

mind. This can be accounted for, that we are not all pure-blooded, for Ephraim became foolish and mixed up with the Gentiles. When we find the pure blood of Ephraim, we find a natural born child of God and there is nothing in the Gospel that is objectionable to them, but the others have to exercise faith in God and humble themselves before Him and live for it.

Joseph Smith was a natural horn Ephraimite; Brigham Young, John Taylor, and Willford Woodruff are also of the pure blood of Ephraim. How great will be the reward of those who overcome and rise above these prejudices! The Holy Ghost will purge out the gentle blood and make of them the literal seed of Abraham. The law of God meets with the mind of every man who has the spirit of God in him: "thou shalt not steal, thou shalt not commit adultery"—who is opposed to these principles and finds them repugnant to his soul? Not he who is honest and lives a virtuous life; and so it is with us—if we put ourselves in union with God, we will understand the truth, and the road we travel will be a peaceful, joyous road that will lead us back into the presence of God, and when the Spirit speaks we will say "yes, Lord, I know it is true."

2 p. m.—After the usual opening exercises Counselors Charles Sperry and James W. Paxman spoke at length upon the duties devolving upon the Elders in warning the people at home and abroad. We are being warned of the judgments that are to be poured out upon the earth; the wrath of God is being poured out on the inhabitants of the earth and the predictions of the prophets are being fulfilled.

President Joseph F. Smith followed and delivered an interesting discourse upon the first principles of the Gospel, and showed that though a man do not believe in the Gospel he will at least acknowledge that its principles are good, and if a man would only open the window of his soul the light would pour in and he be filled with the Spirit of God. These principles will prepare us to come forth in the morning of the resurrection and to dwell among the heavenly hosts in the celestial kingdom of God.

In the evening there was a general Priesthood meeting; Elder Stevenson and President Joseph F. Smith were the speakers. The duties of the different quorums and also the members of the Church were fully explained, parents were exhorted to take more interest in their children in giving them a religious training; they should be taught to attend the meetings and always be made welcome in the house of the Lord.

Sunday, 10 a. m.—President Joseph F. Smith read a portion of section 132 of the Doctrine and Covenant, and explained how a man can sin against the Holy Ghost—no man can do it unless he has received the light of the everlasting Gospel; men will be judged according to the light they possess; the heathen who do not know the law will not be judged by it, and many will rise up in the morning of the first resurrection. Those who have rejected the Gospel and are having the work done for them in the temple will have to pay the penalty before they receive that reward, for it is the work and not the re-

ligion that will count when we stand before the judgment bar of God; and we will be rewarded accordingly. He spoke of the fall of Adam, and that he became subject to the power of Satan by his own act, transferred himself from the power of God to the power of Satan and was thrust out from the presence of God, and became spiritually dead, which is the first death, without any power to release himself from the condition he was in; also that by the redeeming blood of Jesus Christ, he, Adam, was redeemed from the fall and the power of Satan, and that we are indebted for our redemption to Jesus our Lord, and our deliverer.

Elder Stevenson occupied the remainder of the time; bore testimony to the remarks of President Smith, referred to the transgression of David and warned the people against sin, though David received the promise that his soul should not always remain in hell. The speaker heard the Prophet Joseph say that David would be saved; but the crown he had would be lost and given to another, and that his Priesthood was also taken from him and at that time his soul was still in hell. He spoke of the danger of rejecting the Gospel and the fearful consequences of rejecting the laws of God.

At 2 p. m. Counselor Jas. W. Paxman presented the general authorities of the Church and Stake. They were unanimously sustained, after which Elder Edward Stevenson delivered a forcible address upon the gathering of Israel in the last days and the fulfillment of prophecy.

Too much cannot be said in praise of Prof. Cuappell and his excellent choir for the beautiful singing rendered. After the closing exercises conference adjourned for three months.

D. K. BROWN, Stake Clerk.

RAISING THE SUGAR BEET.

SOUTH COTTONWOOD, Jan. 25, 1895.

The Lehi Sugar company and beet growing, with the expense of cultivating and hauling and loading on the cars, is receiving some attention. On Jan. 25th, 1894, I contracted with the Sugar company to properly cultivate and dig when notified and load on cars two acres of beets which were to contain not less than eleven per cent sugar, with a purity co-efficient of eighty per cent, for which I was to be paid \$4.75 per ton. I noticed that there was no provision made by which I should receive greater compensation than that named in the contract providing my beet should run over eleven per cent sugar and eighty per cent purity (a little one-sided). My experience is as follows:

Cultivating, thinning and watering, . . .	\$ 25 00
Digging and hauling to cars,	57 00
Paid for planting,	1 24
Seed,	7 30
Total cost,	\$ 90 54
(Number of tons 25½, or 12½ tons per acre.)	
Amount received for beets,	\$ 121 12½
Less seed and planting,	8 54
	\$ 112 58½
Less cultivating, etc.,	82 00
Left to pay taxes, etc.,	\$ 30 58½
With a reduction of a dollar per ton as has been proposed,	21 50
It thus leaves me with	\$ 8 08½

This is \$2.54½ per acre. A poor look-out for the down-trodden farmer.

Did the company run at a loss of \$32,390, or \$1 per ton for the beets used?

Shall that amount be taken out of the pockets of the backbone of this or any other country, the farm? If we ship that amount, namely, 32,390 tons of beets to the factory next fall, it means that amount less to the producer.

If the sugar works have been running the past two years without a cent, why not continue?

The trouble appears to be that a great many of the beets don't come up to the percentage. The agent told me that one train load of beets which came from the southern part of Utah county was away behind in saccharine and that the company was running at a loss of \$500 per day. How long at those losses would it take the company to come to the conclusion that a dollar must come off every ton of beets the farmer produces?

Where the analysis shows the greatest per cent of saccharine, why not give these farmers the preference?

We cannot judge by what some men say they grow to the acre; an average is what we must base our calculations upon.

It has been claimed by some that twenty three tons has been grown to the acre. I do not dispute it. I have heard men say that they have grown as high as six hundred bushels of potatoes per acre. I always consider that I have a good crop if I get half that amount.

I would suggest to my co-workers in the cause of beet growing for sugar-making, let us enter into a contract with the Utah Sugar company that we will pay them \$6 per 100 lbs. for our sugar, so that the price of beets shall remain at \$5 per ton.

When the farmer is doing well everybody prospers. You break his back-bone and see who will get left.

I don't see any necessity for cutting the price of beets, or closing down the works; let us be united in the supporting of each other. If we are, there will be more saccharine in our beets as we get educated in the growing of them.

DANIEL B. JONES.

BEEES AND FRUIT SPRAYING

We have been asked many times if we believe in spraying our fruits, vines, etc., and also if we believed that any good could be accomplished or if any benefit could be derived by spraying and disinfecting trees, vines and plants. Again we have been asked if there is room for the beekeeper and the fruitgrower at the same time and place, and if it is identical with each other's interest that they should be so located. To all of which we positively and decidedly answer yes. And all beekeepers, and the greater portion of fruit-growers agree with us in this decision. While all fruitgrowers are not beekeepers, nearly all beekeepers are fruitgrowers, and facts will bear us out when we make the assertion that a great portion of them are fruitgrowers of the highest order. We could give many illustrations from many prominent fruitgrowers not only to prove that the bees are beneficial to, but that they are absolutely necessary to succeed, as it is impossible to grow a full crop if many