

barometer, a thermometer and compass, with which we made some observations and learned that the peak was 11,219 feet above the sea. The temperature at five o'clock in the evening was 55 degrees above zero, while on the same day, at noon, it stood 101 degrees in the city. At 5:30 p.m. we commenced descending; we came down on the west side of the peak, passed through a beautiful grove of timber, and followed the course of a small creek. We had not gone far when darkness came on, and as we had expected to get back to camp about the middle of the afternoon, we were unprovided with bedding, coats or any kind of arms, wishing to go as lightly loaded as possible, the day being very warm. But now, when night came on, we found it quite cold in the mountains. While climbing over the rocks, after feeling our way with our hands in order to escape death by falling over a precipice, we became separated, and only Brother Carrington and I remained together. At 10 p.m. we laid down under a scrubby tree, being so tired that further progress was impossible, and we knew not where the two other men had gone. At length we found a place between the rocks large enough to lay down. Our bed, however, was by no means horizontal; it had a slope of something like 45 degrees. Instead of feathers we had pebbles for pillows, and coarse sands, which were yet warm from the heat of the sun, for bedding; we kept them warm by our bodies during the remainder of the night. At five o'clock the next morning we arose, being somewhat sore, and we continued our journey down the mountain side. Hungry and faint, having had neither supper nor breakfast, we scrambled over the rocks as best we could. After we had gone about half a mile we heard a man's voice in the canyon below, and on going a little further we saw one of our men (Doctor Wm. W. Rust) on our left, standing on a large rock. He called for help, saying that he was tired out. As we were precisely in the same fix we could not render him any assistance. We reached our camp at 7:30 a.m., where we found our other companion who had made his way in at 10 o'clock the night previous. We then returned to the city, satisfied with our first attempt at climbing mountains."

Only a few men have undertaken to climb to the summit of the Twin Peaks since 1847. A scientific party who made the ascent a few years ago, however, found the altitude to be greater than that given by the first visitors.

UNION PRECINCT, established Dec. 15, 1877, and organized of a part of South Cottonwood Precinct, is bounded on the north by South Cottonwood Precinct, east by Butler and Granite Precincts, south by Sandy Precinct, and west by West Jordan Precinct. It contains six square miles of a good farming district. Pop. in 1880, 484.

—**UNION WARD** is coextensive with the Union Precinct. The ward house is situated one mile east of the State Road, and 12 miles southeast of the Temple Block, Salt Lake City.

In May, 1887, the presiding authorities of the Ward stood as follows:

Bishopric—Ishmael Phillips, Bishop; Marion H. Brady and James L. James, Counselors; John Oborn, ward clerk.

Deacons' Quorums—Albert I. Walker, Charles Evans, John W. Richards and Isaac M. Shaw, with their respective Counselors, preside over the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th quorums.

Sunday School—John H. Walker, supt.; Thomas H. Smart and John A. Berrett, assistants; Andrew Phillips, secretary.

Y. M. M. I. A.—John H. Walker, Pres.; Thomas H. Smart and Chas. Evans, Counselors; John A. Berrett, secretary.

Y. L. M. I. A.—Sarah Buxton, Pres.; Della A. Brady and Sarah A. Forbush, Counselors; A. M. E. B. Sharp, secretary.

Relief Society—Elizabeth Richards, Pres.; Ann Griffiths and Philinda Cole, Counselors; Mary A. Smart, secretary.

Primary Association—Mary A. Smart, Pres.; Mary A. Ball and Elizabeth Richardson, Counselors; Lellie S. Moreton, secretary.

HISTORY—Union was known as Little Cottonwood Ward from the time of its first settlement until 1854. Among the first settlers who located on the south side of the Little Cottonwood Creek, in the spring of 1819, was John Cox, who built a house on the present site of Union Fort and commenced farming. A brother Elmer located

about two miles further up the creek. In the fall Silas Richards, who had just arrived in the valley, bought out Elmer's improvements and settled down, together with a number of other families who had crossed the plains in his company. In the fall of 1850 the number of families was nearly doubled by immigration. During that year a comfortable school house was built, about ½ miles east of the present site of Union Fort. In this building Bishop Richards taught the first school in the Ward during the winters of 1850-51 and 1851-52.

In 1853, agreeable to counsel from Pres. Brigham Young, the Saints on the Little Cottonwood, who now numbered 273 souls, went to work and built a fort, as a protection against the Indians, who at that time were hostile and did considerable stealing and killing in various parts of the Territory. The settlers on the Cottonwoods, however, were never molested by the natives. John Cox gave up 10 acres of his farming land for a fort site, around which a wall, 12 feet high and 6 feet thick at the bottom, tapering off to one foot thick at the top, was built of rocks, adobes and clay. Port-holes were made a few yards apart and bastions built on two of the four corners. The people called their little fortified village Union, a name suggestive of the energy and unity which characterized the Saints in their labors at the time. Nearly every house which had been built on the various farming claims along the creek was pulled down and removed to the fort, where the little colony was soon comfortably situated and lived together very peaceably.

In 1854 a large two-story school-house was built, of adobes, in the fort. A few years later, when the Indian difficulties were supposed to be over so far as Great Salt Lake Valley was concerned, the fort walls were gradually torn down, and a number of the people again located on their respective farms. But ever since that time the popular name of the Ward has been Union Fort.

Toward the close of 1849, a few weeks after the arrival of Silas Richards on Little Cottonwood Creek, he was appointed to preside as Bishop over the few families located on the south side of the creek. He acted in that capacity without Counselors, until July 13, 1851, when he was ordained to the position of Bishop. John Cox was set apart to act as his first Counselor at the same time. Subsequently Henry H. Wilson was chosen a second Counselor. In the spring of 1860 Elder Cox removed to Sanpete County, when Henry H. Wilson became

first Counselor and Thomas S. Terry was chosen as second Counselor. Counselors Wilson and Terry were both called to "Dixie" in 1862, after which Wm. P. Smith and Norman G. Brimhall acted as Counselors as long as Silas Richards continued Bishop.

Elder Richards having been called at the October Conference, 1864, to assist the new settlers in southern Utah, resigned his position as Bishop of the Union Ward, and started on his mission the following December. Counselors Smith and Brimhall then took temporary charge for a few weeks, but in the beginning of 1865 the Union or Little Cottonwood Ward was amalgamated with the South Cottonwood Ward, under Bishop Andrew Cahoon. Thus it remained for the next thirteen years, during which time a temporary district organization was kept up at Union, with a presiding Elder in charge, who acted under the direction of the South Cottonwood Bishopric. In this capacity Richard Taylor acted for a short time; he was succeeded by Ishmael Phillips. During these years district meetings were held occasionally. Otherwise the Union Saints attended Sabbath meetings at the South Cottonwood meeting house.

At a meeting held in the South Cottonwood ward house, July 1, 1877, the Union Ward, composed of the Union and Sandy Districts of the South Cottonwood Ward, was organized with Ishmael Phillips as Bishop, and Marion H. Brady and Otis L. Terry as his Counselors. These brethren were ordained and set apart by Daniel H. Wells.

Counselor Terry having removed to Sanpete County, James L. James was chosen second Counselor in his stead in the spring of 1887.

WARM SPRINGS. Of the varieties of warm springs in Utah the most noted and the best known are the Warm Springs within the corporate limits of Salt Lake City. The waters are limpid and smell strongly of sulphureted hydrogen, and are charged with gas, as combined with the mineral basis and as absorbed by the waters themselves. Dr. Gale is authority for the assertion that it is a "Harrowgate water abounding in sulphur." Three fluid ounces of water, on evaporation to entire dryness, in a platina capsule, will give $8\frac{1}{2}$ grains of solid, saline matter. It