

"Sunday, May 10th, a meeting was held in the fort, and President Brigham Young, Elders Orson Hyde, Franklin D. Richards and Lorenzo Snow, Presidents Hobor C. Kimball and Daniel H. Wells, Patriarch and President John Young and President Thomas S. Smith severally addressed the congregation, and gave some excellent instructions. In the afternoon, Snack, the head chief of this tribe of the Bannocks, and several other Indians, came into the fort and had a smoke and a long and very friendly talk, in which Arrapeon, head chief of the Utahs and who accompanied the expedition, participated.

"Sand stone of an excellent quality for grind stones and a very superior chalk are found a few miles below the fort, and coal is reported about twenty-five miles below, but the beds have not been examined. \* \* \*

We left Fort Limhi at noon of Wednesday, May 13th, and arrived in Salt Lake City at 6:30 p. m. of May 26th, having had a very pleasant trip out and back, and been absent 33 days.

"The weather was very pleasant for traveling, except the evening, night and day of May 7th and 8th, during which it snowed quite rapidly at times, but soon melted; the evening, night and morning of May 14th and 15th, which were rendered very disagreeable by a high, cold north wind, causing the coldest weather any of the company had ever experienced at like date, and forming ice more than half an inch in buckets, and finishing up with a snow squall in Spring Creek Pass from 11 a. m. until noon of the 15th, and a heavy rain on Snake River from 7 a. m. of May 18th to 11:30 a. m. of the 19th, which thoroughly soaked the very dry soil to the depth of several inches, and made the road quite muddy until evening.

"At Bear River, returning, Governor Young expressed his unalloyed gratification with the peace, good order, harmony and alacrity invariably displayed by each member of the company and welcome them to the free use of two boats which he had built and transported to Snake River and back expressly for their use, a distance of 193 miles, also to the ferrage at Bear River without charge, which was quite a sum at the legal rates of toll for so large a company. A united and most heartfelt vote of thanks was returned to our President for his fatherly care and kindness, for his prudent mode of regulating the travel, noon halts, and camps, and for his most excellent example, counsels and instruction during the journey.

"In the different settlements where the company halted, they were very hospitably received and entertained, and at Brigham City, on their return, the whole company were seated at tables tastefully arranged and sumptuously furnished in the large basement room of the public hall, the upper rooms being not yet finished.

"The road track is generally very good (being smooth and level for a mountainous country), with the exception of a few boggy places and bench land hills on Salmon River, the volcanic belts and sandy stretches on Shanghi Plain, and the northern slope of the rim of the Basin.

"With regard to the extensive region of country passed through beyond the Malad Valley, suffice it to say that so far as it was observed on the immediate line of travel, or could be seen to the right and left of the route and beyond Limhi, the whole of that extensive region is of but little worth, save to answer the purpose of connecting territory, which might otherwise be separated by a great gulf.

"In this brief sketch of the journey and country but little allusion has been made to courses and distances, they being given in the accompanying table. The distances include the turnings to and from noon halts and camps.

Courses and distances from Salt Lake City to Fort Limhi on Salmon River.

LOCALITIES.	From Salt Lake City.	Distances between Points.	Courses.
Farmington .....	15.913	15.913	} N.
Ogden .....	20.801	36.714	
Box Elder .....	22.041	58.763	
Bear River Ferry .....	11.773	70.5 6	
Bear River Ford .....	9.195	79.631	
First Spring Creek .....	11.400	91.031	} N 20° W.
Barnard's Fort .....	2.535	93.616	
Utah and Oregon line .....	2.390	96.006	
Henderson Creek .....	6.588	101.594	
Willow Spring .....	4.270	105.874	
Deep Creek .....	4.298	110.162	} N 10° W.
Muddy Creek .....	3.049	118.202	
Lower Creek .....	7.483	120.685	
First Crossing Malad .....	1.401	122.087	
Malad Fork .....	4.376	126.463	
Head of Malad .....	1.135	127.598	} N 10½° E.
Summit of Basin .....	5.420	133.418	
Bannock Creek .....	3.772	137.190	
First Crossing of Bannock .....	1.981	139.179	
Camp on Bannock .....	7.992	147.171	
Crossing of Bannock .....	8.127	155.298	} N 27½° E.
Right Fork of Bannock .....	9.544	164.842	
Bannock Bench .....	3.394	168.254	
Junction with Oregon and California Road .....	4.277	172.533	
Portneuf River .....	4.634	177.157	
Ross' Fork .....	7.750	184.907	} N 14° E.
Snake River Ferry .....	13.474	198.381	
Snake River Ford .....	10.401	217. 83	
Cedar Point .....	7.292	224.474	
Snake River .....	16.630	241.101	
Leave Snake River .....	8.723	249.827	} N 48° W.
Camas Creek .....	15.042	2 4.901	
Muddy Lake .....	5.378	271.255	
Summit of .....	4.227	274.512	
Spring Creek .....	18.511	293.023	
Camp on Spring Creek .....	9.525	302.548	} N 30° W.
First Crossing of Spring Creek .....	4.663	3 7.211	
Second Crossing of Spring Creek .....	2.078	309.287	
Third Crossing of Spring Creek .....	3.868	313.155	
Bear Creek .....	11.705	321.920	
Summit of Divide .....	5.216	330.136	} N 34° W.
First Crossing of Deer Creek .....	5.568	325.801	
Second Crossing of Deer Creek .....	8.855	332.480	
First Fork Salmon River .....	7.121	344.581	
Second Fork Salmon River .....	0.311	344.922	
Camp on Salmon River .....	5.951	355.873	} N 43½° W.
Summit of Mountain Springs .....	14.227	370.100	
Second Creek Crossing .....	8.764	376.864	
Fort Limhi .....	2.076	378.940	

"The compass courses and odometer readings and calculations were made by Territorial Surveyor General Jesse W. Fox. Two brass odometers were used, and it is highly creditable to the correctness of the instruments and the care and accuracy of Mr. Fox, that they differed only about one-half a mile in the whole 379 miles, which is easily accounted for in the difference of driving, noon halting and camping with two vehicles, over so long a distance in even the same company."

Soon after President Young's party returned to Utah, more farming land was surveyed at Fort Limhi, and an addition made to the fort; and at a meeting held May 27, 1857, it was decided to build another fort on the first creek to the north. This second fort (where a few houses subsequently were built, and several of the brethren spent the following winter) was laid off by President Smith and others two days later (May 29th).

June 14, 1857, President Smith again left for his home in Utah, leaving Thomas Bingham in charge at Fort Limhi during his absence. He returned Oct. 22nd following, and then remained with the colony until it was broken up the following spring.

A pretty good crop of wheat and other grain was raised in the fall of 1857, which in fact was the only crop of any consequence raised by the brethren while on that mission.

On the 25th of February, 1858, while several of the brethren were busily engaged in mowing hay, hauling timber, etc., a large party of Bannock and Shoshone Indians (many of whom lived around the fort, and had previously

been very friendly) made a sudden break upon the herd and drove off most of the stock belonging to the fort, at the same killing Geo. McBride and James Miller, and wounding President Thos. S. Smith, Fountain Welch, L. W. Shurtliff, Oliver Robinson and Andrew Quigley. A man named J. H. Powell, who came into the Flat Head country with Geo. Stevens' surveying party, and was afterwards in the employ of persons under Mr. Burr, late U. S. surveyor in Utah, was with the Indians and assisted them in plundering, wounding and killing the brethren.

Elder Thomas Corless, one of the Salmon River missionaries, in describing this Indian outrage, says that he and a number of other brethren were at the fort when the alarm was given that the Indians were in the act of stealing the herd, comprising the cows and oxen belonging to the settlers, which were grazing on the low hills a short distance east of the fort. Immediately a party of ten men (nine on foot and one on horseback) started out to assist the herders (Brothers Andrew Quigley and O. Rose), and were endeavoring to head off the stock, when Indians to the number of one hundred and fifty or more surrounded them and commenced shooting with guns and bows and arrows. The brethren, seeing the overwhelming number of the enemy, soon began to retreat towards the fort, but the Indians tried to cut them off, and the brethren were compelled, to fight their way through the ranks of the savages, while the bullets and arrows were flying thick and fast all