

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM THE JUNCTION CITY.

OGDEN, April 21st, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

That "Mormonism is not dead," and that its "spirit is not broken" are truisms that were never more apparent than during the last two days' quarterly

CONFERENCE MEETINGS

of the Weber Stake, which were held on Saturday and Sunday, in this city. On Sunday our large Tabernacle was comfortably filled with Latter-day Saints from the various Wards in the county. There was a good attendance of officers of all the institutions of the Stake, from the juvenile to the adult.

REPORTS OF THE BISHOPS.

and other officers we learned that there has been an increase of membership during the last three months. The spirit of the latter-day work is growing and increasing in the minds of the people, and the more opposition they have to encounter the firmer they feel, and the more determined they are to adhere to the truth which has made them free from the fear and superstitions to which the traditions and false doctrines of their forefathers had made them slaves.

THE RELIEF SOCIETIES

are in a prosperous condition, the messengers of which are constantly proving themselves messengers of mercy and sisters of charity, by their numerous acts of kindness in feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, administering to the sick and indigent, and laying up a store of grain against a time of need. In all their labors of love they are assisted by the members of the Young Ladies Associations, the Primary members are being trained to fill the places of their mothers, when the latter have passed off this scene of action.

THE MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT

Associations of the Young Men of Israel are becoming a power in the land. They are rapidly increasing in number and in strength. Their libraries of useful books are multiplying. They contain works of history, biography, theology, arts, science and general literature. Neither do these volumes repose idly on the shelves. They are perused, and the contents of many of them are digested and utilized in every day life. The youths of this people are preparing to assume the responsibilities that must necessarily devolve upon them when their fathers have gone to rest.

This morning, long before the time for the services to commence every seat and foot of standing room in the building was occupied and scores of people could not gain admission, and had either to return home or remain outside during the services. A great many chose the latter alternative, both in the morning and afternoon.

The speakers during the Conference were President Joseph F. Smith, Apostles F. D. Richards, A. Carrington, J. W. Taylor, W. W. Taylor, of the Seventies; also Presidents Shurtliff, Middleton and Flygare. The subjects treated on were home industries, finding employment for the unemployed, the necessity of union, temperance, virtue and integrity, and of the Latter-day Saints taking a course to become self-sustaining, by both raising and manufacturing all things they need for consumption and to wear. The predictions of the prophets of God are being literally fulfilled, and His work increases the faster the more it is opposed.

There never was greater union manifested in this Stake than there was at the quarterly conference which has just closed. Our

NEW TABERNACLE,

which is much needed, will be commenced without delay, and will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. The plans for the building have been perfected. They have been inspected and approved by the authorities of the Church. When completed it will be a magnificent edifice and one of which the people of this county will have reason to be proud.

POINTS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

HYDE PARK, Pa., April 14th, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

I thought a few lines from this part of Uncle Sam's domain might interest a great many of your readers who previously lived here. So here goes—Elders Duke and Ormond have just made us a brief visit. Having been released they are preparing to hie for home. They intend starting about the 22d ult. They have labored faithfully on their mission and have made hosts of friends. It can truly be said of them "well done faithful servants," etc. There will, I think, be some emigration Zionward from this locality this season. Half-time among the miners affects every business throughout the anthracite regions.

The trouble is we are mining more coal than the markets demand. Last year we mined some five or six million tons more than could be sold. The outlook this year thus far is bad. The large coal companies are endeavoring to remedy the evil but don't seem to make a success of it. There is an undercurrent of dissatisfaction among the labor element of our country. Rents

are high. Provisions are also high, which makes it hard to make the two ends meet. Our local press and pulpits are still agitating the great Mormon problem. The press is toning down some, while the pulpit is full of venom, vampire-like crying out for dynamite applications.

With regards, yours as ever in the truth. E. HOWELLS.

JUAB STAKE CONFERENCE, ETC.

NEPHI CITY, Juab Co., April 21, 1884.

On Friday evening last Elder C. R. Savage of your city delivered a very instructive lecture before the Y. M. and Y. L. M. I. A. and citizens of this city, subject, "Solar Spectrum" which was greatly appreciated.

Our Quarterly Conference commenced here on Saturday morning, Prest. Wm. Paxman, presiding. We were favored with the presence of President Wilford Woodruff and Apostle George Teasdale.

President Paxman made the opening remarks. The Bishops reported their wards to be in a flourishing condition.

The Saints of Mona have had no place to meet in for nearly two years, their meeting-house having been burned down nearly two years ago. Bishop Haws reported that they will shortly have their new meeting-house completed, which the Saints of that Ward will greatly prize.

Elder Savage occupied the remainder of the time with a very lively and interesting discourse.

In the afternoon, Apostle George Teasdale delivered a discourse upon the celestial order of marriage. He read the revelation contained in the Book of Covenants, and commented upon it, and showed that it is not only a part of our faith, but indispensable necessary to practice, in order to exalt anyone in the presence of God, the Father.

President Woodruff followed on the same subject. He remarked that there are a great many of the seed of Abraham upon the earth now who will obey this law. The Lord is revealing the fulness of the Gospel and we are required to obey it.

The meeting house was unusually full for the first day of Conference.

In the evening there were 217 of the brethren of the Priesthood assembled in the meeting house, who were instructed in the duties of their several callings by President Woodruff and Apostle Teasdale. After which the iron interests of the Territory and the necessity of taking up and cultivating some land for the benefit of the missionaries and their families was presented before the meeting by President Paxman.

A good feeling prevailed.

Sunday morning.

A Sabbath school Stake Conference was held. Our meeting house was altogether too small to seat the children and visitors who attended on the occasion.

Very flattering reports were given in by the superintendents of the schools. After which Apostles Woodruff and Teasdale talked to the children, descending to their capacity by using simple language so that they could understand the words of life.

Sunday afternoon.

The Authorities of the Church and Stake were presented by President Paxman and unanimously sustained. After which President Woodruff occupied most of the remainder of the time. He spoke of the power possessed by Oliver Cowdery when he was in full fellowship in the Church and how weak he became when he left the Church. He also made the remark that "if we are faithful the priesthood of the Son of God will remain with us until the kingdom of God is fully established upon the earth."

Apostle Teasdale followed, testified to the truth uttered by Apostle Woodruff, and stated that righteousness cannot be established upon the earth by an unrighteous people.

In the evening, President Woodruff gave an opportunity for any one to speak who felt like it, and twenty-two of the brethren made short spirited remarks testifying to the truth of "Mormonism," (so called) after which President Woodruff followed testifying to the Union and good feelings prevailing in this Stake. We have seldom had the opportunity of attending a Conference when the people appeared to enjoy the counsels given as at this. Too much praise cannot be given to our choir and band for the excellent music they furnished.

Yours Truly, THOMAS CRAWLEY.

A NEW CHANNEL OF INDUSTRY FOR WOMEN.

We do not know anything about the writer of the following communication, nor of the subject to which it refers, and insert it for what it is worth:

Editor Deseret News:

Much has been written regarding proper and remunerative employment for women; silk culture, poultry raising and many other themes have been thoroughly ventilated and the result has no doubt been very beneficial. But there are many ladies who have no opportunity to raise silk worms or follow any employment of this kind. To this

class I wish to open what to me was entirely a new field. Some three months ago an uncle of mine from Albany, N. Y., was visiting at our house. We were talking of plated ware which he was engaged in manufacturing. To gratify my curiosity he made a plating machine and replated our knives, forks, spoons and castor. It only cost \$4.00 and it did the work perfectly. Some of our neighbors seeing what we had plated, wanted me to plate some for them. Since then I have plated 22 days and cleared during that time \$94.34. At almost every house I got from \$2 to \$3 worth of plating to do, and such work is almost all profit. Just for plating one dozen teaspoons I got \$1.75. This work is as nice for ladies as for gentlemen, as it is all indoor work, and any one can do it. My brother, although he worked two days longer than I did, cleared only \$91.50. I am getting up a collection of curiosities. To any of your readers sending me a specimen I will send full directions, forwarding and using a plating machine like mine that will plate gold, silver and nickel. Send small piece of stones, ores, shells old coins, etc., any kind of geological specimen will do. What I want is to get as many different specimens from as many different places, all over the country as I can. Please address Miss M. F. CALSEY, Oberlin, Ohio.

BEE CULTURE.

FULL REPORT OF THE LATE CONVENTION.

The following has been handed in by A. M. Musser, Esq., with a request that its publication be accompanied by an invitation to our country cotemporaries to copy. The report is much more interesting than usual, as it exhibits the status of bee culture throughout Utah, and imparts some valuable practical information on the subject:

At the late bee convention held in the City Hall, this city, the bee farming interests were represented by personal delegates, letters and reports from many settlements where apiculture is becoming a growing and prosperous industry.

C. Conley, from Box Elder County, stated that there were some 700 colonies in the county and that about 30 swarms were lost during the winter. He had examined some 500 colonies and found them in good condition. But little foul brood in the county. Some little chill brood had been discovered. His 50 colonies had wintered well. Last season he took 1,000 pounds of honey.

German Ellsworth, of Payson, said: There were over 700 colonies in Payson. Had lost only about three per cent.—wintered on summer stands. He commenced in the spring of 1883 with 30 colonies, two of which were queenless. He had increased them to 60 colonies, taking from them 4,000 pounds of honey and 40 pounds of wax. He explained how they had successfully managed foul brood for the last four years, which, he maintains, is in the honey and does not attach to the bee. Bees bred in September all die before the following May.

O. B. Huntington, of Springville, stated they had no organization at that place, where there were several old-fashioned beekeepers, who would not adopt modern methods in bee culture. He owns 27 colonies, which wintered without loss. Last season he took 1,300 pounds of honey and 79 pounds of wax. He uses the patent extractor, and has sent for a foundation machine. There is foul brood now in the place, which has 427 colonies, averaging 70 pounds of honey to the swarm.

Simon Noall, 19th Ward, this city, commenced in the spring of 1883 with one weak colony. He subsequently bought two heavy swarms. From the three he gathered 300 pounds of honey. There was some foul brood on his block.

Brother Welch, from Morgan County, last spring started with six colonies, which he increased to 14. Lost one during the winter; took but 300 pounds of honey. There were 72 colonies in the county; some 14 perished during the winter. One man had 30 colonies in old fashioned bee gums. He lost a good many. The altitude is great and seasons short. There is no foul-brood in the county and no bee association. He likes the Simplicity hive and when his bees need food he feeds them mill dust through a 15 inch tin tube.

John Morgan, of Mill Creek Ward, Salt Lake County, stated that he had been sick for a number of years. Has thus been deprived of attending to the bee meetings. Has kept bees from the first in Utah. Believes that the smelter fumes and foul brood caused the great mortality among his own and other apiaries in the county. Last Spring he captured a deserting swarm by clothing them. These he increased to three colonies. Bees should not be overhauled too early lest they become chilled. He found great prejudice against honey extractors, which is because of ignorance and in overusing. Bee inspectors are not encouraged by the County Courts, who pay them grudgingly.

W. M. Egan, of this city, said he was glad to meet with the beekeepers, and was sorry to learn that there are still some in Utah who stick to the old methods of bee culture. From 15 to 20 pounds of honey can be saved to every

pound of comb foundation artificially made and introduced into the hive. Each society should take at least one bee journal, and profit by the experience of others in the east and elsewhere. An experienced expert can cure foul-brood, but inexperienced persons should not tamper with it. He strongly recommended the two-story hive. Take honey from the upper story only, and can readily change frames from one to the other story. Bees pay their owners a large per cent. on their investments.

The feeling of the meeting was strongly in favor of organizing bee societies in every settlement in Utah where bees are kept. A President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, are all the officers usually considered necessary. The Secretary and Treasurer may be united in the same person. It is hoped the friends of bee culture everywhere will appreciate the importance of this suggestion and act upon it without delay.

The convention recommended the American Bee Journal, published in Chicago at \$2 per annum; and Gleanings in Bee Culture, published at Medina, Ohio, \$1 per year, as the best journals for bee-keepers.

Those, at any time, in need of Queens, bee goods and supplies can address, with confidence, John Morgan Mill Creek post office, Salt Lake Co., W. M. Egan this city; German Ellsworth, Payson, Utah Co., or T. W. Lee, Tooele City and Co., who will gladly take orders and promptly fill them.

Messrs. Morgan, Cowley and Ellsworth agreed to prepare an article, each, on the best management of bees for May, June and July respectively, which will appear in the papers of the Territory.

From written reports received and read the following extracts are taken:

Tooele City Last fall had 230 swarms; this spring 209 swarms. Loss 21. Some of our colonies are weak, but on the whole we have had good success in wintering, considering the severity of the winter. The report is signed by T. W. LEE, President. J. NO. DUNN, Secretary.

Manti, about 850 colonies in the county (Sanpete). On the average took about 50 pounds of honey from each swarm. Many of those who wintered on the summer stands sustained heavy loss. Those who used chaff as a protector succeeded well. The interest in apiculture was appreciably on the increase.

WM. BRAITHWAIT, Prest. WM. BENCH, Sec'y.

Eli Bell, of Logan, writes: "The bee interests in this county (Cache) are reasonably good this spring. All that I have seen are in good condition. Our method of wintering is to pack the hives in saw-dust or shavings and put them under good sheds. We remove the upper frames or honey boxes and put in straw cushions. Last year our yield of honey was very good."

Secretary S. Worthington, of Payson, writes: "The number of colonies of bees in Payson last fall was 738. During the winter lost 25 swarms, or 3 1/2 per cent. of the whole. All were wintered on the summer stands. Total amount of honey taken, 38,158 pounds and 296 pounds of wax."

A. P. Winsor writes from St. George: "140 colonies; honey yield light; but little wax; wintered on summer stands. No foul brood; but little loss or gain in number of bees. Drouth and frost have contributed largely to the partial failures."

Thirty-five swarms were reported at Santa Clara, near St. George, wintered well; loss under two per cent. No foul brood.

Edward Stevenson, secretary of the Parent Society, but now in Canada, writes, "I can report 59 swarms in good condition, the last I knew of them. Some of them are in two story chaff hives. Last season I took 60 pounds of honey from each colony at one extraction, without troubling the lower story at all. The lower story has nine frames; the upper story has 14 to 15 frames. The lower hive has two inches of chaff under it, and three inches at each end, making the upper story six inches longer than the under one. The frame of the lower part being lengthwise will fit the upper one crosswise. In the fall the frames should be taken out of the upper part and a sack of chaff put into it. I made one of these hives for a friend here, which he values very highly. There are not many bees in Canada, the winters being too severe. But few patent hives are in use."

ICEBERGS IN THE ATLANTIC.

WESTWARD-BOUND CAPTAINS SEE MARVELLOUS SIGHTS AND EXPERIENCE ROUGH WEATHER.

A novel and strangely beautiful sight was witnessed during the past month by the passengers of several transatlantic steamers. Mighty mountains of ice, clear as crystal and shaped into the most fantastic forms, some bearing the similitude of amorphous boulders and others tapering into needlelike spires, floated softly on the bosom of the ocean and drifted with a motion that was rarely perceptible. Seen at a distance, they appeared mere white specks on the blue water, but as the steamers gradually approached them, their true dimensions were seen and noted as a marvel, not alone by the captains and their crews, who unanimously agreed that an Arctic panorama of equal magnitude had never taken place in such a latitude and longitude, but also by those of their passen-

gers, whose artistic temperament outweighed their dislike of intense cold and impelled them to remain on deck and gaze in wonder at the startling spectacle. By day and by night the beauty of the scene remained equally great and equally impressive. As daylight died the moon shone upon the waters and lit with a ghostly splendor those white masses of ice that moved on their way with an imperturbable Sphinx-like gravity. If the weather was calm the steamers sped on swiftly through the night, taking good heed to keep clear of the white bulwark that loomed so grandly in the distance. As the day broke the sun let loose all his arsenal of rays and touched with his golden wand the scene and its strange denizens. A profusion of colors, such as sunlight beaming upon crystal can alone produce, straightway glorified the icebergs, until it seemed as though they were no longer white insensate masses of solidified water, but had been quickened into life and crowned with golden turrets.

CAPTAIN STAMPER'S GRAPHIC STORY.

The transatlantic steamers Italy and Dorset, which arrived in this port yesterday, came within sight of an unusual number of these icebergs, and otherwise experienced no small vicissitudes during their trips from Europe. The Italy, of the National line, which left London on February 27, met with a succession of severe westerly gales during the early part of her voyage, and on the 8th of March sighted several large icebergs in latitude 44 deg. 20 min. longitude 54 deg. 40 min. On the following day more icebergs were passed in latitude 42 deg. 35 min., longitude 50 deg. 22 min. It was estimated by those on board that the largest mountain of ice was encountered in latitude 42 deg. 23 min., longitude 51 deg. 53 min.

The Dorset, of the Great Western Steamship line, which left Bristol on February 11, met with westerly gales from longitude 22 degrees to 45 degrees, after which stormy and windy weather prevailed. Icebergs were passed between latitudes 44 deg. 40 min. and 4 degrees and longitudes 45 deg. 30 min. and 52 degrees.

Captain William Stamper, of the Dorset, was found yesterday evening in the saloon of the steamer, which lay in dock at the foot of Congress street, Brooklyn. After heartily greeting the Herald reporter, he said, in reply to a question as to how he had enjoyed his trip:—"Well, sir, I have made close on two hundred runs across the Atlantic, and I can safely say that I have seen queerer things this time than ever before. Just listen. We left Bristol on February 11, with nineteen passengers and a cargo of tin. We touched at Swansea, but our bow got damaged there, so we put into Queenstown for repairs. We left Queenstown on the 19th and made at once for the old Cunard track across the Atlantic. The second day after we got out the gales commenced, and at midnight there was a high head sea and a terrible storm. The next two days we had hail, rain, heavy westerly gales and a very high sea. We shipped large quantities of water over the bow and the vessel went under a good bit, I can tell you. We were then in longitude 36 deg. and latitude 49, about half way across. On the 6th of March, the squalls and gales increased and the ship labored very heavily. On the evening of the 7th it grew somewhat calmer, and on Saturday, the 8th, about four p. m., while we were in latitude 44.30 and longitude 45.30, we saw two large icebergs about a mile to the north of us. I was amazed to see them, as in all my experience I never knew of icebergs being seen in such a latitude and longitude. On the following day, Sunday the 9th, we passed a whole army of them, some north, some south and many very close to us. At eight o'clock that evening we parted company with them after keeping them in sight for twenty-eight hours. Yet it sounds strange, but they could actually be seen for almost all that time, because the moon was at her full and cast a light on them that made them as distinct as in the day. The weather was beautiful at that time, and we kept up full speed, say ten knots an hour, so that any one looking at the icebergs from the ship would swear that they were stationary, though, as a matter of fact, they were drifting. The last one we saw was the most curious of all. It was very long, very low, and looked just like a solid wall fixed in the bed of the ocean. Others were very strange in shape; some having massive towers, like old castles, and others slender spires, like cathedrals. Their height, Well, I should say from 100 to 150 feet and their length some hundred yards. At any rate, the ship looked very small beside them. The passengers, of course, were struck dumb when they heard about them first, and hurried on deck to get a look at them, but after a short time they found the cold too severe and went back under cover. And no wonder, for the wind about those icebergs is always intensely bitter. Still, it was a sight worth looking at. The sun made the ice every color in the rainbow and to see it sparkle and flash was a wonder. When the moon came out those great white monsters stood out against the sky as clear and bright as herself."

A WORD OF ADVICE.

"But, fine to look at as they are, there is great danger in them, and I would like, through the Herald, to warn all captains against them. Of course, if a vessel is all right, it is easy to steer clear of them; but say a vessel takes fire, like that one did last week, the crew of which was rescued by the Gloucester, it is a thousand chances