

cence, and his coolness has not once forsaken him. Those who know him best, particularly Professor Greener, are convinced of his innocence. But the testimony of the experts that he was the writer of the note of warning, and the fact that it was written on the half of a sheet of paper, on the other half of which he had commenced a letter to his mother, form strong points in the evidence against him.

One thing is clear from this investigation; that the unfortunate youth has suffered continual humiliation and daily indignities, in the quiet scorn of his comrades, simply because of his color, with the object of driving him from the academy and deterring others of his race from entering it. This has aroused the sympathy of the public in his behalf, and creates a general desire that either colored cadets shall not be sent to the same military college as white cadets, or that if they are they shall be protected from the insults and slights that have been put upon Whittaker.

Unless something now unforeseen shall occur to throw further light upon the mystery of the "outrage," Whittaker will have to bear the blame of manufacturing the affair and will doubtless be expelled from the academy with lasting disgrace.

MORGAN STAKE CONFERENCE.

The Morgan Stake Conference was held at South Morgan, May 15 and 16. Present on the stand: The Presidency of the Stake, High Council, Bishops and Counselors and others.

Saturday, 10 a. m.

After the opening exercises, Prest. W. G. Smith made a few remarks. Said that the smallness of the attendance was occasioned by the prevalence of contagious diseases, diphtheria, etc. The priesthood needed temporal help as well as spiritual, for the purpose of sustaining God's kingdom, and God would bless those most who trusted in Him.

Elder Thos. Colburn bore his testimony. Spoke of his labors in the St. George Temple. Realized that God was visiting His judgments upon places where His Saints had been driven and His servants martyred.

Elder Jesse Haven spoke of the happiness he had experienced in the Temple and House of the Lord in assisting in blessing the Saints. Believed that officers should magnify their callings or decline accepting them. The way to draw the people together was to show them that we desired to comfort, encourage and strengthen them, and if we were in possession of God's spirit we could feed His sheep with nourishing food.

Elder Frederick Kingston exhorted the Saints to obtain the Holy Spirit, understand our religion and live it.

2 p. m.

A portion of the bishops reported their wards in good spiritual condition, but poor temporally, in consequence of drouth, grasshoppers, hard winter and late spring.

Prest. Smith read a circular from Dr. Romania B. Pratt in regard to teaching a class in obstetrics, and advised the Female Relief Society to send students if possible.

Elder Martin Heiner knew this to be the kingdom which Daniel saw, and said he was convinced of the truth of the gospel by the good influence connected with it.

Elder Olof B. Andersen spoke on Tithing and the Word of Wisdom. Said our eternal salvation was worth not only a tenth of our increase, but all we possessed on earth.

Elder Wm. Brough bore a faithful testimony to the truth of the gospel and the divine mission of Joseph Smith, and knew that the Y. M. M. I. associations were destined to become a mighty aid in strengthening Israel.

Elder S. Francis, sen., in reviewing the present condition of the people, reminded us that we had been warned against such times as the present, but we had not taken proper heed, nor made timely preparation. Recommended us to study the laws of life, and adopt local sanitary measures. Said all spirits might be understood by the influence they carried and conveyed.

Prest. Smith spoke further on sanitary precautions being adopted; advised the thorough cleansing of each one's home surroundings, and the appointment by the F. R. S. of proper persons to wait upon the sick.

Sunday, 10 a. m.

The remaining Wards were reported by their Bishops as being in an improved spiritual condition, though much sickness existed, particularly in the Milton Ward.

Elder R. Fry, said we should only use the brief authority delegated to us for the purpose of blessing the people, and building up God's kingdom. Read from the vision and prophecies of Moroni, in the Book of Mormon, concerning the fire, tempests, etc., which should scourge certain localities, and the corrupted condition and threatening aspect of the nations, in the day when they denied God and the continuance of revelation. Dollars and cents could not buy forgiveness for transgression nor purchase salvation, for humility, repentance and faithfulness were the only means known.

Sister Lydia Rich, Stake president F. R. S., showed what had been the fate of those who fought God and his people. Desired to be devoted to his cause, and accomplish all the good in her power.

Statistical report read.

2 p. m.

Administration of sacrament.

General and local authorities presented and sustained.

Missionaries called to labor in the Stake.

Elder John Seaman said that were a retrospect to be taken of all the ills that had befallen the human family, it would be found that their primary cause was the lack of God's spirit. The world was trying to set bounds for the worship of God, and to limit even God himself. It was not enough for man to be wise in worldly knowledge alone, but he should excel in the knowledge of God. Gave earnest and excellent advice to the young.

Sister M. J. Toomer, counselor to L. Rich, heartily endorsed the counsel of Bro. Seaman to the young, exhorted them to value obedience and chastity more than the empty glitter and hollow show of the world.

President Smith said, he and counselors were preparing to act upon the advice of the First Presidency in making this year of Jubilee to the worthy needy poor. Felt sorry for any one who could not see his interest in the interest of the kingdom of God, for God and the righteous would always form a great majority as regards power. Advised co-operation in a dairy capacity; completion of Stake House, etc., etc.

JAMES H. MASON,
Clerk.

Correspondence.

Bee Committee's Address.

SALT LAKE CITY,
May 12, 1880.

Editors Deseret News:

As a Committee appointed by our Territorial Bee Convention at its last session, we feel it a duty to correct some erroneous ideas that are likely to misguide novices in bee culture, and therefore ask a space in your columns, as it is so widely spread and read throughout our Territory.

Nearly all of our bee keepers are novices, but some have an experience from 12 to 15 years, and have shown some practical experience by the tons of honey produced in our new and isolated territory. While we do not condemn theory in any, we recommend practical experience in bee culture as well as in all useful industries.

There are a variety of opinions as regards the bee hive. There are many patent hives and ventilators of the same. Our Territorial Convention, after duly canvassing this subject, decided that the Kidder hive, or its equivalent cubic inches, which is 2,000 cubic inches, was the best adapted to our Territory. One of our prominent bee keepers, says as an objection this hive, that in from six to ten days the bees will fill the Kidder hive full of honey, when honey is plentiful in the field, which in our vicinity is in July and August; and this same author condemns the Extractor as one of the causes of foul brood, even in the hands of the most careful manipulator—that the centrifugal force throws out thousands of young brood and chills the rest; this, with dead larvae in the spring, which die and decay in the cells and defile the hive, causes the bee keeper on opening the hive, sniffing the bad odor, to exclaim, "foul brood;" and he also states that another cause of foul brood, may be

traced to imperfectly bred queens. Our remedy for the overloaded hive is to relieve it by the use of the Extractor, and to do so effectually, we use the two-story Kidder hive, extracting only from the upper story, leaving the brood, queen and young bees in the lower story with the old honey; and, if as is sometimes the case, that brood is found in the upper chamber, we either exchange them for combs of honey in the lower story, or place them on the outside of the upper story. By this means we have often taken from twenty to thirty pounds of honey, every eight or twelve days, during the best part of the honey season, from each strong colony. Thus the two-story Kidder hive not only duplicates the size of the hive but removes the great objection of disturbing the young bees and the larva, which we advise on all occasions as far as possible; and as to wintering, this hive is provided with upper ventilation, and a quilt can be placed on the top of the frames, made of canvas, gunny sack, etc. In the top of the hive a small sack of chaff can be placed as an absorber of steam or dampness, and if desired an outside box of rough boards may be made, three or four inches larger than the hive and chaff be placed in the open space, protecting them from the cold frosts.

It is the decision of our best disciplined beekeepers throughout the world that foul brood is a contagious disease and not caused by the extractor, chilled brood or imperfect bred queens. We would like to see one of our practical beekeepers who attends our territorial conventions, that does not know the difference between the odor of noxious foul brood from that of chilled and dead bees, bad as the latter may be. That the extractor, and especially in the hands of an unskilled person, does throw out some of the larva is true. This, with other losses, which are numerous, soon depopulates the whole colony. Thousands of bees that go to the field for honey, never return to their hive. Some are captured by cold winds and rain storms, and many die, being worn out. Finally, the life of the bee is only very short. Some of our best writers say that during the best honey season the working bee will wear itself out in six weeks. Had not the great Creator provided for all these losses, the great resources of honey would be cut short, but when we are informed of the wonderful ability of the one and only queen to each hive to lay about two or three thousand eggs in each twenty-four hours, we find all those losses well and amply provided for. These statements appear so extravagant that we will note the words of Mr. E. Krethmer. "In my observation I have seen the queen lay seven eggs in one minute, which would be 420 each hour, and in 24 hours 10,080, but as a rule it is said about 2,000 in 24 hours."

We will further state as regards extracting. We have had 12 years experience with the extractor, and no foul brood at all, neither has there been the appearance of foul brood, and last year, an average of 100 lbs. of surplus honey to each hive, and never have been under the necessity of feeding one pound of sugar; but do sometimes take from a surplus hive a full comb of honey and place it on one side of a needy hive, and the bees carry the honey over to the brood, thus cheating the queen or stimulating the queen in early spring to hurry up her brood, and this spring we have taken 35 lbs. of surplus honey from one of those hives and that hive has had drones flying out over 20 days ago. How is this compared with the theory of feeding bees all the sugar they will take? When necessary, sugar mixed with water to the thickness of honey may be fed to stimulate and feed until honey may be obtained from the field, whereas a surplus would be a detriment to the colony as the sugar when granulated in the cells becomes a burden to them. Placing honey for them is the most natural food and best received by them.

Before closing the subject of queens laying capacity, we wish to mention the experience of one of our bee masters, in our county, Bro. Benjamin Judson, who placed an empty comb in one of his hives in the evening, and the next day found it filled with eggs, and as there are 24 cells to the square inch, or 48 including both sides of the comb, and 121 square inches on each side of a frame of comb, this would foot up the enormous sum of 5,808 eggs. This accounts for great increase to keep the colonies strong

and provide for losses by extracting and otherwise, and also of frequent swarming. A fair colony of bees is expected to contain about 20,000 bees. Now is the time to keep a good lookout for bees swarming, and secure good wholesome hives, for be assured that if you put a healthy swarm of bees in an old foul brood hive, it will soon affect the colony, although the bees may have been out of the hive and it has stood empty for two years. All foul brood hives, bees, combs and all should be destroyed, in order to entirely eradicate the disease from our Territory, without which we will not succeed.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL MCKAY,
JOHN MORGAN,
EDWARD STEVENSON.
Committee.

CONEJOS, Col., May 16th, 1880.

Editors Deseret News:

Your paper comes to our city regularly, and is read with considerable interest, some through curiosity and others for information.

Your many readers may wish to know something of this the Eldorado of the West, and the gathering place for the people that have received the principles of the gospel, and believe the truth. This valley is 150 miles long by 40 to 60 miles wide, with a gradual slope to the southeast, with the rivers Rio Grande, Conejos, San Antonio and some small streams all running southeast, furnishing sufficient water to irrigate many thousand acres of very rich productive land. Our lands produce from 25 to 40 bushels of wheat and 75 to 100 bushels of oats and barley per acre, and vegetables grow very well here. Corn cannot be raised to any extent owing to our short seasons and the variety of the atmosphere, this valley being at an altitude of 7,850 feet. Our valley is very healthy, having very fine pure water to drink.

Thus the great San Luis Valley is bound soon to be one of the finest valleys of the west; all the facilities necessary to make a fine country abound here in inexhaustible quantities. Our soil is rich and productive, our range cannot be surpassed by any country. Our stock men are fast improving their herds and our mineral cannot be excelled. There is coal enough to make the world rich. All we want is muscle to develop our varied resources, and then we will stand ahead of all the States of the Union.

Our population is fast increasing. Here we see people from all the nations of the earth drawn here by the many attractions. Our valley has a railroad running through its entire length, with a junction at this place, one line running to the San Juan Valley, and the other running to Santa Fe, N. M., giving us railroad facilities east, west and south.

Our educational interest is fast increasing, and we are now getting up good schools with first-class teachers. Our State is republican by a small majority, but will not remain so long.

Our valley is pretty well dotted over with towns built of adobe by the former settlers of this valley, who were Mexicans, all belonging to the Catholic faith. A new city is building up eight miles east of here by a peculiar people known as "Mormons," the only people upon the earth that believe the Bible in its integrity. They are industrious, honest and enterprising people, with wisdom and intelligence sufficient to know truth from error, and honesty from dishonesty. So you see our future outlook is bright for this valley.

Our weather is fine now and our farmers are making good use of the time, by planting their crops and opening up more land, and irrigation is being improved every day. Our laws are wholesome, having good men at the head of our State government. Any man using industry and economy can live well here, wages being good for male and female, and plenty of employment for all that come. So send on your idle men and women and we will give them homes and labor.

D. G. C.

SWORD'S CREEK,
Russell County, Virginia,
May 10th, 1880.

Editors Deseret News:

I left my home at Ogden, Utah, on the 4th day of November last, to fill a mission to the Southern States, in company with Elders G. R. Hill and Thomas Farr. We arrived at Rome,

Ga., on the 10th, where we met Elder John Morgan, who assigned us our fields of labor. Elder Hill and myself were appointed to labor in Northeast, Tennessee, at or near Carter's Depot, Carter County, where we arrived on the morning of the 12th. Elder Farr remained in the vicinity of Rome.

We were the first Elders to bear the gospel to that people, and, as is generally the case, were looked upon by the community with a gaze of curiosity and wonderment, and, in some instances, have thought we were looked upon with a feeling of fear. For as we would pass along the road, people would go in the house and shut the door behind them until we would pass by, then would open it and look at us as long as we were in sight. I began to wonder at this, but found the people to be filled full of prejudice against the "Mormons," on account of their not having heard anything that was good of them. We labored among the people as best we could, and held several meetings during our stay, made a few friends, and, we think, allayed a great deal of prejudice. We baptized 10 persons, three of whom emigrated to Colorado with the company of saints that left Chattanooga on the 23d of March.

I will here mention one case of healing. Mr. G. W. Perkins, a gentleman who was investigating the principles of the gospel, was troubled for several days with a swelling under his right arm, which was growing worse and more painful in spite of all his efforts to stay its progress. He had lost his rest for several nights and was compelled to stop working. Elder Hill and myself stayed with him one evening, and during the evening he complained of the pain and requested us to administer to him. We told him we had no oil, but if he had faith in the ordinance, the Lord would grant his desire. We prayed and then laid hands on him, after which he went to bed and fell asleep immediately, and did not wake until morning, when the pain had all left him, and the swelling gone down so he could use his arm freely, and it gradually healed until perfectly well. At the time he was not in the Church, but has since become a member, as also his wife and daughter, and they are now gathered with the Saints.

Although the "Christians" of the present century say God will do no such things in this enlightened age. I know differently, and so do all the Saints. His power has been manifested to me in numerous instances and the words of the servants of God are being verified in my behalf. While in Tennessee many threats of whipping, tarring and feathering, and even to hanging were made, which they failed to do.

We attended the several days conference held in Burk's Garden, Va., on 8th of February, and visited among the Saints for a week, when we returned again to Tennessee. On our arrival found Satan had not been sleeping during our absence, but had been perfectly busy, or his agents had, in circulating all kinds of rumors, about us, which, as usual, were not at all good. By visiting the people found they had got enough of "Mormonism," and the prospects that we had hoped would result in good were now closed against us. President Morgan thought it best for us to go to Burk's Garden and labor with Elder M. F. Cowley, who was at that time laboring alone.

We left Johnson City, Tenn., on the morning train for the Garden arrived at Mount Airy, Va., at 8 a. m. and started on foot from there for Rich Valley, where Elder Cowley would hold meeting that day, at Tilson's Mills schoolhouse, arrived at 11.20 a. m., distance from Mount Airy 12 miles, having on the way to cross two mountains; found Elder Cowley preaching as we entered the house. Continued to labor with him until April 17, when I was appointed by Elder H. G. Boyle to labor with Elder W. W. Fife, who was laboring in Russell County alone. I left Burk's Garden in company of Elder Fife for my new field of labor on Monday the 19th and arrived at Brother Wm. S. Gillespie's on Tuesday evening. Have been visiting the people and Saints the past two weeks and held meeting at John Balls, Jr., near Honokerville, yesterday. Not many present, but had a good time.

Your Brother,
R. A. BALLANTYNE.

It is stated that New York pays more for tobacco than for bread. No wonder the Gothamites are such an excitable, nervous crowd.