

discourse in mortality and was present at his funeral. He had heard the martyred Prophet predict the great apostasy from the Church which took place shortly after his own death. The speaker was familiar with the various off-shoots which had sprung from the Church during that dark period and had lived to see many of them realize their own fallacies.

ELDER ABRAHAM H. CANNON

followed. He said it was always a pleasure to him to listen to and mingle with the veterans who had met the Prophet Joseph and who worked with him. The young people of today would do well to heed the teachings of such men and depart from haughty and highminded methods that were altogether too prevalent today. The Gospel was a great reform system which was calculated to gather in one all principles of a saving character. The speaker referred disapprovingly to the questions of divorce throughout the country and said that the ease with which husband and wife could secure divorces was startling, even in Utah. This Territory, by reason of what appeared to be a dangerous laxness of the administration of its laws, was fast becoming known as a place of experimental marriage. The speaker vividly portrayed the sanctity of the marriage covenant and said God had revealed his mind on that question. The bonds of wedlock should not be broken and could not be without great condemnation. The statement had been made in his hearing that a leading educator of the Territory and a member of the Church had said that our young ladies had better marry men of other faiths or no faith at all—than no one. He regarded such doctrine as wrong. He never knew of a single instance where happiness was permanent between husband and wife when religious differences existed. Catholics should marry Catholics, Protestants should marry Protestants and Latter-day Saints should find life companions from among the Latter-day Saints. The speaker strongly decried against the use of those things by young men that ruin their bodies, destroy their intellects and entail weaknesses upon their posterity.

The choir sang:

Peace, be still.

and Elder William Eddington pronounced the benediction.

Afternoon Session, 2 p. m.

The choir sang:

Hark! ye mortals, Hark! be still,
Voices from Quinorah's hill
Break the silence of the tomb,
Penetrate the dreadful gloom.

Prayer was offered by Elder Joseph E. Taylor.

The choir sang the anthem:

Lift up your heads.

PRESIDENT GEORGE Q. CANNON read the prayer of the Lord Jesus on the oneness of His disciples, as related in the 17th chapter of John. He then delivered an elaborate discourse upon the subject of union, showing that it was indispensable for the establishment and progress of the Church. He also dwelt upon the disastrous effects—individual and general—of rebellion against proper authority.

PRESIDENT WILFORD WOODRUFF added a few remarks on the subject on which he had spoken in the morning

—the experience of the Church in Kirtland, when a number of the Apostles and other leading men apostatized. He then exhorted the Saints to serve God. They could not serve two masters, and should elect to serve the Almighty and be united in that service. The Lord required His Saints to bear off His kingdom. In doing this they would have power with the heavens, for the Lord would not turn His back upon Zion.

Speaking of the First Presidency and Twelve, President Woodruff stated that if ever a body of men were united they were; the Saints would be foolish to permit anything to divide them.

The choir and the anthem:

Grant us peace, O Lord.

Conference was adjourned for six months.

Benediction by Patriarch John Smith.

JOHN NICHOLSON,
Clerk of Conference.

BEEKEEPERS' CONVENTION.

The Utah Beekeepers' association met in the fish commissioners room in the city and county building according to adjournment on the afternoon of April 4, President Lovey in the chair.

The secretary's report was read and approved.

The committee to confer with the railway authorities reported, and their work was approved, and committee continued till next meeting.

President Lovey's address followed. He counseled a more thorough organization, to be strengthened and extended throughout the Territory. United we stand, divided we fall; hence it is essential as beekeepers that we should unite and organize for self-preservation.

Referring to markets, and disposing of the honey crop, he said the keepers should adopt some practical method for collecting and disposing of the product of the honey bee. Something of this kind appears to be the only course left to prevent the utter demoralization of our home market. He also said that transportation unfair charges, and excessive or discriminating rates have been a cause of much complaint in our Territory. This matter should be agitated until fair or reasonable rates are secured.

He asked whether the foul brood law filled the conditions necessary for the protection of the bee. If not, it should be altered or amended so as to make it a benefit, or at least a protection, for the bees and beekeepers. The law in its present form seemed more of an annoyance than a benefit to beekeepers. He thought the law should be amended, not to make the bee industry profitable, but as a protection against contagious disease.

With reference to bees and fruit tree spraying in the blossom, he said this was a subject that every beekeeper should be interested in, as the very existence of the bees is threatened by spraying the bloom. Even the fruit-growers themselves should recognize the fact that they often suffer greater loss than the beekeepers, as many fruits, plants, seeds, etc., cannot be grown profitably without the bees to

fertilize them. Many seeds, even if grown without fertilization, if sown, they will not grow and produce their kind. It should be apparent to all that a fraternal feeling should exist between the beekeepers and fruit growers that the two industries should harmonize for the general good.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the choice of E. S. Lovey as president; G. N. Dow, vice president at large; and George E. Dudley, secretary and treasurer.

The following county vice presidents were elected:

Weber County,—R. T. Rhee, of View.

Cache County—J. J. Bell, of Logan.

Davis County—J. B. Clark, of Farmington.

Tooele County—George Craner, of Tooele.

Salt Lake County—J. B. Fagg, of East Mill Creek, and William Phillips, of Salt Lake City.

Utah County—O. B. Huntington, of Springville, and George Hone, of Benjamin.

Wasatch County—J. A. Smith, of Heber City.

Kane County—James L. Bunting, of Kanab.

Washington County—Mrs. Woodbury, of St. George.

Juah County—H. C. L. Jorgensen, of Levan.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The spraying of fruits come up and the following letter from Prof. A. J. Cook, the originator of the spraying system for fruit trees, who was employed by the government to write up the subject in the U. S. government reports, and is the highest authority on spraying in this country, was read. It is as follows:

CLAREMONT, California,

April 2, 1895.

Mr. E. S. Lovey: Dear Sir—Say to your people that the sodding moth do not lay eggs till the blossoms fall. Say also that the poison is slowly removed, so that it is never wise to apply it till necessary. Thus, to spray before the blossoms fall is unwise, to say nothing about its effects on the bees. No one should spray till blossoms all fall. Policy and justice alike affirm this. Yours truly,

A. J. COOK.

The subject of size and style of hives for this section of the country was considered. Various opinions were given but nothing satisfactory was agreed upon. Various hives are used in Utah but no particular kind is adopted. By a large number of beekeepers in Utah county, the eight frame dovetail and American hives are used. Mr. Lovey preferred the eight or ten frame Langstroth hive. He gave an interesting sketch of his method of handling bees in them. Mr. Smith, of Heber, used the eight-frame dovetail hive and while he lives at an altitude of 7,000 feet he reports that his bees wintered well.

Mr. Flack, of Idaho, gave the convention some interesting remarks regarding beekeeping in that state. He used the Langstroth hive. He gave a sketch of his beekeeping experience in Illinois; thought that Utah and Idaho were preferable. He had never regretted adopting his present location for a home.