

ber 7 and 8. There were present Elders John Henry Smith, of the quorum of the Apostles, and Jonathan G. Kimball, of the presidency of the Seventies, the Stake presidency and most of the leading brethren of the Stake.

Saturday 10 a.m.—After the opening exercises President T. E. Ricks said he was pleased at the opportunity of again meeting the Saints in conference capacity. He reported the Stake as prosperous and increasing in population. The Stake presidency were united and the Bishops likewise. It evoked the Spirit of God to attend us during conference.

Several Bishops then reported their wards in satisfactory condition.

Elder Wm. F. Rhyh spoke briefly upon the development of our country. Reported his labors in the wards of Teton Basin. They had recently had the Jackson Hole expedition of U. S. soldiers attend their meetings there. Much interest was manifested by the troops in the doctrines of the Latter-day Saints.

Elder Geo. Cole, principal of the Stake academy, spoke upon education. True education, he said, must be all round, not one-sided—must be scholastic, domestic and theological. Domestic education is inseparably connected with all the other branches. The educational institutions of the world do not perfectly accomplish what they should because they do not give a complete education; the spiritual part is wanting.

2 p. m.—Bishops continued their reports, also reports from presidency of Seventies, Y. M. M. I. associations and High Council were given.

Elder John Henry Smith delivered an exhaustive discourse upon the subject of fasting, and offerings in connection therewith; and upon the duty devolving upon parents to teach their children the nature of these principles and the purposes of fast meetings. If this is done in the way he described, it will not fail to give our offspring, even of the most tender years, a sure and abiding testimony of the divinity of the work in which we are engaged.

Elder Jonathan G. Kimball spoke briefly, corroborative of the former speaker's remarks. He deplored stinginess, because it is meaner. If we were generous we would be more popular. Not that he wanted to encourage office seekers; they love themselves more than their country. Let men accumulate the riches of the world if they have that gift, but let them use their riches rightly.

Sunday, 10 a. m.—Elder T. E. Bassett commented upon the teachings we receive and the blessings we enjoy, which are calculated in their nature to make us the best people on earth. Reviewed some of the changes that have taken place since our settlement in this valley and showed how all had tended to our good.

Elder J. G. Kimball said the time had come when Latter-day Saints must get into position. No one good thing we do on earth will gain us eternal life. We must be up to the line of duty in all the requirements of the Gospel. Avoid the danger of always hearing and getting into a very receptive mood, but never doing.

Elder John Henry Smith talked in

very expressive language against the heinous crimes that are increasing in the world. Sulicides should receive no sympathy among Latter-day Saints, let such be laid away without ostentation and as quietly as possible. Such crimes and sexual sins are the crimes of crimes and will meet with the greatest punishment in this life and that to come. He solemnly warned parents to teach their children the principles of virtue.

2 p. m.—Sacrament was administered by the Bishopric of Rexburg First and Second wards.

Elder John Henry Smith was the principal speaker this afternoon. He treated upon the mission and destiny of the Latter-day Saints, and spoke of the retrogression of mankind from the purposes and laws of God, and re-establishment of truth again in this age. Brother Smith paid a high tribute to the memory of the late President Brigham Young. He encouraged all to contribute to the erection of the statue now in course of erection, for the purpose of commemorating our love and esteem for what our great leader has done.

Thirty home missionaries were sustained to visit in the Stake during the next three months.

Two Bishops were set apart to preside in the new wards of Leigh and Darby.

Choir sang an anthem, Benediction by Elder John Henry Smith.

JAMES GILLESPIE,
Stake Clerk.

THE PRODUCTION OF LEATHER.

The question of producing leather, in quantity and quality at least to supply our home demand, has often been brought before your readers, and yet much can be said on it, and to advantage to the great reading public. In early days tanneries were run more or less successfully in our Territory, using red pine bark; but for many years comparatively little has been attempted in that line, the reason usually assigned being that the tannic matter was too scarce. Yet we are informed that fairly good leather was produced. Now for some years a desire has been manifested to produce leather at least for our own consumption. Experiments have been made with different materials containing tannic substance, and a canalgre root came to the knowledge of our people. Great efforts were made to draw it to the attention of the people and its qualities have been partially discussed.

Its practical results have been ascertained by the Parowan Co-operative Tannery that is being operated by Wm. Pritchard as tanner. He finds that to tan perfectly calf skins with canalgre root takes about fifteen days, while with the bark it took ninety days; to tan kip it takes about twenty days, sole leather about forty days; while with bark it took four months for kip and for sole leather twelve to fifteen months. The relative strength of the different substances used for tanning is given as follows: Canalgre 30 per cent; red pine bark, 5 to 7; oak bark, 16; hemlock, 17 per cent. We enclose a sample of sole leather. It was tanned in thirty-five days and it is desired that it be tested by the same parties who passed judgment

on the samples sent from El Paso by Mr. Brown, and the results stated in the columns of the News for the benefit of its numerous readers who are interested in this question. The sample enclosed will wear smooth and glossy. Those who have used the leather claim for it good wearing qualities. Heavy boots from the canalgre-tanned leather are used by the farmer in irrigating to wade in the water, they preferring them to rubber boots. The canalgre roots cost the tannery in Parowan \$16 to \$20 a ton in the green state, sliced and dried \$50 a ton. They are obtained from Washington county where it is a native and grows in its native state. Doubts have been expressed in relation to its cultivation in the more northern climes, yet the roots were planted by Mr. Pritchard last October, and though it was an unusually cold winter the tubers lived and were the first thing to send up green shoots in the spring; and it grew prolifically until the extreme hot dry weather came, when the tops dried down. This was grown on dry land with no water. The roots we dug up were sprouting, ready to grow again this fall. We enclose to you samples of the tubers grown in Parowan valley, where the climate is more severe than in Salt Lake valley, and would request that parties be induced to plant and test the matter in Sevier, Juab, Utah and Salt Lake counties, where it is more than probable it could be cultivated to advantage and with profitable results, and revolutionize the leather trade in our State, making us exporters instead of importers of this necessary article, giving an impetus to boot and shoe factories and creating employment for a vast number besides enriching our people. RICHARD G. LAMBERT.

PAROWAN, Iron Co., Utah, Sept. 10th, 1895.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

Weather-crop bulletin of the Utah weather service, for week ending Monday, Sept. 9th, 1895:

The weather during the past seven days has been a continuation of the droughty conditions which have prevailed throughout the Territory for the last four weeks. During the latter part of the week severe frosts occurred in the higher valleys, causing considerable damage to potatoes and other tender vegetation. High winds were more or less frequent and did great injury to orchards by blowing the fruit from the trees. There was no precipitation worthy of mention reported during the week.

The condition of the growing crops such as corn, potatoes, sugar beets, etc., is reported good, except in a few localities of the northern portion where the severe frosts at the end of the week caused some damage to potatoes and other tender plants.

Harvesting is progressing and the work will be finished in a week or ten days. The thing is well under way in all sections and grain is turning out much better than was expected. Sugar beets are being dug and shipped; the crop is reported to be heavy and fine. The second cutting of lucern is in progress, and the crop promises to be much heavier than the first cutting; the third crop is almost a failure in