

to make sweet cream butter? It certainly seems to me that it would.

To make sweet cream butter, churn the cream from 6 to 8 degrees lower temperature. It should in no case take longer than forty minutes to complete a churning. The operator should be able to tell by the sound when the butter is beginning to gather, but should take the cover off to be sure it is churned all right. When the granules are about the size of a clover seed draw off the butter milk, run in a few pails of water at about the same temperature as the butter in the churn. Draw the water off and run in as much more as would equal the volume of cream churned; place the cover on and revolve the churn very rapidly fifteen or twenty times. Draw the water off and let it drain thoroughly. Too much care and attention cannot be given to this part of the work, as this is where we produce the grain. And if the grain is spoiled the flavor is injured also. Take out the butter with a ladle, add one ounce of salt for every pound of butter; work the butter until the salt is thoroughly mixed, but not enough to spoil the grain. If worked too much it has a salty appearance, and if not enough it will be found streaked and mottled. Press the butter firmly into the moulds and wrap in a clean wet paper prepared for that purpose.

Very respectfully,
ARTHUR BARRETT.

LOOKING BACKWARD.

MESA CITY, A. T., Jan. 17.—Your invitation through a late issue to the "Old veterans of the Nauvoo exodus," to give items from their experience relating to that period, almost prompts a smile. For to those whose broader experience takes in from before the settlement at Kirtland and succeeding vicissitudes of the Church, the Nauvoo experience appears but modern. Who has yet written in detail the circumstances of poverty and persecution in which the Temple at Kirtland was built? That attended the gathering up of Zion's camp, with all of its experience in going and return from Missouri? That grew out of the Kirtland bank? The great property boom and financial crisis of 1837? The apostasy at Kirtland and the persecution of the Prophet by his friends? His flight to Missouri and the struggles of the poor left behind? Who has written the history of the "poor camp?"

The first large emigration company of the Saints of some seventy wagons, was organized and led by Joseph Young, E. Smith, Henry Herriman, Jonathan Dunham, Jonathan Hale and others. In great poverty it started from Kirtland on July 4, 1837, and arrived at Far West on October 20th, just in time to get every experience of mob violence and exposure through the ensuing winter. While Joseph Young and others were stopping at Haun's mill they barely escaped the massacre there. Where is published the appalling condition of the Saints at Adam-ondi-Ahman—driven in from the surrounding country and in the midst of deep snows without shelter for the aged, the feeble or the sick, when infants were born to a manger of snow and starvation was near to all; followed by

the expulsion and gathering again at the "Old Commerce grave-yard," afterwards Nauvoo? In 1839 every house was a hospital, but without nurse or attendant for the sick, for at this time there were hardly well ones enough to bury the dead. This experience with the arrival of the Prophet and others from Missouri prisons with the building of another Temple under persecution and poverty, the martyrdom, etc., was all prior to our exodus from Nauvoo, and much of this still remains unpublished, if written.

Having since 1831 been near the front in each evolution of the Church you will pardon that "smile," for to me the butt end of our experience appears prior to our expulsions from Nauvoo, in which, as in the others, I was near to the front. After the martyrdom of the Prophet, having been for years associated with him in business, I was called by President Young to occupy and keep open the Nauvoo mansion, vacated by his death, and having Sheriff Backus as boarder and all outside officers and strangers to entertain, I had excellent opportunity to learn much from the outside that interested us as a people. When it was decided or agreed that as a people we should leave Nauvoo, with others I was appointed to organize a company of fifty and to take measures preparatory to emigration. To this end we started the making of wagons, occupying as we had need the divisions in the basement story of a large brick barn belonging to the mansion. After the killing of Frank Worl by Sheriff Backus and posse, the hatred and hurry of our enemies generally increased. A report became current abroad that many anti-Mormons were being murdered in Nauvoo and the Nauvoo mansion was cited as the probable place for great crimes. To allay the excitement a troop of soldiers was by order of the governor sent to investigate and to examine the premises for bodies said to be secreted about the barn. They came and made a formal examination after which they appeared satisfied and quietly left. But the end was not yet, for the rumor continued as a number of our mechanics were seen about the basement of the barn, creating renewed suspicion. Such was the condition when President Young called for those ready to commence crossing the river, for which I was doing all possible to prepare. I am not certain of the date, but I think it was the 6th of February that private word was brought me in the evening that a squad of soldiers would be in the city before morning with an order for my arrest. There was no time to prepare. I must go at once. So with two of my family, leaving my wife and children in a skiff at midnight, in a fearful storm, we crossed the river, which the day following was closed up with ice. A waiting vehicle took us to camp on Sugar Creek, where on arrival we were without shelter from the storm or supplies for our comfort. But we were among friends and even John De Lee, who may now merit to be forgotten, then a stranger, opened to us his tent and made us welcome to its every comfort, and I cannot think of him even now and feel that he was wholly depraved.

Coming down to the present time, I

would not forget to say that the affairs of this Stake are progressing fairly well. It is still a time of health considering the season, and of prosperity considering the country's financial condition. But I regret to say that our Stake president, Brother C. I. Robinson, is in perhaps a critical condition. Not long since from the kick of a horse he received a fearful compound fracture of the lower jaw, from which he is not fully recovered, which with an organic heart trouble now keeps him confined to his room, while we administer to him often and earnestly pray for his recovery.

B. F. JOHNSON.

EARTHQUAKE IN WESTERN UTAH.

The Millard County *Blade*, which came in with last night's mail, contains an account of a severe earthquake at Fish Springs at 11 a. m. on the 8th inst. The following are the salient points of the article: Mr. Stewart was in a rock house near the springs at the time of the shock, and describes the wave as coming from the northwest and passing to the southeast. The quaking of the ground was accompanied by rumbling sounds not unlike that of a railway train.

A party of hunters down on the swamp felt the huggy ground rise and fall, and noticed quite a disturbance of the water. The thousands of ducks that inhabit the sloughs and ponds rose from the water and circled about as if terror-stricken.

The earthquake has very likely left a permanent effect on one of the springs. Prior to the shock this spring had been almost too hot for comfortable bathing; it is now so cold that it is often covered with a thin sheet of ice.

At the Utah mine, some five miles distant over the mountain, the shock was equally severe. In the boarding house the table was being arranged for dinner, and the dishes were hurled from the table to the floor.

Mr. Comerford, who was in the blacksmith shop at the time, says that the shock was so hard that it shook the anvil. At the Emma mine, a short distance away, Leopold Zellecki, the bookkeeper, ran out of the office, thinking the magazine had exploded.

The indictments of the late grand jury in San Bernardino county, Cal., are likely to be held void on account of one of the grand jurors having been convicted of a felony, says a special dispatch to the *San Francisco Chronicle*. The following telegram from Jefferson City, Mo., has been received: "W. J. Bodenhamer was sent to this prison in 1887 for seven years for larceny from a dwelling." Bodenhamer is at present a resident of North Ontario, and was a member of the late grand jury. If current report is true he was very officious, especially in the matter of finding certain indictments against public officers. The grand jury as impaneled consisted of nineteen members, the minimum number necessary to constitute a legal body. Without Bodenhamer the grand jury would have been one less than the legal requirement. Rumors are afloat that Bodenhamer was pardoned by the governor of Missouri, in which case, it is contended, the jury's legality could not be attacked, as the pardon restored him to full civil rights.