

was offered for the head of Joseph. It was thought best at the time to have the burial private, and both bodies were placed in a brick vault to prevent their being stolen."

No fair-minded person could receive any other impression from conversation with Mrs. Salisbury than one of sincerity. There can be little doubt that the Mormons have received very much unjust criticism, and it is hoped that in some future time a history of the coming, the sojourn and the passing of these people to and from Hancock county may be truthfully and impartially written.

### TO UTAH'S WORKERS.

*To the People of Utah Territory:*

The Directors of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society have announced the Territorial Fair for 1894; and notwithstanding the temporary financial depression they have the most unbounded confidence and faith that it will prove a gratifying success. The enterprising citizens of Utah have shown in the numerous exhibits to which we have recently contributed that this Territory can and will do herself justice in all that she undertakes. The World's Fair, Midwinter Fair and the Industrial fairs have pressed hard upon each other, yet our Territory was not found wanting in any particular.

Now comes the Utah Territorial fair, which is of greater immediate interest to us than any of the others, because it will not be the product of a city, or of a county; nor will it be an exhibit gotten together for outside uses, but it will be the whole Territory's exposition, showing our progress in agriculture, manufactures, mining, art and education.

It is the aim of the society to bring together at its twenty-first exhibition, this year—the year of its manhood—an exhibit of home products surpassing in excellence anything yet seen in this Territory. And why should we not succeed in this aim? We have the experience of our own twenty fairs and of the great international exhibitions, and we can profit by the lessons learned. Of course it would be useless to attempt to imitate, even on a small scale, an exhibition which cost twenty millions, or one which cost several hundred thousands of dollars; but with the means and space at our command it is possible to raise the standard of excellence, materially increase the number of exhibits, and make the Fair more educational in its character by paying greater attention to order and classification.

But the success desired cannot be brought about by the directors alone. It rests with the people. It must have the support of the stock raiser, the farmer, the miner, the artist, the school and the fancy worker. They must bring together their products and we appeal to them at this time to keep the exhibit in mind and prepare their exhibits so that in October they will be ready to make a satisfactory showing. Do not leave it until the Fair is opened, for it will then be too late.

One of the greatest helps to the Fair is the custom of our merchants and citizens of offering special premiums for articles of home production. With

our limited means we feel as if we could scarcely succeed without a continuation of this generosity so willingly manifested on the part of our citizens. It is particularly needful at this time when so much is being urged in behalf of our home manufactures. Besides, the directors desire to make this department of the Fair a crowning culmination of the present "home goods" agitation.

One of the by-laws of the society provides that persons may be admitted to be life-members upon payment of the sum of twenty-five dollars, and a certificate of such life-membership shall be issued to them by the secretary, which certificate shall entitle the person named therein, at any time, to be admitted himself and also to make entries at the exhibitions of the society, without extra charge. In earlier days, when money was scarce, the privileges of life-membership were secured by most of our prominent citizens, but of late very few names have been added to the list. The directors desire to call the attention of the people to this matter and urge the purchase of these life certificates. They are living diplomas of honor, and show the holder's concern in Utah's enterprises. The funds derived from the sale of these certificates are used in offering premiums to exhibitors of home products.

In closing it will be unnecessary for us to argue in favor of the Fair as a stimulating agency for home manufactures. The great good derived from our exhibitions has always been impressed upon the minds of the people of this Territory, and all civilized nations now acknowledge the power and value of their exhibitions as aids in the promotion of industrial arts and in the development of natural resources.

By order of the board of directors of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society.

JOHN R. WINDER,  
President.

GEO. D. PYPER, Secretary.

### TO CASSIA STAKE.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 22, 1894.—The following is a brief sketch of a four days' trip to Oakley, Cassia county, Idaho:

On Thursday, May 17th, Elder Geo. Reynolds and myself left Salt Lake City at 6:20 p.m. by the U. P. R. R., and arrived at the Minidoka station (230 miles) on Friday, at 5:25 a.m. This brought us within forty-five miles of our destination, which distance we had to travel by team. Assistant Superintendent Robinson had already arrived to convey us to Oakley, where a two days' annual Sunday school conference was to be held on Saturday and Sunday, May 19th and 20th.

We left Minidoka at 8 o'clock a.m. and crossed Snake river at Montgomery's Ferry. The river at this point is 875 feet wide and the charge for a round trip per team \$1.50. After crossing the river, which is eleven miles from Minidoka, we made our way up the Goose Creek valley, arriving at Oakley at 5 p.m., the distance from Snake river being 34 miles, or from Minidoka 45 miles. We were heartily welcomed by our old-time friend Horton D. Haight who is president of the Cassia Stake of Zion.

During Saturday and Sunday four conference meetings were held and one general meeting, besides a seventies' meeting. We had representatives from Albion, Elba, Almo, Spring Basin, Marion, George Creek and Wood River, the latter being 100 miles from Oakley, and some of the others ranging from 25 to 40 miles. Owing to the long distance that many had to travel and the length of time absorbed, at so busy a time of the season, it was deemed wisdom to test the feelings of the congregation, by vote, as to confining our future conferences to one day instead of two, but not one hand was uplifted; every hand was up for two days' conferences.

The meeting house, of hewn logs, is 60 feet long and 30 wide, with a seating capacity of 400.

The Sunday afternoon congregation was so large that many were unable to get in the house. They have an excellent choir of singers, led by Elder James Stoddart. We met many old friends who formerly lived at Kayaville, Farmington and Willard, also at Grantsville and Tocoile. We were much pleased with the reports of the Sunday schools by the local superintendents.

Our visit was one that afforded us peculiar pleasure, and we have every reason to believe that the instructions and encouragement the Spirit of the Lord enabled us to impart, were equally appreciated by the parents, teachers and children.

Oakley is a town of magnificent distances. No two houses join each other, not even on Main street. Oakley ward proper is 2½ by 6 miles. All the residents live on their own land, ranging from forty to one hundred and sixty acres, and have sufficient water for all they occupy. The planting season is over and irrigation has commenced. Large fields of lucern are growing and will be ready for cutting in about a month. Wheat, oats and barley, besides apples, pears, plums, peaches and apricots, gooseberries, currants, etc., all thrive in this climate.

On Monday, May 21, we bade adieu to our friends at Oakley at 10:15 a.m., and after a pleasant ride of forty-five miles behind a good team, and in company with a good driver (W. F. Brim, second counselor to President Haight) we arrived at Minidoka station. Fortunately there lives a man with his family at this lonely station who accommodates travelers. His name is Ephraim Harper; here we had supper and rested until midnight, at which time our train arrived, and we availed ourselves of its speed to the city we love so well, after a travel of 460 miles per train and ninety per team, thankful to our Heavenly Father for His preserving care; arrived home safe this day.

GEORGE GODDARD.

### A RICH COUNTY INDEED!

GARDEN CITY, Rich county, Utah, May 22, 1894.—On Sunday, May 20, while tramping over the hills north of town, Messrs. Wm. McDonald and John H. Lutz, of this place accidentally stumbled on to a ledge of copper cropping four feet wide and about eighty feet long, which will prove an Eldorado, and a bonanza to its owners. They immediately located, and the next day began working it. It has