

After the opening exercises, Supt. Ballantyne read the annual statistical report of the Sabbath schools of Weber Stake.

Elder Lorenzo Snow addressed the meeting. He read some extracts from a revelation on Priesthood, contained in the Doctrine and Covenants, sec 81, paragraphs 33 to 40 inclusive, and preached a very instructive and interesting discourse on the power and privilege of the faithful sons of God to become like God in the perfection of His attributes, and showed that this could only be obtained by continued faithfulness and ultimate purity.

Elder C. W. Penrose followed on the same subject, showing that Jesus only performed the works which had previously been performed by the Father; that the history of the Father was repeated in the life of the Son; that the promise was that those who overcame all things should be made equal and all that the Father hath should be given unto them; that is, all the keys and powers over things spiritual and physical, all heights and depths and sources of pleasure and joy in the universe.

Adjourned till 2 p. m.

Afternoon.

The sacrament was administered. The clerk of the Stake presented the general authorities of the Church, all of whom were sustained by unanimous vote. Also the presidency and local authorities of the Stake who were sustained in like manner. The following names were added to the list of home missionaries: James Taylor, Joseph Hall, E. Stratford, W. G. Child, B. White and E. H. Anderson.

Elders Goddard and Willes delivered short, but impressive addresses on the object of meeting together on the Sabbath day, and exhorted the youth to be temperate in all things, and to observe the Word of Wisdom.

Apostle Brigham Young said we should all be actively engaged in the good cause. Opposition will tend to unite us and make us strong. God has established His authority upon the earth. He knew the voice of God through His servants, and we should all be able to recognize it when we hear it, no matter by whom it is spoken. He counseled all to listen and to obey instruction.

Prest. Jos. F. Smith spoke at some length on the subject of obedience to counsel. Order was said to be "heaven's first law." But order is the result of obedience to law. There is no law of God that God Himself disregards. It was a part of Christ's duty, though without sin, to obey the law of baptism in order to "fulfill all righteousness." It was our privilege to hearken to good counsel and we showed independence in doing so rather than that slavishness of which we are accused. It is a pleasure and exaltation to do it. He admonished the Saints of the fearful responsibility those incur who abandon their children to the enemies of the Church of God—to be trained and instructed by those who will instill into their minds false doctrines and lead them away from the paths of truth and righteousness. He counseled them to have their children instructed in the fear of God, in the principles of eternal life. We should set our faces as flint against all evil and corrupt practices. He spoke upon other subjects of deep interest, and closed by an earnest exhortation to faithfulness in the discharge of every duty, that we may reap our reward in the Kingdom of God.

President Middleton, on behalf of the Saints, thanked President Smith, the brethren of the Council of the Twelve and other brethren, for their visit, and for the fatherly instruction we have received from them during the Conference.

The choir sang an anthem, and the Conference adjourned for three months.

Y. M. M. I. CONFERENCE.

The Quarterly Conference of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association of the Stake was held at 7 o'clock, Sunday night, in the Tabernacle, which was again well filled.

Prest. J. F. Smith, Elder C. W. Penrose, Prest. J. A. West, the Central Board, and the presidents of nearly all the societies in this Stake were present. The reports from the presidents were given, all of which indicated the growth and prosperity of the associations. The statistical report was very gratifying.

Elder C. W. Penrose addressed the audience. He gave some valuable instructions to the young men on the efficacy of prayer, and on the existence and powers of Deity.

He was followed by Prest. Jos. F. Smith, who related the stories of Job and Abraham, Daniel and the Hebrew children, to demonstrate that implicit faith in God results in blessings and prosperity, temporally and spiritually.

The following officers were presented to the meeting and sustained by unanimous vote: Jos. A. West, President, E. N. Freeman, as First, and Alonzo Herrick, as Second Counselors; John L. Wilson, Treasurer; A. T. Wright, corresponding Secretary; E. H. Anderson, Recording Secretary.

Conference adjourned for three months.

JOS. HALL, Ogden City, U. T., April 18, 1881.

FISH CULTURE.

NO. 7.—ARTIFICIAL CARP PONDS.

Rudolph Hesse says: "Before the foundation of a dam is laid, the ground where it is to stand must be dug out to a depth of two feet, and a width of from four to six feet throughout the whole length of it. If the ground does not consist of loam, it must be filled up with it about one foot deep, and this must be tamped down hard. A second layer follows and is disposed of in the same manner. This is repeated, the clay being moistened every time if required, and then beaten down solidly. This lower stratum is but the foundation of the dam, which is formed from the earth dug out of the pond, or its vicinity. This is continued until the dam is completed. Care must be taken, however, that the construction and tamping down of this lower stratum be done in layers, and that nothing but good clay be used. In this manner the material of the foundation will become a very tenacious mass, which will not allow any water to penetrate. The completion of this laborious task will be a source of ultimate satisfaction, as many disadvantages, which might arise after the filling of the pond, will be done away with, through its agency. The dam should not be made entirely of clay, for in mid-summer, during the great heat, it would dry out too much on that side exposed to the sun, and consequently it would become full of fissures, through which the water would escape, and this might become disastrous to the establishment. On account of the required outlet-slucies, etc., the fact must be kept in view, that such newly-constructed dams will sink 10 per cent., after a lapse of time of little more than a year, with the exception of that portion that has been solidly made. The dam should be sodded. For the draining of the pond at the 'fishing out' season, it should have an outlet at the lower end, if no other advantageous arrangements can be made for the purpose. The use of wood-work for the channel should be avoided, its durability not being sufficient. The most desirable construction would be that the outlet-channel consist either of masonry work or water pipes, which may be made of either clay or iron. This channel or pipe must be so made that it can be closed tightly or opened again readily, if needed, and must be provided with two or three-fold gratings, to prevent the escape of the fish upon the opening of the sluice. At the same time there should be an outlet channel, several feet in breadth, at the side of the pond, to allow the water to run off. This must also be secured by grating, that should be kept open always, so that in case of continual rainy weather, or sudden and violent showers of rain or thunder-storms, no overflowing of the banks or dams may be possible, through the unexpected sudden rising of the pond. Large fish-ponds of several hundred acres have generally, according to their size, two or three outlets. The outflow from them is usually regulated by adjustment of the flood-gates, from the top of the dam."

These instructions are of value in the use of natural ponds, or such as

may be made artificially. "It is the province of the fish-culturist to find out for himself the best methods in the construction of outlets, so as to secure the greatest advantages possible at the least outlay consistent with safety and permanence." As to the contrivances resorted to in the formation of outlets or subterranean sewers, for conducting the waters from ponds, great care should be taken. There is immense pressure from a volume of water of considerable height; the dimensions of the pipes used should also be proportional to the volume of water to pass through them in a given time. In these valleys care should also be taken to guard against creeks or brooks, that come from a neighboring hilly country. There are many ponds situated on the slopes of mountains that are liable to damage by sudden thunder storms, or a rapid thaw of snow when the ground is frozen and the water cannot sink in the earth. These possible dangers should be provided against, as the sudden influx of water may cause damage. Even the sudden lowering of the temperature, or the poisonous salts held in solution, or the suddenly driving the fishes from their winter retreats are sources of danger; to say nothing of the overflow of the pond, by which the fishes might be washed away. Some of the methods practised in other States to guard against such dangers, are reserve sluices, and a reserve ditch alongside the pond, for the water to be carried off without entering the pond.

The fundamental rule in the construction of ponds for carp culture is that the water be the same depth in summer and winter. If the supply of water is too plentiful, great quantities of mud may be brought down, embedding the grass which grows in it and on its banks; this is apt to cause the vegetation to rot and poison the water. The carp fishes immediately desert such water on account of its offensive odor, and retire from their proper feeding-places to depths deficient in the production of food.

Even in well-constructed ponds, the decomposition of mud, which consists more or less of vegetable matter, may develop gaseous compounds, which affect the fishes injuriously; they will then rise to the surface seeking for air, on observing which more water should be admitted through the entrance sluice. Should gases be developed in winter there is little danger unless the surface is covered with ice, which should be broken to allow the gases to escape.

In the construction of artificial ponds the same general principles will apply that have been presented in noticing natural ponds. Plans have been published in the DESERET NEWS to which reference can be made in reply to written applications to the fish commissioner for this Territory. Other plans, not suitable for publication in this journal, will also be published which can be obtained at cost price, showing construction of a common pond for mixed carp culture, with cross sections of breeding ponds, and a complete plan of artificial ponds for hatching, breeding and raising fish.

JOSEPH L. BARFOOT, Fish Commissioner Utah, Box 332 P. O., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Correspondence.

From Rabbit Valley to Rio Colorado, SPANISH FORK, March 21, 1881.

Brother Erastus Snow:

The last of January in connection with Hugh and James J. McLellan and Beasan Lewis of Rabbit Valley and Geo. Burr, of Grass Valley, I started to learn the feasibility of the country between the lower end of Rabbit Valley and the Colorado River for a wagon road.

We passed over the first saddle or gap from the north end of the Henry mountain down a wash or canon made on the east side of said mountain by the said divide. The canon is impracticable for any purpose for 10 miles, then the wash formed by a small stream, named on Powell's map (if I am not mistaken) Crescent Creek, is open to the river, probably 25 miles distant. Where we approached the river it runs one mile nearly due west with the South Henry or "Rocky" in full view. When looking in that direction the country is quite open on the river, low benches or hills for more than a mile wide. Hills produce some

feed. The stream is a small one but is constant as we found beaver dams on it.

Each side the stream and in the opening at the river are two old Moquis forts. These forts are laid up with flat rock. They are about 30 feet long, 12 wide and eight feet high, with port holes near the ground and on the opposite side of the river about one mile above is another. These have evidently been to guard an old-time crossing. We at this place built two monuments of rock on the bluffs above the river, opposite where two washes come in from the east, to designate the point to any one who might be sent from the other side. We also erected on the lower fort a small flagstaff and floated a piece of gunny sack therefrom.

The river at this place is from 60 to 150 yards wide. The lower wash coming from the east seems to be difficult from its length and apparent windings among bluffs, and most probably turns south. The other which comes in about one-fourth of a mile above seems only three or four miles long, looks open, runs northeast and opens into flats of apparently sandstone.

We went up the river five miles and came to another small creek (which is also marked on Powell's map). The river here is still water, and for two miles there is splendid ferry ground (low banks, slack water, and bottoms on one or both sides of the river). The country is open to the east, as we could look up to cedar ridges evidently making down from the blue mountain. Up this stream we came out 25 miles on an even grade from the river, without encountering a hill. This wash is much the best, as it does not reach the Henry Mountain, but opens on to flats, consequently no large boulders. Its course is northwest and direct to the north end of the Henry mountain. To the northwest point of the Henry there will be no difficulty in making a road, except sand, which prevails the whole distance. From the Henry to Sand Creek, there are Dixie bluffs to be encountered and about six miles of country of mud formation, pyramidal clay hills. Both bluffs and hills perhaps may be avoided by going further north, but this is uncertain. From Sand to Pleasant Creek or Powell's "water pocket fold," a road can be made without much difficulty, some sand. From this creek it will be rough road making to Rabbit Valley.

We estimate the distance from Rabbit Valley to the river at 100 miles; some of the party thought it would not be more than 85. We concluded that from \$3,000 to \$5,000 would make a fair road. We went into a valley 10 miles north of the Henry Mountain. It contains 5,000 to 6,000 acres of good land, with the Fremont River running through it. The Curtis Creek comes in at the lower end of the valley; altitude 4,800 feet, soil very rich, made up of gypsum sand and decomposed vegetable matter in such amount that the soil is black. Fuel of wood and coal 10 miles distant; timber 15 miles distant on Henry Mountain; one settler in the valley.

A peculiarity of the country in and about the Henry Mountain is that no animal life is there; no game of deer, antelope or sheep, although fine feed, springs and shade. This is accounted for by the water being poisonous. It will do to travel upon but not dwell on.

With great respect, I remain your brother in the Gospel, A. K. THURBER.

NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Guardianship of the persons and estates of Adelaide Hampton, Grant Hampton, William Hampton, Benjamin Hampton and Ray Hampton, Minors.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF SAID Court in said matter notice is hereby given that Wednesday, the 18th day of May, A. D. 1881, at 10 a. m. of said day has been appointed by said Court the time and the County Court House of Salt Lake City the place for the hearing of a petition filed therein on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1881, praying for an order of said Court authorizing the Guardians of said minors to sell the property of said minors consisting of 5-8 undivided interest in the following described property, to wit: Sixty feet west front by twenty rods back off the north side of lot 4, of block 97, plat "A" Salt Lake City Survey, when and where all persons interested may appear and show cause if any why the prayer of petitioners should not be granted.

Salt Lake City, April 18, 1881. D. BOCKHOLT, Clerk Probate Court, Salt Lake Co., U. T. w3t



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FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE Z. O. M. I.

NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF DANIEL McALLISTER, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, BY THE undersigned administrators of the estate of Daniel McAllister, deceased, to the creditors of, and persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice to Mary McAllister at Mill Creek, Salt Lake County.

Dated April 1, 1881. MARY McALLISTER, CHARLES E. MILLER, Administrators of the estate of Daniel McAllister, deceased. w1t 10

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. w38

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Probate Court of Davis County, Utah Territory.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JONATHAN H. HOLMES, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned Administratrix of the Estate of Jonathan H. Holmes, deceased, to the creditors of and to all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administratrix at her residence at Farmington, Davis County, Utah.

SARAH J. HOLMES, Administratrix of the Estate of Jonathan H. Holmes, deceased. Dated at Farmington Davis County, March 21st, 1881. w1t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE OF ANN K. DUNYON, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Administrators of the Estate of Ann K. Dunyon, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrators at the office of Daniel H. Wells, Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah.

ELMA D. GRAVES, ISAAC J. DUNYON, Administrators of the Estate of Ann K. Dunyon, deceased. Dated at Salt Lake City, April 9, 1881. w114t

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