

000 trees, says the frost wiped out every vestige of fruit and there will not be a bushel of peaches on the whole place. The Dansville nursery received a blow financially that will run up into the thousands. Hundreds of acres were rendered worthless.

#### IN MICHIGAN.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., May 18.—The frost last night did great damage to small fruits throughout the central and southern portion of the State.

#### SEVERE FROSTS.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 18.—Severe frosts the past three nights did great damage to strawberries, grapes and vegetables.

#### Another Falsehood Naled.

The *Tribune* of May 12th contained a rumor, on alleged "good authority," that Z. C. M. I. had been sold to a syndicate of "Gentile" capitalists, who would assume control of the business just as soon as stock could be taken and the accounts balanced. The report caused considerable comment in business circles but was generally discredited by those who knew anything about the institution and its workings.

In order to arrive at the truth of the matter a News reporter called upon Supt. Webber May 12th and was politely and positively informed by that gentleman that there was not a scintilla of truth in the rumor.

He said: The report is farcical on its face, and bears plainly the stamp of the *Tribune* imagination and falsehood. The stockholders, of which there are more than 800, scattered from Nevada on the west to New England on the east, would have to be consulted before any such an important move could be made. Individual members can, as a matter of course, dispose of their stock, but very few transfers have been made for several years; and, as far as I am able to learn, none are contemplated. If a half dozen or dozen of the heaviest shareholders were to dispose of their stock the majority would still remain unsold.

In April last the capital stock was increased from \$1,000,000 to \$1,250,000, and is being rapidly taken up entirely by old stockholders.

Continuing, Mr. Webber said, with emphasis: "The rumor is a deliberate falsehood, manufactured from whole cloth. You may say to the public that the sale of Z. C. M. I. has never been contemplated and cannot and will not be made."

#### Bear Lake Stake Conference.

The conference of this Stake convened May 10th and 11th, and we were favored with the presence of Apostle F. D. Richards, who with President W. Budge and Jas H. Hart, of the Stake presidency, the High Council and the Bishops, occupied the stand. The choir, under the leadership of Brother W. N. B. Shepherd, with Prof. Phillips at the organ, rendered very sweet music, in which the whole congregation (aggregating about 1800) joined with a spirit and fervency known only to the Latter-day Saint.

President Wm. Budge was the first speaker, presenting some of the most prominent duties, including tithing, the proper observance of fast days, and encouraging the Saints to cultivate a liberality and whole-heartedness for the work of God.

Apostle F. D. Richards spoke at each of the meetings and his remarks were replete with kind, fatherly instruction and counsel. He carefully reviewed the unhallowed persecution heaped upon the Saints during the past few years and the many singular deliverances wrought out by our heavenly Father through the faith and prayers of His Saints. He pointed out the pressing and important duty of laboring for our dead, of keeping a faithful record of our official labors, of the advantages accruing from the hearty support of our Church schools, of the antiquity and unchangeableness of the Gospel and of the great work established through the Prophet Joseph Smith.

President J. H. Hart, President J. A. Stucki and Bishop Jos. Kimball also occupied a share of the time, spiritedly and instructively edifying the people, whose united feelings were that we had enjoyed a most excellent conference.

THOMAS MINSON,  
Stake Clerk.

#### Two Kinds of Censuses.

A census of the United States differs in its very conception from a European census. Once in ten years, as with us, the English government makes an enumeration of the inhabitants of the kingdom. The time chosen is the night of the second of April. On or before that day the enumerator must leave at each house within his district a family schedule, which calls for the name and personal characteristics—age, sex, color, occupation, etc.—of each person who on that night shall sleep in that house. If a man be traveling on that night, he is to be reported at the hotel or private house at which he arrives in the morning.

A census of the United States is a very different thing. As in England the census is supposed to be taken on a certain day—with us the first of June—but the question regarding each and every man is not where he was on that day, but where, on that day, he had "his usual place of abode."

In Europe the interest is mainly statistical. Here the primary and principal purpose is to prepare for the redistribution of representation. Hence it follows that persons must be recorded, not where they chance to be at any given moment, but where they properly belong. By disregarding this consideration it might easily happen that a great city, like New York or Chicago, would gain fifty or a hundred thousand at the expense of other communities. There were days during the Centennial Exhibition of 1876 when Philadelphia would, according to the European system, have gained fully as much as the largest of these numbers. Such a result would justly be held a grave infringement upon the rights of the cities and States which suffered this accidental loss of population.

To the professional statistician the only thoroughly satisfactory census is the one which makes a *de facto* enumeration of the population at the very best time that can be taken for the purpose—a census that makes an instantaneous photograph of the people as they are at a given moment; but the political reasons which have given form to the United States census are likely long to prevent the introduction of such a style of enumeration among us.—*Forum*.

THE little kingdom of Portugal is reported in a bad way, both financially and politically. Well, there is nothing particularly singular in that. Kingdoms have already fallen, and more powerful ones than that of the Iberian peninsula. But, when it is reported that Lord Salisbury is acting as a deliverer to Portugal in her adversity, then in truth there is something astonishing going to happen. In Africa Lord Salisbury made concessions enough to satisfy the Portuguese, and in that way kept the war out of Africa. Now he is helping them at home, but his task is a hard one. The financial situation is rotten. There is a run on the banks, traders refuse to accept bank notes, the Portuguese 3 per cents. have fallen from 60 to 36. But Lord Salisbury is likely to have financial trouble at home. The Bank of England, alarmed by the lowness of the gold reserve, has raised its rate to 5 per cent. The fact, is the financial horizon in Europe altogether is anything but reassuring.

TROUBLES will never cease with the Chicago World's Fair. They are so frequent and so inexplicable that if Dion Boucicault were still alive, he might be tempted to write another "Shaughraun." Now it is Walter Maxwell of California, who is causing trouble. That gentleman was recently confirmed as chief of the department of horticulture of the World's Fair. Immediately after the confirmation was announced, charges of a heinous character were preferred against him. An attempt is being made to brand him as a criminal of the darkest dye. According to his traducers he was a horse thief, a bunco steerer, he killed his grandmother to save doctor's bills, and he got drunk in company with Dennis Kearney. This is a terrible indictment, and an investigation committee has been appointed. In a day or two Maxwell will be tried and the truth of the charges tested. Maxwell himself demands a hearing. Director-General Davis is favorable to him, and Vice-President De Young is his friend and champion.

THE reciprocity trade arrangements now in force between Brazil and the United States are causing great anxiety in England. The latter country sends annually to Brazil over \$30,000,000 worth of merchandise. Of this amount nearly \$11,000,000 worth is of cotton goods. By the Blaine reciprocity scheme American manufactured cotton goods are admitted into Brazil 25 per cent. less than the same kind of goods manufactured in any other country. By this, Lancashire is completely shut out, and of course, it is not pleased. Its members in Parliament, a majority of whom are Conservatives, and in harmony with the Salisbury government, are endeavoring to bring some force to bear on the government, so that a treaty can be entered into with Brazil to offset the commercial advantages of the United States in that country. In fact, the trade department of the British foreign office has taken the matter in hand, and the reports of the British ministers now resident in Washington and in Rio, are seriously being considered. Birmingham is also interested, and Joseph Chamberlain is working in the Brazil question. Even Lord Hartington favors any plan whereby the United States can be shelved.