

of the labor involved in the production of the raw silk, and children a little farther advanced can prepare it for the loom.

May the Lord bless the people. May the Spirit of the Lord abide in the hearts of the Latter-day Saints, and lead them continually, in my prayer, in the name of Jesus. Amen.

BEAVER STAKE CONFERENCE.

Minutes of the Beaver Stake Conference held in Minersville, Nov. 22, 1879.

Present on the stand Apostle E. Snow, President M. L. Shepherd, Elders Jesse N. Smith, from Snowflake, Arizona, President H. Lunt, Bishop C. Arthur, and Elder Nelson from Cedar City, with all the presiding officers of Minersville, with bishops and the leading members of the different wards throughout the county.

President Shepherd made a few introductory remarks, asking the Lord to bless the speakers and people, and hoped all would feel well paid at the close of the Conference.

Apostle Snow treated upon the necessity of that faith that would lead the Saints to good works, showing that it was really necessary for the people to live so that the Lord would impart to each that portion which would lead them to keep his commandments. Prayer is required to gain this object. Some deemed it unnecessary to call on God from time to time, considering the Lord well knew their wants, and would provide without their incessant pleadings, but the speaker showed forth the principle in its true light.

Brother Nelson gave some of his experience while on a mission to Sweden, and showed the condition of the people in regard to receiving the gospel. Bore testimony to the truth.

2 p.m.

Elder Jesse N. Smith was the first speaker. Said the growth of this people required an enlargement of territory, and he with a number of the people had located in Arizona, being called to do so. Gave a brief sketch of the location and condition of the people; said that all were feeling well and doing as well as could be expected. Spoke of the intelligence manifest by some of the Indians in the locality where he resided, and extolled their moral habits, this trait alone would be worthy for the Anglo-Saxon to follow. Strangers were not permitted to associate with them, nor were allowed inside their gates until they established their character. Some of our missionary Elders had called upon them for succor, but were furnished without the gates until they were known. They did not intermarry with other nations. The speaker gave several instances of cruelty that some of the Mexicans would inflict upon themselves in order to comply with the traditions taught them by their priests.

The statistical reports of the Stake were then read and followed by appropriate remarks from Bishop C. Arthur and Elder Daniel Tyler.

In the evening, the joint meeting of the Y. M. and Y. L. M. I. Association of the county met, and after the reports from the presidents of the different wards, encouraging remarks were made by President Snow, Jesse N. Smith and Joseph Birch. At the close President F. R. Clayton gave a few exhortations, and the meeting was adjourned for three months.

SECOND DAY.

Conference largely attended. Bishop Lunt directed the minds of the people back to the early rise of the church, and to the purposes the Lord had in gathering the people to the valleys of the Rocky Mountains. Exhorted the Saints to faithfulness, for it is declared, "that whatsoever a man shall sow so shall he reap," hence it requires the Saints to be diligent.

Bro. J. N. Smith referred to the sermon on the Mount, by the Savior, and quoted the conversation between the Savior and his Apostles, when they were asked who men said he was, which proved to him as it should to all fair minded men that the Church of Jesus Christ is founded upon revelation, and a church devoid of this could not claim to be the true church. Bore a strong and faithful testimony that the Latter-day Saints have the true and living gospel,

and exhorted all to magnify their duties and callings.

Conference adjourned for one hour.

Benediction by Apostle Snow.

1.30 p.m.

The sacrament was administered. Elder D. Tyler directed his remarks to this ordinance, showing its design and how the Saints should live in order to be worthy to partake worthily. Traced it back to Melchisedek, the great High Priest, and then down to the birth of the Redeemer.

The general authorities of the Church were then presented and unanimously sustained also the local authorities.

The names of two brethren were called to fill the vacancy in the High Council, one removed, the other being called to the bishopric. The names of eight brethren were called as home missionaries.

Apostle Snow then gave some general remarks in regard to presenting the different quorums; did not think it necessary to lay the general authorities before the people at each quarterly Conference, as they came before the General Conference, held in Salt Lake, still if the people chose they might be presented at each alternate conference, but the local authorities should be laid before the people. Spoke in regard to the position of the Twelve Apostles, that Pres. John Taylor is the President of that quorum and the mouthpiece of God to the whole world of mankind.

Encouraged the President, officers and live members of the Young Men's and Young Ladies' Associations to be vigilant, and use all the influence in their power in behalf of the neglectful ones, to encourage their attendance to meeting, and to live good and faithful Saints.

The conference was adjourned to the 22nd of Feby., 1880.

Benediction by Bro. Snow. The Saints at Minersville manifested a good spirit toward their visiting friends. The Beaver and Minersville choirs sang with spirit, and all passed off well. After the close of the conference the brethren drove up the river eight miles to Adamsville, and held meeting there the same evening with the Saints of that place, several of the people from adjoining settlements, joining them.

The next morning, held meeting at Greenville with the Saints, and in the evening, in Beaver, to a large and attentive audience.

The next morning, (Thursday) the brethren took their departure for the south.

WM. ASHWORTH,
Clerk of Conference.

DAVIS STAKE CONFERENCE.

The Quarterly Conference of the Davis Stake was held on Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 29 and 30, at Bountiful.

In the absence of Pres. Wm. R. Smith from the Territory, Counselor C. Layton, assisted by Counselor Anson Call, presided.

The Bountiful choir was in attendance and sang at all the meetings.

Apostle F. D. Richards was present, as also Bishop L. W. Hardy and Elder D. M. Stuart.

The subjects treated on by the speakers were on the propriety of establishing the practice of congregational singing as an auxiliary to devotional exercises; plural marriage; tithing; fast day meetings; offerings; and the study and recognition of the still small voice and whisperings of the Spirit.

The usual exercises of the reading of the statistical report and the presentation of the officers were attended to and the Conference was adjourned for three months, having been one of the most enjoyable meetings yet held in Davis County.

A. STAYNER, Clerk.
Farmington, Dec. 1, 1879.

SEVIER STAKE CONFERENCE.

The Quarterly Conference of Sevier Stake was held in Richfield on the 22d and 23d ult., under the Presidency of Elder A. K. Thurber, First Counselor to President Spencer, now absent on a mission to the States, as is his Second Counselor, W. H. Seegmiller, to Canada.

There was a full attendance of the several bishops, many of their counselors and the people at large,

and a good feeling and spirit prevailed. After the usual preliminaries of singing and prayer, President Thurber delivered an introductory address. He desired that the Spirit of the Lord might rest upon the elders who should speak, and expressed thankfulness for the goodness of God towards us.

The forenoon meeting of Saturday was addressed by Elders Winberg of Salt Lake City, Elder Jens Jensen, Acting Bishop of Salina, and Elder Wm. Morrison, President of the High Priests of the Stake, on the condition of the Saints in foreign lands, literal fulfillment of prophecy, building of Temples, emigration of the poor, and kindred subjects.

2 p.m.

After a short address from Elder Mazley, of Monroe, President Thurber addressed himself to the young men personal testimony to themselves; exhorted to diligence, vim in business, and economy; to our own cattle salesman, and how best to dispose of our wool. Treated on the influx of many evils not common to the primitive history of these valleys, and gave much good instruction to all classes.

Elder C. J. Kempe and Bishop John Johnson, of Redmond then addressed the meeting.

There was a High Priests' meeting held on the Saturday evening which was more than usually interesting, and a meeting too, of the Y. M. and Y. L. M. I. A., which gave much satisfaction.

On the Sabbath afternoon, several reports were read, among the rest the statistical report was read by the Stake clerk, showing as follows: Three Patriarchs, 77 Seventies, 125 High Priests, 396 Elders, 40 priests, 91 Teachers, 95 Deacons, 1,623 members, 1,376 children under eight years, making 3,826 souls, and 710 families.

The general authorities of the Church and local authorities of the Stake were presented and sustained unanimously. Collected of monthly 50 cent, cash donations to Manti Temple, \$160.70.

Much good instruction was given both in the forenoon and afternoon meetings by President Thurber, Bishop Rust, of Fremont, and others; and conference adjourned with benediction by Patriarch Lewis.

WM. MORRISON,
Stake Recorder.

Correspondence.

HARRISVILLE,
Weber County, Utah,
Dec. 1st, 1879.

Editors Deseret News:

The past season here has been one of bountiful blessing. The small grain yield being about 20,000 bus., making an average of 250 bushels to each family besides a large amount of fruit and other products.

This place being the central point of railroad travel for North Ogden, Slatersville and Plain City, a daily mail arrives here per U. & N. R. R. and accumulates at this office for tri-weekly distribution. Mr. F. Ellis, of North Ogden having the government contract to carry the mails from this office to the above named places. Much credit is due Mr. McCloskey and Mr. Strohm, of the railroad mail service, as well as our energetic postmaster, R. D. Brown, Jr., for this daily convenience.

The C. P. R. R. Co., seeing the natural facilities surrounding us, have placed a spur on their road, and appointed friend Chase their agent to sell coal by the ton or car load, at which place everyone is known to get their weight. There being two section houses here, quite a sprinkling of money is left each month, making business lively.

We have three stores to supply our wants, one of which is the Co-operative store of the Ladies Relief Society, and is kept by the amiable wife of our pioneer M. H. Harris, after whom our settlement is named, the services and store room being furnished gratuitously. This lady and family have raised silk from the worm this season to make a handsome dress, and I know none more worthy to wear it.

Improvement being the watchword of the hour, it was deemed necessary to build a new school-house in the western part of our district 43 x 24 feet, of brick, 16 inch walls, and 16 feet from floor to ceiling. The carpenters are now working on

the roof. The cash estimate of cost is about \$2,500.

Our Ward has been visited with some sickness and quite a few casualties, and the last month the fell monster has visited us with that terrible disease diphtheria. Brother Jonathan Smith buried four children within a few days; he has the sympathy of the whole community and Brother Dudley lost two in two days, aged 13 and 10, of the most amiable girls of our settlement and the less of two so gentle, so kind and so good, was greatly lamented by their schoolmates and associates, and on their death bed they surpassed in beauty all the roses I ever saw grow in the floral kingdom.

Your many subscribers hail with pleasure the arrival of your valuable paper.

Yours respectfully, P. L.

BURKS GARDEN,
Tazewell Co., Va.,
Nov. 18th, 1879.

Editors Deseret News:

Dear Brethren—Since our last report to the NEWS, we have been steadily at work in this part of the south, proclaiming to the people the principles of eternal life. We have travelled in different localities, and preached the gospel in public and private. Many are indifferent and careless with regard to the great object of our mission, yet I am happy to say that the Lord has given us access to the honest in heart which, as in all former dispensations of the gospel, are in the minority.

Through the past summer we have held public meetings, Sundays and week days, which have been moderately well attended, and favorable impressions made upon the minds of the honest.

During the five months that we have labored in this locality 48 souls have been added to the Church by baptism, with prospects for more in the near future.

About 25 of the Saints, men, women and children, left this place a few weeks since, for Utah. Doubtless they are now mingling with the Saints in the Valleys of the Mountains. Others are making efforts to dispose of their property in order to obtain the means necessary to gather to Zion. It is gratifying to see the Saints leave Babylon, with all its attendant vices and corruptions, and flee to the appointed place for the gathering of the Saints. Some opposition has been manifested by our enemies, generally instigated by men professing great Christian piety. They say that we take away their best citizens. Both friends and enemies seem to acknowledge either in word or deed, that the best of their own societies embrace what they call "Mormonism." In conversation with quite an influential man who, by the way is a gentleman, he remarked that he had lived among the "Mormons" for a number of years and had proven them to be his friends, but said he: "The most objections I have, is that you take away many of our best citizens." Well, I replied, that being the case it must be a credit to the religion they have embraced, since it is that and not us that takes away your "best citizens." To which he raised no objection.

That the best of citizens embrace the gospel is not only a fact in this country, but in all other places where the gospel has been sent in this as well as all former gospel dispensations. And since they assemble themselves in one place, Utah is, contrary to the slanderous reports of the wicked, a grand assemblage of the best of people from the nations of the earth. The Elders and Saints in this locality are, in general, feeling well in body and spirits and desire to continue faithful in the cause of truth, notwithstanding the persecution and mobbing that has taken place in many parts of the South and martyrdom of our faithful Brother, Joseph Standing, we believe that there are still numbers of honest souls in the Southern States. Our desire is that they may be gathered to Zion.

With kind regards, I remain your brother in the Gospel.

M. F. COWLEY.

Shall the Farmer be Educated.

Although it has been said that every farmer should not try to be a geologist, meteorologist, chemist, etc., or study medicine to be his own doctor, or law to make it un-

necessary to employ a lawyer, or theology with a sole view of doing his own preaching, still there is little doubt that all general information, and the more exact the better, has a tendency, if well applied, to be useful to the farmer's best interests. Every cultivator desires to gather from the soil, at small expense, large crops, with as little injury as possible to the source of production. He cannot do this without being familiar with the general principles in the various departments of his profession, and understanding most thoroughly the art of agriculture. The man who grows crops well must understand the nature of soils, which includes more research than would enable him to arrive at the conclusion that one is sandy and another clayey, etc. Also, if he would market his crops to best advantage, and properly attend to the multitude of affairs that accumulate about the farmer of to-day, he must possess some knowledge beyond the common branches of reading, writing, and arithmetic. What kind of an education, then, should the farmer have? Whatever other opinions they may entertain in regard to the farmer's education, all will agree that one of the most essential branches of that education shall be a thorough training in business affairs. This more than any other one thing will fit them for the various and many-sided transactions of his busy life. It is necessary that he should be a man of business as well as a producer. It is, then, to be regarded as a hopeful sign of the times that so many of our farmers' sons are educating themselves thoroughly in business affairs. It is a guarantee that in future they will take a higher standing, and be more independent and self-reliant.

A Business Man's Habits.

A sacred regard to the principles of justice forms the basis of every transaction, and regulates the conduct of every upright man of business.

He is strict in keeping his engagements.

Does nothing carelessly or in a hurry.

Employs nobody to do what he can easily do himself.

Keeps everything in its proper place.

Leaves nothing undone that ought to be done, and which circumstances permit him to do.

Keeps his designs and business from the views of others.

Is prompt and decisive in his dealings, and does not over-trade his capital.

Prefers short credits to long ones, and cash to credit at all times, either in buying or selling; and small profits in cases with little risk, to the chance of better gains with more hazard.

He is clear and explicit in all his bargains.

Leaves nothing of consequence to memory which he can and ought to commit in writing.

Keeps copies of all his important letters, invoices and business documents, put away in an orderly manner, so that on occasions they may be easily referred to.

Is always at the head of his business, well knowing that if he leaves it, it will leave him.

Holds as a maxim "that he whose credit is suspected is not to be trusted."

Is constantly examining his books, and transmits all his accounts current to his customers, both at home and abroad.

Avoids, as much as possible, all sorts of accommodation in money matters and law-suits, where there is the least hazard.

He is economical in his expenditures, always living within his income.

Keeps his memorandum book in his pocket, in which he notes every particular, relative to appointments, addresses, and petty cash matters.

Is cautious how he becomes security for any person, and is generous when urged by motives of humanity.

Let every business man act strictly on these habits. When once begun, they will be easy to continue in, and success will attend his efforts.

Take pleasure in your business, and it will become your recreation.

Hope for the best, think for the worst, and manfully bear whatever happens.—Ex.