opposition to their laws, wishes and opinions. The Edmunds law of Congress is the most sweeping and destructive law that Congress has ever attempted to pass and enforce. It has not the vestige of constitutional authority. Congress has no marriage and divorce law. Then how can anyone be held guilty of crime when they have violated no law? In your State or our Territory you may have one wife or a dozen or no wife at all or a dozen concubines and the United States cares not. I can see only one practicable and sensible method of solving this 'knotty' question. Congress should make a national marriage and divorce law and a compulsory system of registration of marriages, divorces and births, and also the descent of real estate."

The question is can we afford to surrender our rights to regulate our own domestic institutions in our own way for the special purpose of rooting out the nest of 'polygamists' in Utah."

Making a special criminal law for one community is against all the traditions of free soil Douglas democrats, republicans or states rights men, and is an innovation on the established methods that should be thoroughly considered."

THE HOPE OF THE NATION.

Children, slow in development, puny, scrawny and delicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer."

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

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ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN NOSE, COLD IN HEAD, HAY FEVER, BRONCHITIS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, PRICE 50 CENTS. ELY BROS., OREGON, U.S.A.

HAY-FEVER is a type of catarrh having peculiar symptoms. It is attended by an inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the nostrils, throat, affecting the lungs. An acrid mucus is secreted, the discharge is accompanied with a burning sensation. There are severe spasms of sneezing, frequent attacks of headache, water and inflamed eyes.

Cream Balm is a remedy founded on a correct diagnosis of this disease and can be depended upon. 50 cts. at druggists; 60 cts. by mail. Sample bottle by mail 10 cts.

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Cures Piles or Hemorrhoids, Itching, Protruding, Bleeding, Internal or External. Remedy in each Package. Sure cure, 50c. Druggists.

NOTICE.

Before the Hon. Elias A. Smith, Probate Judge, in and for Salt Lake County, Utah Territory.

In the matter of the application for disincorporation of the Iron Manufacturing Company of Utah, Salt Lake County, in Chambers.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF SAID Probate Judge in said matter, entered herein on the 20th day of April A. D. 1885, notice is hereby given, that Wednesday, the 27th day of May A. D. 1885, at 10 a. m. of said day at the office of the Hon. Elias A. Smith, Probate Judge of Salt Lake County, at the County Court House in Salt Lake City, has been appointed the time and place for the hearing of the application of John C. Cutler as Secretary of the "Iron Manufacturing Company of Utah," Salt Lake County, praying among other things for an order declaring said company dissolved as provided for by law.

Salt Lake City, April 20th., 1885.

JOHN C. CUTLER, Clerk Probate Court.

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All Sorts of

hurts and many sorts of ails of man and beast need a cooling lotion. Mustang Liniment.

FERRY'S SEED ANNUAL
FOR 1885
INVALUABLE TO ALL! Will be mailed to all applicants and to customers of last year without ordering it. It contains illustrations, prices, descriptions and directions for planting all Vegetable and Flower SEEDS, BULBS, etc.
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A SCIENTIFIC FACT.

"Royal" the only Baking Powder free from Lime and Absolutely Pure.

Lime is the serious defect found in most of the cream of tartar baking powders. As a matter of fact, chemical analysis has found it in all such powders except the "Royal." Its presence is caused by the use of adulterated cream of tartar in the effort to reduce their cost of production.

Lime adds to the weight, while it detracts from the strength of the baking powder. It also renders the food less wholesome, giving rise to dyspepsia and kindred ailments. Baking powders containing lime produce less leavening gas, and therefore in use are more expensive than a first-class, pure article.

The Royal Baking Powder is made from cream of tartar that is first specially refined and made chemically pure. No tartrate of lime or other impurity can find its way into the "Royal," and to this fact its great superiority in strength, wholesomeness, and keeping quality is due.

All this adds greatly to the cost of manufacturing the Royal Baking Powder, but as all its ingredients are selected and prepared with the same precise care and regardless of labor or expense, an article is produced that is free from every extraneous substance—"absolutely pure." Nor does it contain any ingredients except those necessary to make a pure, wholesome, and perfect baking powder.

Professor McMurtrie, late chemist in chief to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, after analyzing the various baking powders of the market, testifies to the absolute purity of that used in the Royal Baking Powder as follows:

"I have examined the cream of tartar manufactured by the New York Tartar Company and used by the Royal Baking Powder Company in the manufacture of their baking powder, and find it to be perfectly pure, and free from lime in any form."

"WM. McMURTRIE, F.M., Ph. D.,

"Chemist in Chief, U.S. Dep't of Agriculture."