

San Francisco, 27.—Steady rains yesterday and to-day through the middle section of the State materially improved the prospect of the great grain crop. The fruit crop of Southern California will be probably the best ever had.

Halifax, N. S., 27.—The brigantine S. J. Musson arrived in town. Three of the crew badly frozen; two vessels with sugar for a Nova Scotia refinery were abandoned at sea, with large cargoes, valued at \$75,000; insured.

New York, 27.—William Hutton, aged 82, died to-day from self-inflicted wounds.

A prominent Washington friend of the Nicaragua Canal Company received a letter from Managua, Nicaragua, written by a native citizen of that country, in which the failure of the "canal project" is spoken of as a deplorable but recognized fact for the present. The writer expresses hope for the future, believing the canal will be built through some other (unspecified) instrumentality than the existing company. Concessions from the Nicaraguan government expire in September next, and require the previous expenditure of \$2,000,000 to make it permanently valid.

New York, 28.—Thomas W. Keene made his first appearance in New York at Niblo's Garden, in Shakespeare's play Richard III. There was a large house, and Keene was accorded a most flattering reception. He was called several times before the curtain. The play was well mounted and well supported. The general opinion of critics is, the actor is an undoubted genius, with faults time will remove. He certainly achieved a success to-night. The World says: "The wonder grows that Mr. Keene has not followed the example of the actor, to whom more than all others, he is artistically akin—Edwin Forrest—and treated the thin and nervous protests of two or three critics with contempt."

#### BOX ELDER STAKE CONFERENCE.

The Box Elder Stake Quarterly Conference was held in the Tabernacle at Brigham City, Saturday and Sunday, January 26 and 27, 1884. Saturday's forenoon meeting was occupied by a number of Bishops in reporting the condition of their several Wards, showing a steady increase of interest taken by the people in the observance of the word of God, readiness in response to calls, tithes and offerings; marked interest in Sabbath Schools, Relief and Mutual Improvement Associations, and that a spirit of reformation is quietly and effectively at work in the midst of the Saints, leading them to a more practicable adoption of the Word of Wisdom, and to a greater zeal in living their religion. In the afternoon Malad and Willard City Wards were reported.

President O. G. Snow, said he was pleased with the reports made, all of which evidenced that the people were endeavoring to live their religion; this course would secure the blessings of God.

A new Ward was organized called the Plymouth Ward, from the southern portion of the Portage Ward, with Elder M. J. Richards as Bishop, and Garret Wolverton as his first, and James H. Hess as his second Counselor. Elder Enoch Harris was appointed to be first Counselor to Bishop O. C. Hoskins of the Portage Ward.

President W. Woodruff remarked, that the Spirit of God was feeling after the people, and during the past two or three months, a visible change had taken place amongst them, such as he had never witnessed before, it was joy to him, and it meant something. Alluded to the sayings of many ministers for the destruction of the Latter-day Saints, and of their ignorance regarding the latter-day work; exhorted the Saints to trust in God and do their duty. Notice was given that President Woodruff would meet with the Y. M. I. Association, Sunday evening at half-past six p.m. All were invited to attend.

Sunday forenoon, Elder S. B. Young spoke of the character of the circumstances surrounding us, of the power of the evil one, which is being felt from one end of the land to the other, and of those who love to do his bidding, who are now clamoring for the destruction of the Latter-day Saints; God requires us to bear the fierce persecutions of the wicked with meekness.

President Woodruff said we all need the spirit of God to enable us to perform our duty in his kingdom. Related how the child Moses was delivered from the edict of Pharaoh, his calling of God to lead Israel from Egyptian bondage. David's call from the tending of sheep to the throne of Israel, the victory God gave him over the giant Goliath, God chooses the weak, not the mighty and strong. He did choose the boy Joseph Smith to commence His mighty work of the last days, which will prevail and stand forever.

An afternoon the sacrament was administered. Brother Moroni made a few good remarks.

Counselor E. A. Box read the list of Temple donations he had received.

President O. G. Snow read the names of brethren recommended for ordination to the offices of Seventies and High Priests, also the name of John D. Gibbs to the office of Patriarch.

President W. Woodruff narrated some very pleasing and instructive historical incidents, both Church and personal, which occurred nearly fifty years ago, and also gave an account of

his visits in Arizona, his observations of its people, their manners and customs, remarked on the great work to be done in the Temple for the dead, counselled all to keep a record of their work in the Temple, and avoid contracting debts. There is a crisis coming, we are in the hands of God, and the world will only do what he permits them, let us do our duty and all will be well.

Brother Gill, who is traveling in the interest of the *Juvenile Instructor* offered a few remarks.

President O. G. Snow notified those whose names had been presented for ordination to remain after meeting and receive the same. Conference adjourned for three months. Singing. Benediction by Elder J. D. Gibbs.

JAMES BYWATER, Stake Clerk.

#### MORMONISM'S PLEA.

A Washington special to the *Philadelphia Press* says: "They say the Mormons must go," said the Mormon delegate to Congress, yesterday, "but I say they won't go, and that fact might as well be recognized in dealing with the question." Mr. Caine looked as determined as though talking on a matter of life or death, and emphasized the words as vigorously as though he had a sympathetic Salt Lake City audience in front of him. He has nothing of the typical Mormon in his appearance. Medium in height, rather slender in build, with brown hair lightly threaded with gray, and mustache and side-whiskers of the same color he looks rather like a gentleman of studious habits than a member of the bitterly attacked hierarchy of the alleged prophet Joseph Smith. He followed Mr. Cannon as the delegate of Utah to Congress when that individual's rather extensive family arrangements caused his retirement, and was returned at the first election after the Edmunds law went into operation, at a cost of \$50,000 to the United States, and with a larger majority than Cannon had secured.

In Washington Mr. Caine lives quietly with his only wife at a pleasant place on Fourteenth Street, and takes little part in the social gaieties of the capital. Few speeches have been made by him and few bills introduced. He has expressed his opinion, however, on anti-Mormon legislation, and his own bill making Utah a State is his contribution to the flood of proposed legislation regarding it.

Sitting in one of the rooms of the lobby, while the patriots inside were all vainly trying to get a record on the Mississippi appropriation bill, Mr. Caine talked at some length on the bills against polygamy and their results.

"Don't call the Edmunds bill a failure," said he, "for it has done exactly what was expected—preventing polygamist Mormons from voting. The young men who did vote did not sneer at their parents who could not vote, and the Mormons were able to carry elections over the liberal ring of the Territory."

"Laws like those which Mr. Cullom favors, and which the President's message recommends, taking away the right to vote from everybody and placing a commission over the Territory, will only increase the evil by making guilty and innocent sufferers of the same punishment. Under the Edmunds bill only polygamists are disfranchised, but under Mr. Cullom's proposed act monogamists are treated the same way. Under the former there would be some reason for remaining with a single wife, but if everybody is to be punished for polygamy everybody might as well be guilty of it. The fact is that these reformers want to break up the system and the church at once, and that can't be done. Senator Edmunds, more sensible, says that it is a matter of time."

"Mr. Edmunds is now trying to strengthen his old act by a number of most unconstitutional provisions, and, when it is remembered that they were suggested and will be construed and enforced by the people in the Territory who are the most bitter enemies of the Mormons, it is evident that they take away even our rights as human beings."

"The first section of the bill, which makes a wife a competent witness and says that either husband or wife may be compelled to testify against the other, is in direct opposition to the practice and the courts and the rules of evidence as followed everywhere. In the second section an attachment for a witness is permitted without a previous subpoena, which will allow witnesses to be arrested and thrown in jail for something they may know nothing about. What's to hinder anyone of my enemies, for instance in that ruling ring of Utah from saying that I know something about some case of polygamy, and having me locked up in jail to gratify his spite? What's to hinder any Gentile enemy of a Mormon from tearing him from his home and family 'legally'?"

"I remember a young woman and child being locked up for months because she would not say who was the child's father; would not testify illegally against her husband. Not so bad, but still equal to the old French *lettre de cachet* is the section allowing a descent on a house, and the reading and overturning of all private papers to discover a certificate of marriage if some one happens to think there is one concealed there."

"The most interesting experiment against the Mormons was that of woman suffrage. You can remember how it was urged years ago that the women were held in bondage, without the right to say their souls were their own, but if they got a chance to come to the polls regularly they would soon get

enough control of legislation to force their husbands and the Mormon leaders to treat them fairly, and finally to beat down the system said to be so repugnant to them."

"But, in point of fact, the women were as strong advocates of polygamy as the men. Then the reformers said they were driven to the polls in masses by their husbands and compelled to vote according to dictation, and the Edmunds bill, in response to such suggestion, unjustly prohibited wives of polygamists from voting. I say unjustly, because the first wife of a polygamist was not responsible for her husband's future marriages, and should not have been punished for them. She had every right to be on an equality with the wives of monogamists, so far as punishment for crime is concerned. And what was the result? Not the overwhelming of the Mormon majority by any means. The new act, therefore, proposes to do away with that injustice by one more sweeping act and abolish female suffrage altogether."

"The new bill also provides for a reapportionment of the Territory; that's to enable the governor and his friends to stay in power, and for a continuance of the well paid Edmunds's commission by the innocent ending of the act which provides that no election laws or appointments of the legislature shall be in force until approved by Congress. The commission takes charge of elections and remains in office until the legislature elected under their supervision makes provision for filling registration and election offices. Suppose they are sent legislation arranged so that Congress won't approve it; or suppose Congress is not in session, or that the approval is delayed. The Commission naturally would have to hold over, with probable satisfaction to themselves. I don't think this bill will pass, but if the worst comes to the worst we will have to bear whatever is put upon us. We can't escape. People who talk about our moving away from Utah seem to think that 150,000 people, with their homes and possessions, can be transferred bodily from State to State. If Utah were admitted as a State, I don't see why the statutes now existing would not be sufficient. There are plenty of laws against bigamy and polygamy. Why make any new ones?"

As to the most effective method of attacking polygamy Mr. Caine was silent, but as to whether the practice would ever be given up by the church he answered a decided "No." It was not thought necessary to salvation, but requisite, particularly on account of the doctrine of the incompleteness of woman without marriage. Singularly enough Mr. Caine and Senator Latham, the author of one of the most sweeping bills against Mormonism, agree regarding Gov. Murray's unfitness for the position he holds. Both think that Mr. Thomas, the Secretary of the Territory, would be a better man, though he is not a candidate for the appointment.

#### INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION, THE TRUE EDUCATION.

At a special meeting of the District of Columbia Social Science Association, in the parlors of the Spencerian Business College, the committee on industrial education presented a report through its chairman, Col. Edw. Daniels—Dr. George H. Mitchell in the chair, Mrs. Helen Rand Tyndall secretary. The following were the chief points of the report:

Our present system of school training depends too much on books and formal recitations. It exalts the memory at the expense of the other faculties. It crams the mind with phrases and formulas which confuse and enfeeble it. It is defective in scope and mistaken in aim. The objective is rather the examination day than the whole after life of the child. The youth in these schools are educated as if they were all to be lawyers, preachers, college professors or clerks, to have plenty of money, and to be waited upon like the fine ladies and gentlemen they read of in the story books. Yet it is certain that nine out of ten of these children must live by working with their hands or sink into pauperism, prostitution or crime. To send children out in the world with only the literary and impractical instruction which our schools afford is cruel, if not criminal. A general who should spend the time of his soldiers teaching only what would make a brilliant parade, and bring them into action without knowing how to load and fire their guns, or cook their rations, would be justly condemned. Our present education is scarcely less absurd.

The remedy lies in enlarging the scope of school training and making it intensely practical. The child needs to know the material world, its laws and forces, and how to exert his own powers so as to secure safety, progress and a happy life. This industrial education will do.

It is needed by every child to make him independent and self-sustaining. The child has a sacred claim upon society for the training that shall fit him for a living. If left to chance, there will be thousands of willing youth who have no opportunity.

The opposition to apprentices is well known in all trades. A youth has little chance especially in this city, unless he can get into government employ. The attempts to pick up trades are seen in the thousands of bunglers who beset every branch of industry. The loss of

money, comfort and life from accidents so caused is incalculable.

#### SPECIAL SCHOOLS OF APPLIED SCIENCE TO GIVE INSTRUCTION IN THE USEFUL ARTS WILL ALONE SUPPLY THE WANT.

In these, work instruction is methodized and made agreeable to children. It becomes a recreation. The plays of children are mainly imitation work. Taking advantage of this instinct, give the child good tools, showing him how to use them and how to save his forces and get the best result in the shortest time. He will take to work as naturally as the duck does to water. It will be to him not only the source of valuable manual skill, but the best mental discipline. The intelligence put into the work again reacts upon the worker's brain and builds up its best powers into healthful symmetry.

The obligation to do something useful is also early inculcated. Without this sense the child grows up

#### A SHIRK IN THE FAMILY AND A NUISANCE IN SOCIETY.

Industrial Education is therefore the essential condition of intellectual and moral growth. As all experience proves, it is the best foundation of character and of success in professional life. It is not for the poor and neglected class, nor for those only who live by honest labor, it is the proper training for every child.

#### WHAT IS NEEDED.

To complete our system of school instruction many things are needed. Among them, your committee recommends—1st. that a central school be established in this city, especially devoted to instruction in the useful arts. This school should be supplied with the most complete machinery for industrial education, and gardens should be attached for horticultural instruction. It should be opened to pupils as soon as they have attained a good knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic, and its graduates should be able to practice profitably the trades they learn there, when they finish their course. In 1876 the Russian exhibits at the Centennial contained models of the machinery and products of schools for work-instruction. They attracted much attention. Massachusetts copied the plan. These schools were started in 1883 in Russia. They are largely imitated in Europe, and have been wonderfully successful.

2d. Your committee would recommend as the foundation of industrial education the adoption of the Kindergarten methods in the primary schools.

3d. Courses of lectures upon the physical sciences, fully illustrated, given to the schools as a part of their regular class instruction would do much to promote useful education. If to this were added excursions for making collections in botany, geology, etc. both pupils and teachers would find a delightful recreation and a source of healthful activity for the body as well as the mind.

4th. The various schools for art, sewing and cookery, should be most liberally encouraged. All are doing good work in the right direction.

5th. The Industrial Home School at Georgetown is doing a noble work. It needs additional money to give it wider scope and more varied industries. Its management should have ample power to take and hold all neglected children of both sexes. No wiser appropriation can be made than that which is needed to convert the hundreds of idle children in our streets from a burden and a menace, into useful men and women who will be a support and strength to the nation.

#### EDUCATION BY WORK.

The crying need is for a systematic training of all children in useful work. The body requires this for the proper unfolding of its powers. In childhood only can every nerve, sinew, and muscle be readily trained to skillful dexterity, which it is a pleasure to exercise.

The mind needs it for the healthful development of its faculties, for right thinking and maintaining its vigor amidst the strain of actual life. The moral nature needs it—now outraged and corrupted in so many children, by allowing their powers to be wasted in idleness, or in mockery of study.

For the happiness of childhood it is necessary to employ its powers usefully. To refuse the opportunity is to condemn it to feebleness and incapacity; to shut it out from the purest delights and best opportunities, and insure for it a blasted life.

Because a man has money, shall he refuse his children the best thing that life holds for them, under the insane delusion that it is not genteel to work?

The safety of society demands this education. Labor adorned by intelligence and enriched by science will not be despised; it will be sought, welcomed and honored. The spirit of caste is the child of ignorance. The gilded brutality of ignorant wealth grows on the same soil with the squalor of imbruted poverty. Each reproduces the other.

An intelligently trained body of workers will comprehend the great problems of production and consumption. They will recognize and establish the fraternity of Labor and Capital, and strikes will cease. Invention will be vastly stimulated, and the new found powers of Science will be welcomed as allies, working for the common good, shortening the hours of toil, and yielding abundance.

Educated Labor consumes tenfold, and will make a market for its own

products which no glut nor stagnation will ever effect.

For this work the means of instruction must be changed. The workshop with tools and machinery, surrounded by gardens, fields, and woods, must supplement the study and recitation room.

The school must represent life. Will not those who have means to endow schools, think of these things?

EDWARD DANIELS.

1426 6th Street, Washington, D. C.

TROUT FISHING IN PERSIA.—"You didn't think I could find trout in this Pagan clime. No more did I; but it is a great country for a scarcity of water and an abundance of trout. As trout need water to live in, and to be caught in, I can only explain this anomaly by saying that although there is but little water, it is better supplied with fish to the square inch than any ten brooks in New York combined. To reach these trout we climbed at midnight over a ridge 13,000 feet high, that hour being chosen to avoid the heat. We ascended into a valley 11,000 feet above the sea, and dwelt in tents several days. In the presence of Mt. Demavend, which, at the end of the valley, soared like a vast snow-clad pyramid 9,000 feet higher. Through this desolate but very magnificent valley runs the river Lar, and there we caught strings of trout averaging half a pound in weight, which were in no wise inferior to the best trout I ever ate in America. The markets of Teheran are supplied with trout and salmon; the latter brought from the other side of the mountains and are good, though not quite equal to ours."—An Angler.

**THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S**  
BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING  
**ROSES**  
SPLENDID POT-PLANTS, specially prepared for immediate bloom. Delivered safely by mail postpaid, at all post-offices, 5 splendid varieties, your choice, all labeled, for \$1; 12 for \$2; 19 for \$3; 26 for \$4; 35 for \$5; 45 for \$6; 100 for \$12. **WE GIVE** a handsome present of choice and valuable ROSES free with every order. Our **NEW GUIDE**, a complete treatise on the Rose, 76 pp., elegantly illustrated—free to all. **THE DINGEE & CONARD CO.**  
Rose Growers, West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.

**BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS**  
**NEW CHOICE SEEDS! FRUITS!**  
All of the best, both new and old. Plants, Trees, Vines, Seeds, &c., by mail, a specialty. Safe arrival guaranteed. 60 choice, cheap, \$1 sets, for example:  
**12 ROSES**—Blossoming **\$1**  
**30 PACKETS**—CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS, **\$1.**  
For the other 53 \$1 sets and 1,001 things besides, send for our illustrated Catalogue of over 100 pages, free. None better nor more reliable. Established 30 yrs. 500 acres. 21 large Greenhouses.  
**THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.**  
PAINEVILLE, LAKE COUNTY, OHIO

**CHICAGO SCALE CO.**  
2 Ton Wagon Scale, \$40. 3 Ton, \$50.  
4 Ton \$60, Beam Box included  
240 lb Farmer's Scale, \$5.  
The "Little Detective" 1/4 c. to 25 pounds, \$3.  
**FORGES, TOOLS, &c**  
Best Forge Made for Light Work, \$10.  
40 lb. Anvil and Kit of Tools, \$10.  
Farmers save time and money doing old jobs.  
Blowers, Anvils Vices and other Articles.  
Reduced Price List free.

The **BUYERS' GUIDE** is issued March and Sept., each year: 216 pages, 8 1/2 x 11 1/2 inches, with over 3,300 illustrations—a whole picture gallery. Gives wholesale prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These invaluable books contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy free to any address upon receipt of the postage—7 cents. Let us hear from you.  
Respectfully,  
**MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.**  
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

**PATENTS**  
MUNN & CO., of the **SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN**, continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, for the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany, etc. Hand Book about Patents sent free. Thirty-seven years' experience. Patents obtained through MUNN & CO. are noticed in the **SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN**, the largest, best, and most widely circulated scientific paper. \$3.20 a year. Weekly. Splendid engravings and interesting information. Specimen copy of the **Scientific American** sent free. Address MUNN & CO., **SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN** Office, 231 Broadway, New York.

"THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST."  
**SAW ENGINES** THRESHERS, Horse Powers, or all sections and purposes. Write for Free Pamphlet and Prices to The Aultman & Taylor Co., Mansfield, Ohio.

**Cut This Out** & Return to  
G. S. & J. Young & Co.  
A GOLDEN BOY  
that will bring you in MORE MONEY, in 100 Years, than anything else in America. Absolute Certainty. Need no capital. H. Young, 173 Greenwich St. N. Y. C.