

KANAB STAKE QUARTERLY CONFERENCE.

The Kanab Stake Quarterly Conference was held in Glendale, June 24 and 25.

June 24, 10 a.m.

After the usual opening exercises,

Prest. Jas. L. Bunting said he thought we had occasion to feel thankful to our heavenly father for the privilege of meeting here in a conference capacity; said this was not the work of man, but the plan of God. Read a telegram from Prest. Nuttall, which stated that he had written a letter of instruction, which would be here before Conference adjourned. Gave good counsel and advice.

President H. O. Spencer followed with good counsel, exhorting the Saints to settle all difficulties before assembling in a conference capacity, and advised those who might speak to speak upon those things that would be of most benefit to all. Spoke of the necessity of being liberal; referred to the Epistle of the First Presidency, and counseled the Saints to work to it.

President H. B. M. Jolly said the Priesthood of God is the ruling power in heaven and earth, and what it binds on earth is bound in heaven; said we must live in obedience to the commandments of God. Reported the Mt. Carmel Ward in a very favorable condition.

Bishop R. J. Cutler, of Glendale, reported the Ward as on the side of progress. Spoke upon co-operation and liberality. Reported the different societies and organizations.

Bishop Chamberlain next spoke; was thankful for the privilege of attending Conference. Reported Orderville Ward, over which he presides, in a prosperous condition; meetings, Sunday and day schools well attended. Spoke upon liberality and the necessity of carrying out council.

B. Y. Baird, Counselor to Bishop Johnson of Kanab Ward, reported it on the increase, 16 births this quarter.

Afternoon.

Singing, prayer, etc.

After which Bro. R. S. Robinson, of Upper Kanab, referred to the Epistle of the First Presidency; said it teaches concentration of effort. Counseled us to patronize our own institutions.

Bro. C. S. Cram, of Kanab followed with wise counsel and advice. Discoursed at length upon family government and spoke upon co-operation.

Brother John Rider, of Kanab, spoke of the unconstitutional acts of our enemies who are in power. Reported the High Priests of this Stake—they are all striving to carry on the work placed upon their shoulders. Spoke upon home production.

Brother Isiah Bowers represented the Second Quorum of Elders. They were striving to learn the principles of the Gospel. Exhorted the Elders to study and store their minds with useful knowledge.

Morning, Second Day.

Singing, prayer. Brother James Leithhead being called upon, took his text from the epistle of the First Presidency. Said it was a reiteration of what has always been taught. Said that President John Taylor was rightly named the champion of rights; he is a man of large and liberal views. Spoke at some length upon home manufacture and co-operation.

President James L. Bunting read a communication from President L. John Nuttall, who is at Salt Lake, giving us a great deal of wise counsel and advice.

After which, President H. O. Spencer said he hoped we would carry out the instructions contained in President Nuttall's letter. Spoke at length upon the duties of Bishops, Elders, etc., and exhorted all to diligence.

President James S. Bunting said the Lord is with this people, he will bring us off triumphant. Referred to the instructions of President Nuttall; wished to carry them out. Mentioned the Sunday School conference; very commendable; said the superintendents, teachers, pupils and all would be blessed for their good endeavors. Exhorted the saints to pay Temple donations.

Afternoon, 2d day.

Singing, prayer, etc., after which the Sacrament was administered.

Brother Israel Hoyt then addressed the Conference upon the principles of the Gospel and plan of salvation, followed by Brother Weeks, both of Orderville, the latter gave a lengthy

discourse upon medicine, and what kind to use, which was very interesting.

Brother Elijah R. Billingsly, Patriarch, said he thought if he had had the experience when he was a boy that he has now he could have lived till he was as old as any of the old Patriarchs, or as old as Methuselah, (laughter). Exhorted us to follow the pattern of Jesus Christ.

Brother Warren Foot, of Glendale, spoke and touched upon co-operation, and the necessity of being self-sustaining, and exhorted the young men to stop the use of tobacco.

Conference then adjourned till September.

J. W. McALLISTE, Clerk.

PAROWAN STAKE CONFERENCE.

The Quarterly Conference of the Parowan Stake of Zion was held in Parowan City, July 8th and 9th, 1882.

July 8, 10 a.m.

Present on the stand: Of the Twelve Apostles, Erastus Snow and F. M. Lyman.

Of the First Seven Presidents of Seventies, Henry Herriman, Jacob Gates and Horace S. Eldredge; President of the Stake, Thos. J. Jones and Counselors; H. Lunt, patriarch, Bishops and other local authorities of the Stake.

After opening exercises, Prest. Jones addressed the Saints a short time, followed by Apostle F. M. Lyman, who spoke at some length on the necessity of the Saints properly utilizing their time, and using their influence by example; not to indulge in the use of tobacco nor ardent spirits, and also in being prompt in attending meetings and their prayers, urged the necessity of parents teaching their children at home, the way of life and salvation, give them a good education, sending them to Sunday and day schools, and placing them under the care of those of our own faith.

Bishops Roundy, of Kanarra Ward, John E. Dalley, 2nd Ward Parowan, C. I. Arthur, of Cedar Ward, and S. C. Hulett, of Summit Ward, reported their wards in good standing.

2 p. m.

After singing and prayer, Bishop W. C. Mitchell represented the first ward of Parowan as feeling first rate and trying to do their duty.

Presidents H. Herriman, Jacob Gates and H. S. Eldredge addressed the meeting in a very interesting manner, giving good counsel, especially to the young, not to indulge in any evil or filthy habits, such as using tobacco or intoxicating drinks, but to attend to their Sabbath schools, improvement associations, etc., and make themselves proficient in the Gospel.

Counselor Edwd. Dalton made a few remarks on the promises made by the prophets not yet fulfilled, which would certainly come to pass.

A priesthood meeting was held at 7:30 p.m., when President Jones addressed the brethren on the necessity of making themselves proficient in their various callings as Elders in Israel, also enjoined upon them the necessity of observing every covenant they make, and never violate them.

Apostle F. M. Lyman spoke on the importance of the Elders attending the priesthood meetings, to receive the many instructions given.

Apostle Erastus Snow also addressed the meeting on similar subjects, also to prepare to stand firm in the faith, for the wicked will try to bring trouble upon us. We look forward for a time when not only a town, a county or a state will array themselves against us, but the whole world. God commenced this work, and it is for us to do right and all will be well with us.

Meeting adjourned to meet at Kanarra the first Saturday in August.

Sunday, 10 a. m.

Singing and prayer.

Bishop E. W. McIntyre represented Paragonah Ward. Counselor Morgan Richards, Jr. gave an interesting discourse followed by Apostle E. Snow, who occupied the rest of the time.

9th, 2 p. m.

After opening exercises the sacrament was administered by Wm. H. Holyoak and Richard Rowley. The general and local authorities of the Church were presented and sustained by the unanimous vote of

the Conference, also home missionaries of this Stake.

Prest. H. Herriman occupied a short time, spoke of the coming of the Son of Man, advised to be awake and ready, having their lamps trimmed and burning.

Patriarch Lunt and Wm. H. Dame, gave short addresses.

Apostle F. M. Lyman said he had noticed an increase of confidence in the Elders. The teachers of the world have given up the idea of converting the older ones of our people, hence they open schools in our midst to educate and steal away the hearts of our children from the faith of the Latter-day Saints. Our wives and our children are our eternal riches, and if taken from us cannot well be restored. Our property and money may be taken from us and those things can be replaced, but not so with our children. We must be true to our wives and children, faithful to the covenant we have made with God and all will be right with us. God bless you, amen.

Choir sang an anthem. Benediction by Apostle E. Snow. Conference adjourned to meet at Cedar City, September 23rd and 24th, 1882.

WILLIAM MARSDEN, Clerk of Stake.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY JULY 17.

BURGLARS AT WORK.

ONE BURGLARY ACCOMPLISHED AND ANOTHER ATTEMPTED.

Some time between Saturday night and early this morning the premises of John Taylor and son, merchant tailors, were entered by burglars. The establishment is situated in the Wasatch Block and the thieves gained an entrance by breaking one of the panes of glass in the rear door, reaching in, getting the key, which was suspended from the knob, and turning the lock. They also removed some braces that had been placed against the door. It was easy for them to break open the inner doors and, reaching the front compartment, they took from the cases a number of suits of clothing which had been made up for customers and carried them off, the value of the stolen property amounting to about \$125. No clue has as yet been discovered that is likely to lead to the arrest of the perpetrators of the burglary.

An attempt was also made, probably by the same parties, to burglarize the premises of Mr. Henry Longmore, tailor and clothier, on the Kimball Block, but owing to a method of his own of securing his premises the would-be burglars failed to effect an entrance.

THE LIBERTY PARK SHOOTING.

MR. HENRY D. KINO MAKES A STATEMENT.

There has been a great deal of speculation regarding the H. D. Kino shooting case, many people in the community inclining to the opinion that the deed was done by himself for ulterior purposes. This morning the gentleman himself walked into our office, having just come out of St. Marks' Hospital. He appeared to be in a state of physical exhaustion, and gave evidence of considerable mental trouble as well. He intimated that his perturbation of mind was caused by the erroneous views of the public regarding, and the peculiar circumstances surrounding him.

He made a statement of the mysterious affair, in substance as follows:

"On Monday I told the proprietor of the White House to make out my bill, as I intended leaving for San Francisco on the following day. About 6:30 I engaged a buggy at a livery stable, to take a drive to see the place before my departure. About dark I drove around Liberty Park and had concluded to return to the stable. I turned the horse and had driven but a short distance to carry out this intention, when a man sprang from some bushes where he had been hiding and commanded me to throw up my hands. I told him he must be joking. He replied, 'You had better give up,' and at the same time fired a shot at random, which did not hit me. I handed him my pocket book, from which he took the money it contained and threw the wallet back with the papers, saying, 'I don't want that rubbish.' At this juncture another

shot was fired, the ball striking me in the breast, inflicting the wound I received. I did not see any other than one man, although there might have been one at the horse's head and me not see him, as I was confused. My watch and chain and some other articles were also taken. All I know subsequent to the shooting was that I was taken by some men to the hospital."

In answer to a question as to his nativity, Mr. Kino said: "I am a native of England, but of German parentage, and a Jew by descent." He stated that being placed in very peculiar circumstances, he desired to get a situation in a dry goods or clothing store, being familiar with those lines of business. At this point of his story Mr. Kino appeared deeply affected, his eyes being suffused with tears. He said the people at St. Marks' Hospital had treated him with marked kindness.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Germany is preparing for another international exposition. This time it is to be one of musical instruments. It is to occur at Berlin, and will be held next year.

An official report shows that eighteen per cent. of the fires in Massachusetts during the past year were incendiary origin. Kerosene stoves produced about four per cent. of the whole number.

A southern paper says: "Virginia drinks up her entire wheat crop annually, and the liquor drank in Louisiana costs \$47,000,000—\$2,000,000 more than its combined sugar, cotton and rice crop."

The Russian poll tax is, by order of the Emperor, to be gradually abolished, and the revenue hitherto derived from it is to be replaced by taxes to be proposed by the finance minister. In the mean time those peasants who are not owners of the ground they cultivate, or whose possessions are of small extent, are to be free from the impost on the 1st of January, 1893. The final abolition of the tax will take place in 1890.

The prohibition amendment to the Iowa Constitution, which has obtained a majority of over forty thousand votes, does not forbid anything but the making or importing of intoxicating liquors for sale. They can be made in any quantity for the use of the maker, or to give away. They can be brought into the State for the same purposes. Such an enactment leaves too many loopholes, and, before a decade has passed, Iowa will be asked to vote on a second amendment to correct the defects of the first.

Unusual hail storm are reported from various parts of the South, the hail stones being of exceptionally large size. In one or two instances men have been killed by the pelting blocks of ice "as large as a man's fist." Still worse storms have been reported in Europe. The Sicilian Gazette tells of one which wrecked a village. When it was over it was found that eleven persons had lost their lives, their bodies being found disfigured beyond recognition; horses and cattle were killed, and many buildings so badly injured that they had to be torn down.

The meeting of the Austrian and German emperors, which, as for several seasons past, will take place in the middle of August next, at Gastein or Ischl or Salzburg, promises to be this year of more than usual political importance. These imperial interviews in the recess, which have happened regularly for several years, have come to be looked upon by the Austrian and German public as the outward and visible sign of the undiminished cordiality of the relations between the two imperial governments. The meeting this summer will be attended by Prince Bismarck and the Austrian Premier.

At a recent monthly meeting of the London Musical Association, a "Music Electograph," invented by J. Fohr, of Stuttgart, was exhibited. The apparatus writes down on a band of paper, unwound from a cylinder by clockwork, any music played extemporaneously on a piano forte to which it may be attached. The result is attained by the current staining the paper, chemically prepared for this purpose, a blue color on the parts of the music staff corresponding to the position of the notes struck. The duration of the sounds is indicated by the length of the strains, and the positions of the bar lines are shown by depressing a pedal.

About one-third of the silk goods used in this country are of home manufacture. The total product last year was thirty-five million dollars worth, and it gave employment to thirty-five thousand persons. As yet, however, almost all the raw silk used in the three hundred and nineteen silk factories in the United States, is imported. The subject of raising silk is attracting widespread attention and many newspapers express themselves in this wise: "There is no reason why the raising of silk worms may not become widely extended and paying business in this country either on a large or a moderate scale."

The Russian ministers have proved the plan for the Siberian railway, which will extend the European railway system beyond the Ural Mountains, and connect with the projected Central Asian railway. Starting from Orenburg, on the Ural River, the line will run 200 miles westward to Samara, to join the European systems; then nearly 300 miles northeast to Ufa; a similar distance in the same direction, passing the Ural Mountains, to Ekaterinburg; westward 300 miles to Tiumen; and finally some 340 miles to the terminus at Omsk, on the Irtysh—a big river running past Tobolsk, the capital of Western Siberia into the Northern ocean.

The folly and unhealthiness of wearing high-heeled shoes has been widely proclaimed by physicians and dress reformers. It has remained for an English jury to render a verdict against them as the cause of a serious accident. A woman entering a steamboat at Brighton, tripped and fell on the gang plank, seriously injuring herself, and afterwards brought suit for damages. In the course of the trial the fact was developed that the woman wore high-heeled shoes, which general testimony showed to have been the main cause of her fall. The jury returned a verdict against the boat company, and absolved the steamboat company. Sensible decision.

The Henrietta (Texas) Shield reports that a short time ago, a small cloud passed over Wichita Valley. It lingered but a moment, yet in that moment unheard of things transpired. It did not hail, but there dropped electric ice. Pieces of ice, five inches in diameter, fifteen inches around, were hurled from the upper realms, dashing upon the ground like cannon balls from heavy artillery. Dozens of pieces were gathered up and weighed, and found to run from fifteen to twenty ounces. Some of the pieces were crashing through the roofs of houses. A number of sheep were killed, and cattle had their legs broken. Fortunately there were but few people on the acre fell, or the result would have been terrible.

According to Iowa papers the success of the prohibition clause in the State Constitution is due to the influence of the ladies. In Des Moines and other cities and towns the women took a most active part and long lists of committees, consisting of the most respectable ladies, are printed, who remained the polls all day and used all the powers of persuasion. One thing was especially noticeable. Wherever the women were, the men were careful to be respectful and avoid everything that would be the least disagreeable to ladies of refinement. The women, instead of being dragged down into the "mire" of politics, dragged the men up out of it.

Several school examinations which have taken place this summer have demonstrated that the girls have at least as active brains as the boys. As a sample, the New York State gives particulars of the examination of graduates at the Normal College when the same questions were propounded to both sexes. The *Sunday* says: "The girls did far better than the boys. Out of 804 boys, 360, or about 45 per cent. were successful while out of 923 girls, 666, or 72 per cent. were successful. The girls made their best records in spelling and the poorest in algebra. One hundred was the highest possible mark, and 75 was the lowest, for a mission. The highest mark made by any boy was 96, whereas De Kramer and Susan Brothers, each made 98." There are two things which the boys beat the girls; they are smoking and fighting, but they don't score much to their credit.

How often people wish in words for that which they could not endure in reality. "Wouldn't I like