

struction the ministers put upon them is satisfactory. They pay their preachers to study the divine record for them, and if he says to dip his fingers in the water and rub it over the crown of their heads is baptism, that is all that is necessary. It seems to satisfy them. And they again tell their congregations that there is no need of any kind of an ordinance in order to become a member of the church, and that is satisfactory to them, too.

In mingling with the people of the north I find many very intelligent men on all subjects but the Gospel. When one talks or attempts to talk on the great plan of salvation, they manifest a great amount of ignorance and with that ignorance they also manifest a spirit of indifference that is truly lamentable. As long as we talk to them of the great resources of the Rocky Mountain regions they will listen with interest, but when we try to direct conversation to the great principles of the Gospel they want to change the subject. It looks sometimes as though there would hardly be one of a city saved.

The Elders in the Northern States mission visited during the month of June 2,249 families. They distributed 2,618 tracts, walked 4178 miles, and report 782 Gospel conversations. In many instances houses are refused them to hold meetings in; and for all this work they report four baptisms. Verily this is a day of warning. But we do not feel to back out. We know that we are doing our part, and if the people will not receive our testimony we feel that we're clean of those whom we have warned. When we do find an honest soul who will listen to us, great is our joy; and when we are favored with the privilege of leading one into the water our joy is unpeakable.

The Elders are doing a great work among the people in the way of allaying much of the prejudice that has hitherto existed. The Elders are educating the people to the facts as they exist in Utah. Through these unceasing labors the inhabitants of this great country are becoming better acquainted with the Saints and of the Gospel of Jesus Christ as practiced by them. The Saints in Utah are fast becoming the center of attraction, not, say the people here, on account of our religion, but on account of the industry and enterprise we manifest.

I am satisfied that much good is being done by circulating the DESERET NEWS among the people. And if every quorum of Seventies would send one or more copies of the NEWS to the Elders who are in the missionary field, it would be of incalculable benefit. The sermons of the First Presidency and Apostles are sought after and many times read with intense interest. I have wished many times that we had more sermons to circulate among the people. Notwithstanding all that has been said against us as a people, many of the inhabitants of this land begin to weigh the sayings of the Prophets of the Lord. If convenient, please let us have more of the precious gems of truth that fall from the lips of the servants of the Lord.

JOSHUA R. CLARK.

The grape crop of California this season will be short, not more than two-thirds of what was expected.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

U. S. Department of Agriculture, weather bureau, report of the Utah Weather Service for the month of June, 1895:

Temperature—The mean temperature for the Territory was 62.8 degrees, which is 5.3 degrees below the normal; highest monthly mean, 75.6 degrees at Pabreah; lowest monthly mean, 52.6 degrees at Soldier Summit; maximum, 106, at St. George on the 23d; minimum, 18, at Soldier Summit, on 17th; greatest monthly range, 77, at Fillmore; least monthly range, 52, at Mount Pleasant. The warmest days were the 23rd, 24th, 26th, 27th and 28th, and the coldest, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 16th, 17th and 18th.

Precipitation—The average for the Territory was .43 of an inch which is about .32 of an inch below the June normal. The greatest monthly amount, 1.50 inches, was recorded at Orion and Pabreah, and the least a trace at Deseret.

Weather—Average number of clear days, 13; partly cloudy, 9; cloudy, 3; and days on which .01 of an inch or more of rain fell, 3.

Wind—Prevailing direction southwest. The total movement at Salt Lake City was 4,559 miles, and the maximum velocity 34 miles per hour, from the south, on the 27th.

Thunderstorms—Salt Lake City, 29th; Giles, 24th, 25th, 28th, 29th; Grouse Creek, 5th, 8th, 17th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 28th, 29th; Koosharem, 9th; Levan, 24th, 29th; Moab, 27th, 28th, 29th; Orion 18th; Snowville, 29th; Vernal 28th, 29th.

Hail—Salt Lake City 29th; Grouse Creek 8th; Grover 2nd, 29th; Orion, 27th.

Light frost—Salt Lake City, 17th; Deseret, 17th, 19th; Heber on 11 days; Levan, 9th, 18th; Mant, 16th; Moab, 18th; Orton, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 17th; Parowan, 1st; Snowville, 2nd, 8th, 10th, 16th, 13th; Vernal, 17th.

Killing Frost—Salt Lake City, 18th; Heber, on ten days; Levan, 17th; Logan, 17th; Mount Pleasant, 16th; Orion, 18th, 19th, 20th; Scipio, 16th; 17th, 18th; Snowville, 23rd; Thistle, 4th, 5th, 16th, 17th, 18th.

Solar Halos—Grover, 21st; Pabreah, 21st.

Lunar Halos—Koosharem, 26th.

J. H. SMITH,

Observer, Weather Bureau, Director.

IDAHO CROP BULLETIN.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Weather Crop Bulletin No. 16 of the Idaho State Weather Service for the week ending Monday, July 22, 1895:

The weather of the past week was fairly favorable for crops; the days for the most part were very warm and accompanied by high winds, which have materially aided in taking up moisture from crops besides interfering to some extent with haying operations; the nights have been very cold for this season. Frost occurred over the southern section on the 17th, doing no injury in some sections, while in others unwatered potatoes were damaged in streaks.

Little or no rain fell during the week, and unirrigated land over the entire state is drying rapidly. In a few localities grain on dry lands is too far gone to be much benefited by

rain. Water is getting very low in the streams, with prospect of a very scant supply for maturing grain. Constant attention to irrigation is necessary to save crops from suffering.

Grain has been materially pushed towards maturity by hot winds and dry weather, and it is ripening prematurely in some sections. Early sown wheat is generally doing well; the late sown is backward and coming on slowly. Oats promise well.

Potatoes are in good condition and ready for market in many places; late frosts have caused the crop to be lighter than usual, and in a few places some of the crop has totally failed. Garden truck is doing well especially where irrigated. Lice are injuring cabbage and peas in some parts of the State. Corn in a few localities was so badly damaged by frost that it will be almost a failure.

Haying is in full blast and a large portion of the crop was cut and stacked during the week, but the work has proceeded with difficulty on account of high winds; previous reports indicating a short crop are fully verified; the yield is below the average over the greater portion of the state. Owing to the scarcity of water in Cassia county but little of the second crop will be cut. Meadows are generally in good condition, though not as heavy as promised.

An abundant yield of large fruit is indicated; currants and gooseberries were a heavy crop. A large portion of the tender fruits were killed by frost; there will be very few huckleberries this season.

D. P. McCALLUM, Director.

CENTRAL OFFICE, Idaho Falls, Idaho, July 23, 1895.

UTAH CROP BULLETIN.

Weather crop bulletin of the Utah weather service, for week ending Monday, July 22nd, 1895:

Weather—The temperature and sunshine during the past seven days averaged above the normal, while the rainfall was greatly deficient in all sections. Light frosts occurred on the 16th and 17th, but no damage is reported. High winds prevailed in Utah county on the 17th, doing considerable damage to heavy grain, trees, etc.

Crops—There was a notable improvement in the condition of the growing crops during the past week. Potatoes and corn were especially benefited by the favorable weather, and are reported as looking remarkably fine in all districts. Harvesting operations continue and during the next ten days will become general throughout the Territory. The first cutting of lucern is now about all in stack, and the second cutting is in progress. Both crops will fall below the average yield on account of cold and frosts. Considerable of the rye has been cut, and barley, wheat and oats are rapidly turning color. The prospects for an average crop of nearly all kinds of fruit continues excellent. Garden stuff where irrigated is doing remarkably well; in districts where the water is scarce it is looking somewhat poor.

More than 1000 Indians engaged in their annual sun dance at Havre, Mont. Enterprising teamsters ran excursions from near-by town to the dance.