

## CONFERENCE AT BEAVER.

The Semi-Annual Conference of Beaver Stake of Zion, convened in Beaver City at 10 a.m., June 3rd, 1871.

THERE were present upon the stand, of the Presidency of this Stake of Zion, John R. Murdock, President; and Councilors Wm. Fotheringham and Daniel Tyler. Bishops of Beaver and Minersville; President of High Priests', Seventies' Mass, Elders' and Deacons' Quorums. Also High Priests, Seventies and Elders from the different settlements in this Stake of Zion.

After singing and prayer, President Murdock spoke upon the privileges enjoyed, in being able to meet together in peace, and believed all would be fully rewarded for leaving their labors to attend conference.

Wm. Fotheringham, Bishop M. L. Shepherd, Bishop James McKnight and John Blackburn then spoke upon different subjects, giving good instructions and encouraging the Saints in their duties.

President J. R. Murdock suggested the following subjects for the Elders to treat upon: Sunday and day schools, tithing, P. E. Fund indebtedness, securing land claims, sustaining the telegraph office, factory and Co-operative store.

After singing by the choir, and benediction, the meeting adjourned until 2 p.m.

Re-assembled at 2 p.m. After singing by the Beaver and Minersville choirs, led respectively by Wm. Robinson and Robert Stoney, and prayer, Elders Daniel Tyler, Bishop John Ashworth, John L. Smith and President J. R. Murdock spoke upon the subjects named; also upon drunkenness, swearing and our general duties. After singing by the Beaver choir and benediction, the meeting adjourned until 10 a.m. the next day.

On the morning of the second day the house was filled to overflowing. After singing and prayer, Elder Wm. Robison, President J. R. Murdock and Elders Wm. Richards and Philo F. Farnsworth spoke upon "Mormonism" as it is, and had been, present duties, etc. President Murdock said it was necessary for us as a Stake of Zion to awaken to our duties, and gave much good instruction calculated to cheer the Saints and awaken them to their duties. After singing by the Minersville choir,

"We thank Thee O God for a Prophet," which was joined in by the whole assembly and benedictory prayer, the meeting adjourned until 2 p.m.

The conference convened at 2 o'clock p.m. After singing and prayer, the sacrament was administered and the General Authorities of the Church were presented and unanimously sustained.

The following local authorities were then presented: John R. Murdock, President of this stake of Zion, and presiding Bishop, with William Fotheringham his first, and Daniel Tyler his second counselor. J. R. Murdock, President of High Council, composed of William Robison, Wm. J. Allred, James Farrer, Gideon Murdock, Wm. Richards, Alfred Wilson, James Low, A. M. Farnsworth, Orris F. Murdock, George Ayers, Wilson J. Newers and James H. Rollins.

Daniel Tyler, President of the High Priests' Quorum. Jonathan Crosby, President of the Mass Quorum of Seventies. John Robison, President of the Elders' Quorum in Beaver and Adamsville branches. Edwin Eyre, President of the Elders' Quorum in Minersville branch. M. L. Shepherd, Bishop of the 1st Ward of Beaver City. John Ashworth, Bishop of the 2nd Ward of Beaver City. David B. Adams, Bishop of Adamsville and Greenville. James McKnight, Bishop of Minersville. George Davey, President of Deacons' Quorum, in Beaver. William Banks, President of Deacons' Quorum, in Minersville. Wm. Fotheringham, General Superintendent of Sunday Schools throughout the Stake.

Harriet E. Shepherd, President of the Female Relief Society in Beaver city. Lydia Blackburn, President of the Relief Society in Greenville. Sister Ingram, President of the Relief Society in Adamsville.

Elder Wm. Fotheringham read the foregoing list, to none of which a dissenting voice was raised.

Wm. Fotheringham and Elias Blackburn then spoke upon the faith of the Saints and the good we might do; and dwelt upon the necessity of the Saints living their religion.

President J. R. Murdock gave good instructions and counsel in regard to upholding the Bishops and strengthen-

ing the hands of the Relief Societies, as they could do much good. He wanted a reformation, and a united effort to roll on the work of God. He spoke upon the different subjects named, and told the Bishops to wake up their wards; and the Presidents of Quorums to fill up their Quorums.

A good spirit prevailed, and we had truly a good time.

The choir sang, joined by the congregation, and the conference adjourned until Friday, December 1st, 1871, at ten o'clock, a.m., at this place.

Benediction by Daniel Tyler.

JOHN L. SMITH,  
Secretary of Conference.

## Correspondence.

LONG VALLEY, KANE CO.,  
May 27th, 1871.

Editor Deseret News:—Dear Bro.—Thinking a few items might be interesting to some of your readers I will try to give you a short report about affairs here. The final removal of the Muddy mission occurred at St. Thomas on the 20th of February, some leaving to return to their former locations, and others to Long Valley, to begin anew. After arriving we found a small valley not exceeding three quarters of a mile wide in the widest places, and about three miles in length. The hills are low, covered with cedars, and at the top afford plenty of range and grass for stock. The land appears to be very rich. A bountiful stream of water runs through the valley, affording plenty for all purposes. Considerable labor has been performed in making water ditches for irrigation, etc. A quantity of wheat has been put in, but having to sustain so many grasshoppers has taken it nearly all. We still have hopes of raising a good corn and potatoe crop. Much damage has been done to the lower settlement, (Mount Carmel, where Bishop Stark presides) by the grasshoppers.

The Muddy people have sustained considerable loss by leaving their homes, a beautiful climate and favorable prospects for grain. They have labored incessantly for the past six years in developing the resources of their country, amongst many disadvantages and before the break up, were beginning to realize the reward of their labors. Many are advanced in years and some on the verge of decrepitude, and they feel they have a home on a firm foundation that will be desirable and beneficial. The spring storms and the difference of climate have caused considerable sickness, yet the climate and country appear to be quite healthy.

Bro. James Leithead, who was appointed and acted as bishop to the people on the Muddy, presides here, to the general satisfaction of the people. He expects to start forthwith to erect a grist mill. Peace and good will are at present prevailing.

Respectfully, yours in the gospel,  
JAMES W. WATSON.

ST. GEORGE, May 31st, 1871.

Dear Brother Cannon:—Having just returned from a tour to the settlements at Kanab and Long Valley, I thought I would write you a few words as to the condition of things in these frontier towns.

At Kanab the hoppers have taken a part of the little wheat that was growing, but the crop was very light at best. It was put into the ground with a "lick and a promise," and then not watered until too late to make much. The cause of this poor farming we will presume to be the same that is always noticeable in new settlements, that is, so much to be done that nothing is done as it ought to be. The brethren were very busy planting corn and potatoes, and I trust they will raise food enough to do them.

At Mount Carmel (lower settlement in Long Valley) the hoppers have taken everything. Some of the brethren are going north to work for bread, and others are making arrangements to put a large crop of corn and potatoes and, perhaps some buckwheat in, which I think will do well in Long Valley.

At Glendale (upper settlement in Long Valley) the hoppers had left a little wheat up to date of my visit, but the mountains around are full of the little war horses, and they may make an attack on what is left, but we hope not.

The brethren at this place are also planting corn and potatoes to the full extent of their ability, and by sowing some buckwheat perhaps they will make their bread.

Bishop Leithead is intending to have

his grist mill running by harvest, and other parties are trying to get a saw mill in operation. These settlements are rich in land, water, grass and timber, and if the grasshoppers and raiding Indians will let them alone, and the Lord bless their labors, our brethren will soon recover some of the time and means they have sacrificed on the Muddy. If any people have a right to claim a blessing those have who stuck to the Muddy until they were released.

The Southern Utah Co-operative Stock Herd Co. intend to establish a dairy at Upper Kanab, which place I consider to be unsurpassed in this or any other country for that business.

Pres. Snow's health is improving, but is still feeble.

The prospect for fruit about St. George is very good.

The little squib of excitement about mines in this neighborhood, has all passed off in smoke.

Your brother in the gospel,  
JOS. W. YOUNG.

ATTACKED BY A BEAR.—A few days ago allusion was made in a Deseret Telegraph dispatch, which appeared in the News, to the fact of a man having been attacked and severely bitten by a bear in Hyde Park Canyon. The following are the particulars of the affair:

HYDE PARK, Cache County,  
June 6th, 1871.

Editor Deseret News:—Dear Brother:—Brother John Balls, of this place, came near losing his life yesterday morning, in an encounter with a bear, about two miles up one of our canyons. Ascending a rise in the road, he came very suddenly and unexpectedly upon a bear with two small cubs, at a distance only of two rods. Both saw each other at the same moment, and before a retreat could be effected the bear sprang upon our brother and knocked him down, inflicting serious injuries on both thighs, one leg and one arm. He had about twenty holes made in him by the bear's teeth, some of them severe gashes of an inch and a half in length. It appears that the bear was determined to use him up, and probably would have done so; but the thought of lying perfectly still, and appearing to be dead, came into the brother's mind, and acting upon the idea, bruiin soon left him. The bear returned, however, the second time to see and satisfy herself whether her victim was dead or not, and finally left. Brother Balls was found by another brother soon after, and brought home, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. Lamoreaux of Logan. He is doing as well as could be expected.

J. B. ROPER.

KANE COUNTY.—A correspondent writes from New Harmony as follows: "The 'hoppers' are doing us but little damage, but we find that 'eternal vigilance' is the price of grain. We take active measures to destroy the insects, but still they come from the bushes, mountains and canyons, and still we continue to fight them."

SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

## By Telegraph.

### FOREIGN.

ROME, 6.—By order of the Pope, mass was said for the French priests murdered in Paris.

Several officials under the empire will become candidates at the supplementary elections. Verite thinks the ministers of the fourth of September will leave the Cabinet. He opposes a plebiscite.

The Debats praises the English course during the war.

The proposed fortresses, located at Montmartre, Chaumont and Engliers are commenced.

VERSAILLES, 6.—The prefect of the Seine has left as ambassador to St. Petersburg. The supplementary elections will not be fixed until tranquility reigns. The Constitutionnel says the Assembly's first duty is to fill a hundred and twenty vacant seats, the next to assume constituent power, and finally a plebiscite. A letter from Guisot advocates the validation of the elections of Aumale and Joinville, and the settlement of a form of government by a vote of the nation.

Schumacker, the murderer of Generals Lecompte and Thomas, is arrested. The trial of Rochefort is postponed.

Wires have been discovered in the sewers destined to blow up Paris.

Gambetta is still at St. Sebastian.

LONDON, 6.—Consols, 91½; for money, 91½.

Account bonds of 62,90½; 65,90½; 68,92½; 10-40's, 88½.

The House of Lords has passed a bill authorizing Canada to organize territorial governments in the country lying between the Dominion and the Pacific Coast.

Advices from Hong Kong, May 26th, report that a coolie ship from Macao for

Callao was burnt at sea, and six hundred Coolies perished in the flames. The particulars received are conflicting.

BERLIN, 6.—Commercial relations between Germany and France have been restored to the same footing as before the war.

HAVANA, 6.—The insurgents killed the celebrated Col. Miquel Perez and seven men, near Guantauamo. A small band of insurgents have appeared near Trinidad.

VERSAILLES.—Thiers in his conferences with the committee appointed by the Assembly to consider the bill concerning the Orleans princes, urged that conditions should be attached, by which the princes were not to hold office before the expiration of two years, and were liable to expulsion from France if they engaged in any intrigue looking to their restoration to the throne. It is now reported that Thiers has ceased to insist on these conditions. The bill introduced in the Assembly for the rebuilding of the column in the place Vendome has been withdrawn.

PARIS.—The postal service has been completely restored.

It is announced that twenty thousand Communist prisoners will be transferred to New Caledonia. The discovery of important documents, rendering new indictments necessary, has delayed the trials by court martial at Versailles.

LONDON, 7.—The bark Guiseppe Prota, from Philadelphia, at Cork, shipped a sea, drowning the Master Mate and others.

LONDON.—There is news that Favre is preparing a reply to the manifesto of Prince Napoleon. Thiers insists on giving the Republic a fair trial.

The Times' special dispatch from Paris contains the following: The postponement of Rochfort's trial is due, to apprehensions of disclosures compromising the government of the national defence.

The Siecle advocates the extension of Thiers' term of office.

Felix Pyatt is in Switzerland.

The proposal to leave untouched the ruins of the Hotel de Ville is seriously discussed.

Jean Georges Kohl, the distinguished German navigator, died yesterday at Bremen.

VERSAILLES.—The municipal elections at Marseilles and Trascun are declared void.

Twenty-five women were killed and fifty hurt by a railway accident near Paris.

All the pieces of the Vendome column found will be exactly restored.

A correspondent says: On the highest authority I state that the fusion of the monarchists has wholly failed, owing to the intrigues of Thiers, who privately exults over the certainty of maintaining a nondescript republic, himself chief, as Prim in Spain, for an indefinite period.

Incessant attempts are made in Paris to induce the soldiers to fraternize with the people.

Intense dissatisfaction prevails among all classes, and fresh trouble is feared.

The Verite says a compromise has been made under which the exile law is repealed and the Orleans Princes' election is declared valid. The Princes won't sit and agree not to intrigue. It is said Thiers agrees to the plan.

The Verite estimates the damage to Paris at eight millions of merchandise burned, exclusive of docks and warehouses destroyed. The Hygiene Council declares there is no epidemic, but cautions that measures be taken to prevent it. The health of Paris is satisfactory.

The Official Journal contains an Italian note, guaranteeing to re-deliver escaping insurgents.

VERSAILLES, 7.—Pickard, governor of the bank of France, and Procureur General Lullier have been arrested. The report of disturbances at Lyons was false.

Louis Blanc writes to Figaro, denouncing the Commune. Figaro proposes the re-establishment of gaming houses and lotteries to attract strangers, and also the abolition of passports. Pyatt is not arrested.

It is said Ferry will be minister to Washington.

BERLIN, 7.—The session of the German Parliament will probably close on the 15th instant, but the members will remain in the city and take part in the ceremonies attending the triumphal entry of the army.

Von Moltke has returned from a visit to Strasburg and has since had an audience with the Emperor.

The Prussian Cross Gazette confirms the report that France will shortly send a charge d'affairs to Berlin, but mentions no names.