

cially there was some improvement; the grain crop throughout the Stake was very good, the societies were in a fair condition and a marked improvement was noticeable in the Sabbath schools of the Stake; the system of grading the schools was being carried out to a considerable extent.

The Bishops were then called upon to report their respective wards, and all were reported except Paragoonah, which had no representative present. Elder Edward Dalton occupied the remaining time. He discoursed upon the Word of Wisdom, observance of the Sabbath day, and the importance of educating and training aright the will power with which man is endowed.

Sunday, 2 p. m. Elder Jesse W. Crosby treated upon the subject of fasting and prayer and the force of good examples. Children will naturally follow the example of their parents; hence the necessity of good examples being continually before them.

Elder Lyman occupied the remaining time. He dwelt upon the necessity of unity and love being in the families of the Saints; parents should so conduct themselves that their children cannot help but love them; they should beskill in winning the love, confidence and esteem of their children, and live so that they will come to them for advice; humanity, he said, was in a fallen condition—every man, woman and child craves everything in opposition to the commandments of God; notwithstanding all that human intelligence has done and can do, the majority of the human family will go down to a lower condition; not one out of a thousand who hear the testimonies of the Elders accept the Gospel, and many of those that have accepted the Gospel and acknowledge that they know it to be true have not courage, stamina, or faith to live it.

Monday 10 a. m.—Elder Morgan Richards, Jr., was the first speaker. He referred to the glorious visions as viewed by the brother of Jared, the Prophet Nephi, Joseph Smith and others, the coming forth of the Book of Mormon, and its mission among the human family.

Elder Lyman occupied the remaining time discoursing upon the subjects of tithes and offerings, observance of fast day, also giving instructions with regard to the proper course to pursue in settling difficulties that may arise among Latter-day Saints.

Monday 2 p. m.—Elder Francis W. Webster spoke of the efficacy of family prayers, and the necessity of Saints being in possession of the Spirit of the Lord that they may be able to withstand temptation.

Elder Lyman continued the subject of tithes and offerings, beautifying our homes and surroundings, making our cities cleanly and attractive, the keeping of journals and genealogical records, ward records, etc., and the Word of Wisdom.

The usual Priesthood meeting was held and business pertaining to the Stake transacted.

Elder Uriah Jones had been much edified in the instructions given during this conference, and hoped that the Saints would pay more attention to the cleaning up and beautifying of their homes and surroundings.

The general and local authorities

were presented and sustained by unanimous vote of the conference. The resignation of Sister Tura Smith, who had been acting as Stake president of the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Associations in this Stake, was accepted, and Sister Mary Anna Ward was presented and unanimously sustained as president of that organization. Brother James Connell, who had been acting as assistant to the Stake superintendent of Sabbath schools, was honorably released, and Donald A. McGregor was chosen as assistant, as Brother Connell held an important position in the Parowan ward Sunday school.

The Cedar choir were out in full force, and their sweet singing was a very enjoyable feature of the conference. The weather was excellent, the meetings were well attended, and the good spirit prevailed throughout.

Conference adjourned for three months, to meet in Parowan.

WILLIAM H. HOLYOAK,
Stake Clerk.

WEBER COUNTY GRAIN.

I herewith submit an accurate account of grain products of Harrisville and Far West precincts, Weber county, for the year 1894:

The sixty-three jobs threshed give a yield of 11,371 bushels of wheat from 460½ acres; 3,616 bushels oats from 76½ acres; 37 bushels of barley from ½ acres; total, 15,004. This gives an increase of total yield over 1893 of 1,911 bushels, and a decrease of 5,740 bushels from 1888, which was 20,744 bushels, being the largest yield ever realized here. The population of the United States census as taken by your correspondent in 1880 was 595 souls, and as taken in 1890 by the same enumerator 655 souls. On this ratio our population is now about 700 souls. For seed, threshing toll, and feed for teams will take from 11 to 12 bushels, or not less than 10 bushels of wheat on the hundred, thus leaving in the producers' hands about 10,235 bushels of wheat, divided amongst 700 souls; this would give about 14½ bushels of wheat to each person, or the way our would-be merchant mills exchange our grists, about 435 pounds of flour to each person. I will leave it for other people to draw their conclusion as to the amount of surplus we shall have to supply the commercial market, and this from a farming community.

I have received a report from the postmaster at Huntsville which estimates the yield per acre at about the above figures.

The report from Plain City and Slaterville give a higher yield per acre than the above figures; seven jobs at Slaterville give 1,288 bushels of wheat from 40½ acres; 2,083 bushels of oats from 37½ acres; 334 bushels of barley from 5½ acres. Accompanying the report was the following poetic effusion:

I've done your bidding Brother Pete,
Regarding barley, oats and wheat;
Also the land on which they were raised—
It's very good grain, the Lord be praised.
That the account is true I swear on the Bible,
I am yours respectfully, NOAH WARDLE.

While Utah may be favored with good crops the surrounding states are far below the average. The two Dakotas, which usually furnish millions of bushels for the commercial

world, report a decrease of over 50 per cent this year; and California, which supplies one-fourth of the commercial export, reports 20 per cent less. Their reports of the corn product are at a higher decreasing ratio. So I give it as my opinion if the farmers of Utah would hold on to their wheat for a couple of months there would be an increase from the present starvation prices.

Senator Peffer in an elaborate report to the Senate committee on agriculture dated Feb. 15th, 1894, reports the cost of raising a bushel of wheat in the majority of the states at about 75 cents per bushel; but the bonanza farms of California and the Dakotas at about half that figure. This year, however, they have met with nearly a crop failure. So I again repeat to the farmers, hold on to your wheat for a little season.

Yours,
P. L.

CACHE S. S. CONFERENCE.

LOGAN CITY, Utah, Sept. 20, 1894.

The Sunday School conference of the Cache Stake of Zion was held September 15 and 16 in the Logan Tabernacle. There were present of the General School Board, Assistant Superintendent George Goddard and General Secretary John M. Whitaker. At Saturday's meetings the attendance was somewhat small, but a good and interesting program was rendered, actuated by the Spirit of the Lord. General suggestions and instructions were given by our visiting authorities, and reports from various schools were heard and an enjoyable time was spent. Superintendent Goddard, being first on the program, said it was forty-two years today since he came to Utah, and he felt well in being present at this conference this morning. He had visited twelve Sunday school conferences this year; had been to Mexico on the south and Canada on the north, and the Lord had blessed him both in body and mind; he felt to rejoice for God's kindness to him; stated that in addressing children we should be very careful not say anything that would have a tendency to hurt their feelings and cause them to lose confidence in each other. He gave much more valuable instruction pertaining to Sunday school work and closed his remarks by singing one of his good moral songs.

Elder John M. Whitaker occupied a short time in giving good suggestions and instructions relative to Sunday school work; spoke of what an ideal Sunday school should be and what means should be adopted in order to make one.

All schools that reported were in a flourishing condition; they were following up the graded system and the results had been good, and much had been done for the advancement of intellectual growth in the minds of the young.

Sunday's meetings were well attended; the tabernacle was filled almost to its capacity and the same Divine spirit was present. Meeting began promptly at 10 o'clock; after the opening exercises the secretary called the roll and seventeen wards responded. A very excellent program was arranged, which consisted of brief reports and prepared