

serted camp, the mill having evidently been destroyed by fire. The town is now in ruins, but was beautifully situated in the mountains near a stream of clear spring water. We continue the ascent along a narrow dugway, extending about five miles, till we reach the summit. Heavy timber grows on the mountain slopes, including the sycamore, walnut, cottonwood, pines, etc., and to us the cedar never looked more beautiful, reminding the traveler of his mountain home in Utah.

Globe City is peculiarly situated. The streets are very narrow, and run over low hills; the country is very uneven. This is the county seat of Gila County, being noted for its business activity and the valuable mines in the vicinity.

We were informed that over three hundred teams are regularly employed on the road, hauling bullion to Wilcox and merchandise and supplies from there. Many Mexicans are driving teams, having from fourteen to eighteen mules in a team. It is stated that twenty-eight thousand pounds of bullion are turned out by the mills daily.

After leaving Globe we entered the Indian Reservation, where the Apaches are located. The Indians and squaws were traveling in all directions toward the San Carlos Agency, where colored troops are quartered and the government buildings situated. San Carlos is at the junction of the San Carlos and Gila Rivers. Being "ration day," the Apaches had gathered in from all parts of the reservation to obtain their supplies. The squaws stand in file around the commissary building and are passed in order. We were much interested in watching the squaws as they received their weekly rations, consisting of flour, beef, etc. They then mount their horses and ride off to their respective homes. The Apaches are well known as a troublesome tribe. Notwithstanding their bad record, however, we cannot but admire their noble, dignified bearing. They are an intelligent looking race and, as we passed them on the road, they greeted us with a smile, or saluted us cheerfully with "Hello!" "How do?" etc. On the hill tops are deserted huts, some surrounded by stone walls, suggestive of having been used in times of war. May the day soon come when the Spirit of God will be the only agent necessary to subdue their warlike and revengeful spirit.

PHENIX:

CAMP THOMAS, Military Reservation, Arizona, April 25th, 1890.

WASATCH STAKE CONFERENCE.

The fifty-first quarterly conference of the Wasatch Stake of Zion convened in the new Stake house May 3 and 4, 1890, President A. Hatch presiding. On the stand were Apostle Lyman and several Elders who have lately returned from missions, together with the presidency of the Stake and nearly all the local authorities.

The weather being fine, there was a good attendance both days; on Sunday the congregation was large.

After the usual exercises, Apostle Lyman said he was much pleased to meet with the Saints of the Stake.

He referred to the order of the Priesthood, naming those that are Stake officers and those that are not. He said no officer should be presented to the Stake conferences but Stake officers; all others should be presented at their respective conferences. None should have a voice in electing and sustaining the officers except in their own quorums and organizations, and all things should be done by common consent. In most of the other Stakes only about one sixth or one eighth of the people attended, but in this Stake he understood one-third gathered at the quarterly conferences, which was a very good showing. He devoted the remainder of the time in giving valuable instructions on the duties of the presidency of the Stake, the High Council, Bishops and others, showing the necessity of systematizing labors. There was no better field for Gospel preachers than right here in our midst.

President T. H. Giles and H. S. Alexander each spoke a few minutes, said they had traveled through the Stake many times. The different Bishops and Presidents were working for the best welfare of their wards and quorums.

Patriarch Hicken gave a brief account of his labors in the ministry during the last forty-five years.

President Hatch made a few remarks, referring to the peace and prosperity that had existed in our Stake up to the present time. The brethren lived in peace and settled their own difficulties. There had been no law suits worth mentioning, and even the water question had been got along with without resort to the courts.

In the afternoon the various Bishops reported the condition of their wards, which were very satisfactory, peace, health and prosperity prevailing throughout the Stake.

President Hatch said that we ought to be proud of the blessings we enjoyed. We have had very little business for the High Council to do. The bishops desired great praise for their labors. They were not fighters but workers. Advised the Saints not to work on the Sabbath day; and suggested that they pay their tithes and offerings and be blest.

Elder Isaac O. Wall, returned missionary, made some excellent remarks.

In the evening a Priesthood meeting was held, quite a number of the brethren being present, when matters pertaining to the Stake were attended to, and much valuable instruction given by Apostle Lyman.

On Sunday, after the usual opening exercises, President J. M. Murdock, and Elders Guerber and Greer made some interesting remarks; the two latter giving an account of their labors during their late mission to the Southern States. Apostle Lyman presented the General and Stake Authorities before the Conference for approval. They were unanimously sustained.

2 p.m.—Elder John Huber made some remarks and bore his testi-

mony to the truth of the everlasting Gospel. The Sacrament was administered, after which President Hatch made a few remarks on education, and the course of life we ought to pursue, etc.; advised all to lead lives of purity and honesty. For the last 22 years he had worked incessantly for the good of the people of this Stake.

Apostle Lyman said he had not felt like talking much during this conference, but he had labored with the High Council, Bishops and others, and had found the condition of the Priesthood as good as he had found it in any other Stake. Said the Lord had greatly blessed us and we must not forget to ascribe unto Him all the praise, the honor and the glory. Every member of the Church has the privilege of becoming acquainted with the workings of the Spirit of the Lord. He gave some excellent advice to the deacons, teachers and other officers, showing there was work for all. Advised the Saints to remember the Lord morning and evening and at other times and not to forget to meet together on the Sabbath day. The Saints should pay their tithes, for by so doing they acknowledge to the Lord that they belong to Him. They would then receive great blessings, and the land would be sanctified for the good of the Saints. The more we live up to the doctrines of Christ, the more we will be convinced of the truth of the same. He made an earnest appeal to the congregation to keep the commandments of God, refrain from all evil deeds and prepare themselves for Christ's kingdom and coming.

After some excellent singing by the choir, the Conference was dismissed. Benediction by President A. Hatch.

BRIEF STORIES ABOUT ANIMALS.

A clergyman traveling in Turkey, having passed through a part of the country where the plague was raging, was obliged to remain in a village for some days. The place was very wretched; time hung heavily on his hands, and everybody kept at a distance from him through fear of the infection. One morning, while at breakfast, a woodpecker flew in at the window of his room, and soon made itself quite at home, hopping on the table and picking up the crumbs. It had belonged to a little girl; she was just buried, and by a singular instinct it had left the house of the dead and flown into his room. Its habits were so curious, and it was so familiar, that the clergyman was quite pleased with it. It climbed up the wall by any stick or cord near it, devouring flies. It sometimes began at his boot, and at one race would run up his arm or leg, or round his neck and down the other arm, and so to the table. It would there tap with its bill as loud as a hammer; when it did so, it would look intently at the place, and dart at any fly or insect it saw running.

A lady had a canary which was a great favorite, but the loudness of