

the sweet nectar of the flowers, for the delicious honey was only one of the many dainties which bedecked the tables. The guests all seemed to possess vigorous appetites and the numerous luxuries could be seen vanishing like the sparkling mist before the morning's sun. Besides the public meetings, seven council meetings were held for the special benefit of Elders. At these a number of new plans of work were adopted as important guides to be followed closely by Elders in the future. Many valuable instructions and encouraging remarks were also listened to with great interest by us. Reports of the various fields of labor were given in, showing a total of 42 baptisms performed since the last report of a year ago.

At the conclusion of conference the Saints, friends and visitors were kindly thanked for their presence and hospitable kindness. Early next morning before the smiling sun had shed his rays upon the sunny south, the Elders could be seen like busy bees, wending their ways to new fields, there to remain for another year in searching out the honest of heart.

R. F. ALLEN,  
Clerk of Conference.

#### STOCKPORT SUNDAY SCHOOL.

PATRICROFT, near Manchester, England, Oct. 16, 1894.—According to my promise I made another visit to the Stockport Sunday school on Sunday, October 7, 1894. I showed the officers of the school the report of my visit to that school last August, clipped from the NEWS. They were well pleased with it. In conversation with the Inspector (or head superintendent) he said:

"There was considerable prejudice against your people some time ago regarding polygamy, was there not?"

"Yes, but that has been dispelled. The law only allows a man to have one wife now, and we believe in sustaining the law."

He asked if I would come in the afternoon and address one of the large classes. At the time appointed I was there, and was ushered into a large room, where I beheld about 175 young men. It consisted of ten classes. After the opening of the school the visitor (or superintendent) asked me where I was from, and upon answering "Utah," he was surprised, and said:

"What, are you a Latter-day Saint?"

My answer was in the affirmative. He then appeared to be in two minds whether I should address the school. Upon second thought, however, he said I could do so, but I must be brief. After occupying ten minutes I was introduced into another room, called the adult class. There were probably seventy men from 25 to 60 years old. I spoke twenty minutes, and dwelt upon the benefits to be derived from attending Sunday schools, how by this means the young and rising generation were kept from by and forbidden paths and taught to seek the way which leads to eternal life. I made brief allusion to faith and repentance, and gave a short account of the baptism of Jesus. I said we should follow strictly the example which He set us, and keep His commandments. We should peruse well the Bible, and earnestly pray to our

Heavenly Father to let the influence of His Holy Spirit rest upon us, so we can understand the Scriptures in the true light and meaning thereof.

This school has recently been bereft, by death, of its senior teacher, Mr. George Kinch, a true and tried veteran in the Sunday school cause. He had been connected with the Stockport Sunday school for 61 years, and a remarkable thing is that during that period 61,000 names have been added to the school roll. He has held several positions in the school. His demise occurred on the 27th of September, and he was buried on the 1st inst.

We have had a very fine spell of weather for the past few weeks, which is something rare for this time of the year. The summer was a wet one.

Business is still depressed. The factories and collieries are running three and four days a week.

We have recently had three more baptisms. R. A.

#### COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT.

I was particularly interested in an editorial of your issue of the 22nd instant, because it deals with a subject of paramount importance to the needy of our community; namely their temporal salvation in the form of employment. My business in this city takes me to hundreds of homes, and I know the condition of some of our people better than many of our business men whose operations are confined chiefly to commercial circles. The condition of many of the laboring class in this city is deplorable, and their sting of poverty is felt keener when contrasted with the affluence of their neighbors. Surely it is not asking too much "to be employed" when it is considered that there are so many among us who depend entirely upon the labor they find from day to day for support. Let any one take the trouble to investigate this matter, and he will find lots of men with families who would be willing to face difficulties and go to other parts if they could only get a little aid; but they are without a plough or a handful of seed, and worse than all, without clothes and food, experience in pioneering, or making homes.

I am aware that here and there can be found a man who is adapted for this kind of life and possesses sufficient nerve, endurance and other qualities to fight the battle on nothing and soon surround himself and family with the blessings of life. But like the Vanderbilts and Goulds in their sphere, these are few and far between. Therefore it would seem that what is needed is mutual assistance. Could not such a committee as suggested in your leader be in communication with the Bishops and presiding men of our settlements near and far, and ascertain through them what assistance could be given, say to one or two families as the circumstances in that locality might justify? In this way many families might be partially assisted and their energies directed, and in time, by experience, they would become self-reliant. Of course there are some who would be disgruntled on account of obstacles they would have to confront; but it is safe to infer that everlasting benefit would be conferred upon hundreds of honest toilers; and it is more than probable that the disaffected

would be very few, if they were not treated like paupers, but made to feel that their manhood was still their own, and by persistent effort they might eventually become independent.

I have found scores of settlements in Utah that had no poor, where they could well take care of a family for a season, or two seasons if necessary. Then why should we not have such an organization as suggested? We have amongst us a number of good, sound, practical men, who love the people and have their welfare at heart, who have proven themselves capable and earnest in spheres where it required decision and executive ability. It is noteworthy that in the past a great deal has been done for the poor and helpless by this people. President Brigham Young once said, "I can improve upon the old maxim 'Live and let live,' for," said he, "I believe in living and helping others to live;" and the prestige of the Latter-day Saints for mutual help must not wane. "For the Lord hath founded Zion and the poor of His people shall trust in it."

In conclusion, permit me to say that it appeals to me as foolish and cruel to taunt men with families with "Why don't you go out into the country?" unless we can show them a way. Neither is it progressiveness to answer a man in his distress with a tale of the root-eating days, or our early struggles for subsistence in these valleys, implying that he also should expect to face like difficulties and not look for others to help him. It is far more in keeping with the spirit of the Gospel to encourage the unfortunate, and do our utmost to prevent and alleviate suffering.

Let the committee be organized and we will have a migration next spring. ONE IN EARNEST.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 24, 1894.

#### NOVEMBER FORECAST.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah,  
October 24th, 1894.

The chief of the weather bureau directs the publication of the following data, compiled from the record of observations for the month of November, taken at this station for a period of twenty years:

It is believed that the facts set forth will prove of interest to the public, as well as the special student, showing as they do the average and extreme conditions of the more important meteorological elements and the range within which such variations may be expected to keep during any corresponding month.

Mean or normal temperature, 40 degrees; the warmest November was that of 1891, with an average of 44 degrees; the coldest November was that of 1880, with an average of 30 degrees; the highest temperature during any November was 72 degrees on November 5th, 1891; the lowest temperature during any November was 3 degrees on November 18th, 1880; average date on which first "killing" frost occurred (in autumn), October 12th.

Average for the month, 1.36 inches; average number of days with .01 of an inch or more, 7; the greatest monthly precipitation was 5.81 inches in 1875; the least monthly precipitation was trace in 1890; the greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any 24 con-