

tions and fields which present the same appearance today that they did during the lives of their ancestors for generations back; all of which is quite probable, and the moral effect may be beyond our powers to calculate, but the stern fact still stares me in the face that Juarez presents but meagre facilities for the support of the present inhabitants, agriculturally. I must not omit to mention that there is a pretty fair range surrounding the place, and that the business of stock-raising may in part offset the disadvantage which the limited supply of land presents. Manufacturing may in time also be engaged in to help out in this line; in fact, a tannery on a small scale has already been started. In this connection I may mention that a particular kind of root abounds in certain portions of Chihuahua and in the region of Deming, New Mexico, which possesses the tanning property to such a degree that it can profitably be exported from the last named place to England, where there is a strong demand for it. It is easily obtained and the use of this in the tannery at Juarez will doubtless help to make the business profitable.

At Juarez I was shown by Brother Sextus E. Johnson a mound on his premises in which considerable excavating has been done with a view to discovering relics of the early inhabitants. Adobe walls with plastered, painted and smoked surfaces had been uncovered, from which it appeared that the rooms had generally if not invariably been very small, and many "ollas," stone mills, battle axes, beads, skeletons, etc., had been discovered. A metal bell, very similar in shape to a modern sleigh bell, in a good state of preservation, had also been found some four or five feet beneath the surface. According to Brother Johnson's theory two races of people must have occupied the country at different periods and, built their houses upon the mound, as, after passing through a considerable layer of soil and gravel below the remains of the first houses reached in excavating, still other walls, skeletons and other relics were found, the "ollas" there found being quite different in style and finish to those discovered nearer the surface. Extensive ancient ruins are also to be seen at Casas Grandes, from which the place takes its name; in fact, the same might be said of nearly all portions of Chihuahua. I obtained from Brother J. R. Jones, formerly of Brighton, in Utah, a very nice specimen of a small olla which he had dug out of a mound at Dublan and saw numerous other relics discovered there and elsewhere.

Through the kindness of Brother Galbraith, who conveyed me from Diaz to Juarez, and return, I was enabled to pass the custom officers at Ascencion and Corralito without any difficulty and had a very pleasant trip, after which I returned to Deming, most of the way with Brother Joseph James, formerly of Ogden, and journeyed thence by train and stage to the settlements on the Gila, of which I will have something to say hereafter.

G. C. L.

THATCHER, Graham Co.,
Arizona, July 19, 1891.

THE Utah Book and Stationery Company have on sale the *Century* for August.

PRIESTHOOD MEETING.

The regular monthly meeting of the Priesthood of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion convened at the Assembly Hall, Salt Lake City, on Saturday, August 1st, 1891, President Angus M. Cannon presiding. Present also upon the stand, Counselors Joseph E. Taylor and Charles W. Penrose, Presiding Bishop Wm. B. Preston, Presidents Elias Morris, George B. Wallace and William C. Dunbar, of the High Priests' quorum, and other High Priests and Elders.

All of the wards of the Stake were properly represented, excepting the Fourth, Fifth, Fifteenth and Twenty-second city wards, and Farmers, North Jordan and Pleasant Green wards of the country. The First, Second, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth quorums of Elders were represented by their presiding officers.

The usual business having been dispatched, remarks were made as follows by the brethren named.

PRESIDENT A. M. CANNON

referred to certain remarks made at the last month's meeting in relation to marriage performed by the Bishops of the wards, which remarks he warmly approved, as well as what had been said on that occasion respecting absentees and delinquents in the various quorums of the Priesthood. The speaker compared the positions of men in authority to those of parents in the household, and showed that the former were quite as responsible for their conduct toward the Saints under their watchcare as fathers were for their conduct toward their wives and children. Changing the topic the speaker referred to the *Woman's Exponent* as a paper worthy of all support and encouragement by the community, and its editor, Sister E. B. Wells, was heartily commended for her faithfulness and ability in the management and general conduct of the valuable journal.

Counselor Joseph E. Taylor referred to the administration of the Sacrament, especially at the Tabernacle, and offered several valuable hints on the proper manner of performing that sacred ordinance. The necessity of keeping correct and complete records in the various wards was also touched upon and certain words of the Prophet Joseph quoted in support of the proposition.

Elder Andrew Jensen continued the subject of the previous speaker. In his researches into the historical records of the various branches of the Church he had found many deficiencies and imperfections, owing to the failure to keep complete ward and Stake records. The Salt Lake Stake was in a very fair condition in this respect compared with many others. Records in some instances had been considered as private property by retiring officers, and taken away by them, leaving the archives incomplete. Some clerks had kept a full record of small and trivial events, and omitted events far more important. The speaker gave some valuable suggestions as to what particular facts should be recorded by the clerks of wards and Stakes, in order that a proper history might be

preserved that would be valuable in the future as well as useful in the present. And these records, he showed, were public and not private property, and should be held as such. Complete records were kept in the various missions abroad, and equally good ones should be kept in the Church at home. Individuals also should keep records, so that if perchance the public records were destroyed—as was the case when the Council House in this city was burned—a duplicate of each family's history might be extant.

COUNSELOR C. W. PENROSE

continued the same subject. He had advised the Bishops, before, to bring memorandum books to these meetings and jot down the many items requiring their action, as they were liable otherwise to be forgotten. He now repeated this advice. On the subject of the Sacrament, the speaker added a few additional hints to those already given. Good order in Sabbath meetings was also touched upon. Professor J. J. Daynes' voluntaries on the great organ at the Tabernacle, Sunday, before the services, were delightful to strangers from abroad, but many of our own citizens acted as if they did not know how to appreciate this excellent music. Besides, there was some reverence due to the house, and chattering and disorder at religious meetings, either before, after or during the services, was distasteful and disrespectful. Some timely advice was given to choirs and choir leaders on this head. The claims of the Deseret Hospital to public patronage were again put forward, the yearly donation of one dollar commended and the remarks of the previous speakers earnestly endorsed.

PRESIDENT A. M. CANNON.

announced the meeting having sustained the same by vote, the next conference of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion would convene at the Tabernacle on Saturday, September 5th, 1891, and that the next Priesthood meeting of the Stake would be blended with the conference, assembling at 10 o'clock a.m., on the date and at the place mentioned, and the meetings to continue on Saturday afternoon and during Sunday.

The meeting then adjourned.

FORGING HISTORY.

Editor Deseret News:

July 27, the corner-stone of an anti-Mormon church was laid down in this city. Addresses were made by O. J. Hollister and T. C. Bliff. These men have both been in Utah for years. They have both been rabid anti-Mormons. They are both unreliable as historians.

Hollister says the Buchanan army of 1857 was sent to Utah to install the new governor and other Federal officers. The records show that that army was sent to Utah to put down a rebellion. That was the statement made by the President to the commander-in-chief of the army and by him repeated to the commander of the forces sent to Utah.

The fact is, however, that there was no more rebellion in Utah then than there is today. Adventurers and Federal officers who could not obtain con-