

of the party is, "About the roughest road I ever traveled over."

October 2nd. Broke camp at 7.30, thence up a long steep hill and over rough, broken country, crossing ravines and high ridges, to head of Rocky Canyon, 12 miles; found water in tanks three and seven miles. This morning met a party of troops packing from Camp Thomas to Camp Apache. One of the gentlemen informed us, as we had been before, that this Rocky Canyon was a terrible place, almost impassable, the dread of all who travel this way. At 2 p.m. we commenced our descent, and for two and a half miles found the road all it had been represented, yet, by the blessings of the Lord and our carefulness, we got down without the least accident, and continued three miles and a half over very rough road, and camped by a small stream of beautiful water, every man's clothes thoroughly saturated with perspiration, he tired and ready for camp. While coming down the roughest part, met a government team and wagon and some troops, from Camp Thomas to Camp Apache, who had been all day making four miles. A government wagon passing down here some ten days ago, upset three times. I shall not attempt to describe the road, only it is of volcanic rock.

October 3rd. All in camp well. Traveled down the creek bed eight miles, to High Holes, "Paymaster Camp," filled our water kegs for dry nooning, thence over a rolling, rocky country, to noon camp; thence down a succession of rocky ridges to the Gila River, 12 miles. At 5 p.m. we forded the river and found ourselves in an encampment of the Apache Indians, this being a part of the San Carlos reservation. On inquiry, an Indian directed us down the river, as the road to travel, which we drove some three miles, to the branch agency. We there learned we were traveling towards San Carlos, some eight or 10 miles further down. We retraced our travels, and up the river five miles above the ford, and camped, all very much tired. This is a good-sized river; no chance for farming at this point or for some miles up and down, only on the river bottom; both sides are rolling hills cut through with ravines. There are some 300 Indians at San Carlos and 1,000 at this branch, they appeared very friendly towards us, the children came out in groups.

October 4th.—Cloudy this morning; all well. Drove to Camp Goodwin, eight miles; this is a vacated military post, now occupied by a Mexican; there are several acres of good land here, and a beautiful stream of water. Then drove over a broken road up and down washes, over and along ridges, and considerable up hill to Cottonwood Springs, 18 miles; a colored man, named Wesley, who says he lived at Springville in 1863-4 & 5 resides here with his family. This afternoon drove over the divide, and on similar road to this morning, 18 miles to Eureka Springs; this is a ranch kept by an American, and located in a small valley, several small springs, an adobe fort, a good place for stock and sheep.

October 5th.—Drove two miles to forks of road; to the left is Camp Grant. We kept to the right down a large valley some 40 miles long, and 10 to 20 miles wide; we saw Camp Grant some five miles distant in the northeast part of the valley, also passed a good-sized prairie dog town; nooned at a Mexican ranch, 16 miles; went into house, one man and three women with six or seven children, living apparently in the most squalid poverty, yet they seemed contented, the house adobe, flat roof, dirt floor, no doors or windows; we are informed this is the manner in which many of the Mexicans generally live. At 1 p.m. started again and drove down the valley to Point of Mountain, 14 miles, here a telegraph line passes to Camp Bowie, in Apache Pass, 34 miles east; here we enter the head of Sulphur Spring Valley, and thence to Croton Springs, 8 miles, another ranch and camp; these valleys appear suitable for stock ranges; no timber or brush on the bottoms, excellent grass. The watering places appear to be occupied; a shower passed over our camp; some rain on the mountains.

October 6th.—Broke camp at 5 a.m., and drove to southwest through low hills, thirteen miles to road leading from Camp Bowie to Tucson, thence three miles to Dry Camp; feed in places tall and thick enough to cradle. After

breakfast followed down a wash southwest 11 miles, to open country on San Pedro River bottom, thence up the river five miles to Bro. P. C. Merrill's camp at 2 p.m., where we found nearly all in camp sick with the chills and fever, and almost discouraged. Our thoughts and expressions were drawn out during the day when contemplating your assembling with the Saints in general conference, whilst we anticipated holding our meeting on the San Pedro, but finding our brethren and sisters unable to attend we rested ourselves, changed our clothing and visited with the people.

Oct. 7th.—Held meeting at 11 a.m. Prest. Snow addressed the assembly, some laying on the beds, others cared for in chairs, &c. He referred to the settling of Nauvoo, and of the sickness there; spoke on creation of man, and of the causes of the sickness here by chills and fevers. Ep. Lot Smith dismissed. Met again at 2 p.m., when Bros. J. N. Smith, Nuttall, Hinckley, Smith and Pres. Snow spoke. Bro. Merrill also referred to the labors of this colony since being here, after which the brethren administered to the sick, and spent the time in conversation.

This colony settled on the San Pedro, some 18 miles from Tlis Alamos, up the river, and about 40 miles from the Sonora line, on the 29th of November, 1877, when Bro. P. C. Merrill, George E. Steele, Dudley T. Merrill, Joseph McRae, Thos Merrill, Seth A. Merrill, Orrin D. Merrill, with their wives and children, in all 38 souls, made their camp, afterwards in March, 1878, John S. Merrill, M. J. Trijo and families, and August Wilcken, as a missionary to the natives, on the 25th of June made there home here, so that there are now 10 men, 10 women, 18 boys, 11 girls—49 souls, 13 children under 8 years of age. They have built a stone fort on three sides, on the west are four rooms, 16 x 20 feet inside, on the north and south two rooms each, 14 x 16 ft; have grubbed and broke 75 acres of land, and sowed 25 acres of wheat, will raise 150 bushels; three acres of corn, which was used while green and eaten by animals; 10 acres of barley, will only realize four bushels, rain and stock destroyed the rest; two acres of sugar cane, will make 200 gallons of molasses if they can procure the mill to manufacture it, their losses have been occasioned by negligence to an extent, by extending their labors too much, but mostly on account of their sickness and heavy rains. They have built a saw mill, some 12 miles up the river, in a suitable place, which is nearly ready for running, but is now lying idle in consequence of the death of Brother Williams, who had the same in charge, they have expended some \$1,500 in its construction. The fever and ague came upon the camp about the middle of July last, but the general sickness commenced about the 10th of August, since which time the whole camp has been more or less afflicted and yet continues, which is very grievous and detrimental to the welfare of the little colony. Bro. Almon O. Williams died Oct. 2, 1878, of congestive fever, after an illness of three weeks, his loss is much felt as he was a faithful, energetic laborer in the cause and a true Latter-day Saint. They have contracted some debts, which they can soon liquidate on regaining their health. The river runs in a deep channel, the land is very prolific, weeds and vegetation very rank, grass abundant. There are silver mines now being worked about 15 miles above the camp, said to be very rich and furnishes a market for lumber and produce.

Oct. 8, fine morning, our party all well, the people generally feeling much better, called another meeting at 8.30. President Snow spoke in relation to working in the Order, in a plain manner, also in regard to plural families, followed by Brother Oliphant. President Snow asked questions in regard to the labors of the brethren and their settlement with Elder D. W. Jones, which called forth remarks from brothers Dudley Merrill, Geo. E. Steel and Jos. McRae, who said they had entered into written agreement with brother Jones as to their settlement, all of which was yet satisfactory, so far as this colony is concerned, after which brother P. C. Merrill was presented and accepted as presiding officer, whereupon, brother Merrill being a president of seventies, was ordained a patriarch and set apart as presiding officer of this colony, and

all the saints who shall locate in this section of country until further appointments, not to officiate as a bishop or common judge in Israel, but to hear and determine cases with the sanction of the people as to fellowship, also Dudley T. Merrill and Jos. McRae as his counselors, Prest. Snow offered the benediction, and blessed the people, the land and all that pertains to them. At 12.15 after partaking of lunch, we bid adieu, blessing the Saints, and traveled down the river eight miles to ford and junction of road from Camp Bowie to Tucson, which we followed to the west to Seneca, 22 miles, a Mexican ranch, springs of water, and slough the only water between San Pedro and Tucson—a good road to-day. Brother August Wilcken having been released by Prest. Snow on a furlough to return to Utah, accompanied the party, also Jesse and Franklin Perkins who have been sick, to visit their parents at Salt River.

Oct. 9th, drove 30 miles over a good road to this place, which we propose leaving in a short time, this afternoon for Salt River. All in camp are enjoying good health and spirits. Prest. Snow and the brethren join in kind love and respects to yourself and the brethren of the council.

Your Brother in the Gospel,  
L. JOHN NUTTALL.

## CATARRH

Catarrh of the Nasal Cavities, Acute, Chronic, and Ulcerative, Hay Fever, or Rose Catarrh, Catarrh of the Eye and Ear, and Catarrh of the Throat.

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