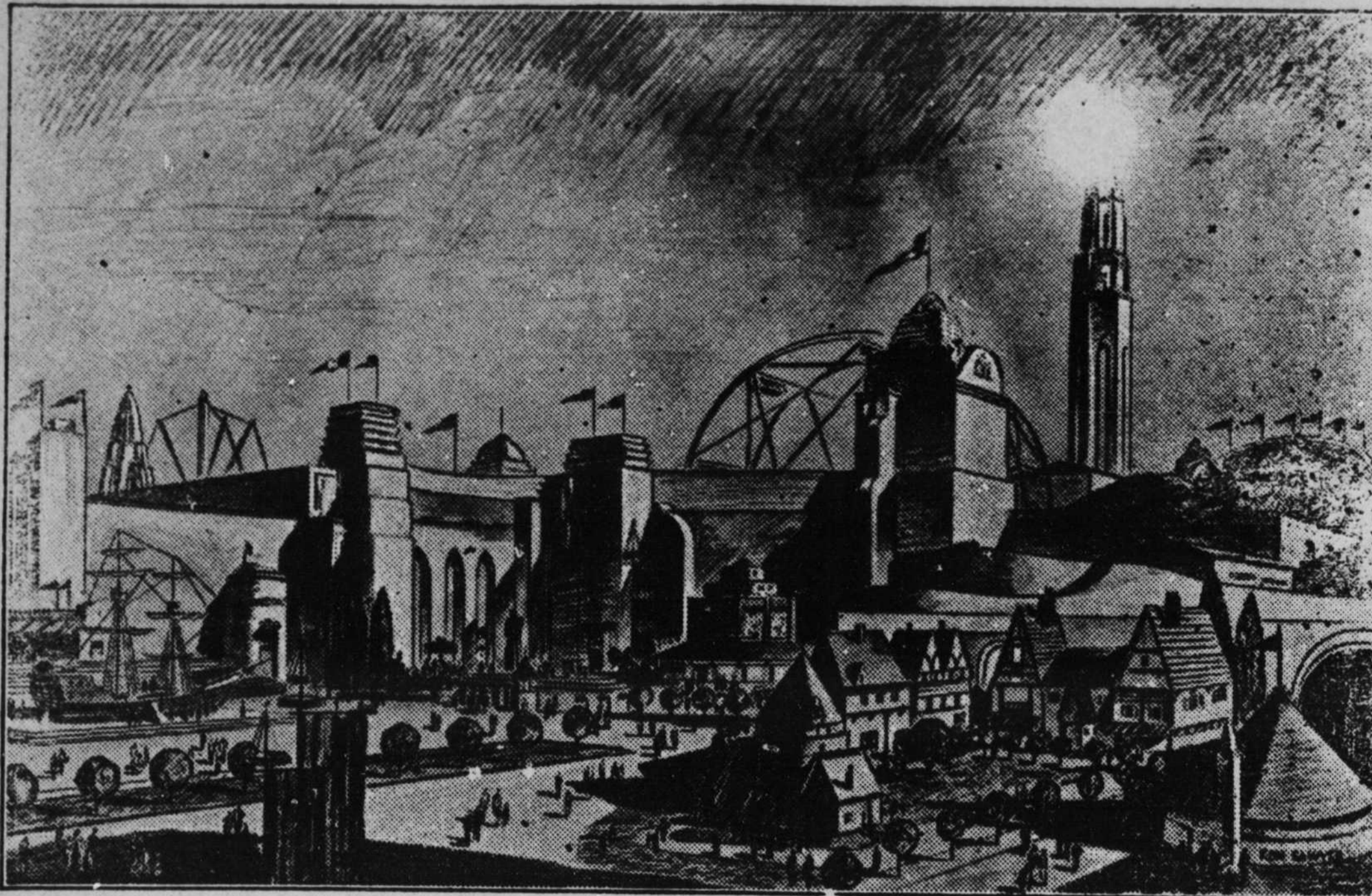


Colorful Fun Zone for San Francisco Fair



An artist's impression of a portion of the Amusement Zone now being built for the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition, on Treasure Island in San Francisco Bay. Exposition heads are stumped for a name for the Zone and offer \$1,000 cash for the right suggestion.

Exposition Offers \$1,000 Prize for Name of Midway

SAN FRANCISCO—Wanted—a catchy, snappy name for the Amusement Zone of the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition, on Treasure Island in San Francisco Bay. One thousand dollars cash will be paid to the person submitting the name selected.

This was announced by Exposition executives who declared they are seeking a name for the Amusement Zone that will be different and new—a name suggesting fun, thrills, gaiety, color, and one that is short, catchy and easy to remember.

At the Panama Pacific Exposition in San Francisco in 1915 the Amusement Zone was titled "The Zone." At the Century of Progress in Chicago it was called "The Midway," while at the St. Louis Exposition of 1904 they called it "The Pike."

World-famous showmen are planning the most colorful Amusement Zone of any World's Fair in history for Treasure Island in 1939. Music, pageants, cavalcades, girl shows,

barkers, roaring thrill rides, foreign villages will be some of the features of the Amusement Zone. Scenic railways, double Ferris wheels, sky-rides will be a part of this center of fun for which the Exposition wishes a name.

Treasure Island's Amusement Zone will have all the glamor and romance of the Pacific Ocean to draw from—the South Seas, Latin America, Lands of the Southern Cross, the Orient and Far East. Thousands of applications for concessions already have been received, including Japanese and Oriental restaurants, complete with idol dancers, native foods and exotic decorations; under-water rides on San Francisco Bay, and breathtaking mechanical devices.

Names submitted in the Amusement Zone Name Contest must not exceed three words and must be received not later than February 18, 1938, at the offices of the 1939 World's Fair Contest Committee, Treasure Island, on San Francisco Bay.

Sketches Of Mormon Trail

By DELPHINE SQUIRES

October 3, 1855—

Four families arrived from Provo enroute to California. Our brethren did a little trading with them. On October 13 a letter came from President Brigham stating that they had sold most of their cattle in San Bernardino and were buying up animals and preparing to return. Sunday, October 14 the Salt Lake

mail arrived at noon with the sad news that the Elk Mountain Mission had broken up and that three of the brethren had been killed by the Indians and the stock and provisions carried away. A large drove of cattle, 500 head, arrived on the way to California.

In a letter written at Las Vegas October 16 by Wm. S. Covert he tells of the building of the fort 150 feet square with walls 14 feet high. He also mentioned that the houses were two stories in height. The season's crops did not amount to much, the range for stock was limited and timber difficult to procure. November 3 President Bring-

hurst and company arrived home from California with a drove of wild mules and mares, 49 head. They had been gone six weeks. Strong north-west wind and the air very cold.

Sunday, Nov. 4.—Had a severe frost which killed all vines, green corn, etc. Seventy Indians came to service and 56 of them were baptized and confirmed and a record made of the same. The following brethren were given permission to return to their homes to visit their families, all agreeing to be back in Las Vegas by March 10, 1856: Bros. W. S. Covert, Geo. G. Snyder, J. S. Milam, John Steele, Stephen C. Perry, Benj. R. Hulse, Wm. Burston, James T. S. Allred, John W. Turner, Edw. Cuthbert, and James A. Bean. They were to start November 8.

Nov. 5. Everyone busy—Some clearing away the old shed and rubbish, both in and outside the fort; gathering the harvest, etc. Others preparing pack saddles and other necessities for the trip homeward. The Indians helped the harvest of the grain but many of them carried it off without leave during the night.

Nov. 6. Some of the brethren were engaged in breaking wild mules and mares when one of the wild mares with a rider charged into the band of wild mules. The band scattered and some of them ran 15 miles before they could be turned back.

President Brigham in a letter written Nov. 7 stated that they had raised enough grain and vegetables to last them until another harvest and had moved into their houses inside the fort.

Nov. 8. The brethren did not leave for Utah until afternoon on account of another stampede the night before. It took over half of the day to recover the animals. At sundown, Brother Amasa M. Lyman and a company of nine wagons arrived from California and camped inside the fort. They were glad to

LAS VEGAS WEATHER

Following are the maximum and minimum temperatures as registered by the thermometers of the government weather station in Las Vegas for the dates shown:

	Max.	Min.
Dec. 31.....	64	33
Jan. 1.....	66	45
Jan. 2.....	67	44
Jan. 3.....	67	41
Jan. 4.....	67	40
Jan. 5.....	64	32
Jan. 6.....	66	34

C. P. SQUIRES,
Cooperative Observer.

lie down and sleep in peace and safety relieved for once of the wearisome duty of keeping guard at night. The Indians guarded their stock faithfully all night.

Nov. 10. Brother Lyman and his company left. At 11 that morning ex-mail carrier James Williams arrived with a load of liquors destined for the Salt Lake market. He hurried on hoping to overtake the Lyman party. At sundown Messrs Hope and Conger arrived with the California mail bringing a few papers for Las Vegas.

Wednesday, Nov. 14. Some Indians brought back some stolen property and asked to be remunerated for doing the same. It was rather difficult to make them understand that they were not to be paid for doing right. On Nov. 16 two travelers arrived from Salt Lake—one an Englishman by the name of Branchley and the other a Frenchman named Jules Remq, a college professor from Paris. They were exploring the country, collecting specimens of plants, minerals, etc.

In a letter written by Brigham Young to President Brigham and received in Las Vegas Nov. 17, the brethren were asked to use forbearance, judgment and wisdom in dealing with the Indians, to lessen the danger of provoking hostilities with them.

He exhorted them to hard and corral their stock, to keep all articles for use out of their way and in all ways to be careful of all property that if the Indian did take anything to remember that it was what was to be expected from them in their present low estate. That it was their desire and hope to so deal with them to make them better.

Nov. 18. President Brigham sent a letter to Brother Hopkins of San Bernardino in relation to getting a patent saw and grist mill.

Nov. 22. Rained hard all day and it was found necessary to take some steps for the preservation of the fort wall. As there was much public work to be done George W. Bean was appointed to superintend it. His first act was to grade the ground from the fort wall so that it sloped away and would thus drain the water from undermining the wall.

Dec. 1. Past week more farm land was laid off, yards made for the fodder and grain, etc. Nights cold and frosty. Rumor that the dreaded Utes were to make a visit. They had already visited the Muddy and carried off three squaws to sell to the Mexican traders. A club had been formed called the Las Vegas Lyceum with the object of diffusing useful knowledge.