

something to do and cannot find it, and are idling away their time and are waiting for something to turn up, and waiting for some easy chair, some clerkship, some place to make a living without working much—and I may say this class of people are abounding among us, and they receive an unfavorable education, and are contracting habits that are not good; I have said, and do say, that it is better for such to enter into swarms and form material for new colonies, to help to establish new places, and make new roads to the timber, get out farms, build mills and subdue the elements, as their fathers did when they first settled this country. But in saying this to the surplus population of our older towns and railroad centres, we do not wish to apply it to these regions, where you have an abundance of room, needing, in fact, a much heavier population. I am persuaded that the people of this valley will be healthier, happier, and will enjoy more facilities and comforts when their population is treble what it is today. Three times the population you now have can handle the facilities that you do much easier than the present population can handle them, and to better advantage and to better profit to all. And you will have better roads, and better farms, and better houses, and better mills, and better schools, your cities will be much better built up and improved, and your property more valuable, and everything will conduce to your comfort and growth, than under existing circumstances.

I was favorably struck with Garden City as I passed through it; I was favorably impressed with St. Charles as I passed through it. These are beautiful locations. I was particularly pleased with one thing I saw in Garden City, that was the canal from Swan Creek. In the cold climate, where the seasons are short, it is important in irrigation that the water should run slow as long as possible before it is taken to the land, in order that it might get warmed, because it has a much more salutary effect on young crops than where it is cold and chilly direct from the canon; and I am persuaded that a good deal of your small grain is injured in this way. Brother Thatcher took it upon himself to break a little upon this practical question, and you will pardon me for saying the same. Though you farmers may think you know more than I do about it, you will all agree with me in this, that any suggestion may make will not harm you, as you can do as you please about adopting it. But I know the difference between the effect of cold and warm water in agriculture in making things to grow; when you wish to get the growth of your plants or trees in warm weather, the one is preferable to the other. And if you wish to raise fruits and plants that are delicate and tender, of course you can get on to your warm, gravelly soil, and there put on your manure, and if you can use warm water and have the benefit of the breezes to prevent frost, you can raise a great deal of fruit. Now raise a great deal of small fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, currants and gooseberries; and is there to hinder you raising such and many varieties of choice fruits, such as we cannot grow in Europe? That country is really not fit for growing apples. I raise apples, but they are not as good as some variety raised in Salt Lake.

I am persuaded that this northern region could beat us on apples, but we could beat you on pears, peaches, apricots and some other fruits. I should advise you to keep your trees in a while, keep replacing them, make the land as warm as possible, and put on the water warm, and when the plants can stand out; and then, do not leave it in the fall, thus keeping the growing late in the season, for this is done the first severe frost that comes generally takes them. I will leave this subject to Brother John Neteker, who is fully able to continue it, and by doing so, might greatly benefit the people of this Northern

region of country, not only in marketing your own produce but in the buying of your merchandise, wagons, carriages, machinery and everything you have to import which you could get from first hands and at first cost and thereby save to yourselves the profits now made by middle men. And in marketing your produce you can do likewise, but then you would have to control the business among yourselves and give it your hearty support, and be resolved that you will operate together. Now you are enriching men every year by your trade, and you are doing it by being divided, every man being for himself undertaking to market his own produce and to buy his own plows, rakes, mowers and reapers, and hauling his own produce to market and then doing the largest part of his trading with stores in which he is not interested and his own co-operative store doing but a small languishing business. The great bulk of the business of this Territory is handled by outsiders at a distance from your settlements both as to importations and as to marketing your produce. You haul to market your butter and eggs and the merchants dictate to you the price which they will pay, and you cannot help yourselves. In this way they grow rich on the profits, while you remain poor comparatively speaking, that is, you do not enjoy the benefits of your own labor and produce to the extent you might if you were properly united. Your board of trade and co-operative stores throughout the county ought to work together and enter upon a system to handle your own produce in bulk; and then in buying wagons and agricultural machinery, etc., instead of every man buying a single wagon or farming implement, this organization would deal direct with the manufacturers by the car-load at manufacturers' prices, having them shipped to Evanston, the nearest point, instead of Salt Lake. I think the same also in relation to your stock. I understand you were making some efforts in this direction—the handling of your stock and marketing it. Every step you take in this direction will tend to consolidate the interest of the people and increase your common comforts, and will at the same time have the tendency to keep at arms length Jews and Gentiles who may be hunting chances to pick up what little money you have to spare, or to make what money they can out of you. The more you concentrate your business relations and the greater degree of confidence you beget one for another, thereby having and increasing a desire to build each other up, the less you will be troubled with sharpers who thrust themselves into your towns and neighborhoods wherever there is evidence of the existence of money. I feel that this is our duty as a people, to adopt this cooperative manner of doing our business, in order to protect ourselves against the spirit of greed, and our children to a great degree from the contaminating influences that Gentiles, as a general thing, carry with them wherever they have located among our people. We have been taught for years to sustain Zion's Cooperative Mercantile Institution; and our local merchants should buy of them. But in all probability, if you were combined in this valley in your business relations, instead of every little store in every settlement in this valley being obliged to send to Salt Lake or Ogden for supplies of merchandise, it would be a matter of necessity to have a centre here such as they have in Ogden and Logan, only on a smaller scale, in which you might do your wholesale business direct, and so arrange it that the parent co-op ship to you most of the articles you need direct, that you need only go to the city to "sort up," instead of going for all of your supplies. I think this would naturally come to be the result of a thorough union and combination of labor and interests in this valley; and I think too that your isolated position eminently fits you for building up such home trade.

I am pleased to learn of the goodly degree of fellowship that prevails in your settlements, and that there is little apostasy and opposing influences to contend with. You have been highly favored of the Lord in that you have enjoyed, from the early settlement of this valley, the presence and counsels and labors of President Charles C. Rich, whom I regard as one of the wisest and most prudent counselors in Israel, a father indeed in the midst of his people; and the blessing of God has attended his ministrations among you.

My heart feels to bless the people, and to invoke the blessing of the Lord upon the land and upon the elements, that they may be made to conduce to your happiness and comfort; and that while you reap the fruits of the Father's mercy and goodness, your hearts may be ever found to acknowledge Him as our benefactor and friend, and to appreciate His blessings. I trust that Pres. Taylor and the brethren that are with you may be able to impart such words of counsel and consolation as your circumstances require; and that soon you will have in your midst against Pres. Budge—that is, if we succeed in getting our mind upon the right man to take his place. He has been doing an excellent work in Europe, and we do not want to release him until we can replace him with a suitable man.

Your local Priesthood in your several wards and settlements, I doubt not, are earnestly seeking to learn their duty and to qualify themselves to magnify their callings; and if the people give them their faith and prayers and confidence and support, you will steadily advance in good works, in faith and wisdom; and I trust you will improve also in your educational interests. I suspect what is common in our new settlements, that you may seem behind in this respect, or at least you are not as far advanced in the condition of your schools as is desirable; and for the reason that there are more or less of the people who are so much absorbed in the cares of life, in making themselves homes, in order to be able to withstand the rigors of the climate, that they cannot bestow the attention and care to the training of their children that they ought to. I suppose they are willing to build schoolhouses, however, because they serve a triple purpose; first, for dancing; second, for school purposes; and third, for religious worship. Perhaps I ought to reverse it, but you can if you choose. People are willing to help to build schoolhouses for triple purposes. And when they have done this, they think that the Trustees should find teachers for them to teach their children who are not large enough to work; and these are often sent to school to be kept out of the way.

Now, brethren and sisters, I do not mean, in making these remarks, to charge any of you harshly; and it may be I do not give you the credit that you are entitled to. I only speak what I find to be quite common in our new settlements throughout the country where I travel, and I feel the necessity of appealing to the good sense of the fathers and mothers; and to say to the Bishops and the Elders and Trustees particularly—and here let me say, that our Trustees should be chosen from our most energetic men, men who will fill the office, who will give it their most earnest consideration, who will seek to make everything comfortable around the schoolroom, men who will take an interest in the welfare of the children, and who will see to the welfare and encouragement of the teachers, and who will also see that good and suitable books are provided, especially the Bible and Book of Mormon. Now, do not be afraid to see the good books which God has given unto us in the hands of your school children; do not be afraid of the teacher that will open school by prayer, and who will encourage faith in God, and morality, and everything that makes people good citizens. And I beseech the people generally to encourage the combined efforts of the County Superintendent and the Trustees and school teachers in establishing good schools in your midst; and that you will also sustain all the other good institutions, such as the Relief Society, the Mutual Improvement Association, and your Sabbath Schools, and also those that act as Superintendents and Teachers in the Sabbath School. And do not, my brethren and sisters, consider it a little calling to act as a Sunday School Teacher; for when faithfully acting in this capacity you are sowing seeds in the mind of the youth that must sooner or later produce the natural fruit; and thus prepare men and women to carry on the work which their fathers have begun, and in which some of them have worn themselves out.

That God may bless the people of these valleys, and that their children may grow up to perpetuate their name with honor to themselves and glory to God, is my earnest prayer, in the name of Jesus. Amen.

BRIGHAM YOUNG ACADEMY.

NORMAL EXAMINATION.

The closing exercises of the fourth term, fifth academic year, were held on Friday, the 17th inst. On the stand were President Taylor, President Smoot, L. John Nuttall, Esq., the members of the Board of Directors, besides a great many visitors from various parts.

After singing by the choir, prayer by one of the students, and some explanatory remarks by the Principal, the published programme was strictly carried through.

The results of the examination, as they appeared from the percentage attained by the various graduates, and from the reports, ranged for normals between 80 and 99, of whom there were 10; six for bookkeeping received all 100, also two for algebra and one for arithmetic; one received a special diploma for teaching in seven higher branches, viz: natural philosophy, astronomy, chemistry, geology, human physiology, zoology, and botany, and received certificates of two qualifications for teaching in primary classes.

From the general report of the Principal, the following statistics are gathered: Annual attendance, four terms, 48; three terms, 72; two terms, 139; one term, 112, making a total attendance of 371 during the year.

In regard to the different places of residence, they are tabulated as follows: Provo, 238; Springville, 7; Goshen, 1; Cedar Valley, 1; Lehi, 1; Alpine, 1; American Fork, 7; Pleasant Grove, 14; Salt Lake County, 23; Cache, 2; Rich, 4; Summit, 1; Tooele, 2; Wasatch, 5; Juab, 7; Sanpete, 6; Sevier, 1; Millard, 1; Kane, 3; Beaver, 8; Piute, 1; Iron, 8; Washington, 7; Idaho, 3; Arizona, 1; Nevada, 3; total, 371.

There have been registered during the year 25 normal students of whom three have been acting teachers already, and were taking a finishing course of one term only; three have left on account of sickness before completing their course; one has taken up practical teaching in order to get means to take another year's course; three have given up the profession; one has left at the end of the third term to return again next year, and eleven have graduated, leaving four still in attendance.

The statistics of four theological organizations are as follows: Seventies, 1; Elders, 6; Priests, 5; Teachers, 3; Deacons, 7; Lay members, 70; not holding Priesthood 5; under age, 4; non-members, 4; total, 105. Priesthood meetings held, 8; ordinations to the Priesthood 3; re-baptism, 1.

Following are the closing remarks by the principal, Brother K. G. Maeser:

"This closes the fifth academic year, with an attendance in the upper classes far exceeding any previous year; and with a general success of such a nature that for the next series of years we may be able, with the help of God, to lay out our plans upon a still higher basis; and if, by the uncommonly great number of students this year from various parts of the Territory, many heterogeneous characters have made our labors, from a disciplinary point of view, more difficult than usual, the spirit of order, good will, and above all the spirit of the gospel, which had been our reliance all along, gave us the final victory.

To the Board of trustees, for their unqualified readiness to support us with every means in their power, to my fellow teachers, who so cordially have endeavored to co-operate with me in the great responsibilities of our calling, to the students in their various offices, who so readily responded to every requirement, I merely say that He who has sustained our Academy with His blessings so visibly, will write within their hearts that consciousness of faithfully performed duties, which is always the truest sign of His approbation. Amen."

Addresses were then made by President John Taylor and President Smoot, who spoke very encouragingly on matters of education. President John Taylor, as Trustee-in-Trust, made a donation of \$200 to the Academy, which was thankfully received.

Brother Maeser then stated that the Academy would be adjourned until the 29th of August next.

Respectfully,
NELSON NELSON, Secy.
Provo City, June 18th, 1881.

ST. GEORGE STAKE QUARTERLY CONFERENCE.

Saturday and Sunday, June 11th and 12th.

President J. D. T. McAllister, presiding.

There were present: Apostles F. M. Lyman and John H. Smith, Levi W. Hancock and Jacob Gates, of the First Seven Presidents of the Seventies; John R. Murdock, President of Beaver Stake; Thomas J. Jones, President of Parowan Stake; Howard O. Spencer, of the Presidency of Kanab Stake; Bishop Wm. D. Johnson, of Kanab, and Bishop Thomas Chamberlain, of Orderville, and Elder Junius F. Wells, of Salt Lake City.

Eighteen of the twenty Bishops of the Stake were present, Bishop John Parker, of Virgin City, being to ill to attend, that Ward was represented by Counselor Jepson; Kanarra Ward was the only Ward not represented.

The speakers on Saturday spoke in the following order: President Levi W. Hancock, Counselor Howard O. Spencer, President John R. Murdock, Bishop Edward Bunker, of Bunkerville; President Thomas J. Jones, President J. D. T. McAllister, Counselor H. Eyring, of St. George Stake; Elder Junius F. Wells, Apostles F. M. Lyman and John H. Smith.

On Sunday the speakers were: Anthony W. Ivins, Stake President of the Y. M. M. I. Associations; Counselor D. D. McArthur, of St. George Stake; Presidents McAllister and Jacob Gates, and Apostles Smith and Lyman.

Our statistical and other Stake reports and the voting to sustain the general and local authorities of the Church were interspersed between the addresses of the speakers.

The subjects dwelt upon by the speakers were: The divinity of the mission of the Prophet Joseph Smith; the efforts of the self-righteous of this generation to stay the purposes of the Almighty; the assurances we have of the final triumph of good over evil, of truth over error; the preserving power of God in His dealings with the Latter-day Saints ever since the Prophet Joseph received his first vision of the Father and of the Son; the necessity of the people of God becoming one in temporal as well as spiritual things; the near approach of the coming of the Son of Man, and the preparatory changes which must take place before His coming; the purpose of our Heavenly Father in placing us in this mortal state and the obligations which rest upon us as the covenant people of God; the difference between the object of the worship of the so-called Christian world, and the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, as described in the Bible, the Book of Mormon, the Doctrine and Covenants and the Pearl of Great Price; the avowed helplessness and inability of the so-called Christians to convert the men and women of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and their expressed intention and efforts to lead the youth of our people away from the faith of the Gospel as revealed to the Prophet Joseph; the necessity of our cultivating the gifts and graces of the Gospel, in faith, in prayer, in all humility and brotherly kindness; these and kindred subjects were earnestly dwelt upon by the speakers to the comfort, blessing and edification of the people. Though unexpected, the presence of our brethren of the Apostles, as well as of the other visiting brethren, was no less pleasurable to the assemblage of Saints of this Stake. And judging by the free measure of the Holy Spirit poured out upon the speakers they really enjoyed themselves with us.

Our attendance at every meeting, notwithstanding the very busy season of the year was exceedingly good, and is indicative of the thirst of the people for the "Good word of God."

JAMES G. BLEAK,
Clerk of St. George Stake.

Mrs. Garfield, who is at Long Branch, is improving rapidly.

Seven Hungarian gypsies arrived in New York on Wednesday. They intend to live on the prairies.

New York stalwarts claim they are making capital in the state daily, through the bribery exposures.

There is a growing restiveness and desire in Albany to adjourn, leaving the senatorial contest undecided.