

BOX ELDER STAKE CONFERENCE.

The Quarterly Conference of the Box Elder County Stake of Zion convened in the Public Hall at Brigham City, 10 o'clock a.m., April 27, 1878.

There were present on the stand: Of the Twelve Apostles, W. W. Woodruff and Lorenzo Snow; the Presidency of the Stake, O. G. Snow, E. A. Box and Isaac Smith; Patriarch, Wm. Box; the Bishops and leading officers from many of the wards of the Stake.

Singing and prayer.

The statistical report of the Stake also reports from Female Relief Societies and Young Ladies Mutual Improvement Associations, financial and statistical, were read by the clerk.

President O. G. Snow presented the authorities of the Church and Stake, all of whom were unanimously sustained.

Brief verbal reports of the various departments of home industries were made by the superintendents. The Tannery department was not well supplied with hides. Boot and Shoe department had 28 hands employed; the weekly products were nearly \$700; had but a scant supply of leather on hand. Hat department was very prosperous. The Silk department had 1,400 mulberry trees planted three or four years ago, which were in general good condition; 2,000 young trees to plant on hand. The Farming department, some farms were paying well, other farms had sustained large losses; the Portage Farm, last year, had 500 acres of grain destroyed by grasshoppers, and this past winter the same amount of grain had been killed by frost on that farm. The Harness department in a flourishing condition. The Butcher department would shortly be able to supply all the employees with a sufficient amount of fresh meat. The Wagon department was paying a fair profit.

Singing and benediction.

2 p. m.

Singing and prayer.

The Carpenter department had 18 hands employed, were at work on the Woolen Factory and in ten days more it would be ready for the machinery. The Cotton farm, prosperous. The Brush department in good order, with nearly \$400 worth of an excellent article of brushes. The Nursery department had furnished over 1,000 mulberry trees to the Relief Societies, etc. The Tin department had had paid a fair dividend from its organization. The Lumber department was in a satisfactory condition. The two dairies were just commencing the season's business, with a good prospect of having a sufficient number of cows. The Mason department had about 30 hands employed, and were doing good and substantial work for the people. The Blacksmith, Furniture and several other departments were not reported. Favorable reports were made on the Indian Farm and on the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Associations.

Singing and benediction.

10 a. m. 28th.

Singing and prayer.

Elder W. W. Woodruff addressed the meeting, on the necessity of continued labor in and the extension of co-operation; on silk culture; saving and storing of grain; preparing to meet the events which are coming according to the revelations of God; rearing of Temples; work for the dead; and accomplishing the work assigned the Latter-day Saints. His remarks were highly instructive and interesting, and were listened to with marked attention by the congregation.

Singing, benediction.

2 p. m.

Singing and prayer.

The Sacrament was administered. Elder Lorenzo Snow delivered a powerful discourse on the United Order, quoting largely from the revelations of the Lord as contained in the Doctrine and Covenants. He depicted the benefits arising from its adoption practically, and the consequences resulting from its rejection; read the history of Job; said he could readily imagine a coincidence in the serious losses which had befallen co-operative institutions the past few months; it was everyone's duty to acknowledge

the hand of the Lord in all things. His anger is only kindled against such who do not. Elder Snow's remarks were reported in full by Bro. G. F. Gibbs.

Elder W. W. Woodruff bore testimony to the remarks made, and said those things were true and faithful, and asked God to bless the Saints in their co-operative labors.

Conference adjourned for three months.

Singing, benediction.

JAMES BYWATER, Clerk.

TOOELE STAKE CONFERENCE.

The Quarterly Conference of the Tooele Stake of Zion, convened pursuant to adjournment at Tooele City, Saturday and Sunday, April 27th and 28th, 1878, at 10.30 a. m.

Present on the Stand: Of the Twelve, Orson Pratt and Erastus Snow; Bishop Samuel Woolley, and Lorus Pratt, of Salt Lake City; President F. M. Lyman and a full representation of the Bishops and priesthood of the Stake.

Opened with singing and prayer.

The bishops from the various Wards of the Stake gave a report of the spirit, feeling, and condition of their Wards, and were unanimous in declaring that a steady improvement and disposition to do right were manifest.

Bro. Lee, President of the Indian mission for this Stake, related his experience and labors with the Lamanites, and gave a very encouraging report.

Elder ORSON PRATT treated upon the future of the Lamanites, and the conjectures of our government and nation thereupon, not comprehending the purposes of the Lord pertaining to that people, who are to be preserved and become a people full of good works, being sanctified by the influences of the gospel. He also showed the fruits of the gospel and the operations of the spirit of God through obedience to its requirements.

2 p. m.

After the usual opening exercises, the clerk of the Stake presented the statistical report of the Stake, for the quarter ending March 31, 1878, as follows: 1 Patriarch, 110 Seventies, 100 High Priests, 230 Elders, 28 Priests, 67 Teachers, 98 Deacons, 1,666 members, 2,300 total officers and members, 850 children under 8 years of age, total souls 3,150, number of families 587, marriages 4, births 36, children blessed 32, members received 16, removed 5, baptisms 13, deaths 6, individuals drawing support, 27, \$210.66 amount of support drawn, \$210.50 amount of fast day donations.

We also number in the Stake—6 Relief Societies, 6 Young Men's Mutual Improvement Associations, 4 Young Ladies Mutual Improvement Associations, 7 day schools, 7 Sabbath schools, with an attendance of 83 teachers and 724 scholars, total 807 teachers and pupils, showing an additional increase to the Sabbath schools of this Stake during the past quarter of 13 teachers and 127 pupils.

The statistical report of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association was presented by the superintendent, showing their numbers to exceed 300.

Financial reports from the Temple Fund, Relief Society, etc., of the wards were also read.

President F. M. Lyman presented the general authorities of the Church, who were unanimously sustained by the vote of the Conference, as also the authorities of the Stake and the home and Indian missionaries.

Elder ERASTUS SNOW spoke on the order of the priesthood and the importance of sustaining and fostering the different societies, associations and Sabbath schools inaugurated; invoked the blessing of the Lord upon the superintendency and teachers of Sabbath school; advised the youth to be studious in acquiring a knowledge of the principles of our faith, that they may be fitted for future usefulness; impressed the importance of looking after any that may be needy in our midst, but caution in receiving those to our confidence who might destroy the chastity of our families and the lives of our brethren.

7.30 p. m.

After the usual opening services, Brother Lorus Pratt, who has recently returned from his mission to England, gave some details of his experience, and the power of God manifested through him while laboring in his ministry.

10 a. m., 28th.

Singing and prayer.

Elder Orson Pratt showed the diversity of gifts dispensed through the priesthood of God; treated upon the revelations of God through Enoch, and the privilege granted him in looking through the vista of time to the present day, and the future celestialization of the world, he being a prophet, seer and revelator of God; showed the faith and power exercised through the brother of Jared by means of the Urim and Thummim; and the power to be attained to by us through our faith, humility and uprightness before God, in keeping fully his laws and obeying his commandments.

Elder Erastus Snow showed that it was important for us to know how to live to-day, to make the duties of life pleasant and agreeable, seeking strength to battle and overcome the frailties of our natures. It is necessary that every Saint should be a seer and revelator, so far as pertains to their respective duties and interests in the kingdom of God and in our family organizations. Advised the Saints to become acquainted with the laws of life, etc., employ the elements and our abilities in creating those things requisite for our comfort, happiness and salvation.

2 P. M.

After the usual opening exercises and the administering of the sacrament, the meeting was addressed by Bishop Samuel Woolley, of S. L. City, in a spirited manner, giving incidents of his experience in the early rise of the church, testifying to the truthfulness of the revelation on celestial marriage, and the benefits as the results of obedience to that law.

Elder Orson Pratt read from the Doctrine and Covenants certain portions of the revelation on celestial marriage, setting forth the true sense and meaning of the law.

Elder Erastus Snow read from the Bible, 1st Genesis, referring to the creation, how that the Lord had ordained the union of man and woman, in order to perfect their salvation, as the man is not without the woman nor the woman without the man in the Lord. This union, in order to be eternal, must be performed by the authority of the holy priesthood, sealing upon us the new and everlasting covenant. The Lord had made provisions for those dying without this privilege. Spoke in relation to the talents committed to us and advised us to put them to use, that we may not be counted slothful servants. Treated upon the law of registration, explaining its requirements, exhorting the people to be prompt to duty, but in no way perjure themselves, but subscribe to the oath or affirmation understandingly.

Conference was adjourned to meet at Grantsville, on the last Saturday of July, at 10 o'clock a.m. Benediction.

FRANCIS M. LYMAN,

President.

GEORGE ATKIN, Clerk.

Correspondence.

The New U. N. Terminus.

DUNNVILLE, Idaho,
April 30th, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

This temporary settlement is a creation of the Utah and Northern Railroad extension. It is located twenty miles north of Franklin, and is a busy, bustling pitched-tented town, and is the present terminus of the road on the open prairie. A number of business men from Corinne and other places have their canvass stores erected and are doing quite a business here. Kiesel & Co., from Corinne, have their forwarding house there, and are doing an immense business in the freight line and other operations. Several wagon dealers have established themselves here and are doing heavy trading, which is a natural sequence of this place being the present outfitting point for the Montana freight, which is daily increasing. There are a great number of stores and saloons in the town, and people from all parts are flocking here—among the rest is the inevitable and everlasting "John, Yeh Wah" wash house.

Mr. W. C. Lewis has removed from Franklin and has established his popular hotel at the terminus, as usual, he spreads a most excellent and inviting table.

Wells, Fargo & Co's and Gilmer & Salisbury's offices are located here, and are presided over by Tim

Henderson. Tim is deservedly the most popular man in this northern country. He is accommodating and is ever ready to oblige. He can pile up more trunks, boxes, mail bags, etc., with security, on the mountain stage, than any other man around these "diggings."

The extension altogether is a piece of excellent road; has a down grade for about 12 miles out of Franklin, and runs through a beautiful prairie, dotted with new farms and many farm buildings in course of erection on either side of the road. Hundreds of acres of new land have been plowed and sown, and the grain is up and looking very promising. Thousands of acres more will ere long be brought under cultivation, and the land is destined soon to be thickly settled with the hardy, industrious sons of toil, who will leave the crowded cities and make for themselves and posterity comfortable homes.

On reaching Bear River on the left of the line out, you see the celebrated battle ground of General Connor and Pocotello. From this point for several miles there is a tough up grade, hard pull. The scenery is rugged and wild—we pass through many deep cuts.

The U. P. R. R. Co. have an office here. Messrs. Hulaniske and Spooner, from the Ogden office, are here—the former as freight agent and the latter as clerk. The traffic over the line is increasing rapidly both ways. A great deal of bullion is shipped from this point for the east. This morning's train took out four box cars loaded with this precious metal.

The construction still goes on under the superintendence of Mr. Washington Dunn. He informs me the company will continue to build the road to Watson, in Idaho, about 25 miles from here. When that is accomplished the people here will "pull up stakes" and again "move on."

Last evening I saw Mr. David Wright and Mr. W. W. Sterrett. They had specimens of what they consider pure brimstone, from an inexhaustible mine, about eight miles from Soda Springs.

Peace, quiet and good order prevails in this settlement—a characteristic not to be found in every new railroad creation. All are busy, fully employed, endeavoring to turn an honest penny.

SCRIPST.

An Adjourning Panic in Congress—The War state-man Sees Mirages of Tomo Stones—Washington as a Sanatorium—What the New Zealander will do When it is no Longer the Capital—A Scene Between a United States Senator and a Car Driver—Social Resumption—The Belle from Detroit, and Another Belle from Kansas.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
April 26th, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

This warm weather has the effect to create an adjourning panic in the breast of many a member of Congress. From physical causes, more easily understood than overcome, Washington is a warmer and more unhealthy locality than many points further south. The capital city is anything but a sanatorium, even in the winter, and when the war government clerk, after hibernating in stifling furnace-heated department rooms, and subsisting on the execrable victuals of cheap boarding houses, finds himself on the verge of a hot summer, inhaling miasma from the swamps that flank the city on all sides, he need not be accused of sentimental billiousness, if he discerns mirages of tomb stones, or feels sensations of cremation run up and down his back. With the member of Congress it is much the same, he is better fed than the government clerk, but he lacks acclimation, and the air that he breathes in the capital is even more pestilent than that of the departments; and we see men of powerful physique, like Conkling and Blaine, or tough, wiry veterans, like Christianity and Howe, succumb to malaria and subsist on quinine.

In spite of the millions that have been spent in Washington to make its streets solid and smooth, and to make its public edifices rival the architectural splendors of the old world, the day may yet come when the capital will be removed to a more healthful locality, and when the New Zealander, or some other fellow, will wash his fish-nets in Babcock's artificial lake, and calk

his boat with pitch from its most aristocratic avenues.

Last night, while riding on an F. Street car, your correspondent was edified by a conversation between a statesman and a car driver, which he will relate *verbatim*. As the car passed the Ebbitt House, it was boarded by the *distingue* military senator from Rhode Island. The senator was to all appearances in a state of equivocal exhilaration, from what good society calls good living, but what Mr. Murphy calls by another name, and, from sentences muttered indistinctly, with eyes half closed, it was inferred that he was thinking of what he had recently done, or had yet to do, in the cause of education. Suddenly, from a lurch of the car, turning a corner, or from a gesture delivered in half dreamy oratory, his military elbow went through the glass window, shattering it into small pieces. The driver, who is also conductor on this line, approached him with great politeness and said: "I do not know but that I may be to blame for this accident, but I don't think I was, and the company will deduct a half dollar from my wages. If I was to blame, of course I must lose the money." "Of course you were," said the Senator, but a little later, under a magnanimous impulse, he drew from his pocket twenty-five cents, of the remonetized, and extending it to the driver, said, "d—n it, suppose we divide, that's all the money I've got." The driver reluctantly accepted the compromise, when the Senator called after him. "I'll pay you the rest when I come this way again," and resigned himself to the following soliloquy: "Ride on these cars three times a day, guess I'll take a carriage after this." Then to the driver: "Oh! you will know me, you will see me when you come to the Capitol, you will find me on the floor, guess you will recognize my face," and getting off at the Arlington Hotel. "Recognize my face, will you? Well, just take a keen look at these whiskers, take a keen look at these whiskers, you will recognize me again I guess."

Social gayety has been resumed with the expiration of Lent, but the weather is rather warm for violent dancing, and Washington has been bereft of many of its transient belles who have gone home, and are making preparations for the summer resorts, or for Europe. Last winter the best dressed lady at the capital, I give the opinion of another lady who is a connoisseur, was a young lady from Detroit. To be eclipsed by a lady from a "frontier village," caused the belles of Baltimore and Boston some surprise. But there is no reason why a Detroit *modiste* should not have as good taste as Worth, or be as successful in adorning the human form divine. Then there appeared another belle from Kansas, near the Indian reservation, who made her own dresses, and was much admired for her "style," as well as for her intelligence and thoroughbred manners. The facts are that the distinctions between rural and urban people are not as sharply marked as they once were, since now newspapers and fashion journals penetrate every home, and the moral is that taste, like genius, is confined to no locality. C. A. S.

A man is never so emphatically embraced by the spirit of economy as when the church contribution box stares him in the face.

When a man goes to the theatre for the first time, nothing surprises him more than the wonderful rapidity with which an actor writes a letter—unless it may be the suddenness with which the receiver ascertains its contents. One glance and he absorbs it all, and clasps his head with his left hand.

London *Fun*.—"Sarah Ann—Oh, ain't my brother a clever boy, Eliza Jane? He's on'y been to school two months an' he's got the catechism." Eliza Jane—"Vot's that! Why, my brother's on'y bin to school two weeks an' he's got the measles!"

The State debt of Massachusetts is now \$33,000,000, and is yearly increasing. When we consider that the legislature of that State is in session about every half year, and that there are twenty State boards in existence to devise ways and means to spend public money, we have no difficulty in appreciating the true inwardness of the situation.