

learning by experience, I do not know of any that have ever been brought into so good a school as have the Latter-day Saints. And we shall be brought face to face with everything that is necessary to purge out the dross from our natures, and purify our hearts from everything that is opposed to truth and righteousness, that we may be able to offer them as a sacrifice to Jesus, our Redeemer, and say, "All that we have, all that we are, we yield unto Thee; forgive our foibles, and accept of us as Thine." That is the calling of the Latter-day Saints. It is that which they are pleading with the honest in heart in all the world to come and do with them, that we may all grow up together in unity and present a people purified and perfected, so that when Christ shall come to reign upon the earth a thousand years, He will have those that He can love and cherish to associate with. May God speed that time, is my prayer in the name of Jesus. Amen.

Written for this Paper

AN EDUCATIONAL TOUR.

THATCHER, Graham county,
Arizona, February 8, 1895.

Thinking a brief account of an educational tour through the Maricopa, St. Joseph and Mexican Stakes would be interesting to your numerous readers, must be my apology for asking a small space in your paper for the following: Dr. Karl G. Maeser and myself left Salt Lake City on Tuesday, January 29th, on the 7:40 train of the R. G. W. Railway, and after traveling 718 miles we reached Colorado Springs. Here we changed cars for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway, passing through Pueblo, La Junta, Albuquerque and San Marcel until we arrived at Deming, being 1,405 miles from home. We were detained here for some time, and learned that the population of Deming was about 1,200. The only available water for domestic and other purposes is from wells of between 50 and 60 feet in depth, and mostly obtained by the use of over 100 windmills, of which number I think no other town the United States can boast. The analysis of the water proves it to be nearly pure.

We left Deming on the Southern Pacific railway, and after a travel of 310 miles we reached Maricopastation, Arizona, passing by Bowie, Tucson, etc. From Maricopa we travelled 35 miles and arrived at Tempe, where we were met by Bros. Richens and Harmon with teams to transfer us to Mesa, where our labors were first to commence. We were taken to Patriarch B. F. Jonson's, under whose hospitable roof we were welcome guests. During our stay we attended seven large meetings, a Priesthood meeting, another of Sunday school officers and teachers, the Church academy school, also a conjoint meeting of the Mutual Improvement association. Sunday school reports were given by the local superintendents, and also by Stake Superintendent Lewis. We also had a few interesting exercises by the children. President Hakes and his counselors were present at all our meetings, and were much interested in the rising generation.

On Monday evening a few of Patriarch Johnson's family met in his

house, to enjoy a social time together in short addresses and singing until near midnight. The great Patriarch's descendants number near 800 and are to be found in every direction and constitute about one-sixth of the entire population of Maricopa Stake, with a reputation highly commendable.

On Tuesday, February 5, in response to an invitation by President Hakes, between 500 and 600 people of all ages were conveyed in nearly 80 vehicles in an open air excursion of ten miles travel, to the foot of a knoll, where on the green grass wagon covers, carpets, etc., were spread to receive a general display of picnic. Some noticeable features of the occasion were the following: The weather was warm and beautiful, not a cloud to be seen all day; the company embraced all ages, even to the infant in arms; many young men were in their shirt sleeves; not a cup of tea or coffee was used on the occasion, not a cigarette or cigar was indulged in, not even by those who are not members of the Church and known to be heavy smokers; a large banner of the Stars and Stripes was to be seen floating from a tree; a band of music enlivened the company by their sweet strains, also a choir of singers whose melody was much appreciated; after a rest and the picnic ended, over 100 ascended the adjacent knoll and President Hakes proposed to christen it. He made a motion that it should be hereafter known as the "Goddard-Maeser Butte," which was carried by acclamation and sanctioned by three hearty cheers. Before returning home the company were called together, a few remarks were made and some singing, then benediction was pronounced by President Hakes and all returned safe and sound. In the evening we attended our last meeting, being a conjoint one of the Mutual Improvement association.

This ended our first appointment in Arizona. As a reminder of the wonderful change of climate we had experienced, we found on the stand at our first meeting a green bunch of wheat headed out, but not quite ready for harvesting, and were informed that some lucern in Mesa was almost ripe for cutting; and through the courtesy of Pres. Hakes, we were taken to the Arizona Improvement company's farm or fruit orchard, embracing 640 acres, and for the first time in our lives, we gazed upon clusters of the most delicious naval oranges of immense size. In this orchard are grown all kinds of tropical fruits, etc., and not a weed to be seen. We also passed through almost a forest of a species of cactus from six to twenty feet high. We then visited the ostrich farm, where nearly fifty of them are to be seen by paying 25 cents for the privilege. The sight of these remarkable birds is much more interesting than the reading about them in books. We then visited Phoenix, the capital of the territory, and were introduced to ex-Governor Zullo—a well known advocate of civil and religious liberty—and others. Phoenix is growing and bids fair to become a large and populous city in the near future. From here we were taken to Tempe, and after spending a few hours together waiting for the train to transfer us

towards St. Joseph Stake, the place of our second appointment, we bid adieu to our hospitable friends.

GEORGE GODDARD.

IN BANNOCK STAKE.

LA BELLE, Idaho, Feb. 8.—This region has been suffering from the cold wave for the past two weeks; sleighing is excellent as the snow is frozen and packed; but fuel is quite a question with the people. At Idaho Falls the railroad asks seven dollars a ton for coal, and few of the ranchers can afford it with wheat selling at fifty cents a hundred and at some points in the Stake only quoted at forty cents a hundred. Splendid crops have been raised this season and the granaries have fairly overflowed; but the low price has given the farmers but small returns.

Still there is more of an air of prosperity than we have observed before. There appears to be a more liberal spirit and broader views among the people. The farmers are getting their property in better shape, the people are ridiculing themselves of some of their indebtedness, and all look forward to an era of great prosperity.

Idaho Falls now is quite a business center. Z. C. M. J., the Co-op. Wagon and Machine Co., and the Consolidated Implement Co., each have a large and prosperous branch here, while there are a goodly number of smaller stores. The town boasts two newspapers and a number of churches, the bells of which ring forth their peals almost every night. The Latter-day Saints are raising funds to put up a new place of worship as their old one is not up to the population or times.

From Idaho Falls your correspondent was taken by sleigh to Lewisville by Don C. Walker, of that place, who is now keeping a livery stable at the Falls; was also placed under obligations for kindnesses received from Hyrum Watson, who is carrying the mail to La Belle from Idaho Falls and express to Rexburg and St. Anthony. Mail matters in these parts are somewhat lame, and Uncle Sam should have them improved; mail for Rexburg or St. Anthony, deposited at La Belle, Meun, Lewisville or Grant, is carried back to Idaho Falls, then by train to Market Lake, then by stage next day to the first mentioned place; if sent straight through it would reach its destination in three hours, while this round-about way takes it two days. The people want this remedied.

Lewisville is thriving and the people begin to appreciate their advantages. Herds of cattle, sheep and hogs are being fed for market in the neighborhood giving a market for the hay and grain. The advantage of a cash market at home is happily felt. Menan is likewise blessed also with a another advantage, a first class flouring mill. This is bringing in desirable population and some of the big holdings are being divided into smaller farms.

Meetings in relation to the Great Feeder canal have been held during the last week and the numerous irrigating canals to be benefited have united in the project. This will insure more perfect control of the water and prevent great expense. All are making preparations for extensive work next season.

TRAVELER.