

tory of Utah; that I am worth the amount specified in said undertaking over and above all my debts and liabilities, exclusive of property exempt from execution.

O. W. POWERS,
W. H. CHRISTLE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of May, A. D. 1891.
P. LOCHRIE,
Justice of the Peace.

MANUFACTURERS' CONVENTION.

I have been much interested in reading the editorials in Tuesday's *Herald and News* in relation to Utah's need of home manufactures and the suggestion of a convention of manufacturers and all interested in home industries, to consider means to promote the establishment of factories. I have been desirous for months past to see some earnest effort made to utilize our vast resources, and thereby not only furnish profitable investment for capital, but employ the laboring men in our midst who are today idle, and produce wealth and prosperity which every class of our population must necessarily share.

It is very true that home industries are the wealth of nations. Every citizen shares in the advantages arising from manufactures conducted successfully in his locality, not only the investors and the people immediately employed, but the merchant, the banker and the capitalist; the social atmosphere is made purer, greater happiness prevails in society from the fact that the greatest incentives to crime, idleness and want, are taken away, the men being busy, their time being occupied in useful labor, and their wants supplied.

The *News* very plainly and truthfully stated the case in the article referred to, when it said that the trouble with home manufactures has been that "men have only invested in such enterprises after great pressure, and then have taken little or no interest in the success or failure of the business, and that home industries have labored under the incubus of incompetent managers and help, from a mistaken policy of finding lucrative places for friends of investors."

This thing has undoubtedly worked ruin to many concerns which might otherwise have been successful. To be successful today a man must be enthusiastic in his business and in love with it. This is true of every line of business, but of none so much so as of manufactures.

A lukewarm interest or investment in any manufacturing enterprise will prove a load almost impossible to carry, and a careless, incompetent, or indifferent management will kill it sure. The following resolution was adopted by the Denver Manufacturing Exchange on April 30th.

"Whereas, The manufacture of cassimeres, meltons, flannels and beaver cloths has been successfully established at Provo, Utah, by the Provo Woolen Mills Co., therefore

"Resolved, That we gladly call the attention of consumers to the same as it is about the only mill of the kind in the West, and recommend that its materials be used, if the qualities are as good and the prices are as low as Eastern competing goods, to the end that all manufactures of the West may be firmly established and increasingly developed."

This shows that the time is opportune for the pushing of home manufactures, as our neighbors are on hand to work with us towards making all Western enterprises successful. I strongly recommend the holding of a Utah Territorial Manufacturers' convention in this city in October next, to consider plans for promoting the establishment of home factories in various branches.

Delegates should be sent from every county, and they should be men in every case who have the welfare of Utah and the prosperity of her people at heart; busy men who are anxious to see the idle employed, and their force utilized in the production of the necessaries of life and its comforts and luxuries.

I favor the establishment of those industries first which take the least capital and furnish the most labor so as to meet the conditions of our community.

Let the leading men in every part of our fair Territory interest themselves in this matter, and let us hear from them suggestions in relation to the manufactures most suitable for their locality, and the facilities for conducting the same successfully. There is no subject of such vast importance, for except our idle are employed and provision made for our young men and women, poverty and distress must result and crime and trouble increase, making capital unsafe, business of all kinds unprofitable and life unbearable in our Territory.

I hope to see a lively interest taken in this subject, and promise my hearty support of any good measure adopted for the permanent establishment of home industries.

Yours truly,
WILLIAM H. ROWE.
SALT LAKE CITY, May 5th, 1892.

HONOLULU CONFERENCE.

We arrived at Honolulu on March 28th preparatory to attending the conference of this branch in the capitol city. This is the largest and one of the liveliest branches of the Church on the islands, having had advantages over most of the others in many respects.

Meeting began at 10 a.m. on March 27th with singing by the choir, under a native leader. Prayer was offered by a native Elder. The first hour was spent in listening to the verbal reports of native Elders who had been on missions for the last six months. At 11 o'clock the carriage of her Majesty Queen Kāhili-nokalani drove to the door. She was escorted to her neatly prepared quarters by Elder Brigham Johnson, president of the branch, who acquitted himself well. During her Majesty's entrance the congregation arose and sang the national air, "Hānani Pono," after which President Matthew Noail addressed the congregation on the occasion of the day, also on the life and labors of Christ, His teachings, His plan of salvation both for the living and the dead, etc. Elder B. Johnson with power and fluency in the native language spoke on the subject of the primitive Church and apostasy therefrom, the restoration of the Gospel, etc. During the entire services her Majesty listened with close attention to all that was said.

Service closed with singing "Nani i

ke Akua kukū," translated by Elder Johnson for the occasion, after which the Queen was escorted by President Noail, with her attendants, four in number, followed by ourselves, to the neatly festooned dining room, where a strangely spread feast awaited us. The variety on the table would be difficult to describe in detail, but it included fish of different kinds, cocoanut variously prepared, chicken cooked with luau (greens), beef, and a delicious young pig, together with the poe—the chief article—which was served in a handsomely polished cocoanut calabash at each plate. This, with the profusion of beautiful flowers, ferns, palm leaves, etc., which festooned the room, presented a picture not seen frequently even on Hawaii nei.

A number of natives surrounded the table. A waiter to each person gently moved the "kahili" while singing songs such as are sung only in the presence of their royalty. Those also on the outside of the room continued their wild chanting from the arrival till the exit of her majesty's carriage. After dinner she remained for a short time conversing on religious topics, expressing her pleasure at the success which our people are making. She thought it due to the pleasing manner we have of presenting our belief. The Queen has opened the palace to our people, for services at any time we may desire. Several meetings have already been held by President M. Noail and Elder Johnson.

The afternoon session of the conference was well attended, as was also a Sunday School review in the evening. This reflected great credit upon the labors of Brother Johnson, whose mission is now nearly at an end, he having spent nearly three years on the Sandwich Islands. The "aloha" of the Saints at this branch for him is such that it was only through a sense of duty that they raised their hands for his release. Me ke aloha nui to the Saints in Zion. E. D. N.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Probably it will not be amiss for me to refer briefly to a few of the chief wonders in the Hawaiian kingdom.

Upon four of the inhabitable islands of the Sandwich group can be seen some of nature's productions which compare favorably with, and in a few instances surpass, many of the great sights of modern times.

At Mana, in the western part of Kauai, there is a curious phenomenon generally known as the "Barking Sands." When these sand banks are pressed upon they give out a strange sound, and when the grains are examined with the microscope they are found to contain small cavities. It is conceded that these minute apertures are the cause of the resonance.

Haleakala, on Maui, is the largest extinct volcano in the world. The rim of the crater is nearly twenty-five miles in circumference. Its depth is 2700 feet below the highest point. Through two gaps, known respectively as Koolau and Kaupo, the lava in times past ran to the sea. The active volcano Kilauea, on Hawaii, is perhaps the most remarkable volcano in the world. One experienced tourist