

DAVIS STAKE CONFERENCE.

The Quarterly Conference of the Davis Stake was held at Kaysville, May 21st and 22d, 1881.

May 21, 10 a. m.

There were on the stand the Presidency of the Stake, members of the High Council, and others.

Bros. Job Welling, N. T. Porter, and Thomas Grover spoke of the changes which have been effected in the soil and climate of Utah, of our preservation from enemies and the growth of the Church under persecution.

Presidents C. Layton and Anson Call contrasted the poverty of the past with the plenty of the present, and of our duty to God for the change.

2 p. m.

Statistical report and verbal reports of the Bishops. Pres. W. R. Smith was pleased with the Bishops' reports as they denote a good people. Spoke of the pioneers' blessing the lands to the use of the Saints. Advised us to set out trees and stop litigation.

May 22, 10 a. m.

Present with us, Presidents John Taylor, G. Q. Cannon, Jos. F. Smith. Of the Twelve, F. D. Richards, F. M. Lyman, John H. Smith.

President John Taylor was pleased to meet the Saints, to see how they are doing and feeling. None but the Saints knew the use of a Temple. All the priesthood should be united, all seek to know and do the will of God.

Apostles John Henry Smith, F. M. Lyman and F. D. Richards exhorted to diligence. Showed the power of the Priesthood and the blessing of the Spirit of God.

May 22, 2 p. m.

Authorities were presented. President Geo. Q. Cannon said the faith of the Saints was worth more to him than armies. Was only afraid of disunion, for when we are united our enemies are powerless.

Apostle Joseph F. Smith said we should be in accord with the majority. No other tribunal on the earth is so potent as the High Council, as their decisions affect us hereafter. We should be subject to the Priesthood.

J. H. WILCOX, Clerk.

LITTLE COLORADO STAKE CONFERENCE.

The 13th quarterly conference of the Little Colorado Stake of Zion, was held at St. Joseph on the 28th and 29th of May, 1881. There were present, President Jesse N. Smith and Counselor L. H. Hatch, of the Eastern Arizona Stake, the Presidency and Bishops of this Stake.

Saturday, 10 o'clock a. m.

Opening exercises. President Lot Smith expressed thankfulness for our favorable prospects, and referred to the few members in this Stake and the remoteness of some of the settlements, and that there was no representatives from the northern part of the Stake. The remainder of the forenoon was spent in hearing reports from wards showing a fair condition as far as reported. Elder J. C. Hansen lately returned from Utah made a few remarks.

2 o'clock p. m.

Opening exercises. Counselor John Bushman presented of the Church and Stake authorities, all of whom were unanimously sustained.

Clerk read the usual statistical reports of Stake and Sunday Schools. Elders N. P. Bebee, S. Bingham Jr., W. Farr and Counselor L. H. Hatch were the speakers.

Sunday, 10 o'clock a. m.

Opening services. Elders James Robinson, S. F. Allen, President L. Smith and Counselor L. H. Hatch were the speakers, the last two speaking upon the great necessity of being vigilant and prompt in preserving our communities from the attacks of lawless and corrupt men who always follow the building of a railroad, that the officers of the law should not shrink from faithfully performing their duties, no matter how unpleasant it might be, and that all should be prepared to perform their duty in every emergency.

2 o'clock p. m.

Opening services. Sacrament administered.

President Jesse N. Smith spoke upon the evil effects of liquor and tobacco upon those who use them, and the roughness of many of the youth of the Latter-day Saints, who work upon the railroad. Exhorted us not to become self-righteous, but to imitate the virtues of Job, Christ and other good men. Extended invitation to the Saints of this Stake to attend the quarterly conference of the Eastern Arizona Stake to be held at Taylor the last Saturday in June.

Counselor W. C. Allen exhorted all to hearken to the priesthood, obey counsel, be humble and prayerful and seek for knowledge.

President Lot Smith thanked the Saints of Saint Joseph for their kindness, the singers for their efforts to do their part in making the meetings interesting, and adjourned the conference until the last Saturday in August, to meet at Sunset, and invited all the Saints who could to attend.

The spring has been a very favorable one and the prospects for crops are good in Sunset and Saint Joseph, although in the latter place fears are entertained of a scarcity of water.

F. G. NIELSON,
Clerk of Stake.

BUTTER MAKING.

AN article on Butter-Making recently published in this paper has elicited the following communication on this subject from Brother W. S. Hansen, a practical dairyman who has had much experience at the Box Elder dairy. He gives this account of the method adopted there with great success:

"The milk is strained through a double wire strainer; the wire cloths are about three inches apart. Our pans are of the large, shallow kind, being two feet wide by four feet long and holding about ten gallons each. The cream is skimmed while the milk is perfectly sweet, and after being kept about 24 hours to ripen, it is churned at a temperature of 58 degrees Fahrenheit in summer, 60 in spring and fall and 62 in winter. We have found that 58 degrees is as cold as cream can be churned to advantage. If colder, much time and labor is required, and I think the grain of the butter would be injured by the excessive churning. If churned at a higher temperature the butter would be soft and of an inferior quality, and a large percentage would never separate but would get wasted passing off in the buttermilk. If butter-makers generally knew of the great saving of time and butter by using a thermometer, they would not attempt to churn without one. I have experienced a loss of 15 per cent. in churning cream only four degrees too warm. Prof. L. B. Arnold in his 'American Dairying,' page 228, says:

"The best temperature for churning is 60 degrees, but it varies with circumstances. Sour cream not only churns easier, but will come at a lower temperature, but it should not be too sour. If it is allowed to get very sour the quantity will be diminished, and the labor of churning increased instead of diminished, and perhaps the cream injured so much that the butter will never come."

Churning is of importance in the making of good butter, and should be done with great care. Prof. Arnold says on page 229:

"At the commencement of churning the operation should be slow till the cream is well mixed, after which the speed may be increased to the uniform rate to which the churn is adapted. But in no case should it be very rapid or do great violence to the cream. A moderate motion makes the best butter."

The churn should be kept in motion after being started until the butter comes. Gathering butter and taking it out of the churn, and salting it is generally well understood. The working of butter is the next important step in the making of good butter. A great deal of well-made butter is spoiled in the working.

I will close my rather lengthy letter by a quotation from H. A. Willard's 'Practical Daily Husbandry,' page 508:

"There are vast quantities of butter to be found in the markets, of good color, properly salted, the buttermilk expelled, and yet it has a mussy look and lardy taste. Consumers are often at a loss to account for it. The butter is not rancid, nor has it any disagreeable odor, but it is poor nevertheless. This butter

may have been made from the nicest cream, with the utmost attention to cleanliness in every branch of its manufacture, from the drawing of the milk to its packing in the firkin, and yet by being over-worked has lost all of its good qualities." Not working enough is equally injurious.

Respectfully yours,
W. S. HANSEN.

GEMS INDEED.

ANOTHER volume of the faith promoting series has been published by the *Juvenile Instructor* office. It is appropriately entitled "Gems for the Young Folks," and contains a number of very interesting narratives of experience by different Elders, calculated to increase faith in the hearts of our young people. The closing chapters are a reproduction of the little work called "Testimonies of the Truth," which has been out of print for some time, and has been frequently asked for. We recommend all who want some very entertaining reading, and to add to their store of evidences of the divine character of the Latter-day work, to obtain a copy of "Gems for the Young Folks." It has 88 pages of tinted paper, is neatly bound in cloth, and can be had for 25 cents.

Correspondence.

TUCSON, May 26th, 1881.

Editor Deseret News:

Since writing you on the 17th inst., from St. David, our party has traveled some 219 miles, traveling south to the Haachuacas, visiting the two Elders Campbell and families; from there crossing the line into Sonora through the Custom House, then west to the dividing ridge of the head waters of the San Pedro and Santa Cruz (that is the extreme west of the former and east of the latter) into the old and historical town of Santa Cruz, where we stayed in the neighborhood one night. Following down 110 miles to this place, we passed through one of the most extensive and beautiful countries of rolling and smooth hills, covered with grass and large bodies of live oak timber, that it has been my fortune to behold, also large bodies of walnut, cottonwood, hackberry, mesquit, elderberry and other kinds of wood. Some trees we measured were from 5 to 19 feet in circumference. There would be splendid opportunities for settlements were those who wish to settle to purchase a land grant, the whole country being in Spanish grants and the older inhabitants really having done little or nothing in the way of improvements. I forgot to mention the town of Tubac, which is well represented by the plain, unpolished miner.

We had a pleasant interview with the well known Samuel S. Brannan, of Pioneer Hall, San Francisco. He is maturing his plans to colonize his extensive land grant in Sonora.

We have also met a good many gentlemen who have been very kind to us and some parties from Utah who are in business here.

We deem it wisdom to go on tonight and not hold meeting here as no hall has been offered.

D. P. KIMBALL.

RANDOLPH, Utah,
May 25th, 1881.

Editor Deseret News:

To-day has been a sorrowful day for Bro. G. P. Ward and family, they having buried their little boy, James, who was drowned in Otter Creek day before yesterday. The funeral services were held at the residence of Bro. Ward at Otter Creek. Six wagons, well filled with people, went from Randolph and vicinity to attend the funeral. Appropriate remarks were made by Bishop McKinnon, Counselors G. A. Peart and E. Spencer and others. After the services, the remains were taken to Randolph for interment.

The circumstances of the drowning are as follows: The little baby boy was playing in a wagon box, near the house, with two or three other children, the sheep herd coming home at the time. Bro. Ward told the children to go across the bridge and turn the sheep; they went as directed, leaving the baby alone. He got out of the wagon box and followed the children. He crossed the bridge all right, as his little tracks plainly showed. He

then turned down the creek and came to where the bank is quite steep. It is thought that the little fellow got on to this steep bank and went tottering into the creek, which is quite deep, being only a few rods above a dam. He was found fast in some brush in the dam. The child was in the water not more than 20 minutes; but the family found all their efforts vain in trying to bring him back to life. He was a bright boy in life and beautiful in death.

The dreaded disease diphtheria is abating, there being no cases in town, for which we feel truly thankful. Spiritually we are on the improve as is shown by the good attendance to our Sabbath meetings. Our Sunday school is in good condition, G. A. Peart, Supt. We have a good day school taught by Wm. Rex. Our relief society, young ladies' and primary associations are all doing well.

Many improvements are going on in our town. The co-operative store has built an addition. We never had a better prospect for hay and grain than this year, especially hay. Hay and cattle are our chief products, oats being the only grain that we can depend on. Some years they fail owing to heavy frosts in July and August. There is plenty of work here for men and teams on the new railroads, the U. P. and U. and W. (Utah and Wyoming) which will pass within 12 miles of Randolph. At present there are not sufficient scrapers to put all the teams to work that go there, but I learn that shortly the companies will have plenty for all that go there to work. We have good mail facilities, the DESERET NEWS comes regularly, and is always a welcome visitor.

Respectfully, J. S.

CHIPPEWA FALLS,
Chippewa, Wis.,
June 3d, 1881.

Editor Deseret News:

I was called April 6th last, to take a mission to the United States (Wisconsin), and on the morning of the 19th I started, having only 13 days' notice to get ready in.

At Fremont, Neb., we were detained 30 hours on account of the Elk Horn bridge being partly carried away. We were then obliged to abandon the U. P. (although we held tickets to Omaha) and take the Sioux City and Pacific to Blair, cross the Missouri on a steamboat, then again take the cars for Missouri Valley Junction; there again we were obliged to lay over one and a half days. I then took train for Dunlap, Iowa, where I spent a few days visiting relatives. I then went to Polk City, Iowa, and stayed one week with my father-in-law and family. Here I held my first meeting in the Christian Church, had a large attendance and good order; was pretty well received. I think, perhaps, some good could be done there.

I next visited an uncle at DeWitt, Iowa, staid with him two days and then took train for Chicago; stayed here one day and a half, visited the most noted places and then left for Chippewa Falls, Wis. About nine miles north from here I found Bro. C. Wallantine, whom I had left at Fremont, but had come on ahead of me a week. We began holding meetings, and have kept it up as often as we could ever since. We have held ten in this county, eight of which have been held in school-houses, and one in the Town Hall in this place, the other we held in the street in the town of Bloomer, which is about 15 miles north from here. The reason we preached in the street there was because we engaged the Congregational Church to hold our meeting in, and went round and notified the people of it, when about one hour before the meeting hour came, one of the trustees of the church came and told us we could not have the church because some of the lady members objected. Having no other place, and it being late, we met the people that gathered and told them the fix we were in.

One man, Mr. George L. Jones, proprietor of the Bloomer Workman (a weekly paper published here) said he was bound to give us a chance, so he said, "Boys can't you preach from this hotel porch (the place where we were stopping.) We said we could. So he got a slab of steel and a hammer and in less time than it takes to write it, called up about sixty men. We addressed them for about one hour, most of them paying good attention while a few were calling out, "Shut up!" "Give us a rest!" "Let's give them some rotten eggs," etc. However, we were not molested. We find it quite diffi-

cult to get houses to preach in. There is not a Mormon in this part of Wisconsin, so far as we can learn. There never have been any of our Elders through this county.

The people here are from Norway, Sweden, Germany, Canada and all parts of the Union. The chief industries are lumbering and saloon-keeping; in this town of 4,000 inhabitants there are over 50 saloons. We have two appointments out to preach next Sunday. The county papers are taking considerable notice of us so I think we must be doing some good.

We have traveled over 200 miles on foot, and are determined to do what good we can while here. We do not fail to bear a faithful testimony and warning, and we will leave the result with God. We have found some who say, "You Mormons have no business to live;" and other who think we "ought to be tarred and feathered." We tell them we are not afraid to compare characters with any of them; they may enquire where we have ever stopped and they can't find where we have misbehaved.

Praying God to bless His Saints everywhere,

I remain your brother,
THOMAS J. STEED.

ROCHESTER, Butler County, Ky.,
May 31, 1881.

Editor Deseret News:

It is with pleasure that I embrace the present opportunity of informing your numerous readers of the progress of the work in this part of the vineyard.

After my last communication to you, Brother Bean and I left Simpson's County and wended our way to this part of Kentucky, where, after three or four weeks we were joined by Elders Bigler and Thurber, who remained in this vicinity for about ten days.

On the 5th of April, Bros. Thurber and Bean left here for Clinton County, on the Cumberland River, where the prospects are fair for an opening to be made this summer. Clinton County is a district where Bros. A. O. Smoot and Julian Moses preached and baptized some members a great many years ago.

For the last three months we have been laboring in Butler and Mulenberg Counties, with what result is not yet proven. There are many friends, and their numbers are increasing every day; a great many that express themselves as believers, and some that are contemplating baptism soon. Meetings are very well attended, and the attention is paid. So we feel encouraged in our labors and are determined to do all that lays in our power to deliver to the people the message of salvation, and leave the result with the Lord.

On the evening of the 14th inst. we had the pleasure of meeting and welcoming our worthy President Brother Morgan, who had come from Nashville to pay us a visit. On the 15th we held two meetings at the Union Chapel, where Brother Morgan preached to very attentive congregations. On the 17th we held meeting at Knight's school house, Mulenberg Co. This is a new tract, never one of them ever hearing an Elder before, though within five or six miles of where Brother Helm and McDonald labored last summer. On the 22d we held meeting at the same place again and had a very large and attentive congregation who seemed highly pleased with what they heard.

On the 19th Bro. Morgan preached in Rochester and almost every person expressed himself as pleased at his sermon. On the 20th we bade farewell again to Brother Morgan, his duties requiring his return to Nashville. We were very reluctant to part with him, but we feel that we were greatly blessed with his teachings while here, and I am satisfied that it will result in a great deal of good to the cause; it will cause us to go ahead with new energy and a greater determination than ever.

For some time previous to Brother Morgan's visit here the ministers had been very quiet, but since then they have begun to rail and rave and reiterate all the old stories that have been rehearsed for years, whenever they undertake to oppose the truth of the gospel. They come out so strong that there is but few that will believe them, and those that do have to strain considerably, and will swallow it if it kills them. Their opposition does not injure us and is the best advertisement we can get, because it starts people to investigate, and that is