

we are allowed to do, and our increase is uniform; and, while we are not a rich people we believe that we are as industrious a people as live under the sun.

"Did Captain Hooper's daughter marry your brother Brigham?"

"Yes, Captain Hooper came from the eastern shore of Maryland, and that is why, I suppose you became acquainted with our people through knowing him in that region. Almost all the men you saw at Salt Lake are still alive. There is Hiram Clawson, who has been sent to jail, but he is just as hearty and cheerful as when you saw him 15 years ago. We do not like to be embroiled with our fellow-citizens, and we are proposing to accommodate them even on questions of inculcation where we are."

NOT CONSCIOUS OF DOING WRONG.

We want to get along smoothly. Much of our business is with persons of other faiths and sects. Here am I living in the City of New York, and several of my associates were brought up in other sects."

"Have you ever gone back to visit the haunts of early Mormonism—for instance, to your father's birthplace in Vermont, or to Nauvoo, where your people had so much misery?"

"No, I fear to go to those places where we had our probation and suffering. I fear if I were to go to any of them I should see something which would destroy my dreams."

"Is your father Brigham buried under a monument?"

"No, we have not yet settled upon what kind of memorial to put over him. He had a burial ground adjacent to his house, near what is called the Lion House. There he lies buried, and we shall, when matters become quieted and we can deliberate without fear or apprehension, erect something to mark his remains."

"Is there opposition at Salt Lake to the scheme of making Utah a State government?"

"Yes. There are, of course, federal officials who would be rotated out of office if the people were given self-government. We have, however, a large number of friends in Congress who desire to see us enter the family of States, with all the causes of irritation removed. Our people

MEAN IN GOOD FAITH

when they make this organic law, to obey it and observe it. As far as the Mormon revelation goes, there will always be, as we believe, a church settled upon the gospel as taught by Joseph Smith. Our people are a deeply religious people; their amusements and chief joy are in the exercises of the church. In other parts of the country agitators have to be started to get rid of temperance. We are not burdened with that at Salt Lake. If a tree shall be known by its fruits we have lived up to our tenets and in spite of many misfortunes we have been blessed."

Mr. John Willard Young is as fine-looking a person as one could see up and down the Broadway. He is tall, with a complexion of healthy pale color, and the conversation I have rendered with him lacks his impressiveness and magnetism. GATH.

AN INTERESTING JOURNEY.

Further Description of the Geological Trip.

Mr. PLEASANT, Utah,
July 11, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:

Our last letter gave a short account of the geological trip as far as Pipe Springs. From this place we had a forty mile ride over a desert to the Buckskin Mountains, the upper strata of which are very rich in fossil shells (many of them almost perfect) mostly of the animal known as the Brachiopod and a few crinoids, "or stone lilies."

The Naegle family rendered us valuable assistance. Brother George Judging us as far as Demott Park, J. W. Young's large ranch twenty-five miles from the Grand Cañon. The Buckskin Mountains are quite level, covered with grasses of pine and quaking asp, among which are small lakes and many pieces of meadow land of various sizes and shapes, making it truly a

NATURAL PARK—

more beautiful than an artificial one. Up to this time, our way seemed clear, not only to reach the cañon, but to go down into it over Powell's trail. But obstacles of no small size now appeared. We had understood that the best guides could be found at Demott Park, so did not secure one at Kanab. There were men working at the Park who had been with Maj. Powell while he was making his trail into the grand cañon about seven years ago—the only place on this side of the cañon at which men had reached the river. We were anxious not only to look over the bank, but also to get to the river; however we could not secure the services of any white men as guides, as they thought it would be no use to attempt to go down that trail, for some of them went there two months after the trail was made and found that by reason of its being so badly washed out it would have to be rebuilt before being any way passable. On asking the Indian, he knowingly shook his head saying, "Me no savvy Powell's po" (trail). Under these circumstances, no wonder some of the party doubted our being able to reach the river; but having come 500 miles, and this cañon being

THE GRANDEST

of its kind on earth, and as we could here pass over and examine a section of our earth's crust from 3,000 to 7,000 feet in thickness, we were determined to go if it were possible. A ray of hope burst through the dark clouds on our horizon, when the good man in charge of Demott Park ranch said one of his men could go along and take care of our animals, and another man, Isaac Brown, of Draper, who cooked for Powell while at this place, could guide us through the famous Wild Cat Cañon. Mr. Brown took us to within five miles of a mountain called the "Saddle," from which Powell's trail starts down; after warning us impressively of the magnitude of the task before us, and some of the dangers in our path, those of heat, scarcity of water and difficulty in finding the trail being the greatest, he reluctantly left us, and in a very thoughtful mood we unbundled our pack animals and retired for the night. Next morning, June 16, at 7 a. m., the party started out on foot each man carrying as few things as possible. Seven "slapjacks," as many pounds of flour, two small tin cans of butter and two canteens of water made up our store of provisions. Had no bedding, not even our coats; carried two ropes, two hammers, one pistol, one opera glass and one cup and plate. At 11 a. m., after four hours of heavy climbing, we sat down in the "saddle," right at the

"JUMP OFF"

into the mighty gorge, and yet we were fifteen miles by trail from the river. For fifty miles north, about to Lee's Ferry, the grand cañon was exposed to view, looking like a huge fissure in the earth's crust—the apparent entrance to the "bottomless pit."

Our supply of water was growing "smaller by degrees and beautifully less;" it was about 15 miles to water to go back, or to go ahead, so for the first time in our lives we were put on rations, three spoonfuls of water to the man every time the company wanted a drink. Corporations, it is said, have no souls, and if this was not true of our company, some at least thought it never got thirsty. We started along the trail winding down into the dizzy depths of that awful chasm, but the trail being covered with land slides and fallen timber in places we soon lost it on a steep side hill as we stood below a high ledge and at the top of a higher cliff. Finding the path again it was difficult to collect our party as each shout produced three or four jumbled thoughtless echoes. Picking our way along the zigzag trail we soon came to

"JACK'S LADDER."

Here the trail is built almost like the rounds in a ladder, in a crevice between two cliffs about 300 feet high. At the foot of the "ladder" lay the bones of two of Powell's pack animals bleaching in the sun ever since they fell over the precipice. A number of tourists have gone as far as the "ladder," and turned back, as one have ing gone over it for five years, but round after round we descended and perhaps would have shuddered at times had we not then been panting under the fierce rays of an Arizona sun which had double power in that steep "box cañon" (an appropriate name if sweat were precluded).

We were now over the worst of the road, so with renewed vigor and determination we pushed on, though suffering for water. Providentially we soon discovered a nice spring gushing from a cliff, so gladly throwing out the remaining warm water from our canteens, we filled them again, and enjoyed a rest at this welcome spot.

Eight or ten miles still before us, and having entirely lost the trail, we followed the wash made by the floods, sometimes going down ten feet at a jump. Rapidly descending deeper and deeper, the perpendicular walls rising higher, soon we heard the roar of the Colorado, and in a short time sat on its banks testing the quality of the turbid, rushing waters of this

MIGHTY STREAM.

We enjoyed the bathing very much, but the treacherous and shifting sand bars made it dangerous. The river here is swift and deep, near a quarter of a mile in width. Having no bedding, we worked ourselves into the sand as some of the Yava Indians do, and stopped there all night, without much sleep, very tired and foot-sore. The perpendicular walls of the river are here 3,000 feet high, and we estimated that it is from 6,000 to 8,000 feet from the water to the top of the "saddle"—(think of such a cañon and over 200 miles long)—between which we passed trees, shrubs and flowers common to every climate from temperate to semi-tropical region.

"Yaut," of the Gose family, here grows twenty feet high and nine inches in diameter; the thin end makes a good cane, tough and light. The last four miles before reaching the river, we followed a beautiful stream of clear water which the Professor thought was "Diamond Fork," described by Powell. At the mouth of this creek are four or five acres of land quite level, from the cliffs to the river. There is a very large whirl-pool just here and on the banks we found ancient pottery made by the Mogonis, (so the Putes told us). Was there an Indian village here at one time? Or did the white man bring these specimens of pottery to this lonely place?

Here we wish for the

LANGUAGE OF ANGELS

to adequately and properly describe the grandeur of this mighty cañon, the tops of whose walls seem to unite with the blue of the firmament above. A whole article could be written on the formations which we saw in the immense thickness of crass here exposed. At the top the rock is rich in fossil shells; the stratum next below is sandstone; limestone comes in the next place, then quartzite and then almina. We found dog-tooth spar, beautiful specimens of calcite, some in limestone and some in sandstone, while the sandstone faced with quartz crystals resembled plates of diamonds. Several varieties of chalcedony and micaceous sandstone were also found. Three miles from the river a massive dyke of rock high charged with iron oxide, has been forced through the strata, bending and contorting them considerably. Near here are several strata of clay making a beautiful picture by their variety and distinctness of colors, white, yellow, brown, black and green.

As we expected, the springs down so far in the earth are quite warm, though the water is good. There are several

SLENDER COLUMNS OF ROCK

standing up many hundreds of feet fitting though lonely monuments to the stillness and desolation which reign here forever. Still the mighty Colorado is at work eroding and chiseling down its banks which often fall in, bringing millions of tons of rock to be gradually disintegrated and borne away by the river to "the ocean wild and wide."

While in the canyon we had to mix our bread in the sack and bake it on hot rocks. At 5.30 a. m., on the 17th, we started from the river for camp which we reached at 8 p. m. without serious accident. We might state that while going up a crevice where he had to hold on with both hands and feet, one man saw to his great annoyance a large hornet buzzing about uncomfortably near and then alighting on his cheek. Oh, what a look that hornet got! After walking about leisurely and eating the camphor ice, put on for sunburn, he departed quietly, leaving a mental sufferer only, to continue a toilsome climb unmolested.

We said two of Powell's pack animals were killed while going down the trail; the skull of one of them can be seen in Prof. Talmage's cabinet, which, by the way, is one of the finest and most complete in the West. The Professor makes geology very interesting, especially lithology; for besides his wide and accurate knowledge of the subject and the striking observations and illustrations based on his many geological trips into various parts of the United States, he places in the hand of the student a specimen of nearly every rock he is required to study.

AFTER KILLING A DEER

in the Buckskin Mountains, we turned our faces toward home, where we spent the Fourth, having been absent six weeks, and traveled over 1,100 miles.

Did space permit, we would mention the points of interest from Kanab through Panguitch and Circle Valleys, Mary's Vale, the Sevier and Sanpete. Like Pestalozzi, our beloved instructor is pursuing the true method of teaching, using nature as the text book. If we learned anything on this trip it was to see more clearly and appreciate more keenly the grand lessons in the stream of truth flowing as an undercurrent through these words of the immortal bard:

"And this one life, exempt from public haunt,
Finds tongues in trees, books in running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in everything."

S. H. ALLEN.

HAY FEVER

Is an inflamed condition of the living membrane of the nostrils, tear-ducts and 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, watery and inflamed eyes. Ely's Cream Balm is a remedy that can be depended upon to quickly relieve and cure. 50 cts. at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROS., 235 Greenwich St., New York. deod&w

Brown's Bronchial Troches for Coughs and Colds:—"I think them the best and most convenient relief extant."—Rev. C. M. Humphrey, Gratz, Ky.

DISEASE IMPOSSIBLE.

Yes; utterly "impossible" when all malarial poisons are driven out of the system, leaving the Blood New, Rich, and Pure. No place for eruptions, ulcers, or Rheumatism, when all Blood taint has been eradicated by the use of BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA

and Dandelion with Iodide of Potassium. Thousands of witnesses, among them the best Druggists and Physicians, testify to the wonderful cures wrought by

BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA, all diseases of the Blood, Liver, and Kidneys. Use only the exact Medicines.

Flavor your drinking water with 10 to 20 drops Angostura Bitters, and you will avoid all danger of the impurities which unfortunately abound in our water supply.

Backlen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. FOR SALE at Z. C. M. I Drug Store

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Salt, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of Rheumatism of 10 years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

Excitement in Texas.

Great excitement has been caused in the vicinity of Paris, Tex., by the remarkable recovery of Mr. J. E. Corley, who was so helpless he could not turn in bed, or raise his head, everybody said he was dying of Consumption. A trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery was sent him. Finding relief, he bought a large bottle and a box of Dr. King's New Life Pills by the time he had taken two boxes of Pills and two bottles of the Discovery he was well and had gained in flesh thirty-six pounds.

Trial Bottles of this Great Discovery for Consumption free at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

Chills and Fever. Malaria.

"Many cases of fever and ague, dumb ague and congestive chills were promptly arrested and entirely banished by the use of Simmons' Liver Regulator. You don't say half enough in regard to the efficacy of this valuable medicine in cases of ague, intermittent fevers, etc. Every case has been arrested immediately. I was a sufferer for years with the liver disease, and only found relief by using the Regulator."—ROBERT J. WEEKS, Batavia, Kane Co., Ill.

Hay Fever CATARRH

Is an inflamed condition of the living membrane of the nostrils, tear-ducts and 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, watery and inflamed eyes. Ely's Cream Balm is a remedy that can be depended upon to quickly relieve and cure. 50 cts. at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROS., 235 Greenwich St., New York. deod&w

CREAM BALM--A positive Cure.

A particle is applied to each nostril and is agreeable. 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. ELY BROTHERS, 235 Greenwich St., New York. deod&w

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One roan COW, about 9 years old, branded C on left hip, and swallow fork in each ear. Which, if not claimed and taken away within 10 days, will be sold at the law directs on Tuesday, July 26th, 1887, at 9 a. m., at the estray pound St. George.

GEORGE T. COTTAM, Precinct Poundkeeper.

St. George, Washington Co., July 16, 1887.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One spotted BULL, about 5 or 6 years old, branded FK combined with the F reversed on left hip, dulap cut crop off left ear, and right horn partly off.

If the above described animal is not claimed on or before July 25th, 1887, it will be sold at public auction at the estray pound E. T. City, at 10 o'clock a. m.

WILLIAM HAMMOND, Precinct Poundkeeper.

E. T. City, Tooele Co., July 15, 1887.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One sorrel yearling horse COLT, strip in face, 3 white feet, branded C on left thigh.

Which, if not claimed and taken away, on or before Thursday, July 28th, 1887, it will be sold to the highest cash bidder, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the estray pound, Upton, Summit County.

JOHN S. SEXTON, Precinct Poundkeeper.

Upton, Summit Co., July 18, 1887.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One bay MARE, 6 or 7 years old, white spot in forehead, left hind foot white, branded NC on left hip, and FO on right thigh; has a sucking colt.

If not claimed and taken away within ten days from date, it will be sold at Huntington precinct pound, July 26th, 1887, at 4 o'clock p. m.

J. T. WAKEFIELD, Poundkeeper.

Huntington, Emery Co., July 16, 1887.

SKIN and SCALP

Cleaned, Partied and Beautified by the Cuticura Remedies.

For cleansing the Skin and Scalp of Disfiguring Humors, for allaying Itching, Burning and Inflammation, for curing the first symptoms of Eczema, Psoriasis, Milk Crust, Scaly Head, Scrofula, and other inherited Skin and Blood Diseases, CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are infallible.

A COMPLETE CURE.

I have suffered all my life with skin diseases of different kinds, and have never found permanent relief, until by the advice of a lady friend, I used your valuable CUTICURA REMEDIES. I gave them a thorough trial, using six bottles of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, two boxes of CUTICURA and seven cakes of CUTICURA SOAP, and the result was just what I had been told it would be—a complete cure.

BELLE WADE, Richmond, Va.
Reference, G. W. Latimer, Druggist, Richmond, Va.

SALT RHEUM CURED.

I was troubled with Salt Rheum for a number of years, so that the skin entirely came off one of my hands from the finger tips to the wrist. I tried remedies and doctors' prescriptions to no purpose until I commenced taking CUTICURA REMEDIES, and now I am entirely cured.

E. T. PARKER,

379 Northampton Street, Boston.

ITCHING, SCALY, PINPLY.

For the last year I have had a species of itching, scaly and pimply humors on my face to which I have applied a great many methods of treatment without success, and which was speedily and easily cured by CUTICURA.

MRS. ISAAC PHELPS, Ravenna, O.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50 cents. RESOLVENT, \$1.00; SOAP, 25 cents. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

CHUBS, Pimples, Skin Blemishes, and Baby Humors, cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

I ACHE ALL OVER.

Neuralgia, Sciatic, Sudden, Sharp and Nervous Pains, Strains and Weakness relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. Now and perfect. At druggists, 25 cents a box for \$1.00. Potter Drug and Chemical Company, Boston. d wed & sat saw

SUMMONS.

In the District Court, of the First Judicial District of the Territory of Utah, Utah County.

W. H. Farrar, Plaintiff,

vs.
Martha P. Farrar, Defendant.

The people of the Territory of Utah, send greeting:

To Martha P. Farrar, Defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO appear in action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the District Court of the First Judicial District of the Territory of Utah, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days, otherwise within forty days—or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint. This action is brought to obtain from the said Court a judgment that the bonds of matrimony now existing between you and plaintiff be dissolved, and that the custody of the minor child, the issue of said marriage, be awarded to said plaintiff, and for general relief.

"For fuller particulars reference is hereby made to the complaint on file herein."

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear, and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded therein.

Witness the Hon. H. P. Henderson, Judge, and the seal of the District Court of the First Judicial District, in and for the Territory of Utah, this fourteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

H. H. HENDERSON,

Clerk.

By B. BACHMAN, JR.,

Deputy Clerk.

S. A. KENNER,

Plaintiff's Attorney.

sl w6c

ESTRAY NOTICE

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One black HORSE, about 4 years old, brand resembling T on left thigh and

shoulder, and — on left thigh and shoulder; has two white hind feet.

If said animal is not claimed and taken away within ten days from date, it will be sold according to law, to the highest cash bidder.

A. V. ROBISON,

Poundkeeper.

Scipio, Utah, July 20, 1887.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One bay horse COLT, 1 or 2 years old, white spot in forehead and white strip on nose, both hind feet white, branded —O— on left thigh.

One black yearling mare COLT, small white spot in forehead, branded —O— on left thigh.

Which, if not claimed and taken away on or before July 28th, 1887, will be sold to the highest cash bidder, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the estray pound in Levan.

AUGUSTUS SHEPHERD,

Precinct Poundkeeper,

Levan Utah Co., July 18th, 1887.