

out to protect Joseph. It was the biggest storm that I have ever seen. Joseph said there would not a hair of our head be lost, and not one was, though the preservation of our lives is and was a most miraculous affair. What the fathers of the Church went through in these days of mobocracy our young people have no conception of, but the Lord will test and try every faithful soul to their utmost and their heart's content—be assured of that. M. B.

#### CASTLE VALLEY ADVANCING.

EMERY, Emery Co., June 22.—To tell the readers of the NEWS about this little town, in the south end of Castle valley, as it is today would not take long, but to do justice to a description of the coming town would require more space and an abler pen. Five years ago not a tree, a fence, nor a house was to be seen on this beautiful flat, though the canal had been building for some time before; now there are from seventy-five to one hundred families living in town, and about half as many more scattered along the creek and through the fields. From my desk in the wagon (the spring seat) I count twenty-three new houses, mostly frame, some of which would grace the streets of many of our old and populous cities and towns. The streets are cleared and kept clean, the sidewalks lined with shade trees, the lots neatly fenced, while flourishing young orchards beautify almost every home. Five parks (timber culture land entries) join town at as many points. The one owned by Joseph Evans is especially well kept and carefully cultivated. I can not tell what suggested the name Emery for the town, unless it was the hardness and grit of the first settlers in building the large canal, which now carries more water than any stream in Sanpete or Utah counties except Provo and Jordan rivers. [The county was named in honor of ex-Gov. G. H. Emery—Ed.] Each farmer has his own irrigation streams, and there's no such thing as waiting two or three weeks for a chance to use a little water. Crops are looking fine, and the large fields of corn, although a little late this year, will have ample time to mature, as the fall season is so much longer than in the valleys west of the Wasatch mountains. The people are not rich, though the country is, but brain and muscle are fast drawing wealth from nature's store house, and ere long Emeryville will be known among the large and prosperous towns of Utah.

Seth Allen, one of Goshen's pedagogues, and Maria Andersen, daughter of N. Andersen, formerly of Mayfield, are to be married this evening at 6 o'clock. Preparations have been made for a grand feast and sociable in honor of the event. The young couple will go direct from here to Manti, where they will go through the Temple, then on to Provo to attend the summer school. The log meetinghouse has been torn down, and a much larger and better building is fast being erected in its place. Carpenters are busy roofing the new house.

Emery boasts of a resident rain maker, Louis Hune by name, or rather he boasts of being able to cause it to rain, but this end of Castle Valley, at least, doesn't need his services just now.

The county road through Salina canyon is in pretty fair condition, but it is such a long way around that the people are anxiously waiting for the completion of the summer road from Castledale to Ephraim, Sanpete county. WILDERNESS.

#### JUAB SUNDAY SCHOOL CONFERENCE

By appointment from the Deseret Sunday School Union board, Elders T. C. Griggs and Jno. M. Whitaker left via Union Pacific Railway Saturday morning and attended the first annual Sunday school conference of Juab Stake, held at Nephi, Saturday and Sunday, June 16 and 17, the suggested program by the Union board being carried out.

At the Saturday morning Session at 10 a. m., an excellent showing was made. Stake superintendency and ward officers and Teachers were out in force and every school in the Stake was represented by its supt. and corps of workers. The speakers were Stake Superintendent Wm. Paxman, his assistant, James W. Paxman, T. C. Griggs, J. M. Whitaker and others. The subjects treated upon, were: Advantages, and Objects of Stake Conferences, the Work of the Superintendent, teacher and officers, Word of Wisdom, the graded system and the wishes of the Union board in relation thereto, "The Child," and how subjects and truths should be presented to children. The reports from ward superintendents were most interesting, showing a great interest manifested in all departments of school work.

The afternoon session consisted of regular class work from the higher department, subject, "What is the Book of Mormon?" The primary department, subject, "The boyhood of Christ"—both departments from the Nephi school. Higher department, Levan school; subject (Leaflet), "Life of Christ." All the exercises were gems, showing the subject, object sought, and a thoughtful consideration of the end in view, viz. to digest well the lessons attempted. Elder T. C. Griggs then spoke upon influence of teachers, and proper home training.

At 9 o'clock Sunday morning, on special invitation of Elder Wm. Paxman, president of the Stake, Elders Griggs and Whitaker spent an hour most profitably in a council meeting. There was witnessed a mellow and happy feeling and excellent instructions were given. The approaching fiftieth anniversary of the martyrdom of the Prophets Joseph and Hyrum Smith was talked over. Arrangements were perfected for the Primary and Sunday school children of Juab Stake to have appropriate services for that day in commemoration of those noble men.

At 10 a. m. Sunday the Nephi Tabernacle was crowded with superintendents, officers, teachers, parents and workers in the Sunday school cause, while all the schools in the Stake, except at Nephi, which formed part of the congregation, were holding their regular sessions.

After a few reports of the condition of ward schools, the time was spent mostly by Elders Griggs and Whitaker speaking upon importance of and how to keep minutes, the making of statistical reports, how to increase at-

tendance at Sunday school, the visiting book, importance of officers reading and keeping informed regarding circulars of instruction, nickel donations, relation of parents to Sunday school, promptness in commencing schools at 10 a. m. and manner of conducting same, and the importance of home preparation. A model Sunday school was described. Elder Griggs sang "Our Mountain Dell."

At the close of the morning session one and a half hours were spent in an officers' and teachers' meeting, discussing many questions of interest and in having a most profitable time.

The afternoon services consisted principally of instructions by Elders Whitaker and Griggs to parents on home training and home influence, the power of example, the first impressions of the child, the scope and meaning of the Word of Wisdom and music in our Sabbath schools.

Elder J. M. Whitaker returned home on the 3 p. m. train and Elder T. C. Griggs remained to the adjourned teachers' meeting and evening meeting, at which he and Elder Wm. Paxman occupied most of the time giving instructions on the duties of local officers and the aim of Sunday schools.

The report of Stake Superintendent Paxman showed the schools of Juab to be in a most excellent condition, all workers taking a deep interest in their growth and development. The visit of the representatives of the Union board seemed to be appreciated.

While at Manti Elders Griggs and Whitaker were the guests of Stake Superintendent Wm. Paxman and his genial family, and their visit is one to be long remembered. The deep interest manifested by all in Sunday school was most praiseworthy and speaks volumes for the energy, push and earnest work being done by all, from the Stake superintendent down to the local officers and workers.

#### WEATHER FORECAST FOR JULY.

The chief of the weather bureau directs the publication of the following data, compiled from the record of observations for the month of July, taken at this station for a period of twenty years.

It is believed that the facts thus set forth will prove of interest to the public, as well as the special student, showing as they do the average and extreme conditions of the more important meteorological elements and the range within which such variations may be expected to keep during any corresponding month.

Mean or normal temperature, 76 degrees. The warmest July was that of 1886, with an average of 78 degrees; the coldest July was that of 1891, with an average of 73 degrees; the highest temperature during any July was 102 degrees on July 30th, 1889; the lowest temperature during any July was 45 degrees on July 12th, 1880.

Average for the month, 0.52 inches; average number of days with .01 of an inch or more, 3; the greatest monthly precipitation was 2.42 inches in 1874; the least monthly precipitation was trace in 1886 and 1892; the greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any 24 consecutive hours was .77 inches on July 23rd, 1893.

GEO. N. SALISBURY.

Observer Weather Bureau.