

Wyoming business men also are talking of a home industry exhibit.

Although the Fair in this city closes on Saturday evening next, Utah is by no means through with the business of displaying home products, and urging them upon the attention of the merchant and consumer. The era of advertising local industries has just begun. If the manufacturers comprehend the great lesson of the Fair to them, it is that they should keep their names and products prominently before the public, that the latter through the importunities of agents and drummers, local or foreign, may not lapse into a state of forgetfulness regarding home made articles. In this connection it will be an excellent thing if the scheme to establish a permanent exhibit of the various manufactures can be carried out. A proposition looking to this is now before the bureau of manufactures, and it can be made to work if the manufacturers themselves will take the interest that is due to their own business. Of necessity such an exposition of Utah products would be materially different from that now on, but if producers will lend their aid to a reasonable extent there is no doubt the committee can devise a plan to keep the object lesson of Utah industries before residents and strangers in this city.

Ogden is now following in the line of the Fair movement here, but is branching out in a way to entitle her to the claim of pioneer in a particular direction. This movement is being conducted by the young ladies of that thriving city, and consequently is an assured success. The exhibition will take place in the latter part of the summer, and will be a display of household articles. Instead of home made cloths being shown in the piece, they will be exhibited made up into clothing; and this rule is to be followed as far as practicable in all the lines of industry. Of course the leading feature will be to show woman's handiwork in the matter of home production. The manufacturers of the Territory will be asked to give what assistance will be consistent in this movement. Then by the time the Ogden Fair is through with, the great Territorial Fair will be at hand, and of necessity must present a grander exhibition of home products in every line than ever has been seen here before. Keep the ball rolling for home workers!

BETTER OFF IN UTAH.

There are some parts of the Great West where even those engaged in farming are subjected to very severe hardships, as is shown in the case of the settlers at Harrisburg, Arapahoe county, Colorado. The settlement is near the eastern Colorado line, in what is known as the rainbelt, where the crops have to depend on the rain for irrigation, as there is no opportunity at present to secure water from other sources for that purpose. The settlers there are mostly Germans and Scandinavians, and are an industrious, persevering lot of people. Their crops have failed for two years past, but they hope for better success this season. Should they fail, they will have to be supplied with the necessities of life, and perhaps have to move elsewhere—

a proceeding they are loth to adopt, as they have made many substantial improvements and like the locality in fruitful seasons.

That section of the state is regarded as excellent for grazing purposes, but these people have been endeavoring to convert it into farms and gardens. They were progressing favorably for a time, until the dry seasons came, two years ago, and since then they have had to endure many privations. This spring the reports of their destitution led the Arapahoe county commissioners to send a committee to investigate. Two of these gentlemen, Commissioners Wheeler and Nicholl, completed their labors on Saturday, and have made their report. They say they traveled over sixty miles of the section where these people live, and "never want to see such distress and destitution again. People were living in sod houses, burning buffalo chips for fuel, almost nothing to eat, roasted wheat for coffee, bare-footed and almost naked. We gave out orders for provisions and shoes, and promised them some grain for seed, to be sent at once. If there is another failure of crops this year, steps will have to be taken to move the people to a better locality. Some of them have a little stock, but everything they own in the shape of property is plastered with mortgages, and it is little they have to look forward to, even should they get one or two fair crops."

There is nothing like that to be found in all Utah, where the farming part of the community are much better situated. The account given of the Colorado settlers is strongly reminiscent—except as to the plaster of mortgages—of the hardships and sufferings here in the early days, but those times have gone by with the settling up of the country, and in the remotest settlements of the Territory there is no fear of such destitution under existing general conditions as has overtaken the Harrisburg settlers.

EDUCATION FOR A LIVING.

The closing session of the religious congress held in San Francisco during the past week in connection with the Midwinter Fair was devoted to addresses on social topics. One of the speakers was Mr. Walter Lindley, superintendent of the Whittier school, and his theme was the state's duty to its unfortunate children. In presenting the subject he took occasion to point out the apparent inadequacy of all efforts to stem the tide of crime and pauperism sweeping over the land with ever-increasing force. "Educators," he said, "tell us of a new education, and of the laboratory plan of teaching history and the natural sciences, but crime stalks onward with giant strides. New religions are launched upon us; the Salvation Army invades the slums, but crimes and criminals still increase in far greater ratio than the increase of population. Temperance movements, moral revolutions and nineteenth-century Savanarolas all seem impotent to stay in the least the mighty tide of crime that is sweeping forward with unrelenting certainty over this great Republic. Whether we look toward the poor Indian who falls dead while playing

poker in Los Angeles jail, or toward the Yale or Princeton student, who is seen in bacchanalian orgies that equal those of the noble debauchers of ancient Rome, in whatever direction we look, the hideous form of crime is seen making its slimy way."

Even an optimistic philosopher can hardly deny the statements presented on this subject. As to the young generation of this country, it is undeniable that vast numbers, notwithstanding a good education, so-called, are unable to find profitable employment, simply because their early training did not include physical labor. The schools have advanced but not altogether so as to cover the growing practical need of the nation. Primarily, the object of the institutes of learning was to place the various sciences within the reach of the few whose circumstances permitted them to pursue a scientific life. Then the attainments of a high school were certain to place their happy possessor in a position to make a good living. His book learning was worth all he had invested in it of time and capital. But as the facilities for education were placed within the reach of everybody, the competition increased, until mere book learning, whatever its intrinsic intellectual value may be, lost its power to sustain, physically, its devotees. When in a community but a few persons are masters of the arts of reading and writing, for instance, they may be able to turn this achievement to pecuniary advantage, as is still done in countries where a man who can use his pen is considered a very learned individual; but when education becomes so general that everybody can read and write, these acquirements alone can clearly not give profitable employment to all. And the same is true of other educational branches. To place them within the easy reach of all is virtually to lower their money value. It is the law of demand and supply again. The more abundant the latter is, the less it is worth in cash.

The only remedy seems to be to embrace in the education of the young such things as are sure to enable the scholar to make an honest living after he has graduated. It is no harm for a young man to know the distinction between the subjective and objective genitive or the correct interpretation of the Greek definite article, but if to this knowledge is added the ability to make a good pair of shoes or to cut a suit of clothes, the student after leaving school would in most cases be vastly better off. The need of the age is industrial schools, and in this direction education must progress to meet what is an imminent requirement.

But even when this goal has been reached, as in time it surely will be, it is questionable whether pauperism and crime will be effectively combated. These depend on conditions so deeply rooted in human nature that mere education, be it ever so perfect, is inadequate to reach it. Religion alone points to the supreme remedy for all such evils. It urges individual "regeneration," and sound philosophy will sustain this method as the only one ultimately effective.

A resident of Napa, Cal., has erected buildings and made preparations to cultivate mushrooms for the market.