

bulletin of the Arizona Experiment Station on the subject: "The wild growth, so far as observed, is confined to the loose sandy soils at the crop of new roots on quite heavy soil at the University and moderately heavy soil at Phoenix is larger than on sandy loam soils, all planted about the same time and all irrigated. It appears necessary, however, to plant near the surface on heavy soils to secure new roots of fair size. And this holds true in deep planting on sandy loams. Of the average size roots of large growth it will require about one ton per acre for seed, planting nine by thirty inches. Unlike potatoes and most other plants grown from tubers the seed roots are not lost; for after producing a growth of new roots the mother root if but a year old retains its weight and its content of tannic acid increases." As to the depth for planting in a colder climate than southern Arizona we can only say that the crown of the wild root in this vicinity is from three to five inches below the surface.

Several parties having requested a few of the roots sent to them, as if to remove doubt as to the possibility of its growing in a country as cold as this, and hence as to whether it would grow in Utah, I took the trouble today to drive out a couple of miles from Ramah and dig a few bunches of the root and have forwarded them to the NEWS company where they may doubtless be found for the inspection of interested parties. Some were also sent to Mr. Arthur Stayner for the purpose of aiding, if not too late, the passage of the canaigre bill now pending in the Legislature. And permit me to say, through the columns of the NEWS, to such members of that body as may chance to see this article, that canaigre does grow and flourish in a climate from 10 to 15 degrees below zero. And from personal observation as to the habits and nature of the plant growing in such a climate, I can say that in all human probability it will thrive in most of the varied soils of Utah, whether in arid or humid regions, and anywhere, from its northern to its southern boundary.

Surely the present intelligent Legislature of Utah cannot fail to grasp the vast financial benefits certain to flow to the Territory which it has been empowered by the people to bless with wholesome industrial laws in the passage of such a bill, calculated, as it is, to foster and greatly stimulate the production of leather at home, and leading inevitably to extensive manufacture of the staple products of leather and a generous employment of home labor and home capital. The financial interest which Utah has in the re-establishment of the tanning industry, and hence in the passage of the canaigre bill, is calculated not by thousands but by millions of her hard dollars. If the members of the Legislature overlook the passage of this bill what can the people say of them any more praiseworthy than of that notable body of men who sold for a mess of pottage (a stale, flat and unprofitable party principle) the dearest interests of Utah when in an hour of overheated party zeal and forgotten home interests they struck off the sugar bounty from its statutes. If the Legislature will encourage it the farmers

will reach out after the canaigre root and the tanning industry will be permanently established in Utah.

Respectfully,  
H. E. BAKER.

#### WAYNE STAKE CONFERENCE.

Minutes of Wayne Stake quarterly conference, held at Loa, February 24 and 25, 1894. Present on the stand Stake authorities, President Willis E. Robison presiding.

After the usual opening exercises, Elder Willis E. Robison expressed regret that many of the Saints would be prevented from attending conference on account of sickness. He reported that the Stake presidency had visited and held meetings in every ward in the Stake since last conference. The Saints are rejoicing in spirit, and although these are hard times he did not know that any in this Stake were actually suffering for the necessities of this life.

Elder Gearsen S. Bastian bore testimony to the good report made by Elder Robison. He knew that thus far the Stake presidency had been united in all their labors. He spoke at some length to the young men encouraging them to secure land and turn their attention to farming, for he knew if they would labor to subdue the land God would temper the elements and good crops would be raised.

Elder Franklin W. Young reported that the home missionaries were working zealously and doing much good. He spoke upon the necessity of the Latter-day Saints becoming a self-sustaining people. Encouraged the Saints to sustain home manufactories, and prosperity would come to our country by so doing.

Elder Wm. Meeks quoted some sayings of President Brigham Young made in St. George years ago upon the principle of self-sustenance and endorsed the remarks of Elder F. W. Young.

Elder George Coleman reported the Teasdale ward in a prosperous condition.

In the afternoon the following wards were reported in good condition: Fremont ward, reported by Elder Hiett E. Maxfield, Loa by Elder Benjamin F. Brown and East Loa by Elder P. J. Christensen.

Elder Ephraim K. Hanks said the Saints should watch as well as pray. Related some of his experiences during the Johnston army visit to Utah, illustrating the necessity of being watchful. He promised the people of Rabbit Valley if they would plant trees they should raise fruit. Related a dream the Lord gave him years ago demonstrating the way the Lord makes provision for and comforts his Saints in the hour of need. Had witnessed the dead raised to life, the sick restored to health and many wonderful miracles wrought by the power of God.

Elder John A. Vance spoke very encouragingly to the young, exhorting them to "seek first the Kingdom of God, and all other things should be added." He invoked the blessings of God on all the interests of Wayne stake.

Elder Hans M. Hansen rejoiced to be able to meet with the Saints this afternoon. He discoursed at length upon the power of faith. Elder Thos.

Blackburn spoke upon the Word of Wisdom, making special reference to the evil of using tobacco. Elder John J. Ellett related some of his early experiences in Rabbit valley, and encouraged the Saints to keep the commandments of God.

At the suggestion of Elder Willis E. Robison, the Saints by unanimous vote promised to fast and pray tomorrow morning for the sick in the stake.

Sunday morning, the 25th, the general and Stake authorities were presented by Elder Gearsen S. Bastian, and sustained by the people. The statistical report was read by Elder Joseph Eckersley, after which Sacramento was administered.

Elder Hans M. Hanson was pleased to learn from the report read this morning that the Wayne Stake was equipped with a good body of Priesthood, and said that God would inspire the humblest Elder to preach and edify the Saints when called upon. He encouraged the Saints to be content with their lot and labor to beautify their homes; spoke upon home industry, and exhorted the Saints to be thrifty.

Elder Willis E. Robison spoke at length upon the principles of economy, home industry, zealous obedience and liberality. The speaker gave some instructions to ward teachers and encouraged parents to visit the district schools and be interested in the education of their children.

Conference then adjourned for three months.

P. S.—A Relief society conference was held at 2 p. m. when addresses on timely subjects were delivered by the president, Jane S. Coleman, her counselor, Sarah S. Forsyth, Lucinda Brown and Elders G. W. Young and John T. Lazenby. The reports given by the presidents of the various societies, demonstrated the relief work in good condition.

A splendid feeling prevailed throughout conference and all the meetings were well attended. A Bishops' meeting was held in the afternoon, at which much valuable counsel was given by the Stake presidency, and many things pertaining to the interests of the Stake were talked over.

JOSEPH ECKERSLEY,  
Stake Clerk and Recorder.

The residents of a portion of the town of Cripple Creek, Colo., were thrown into a fever of excitement on Wednesday evening. First came a loud explosion which shook up the buildings, followed by a shower of frozen dirt and rocks a few seconds later. Rocks and chunks of dirt weighing from one to twenty pounds fell in showers on the buildings and on the streets. Men who were excavating for a new building on the west side of Second street, put two sticks of giant and fourteen pounds of blasting powder in one hole and touched it off. James Baumling received a scalp wound from a falling piece of rock. One twenty-pound piece of frozen dirt crashed through the roof of a furniture store, another chunk went through the roof of Koen's theater and a small blacksmith shop was badly wrecked. A dozen other buildings were more or less damaged and a score of pedestrians on the streets had narrow escapes from death. The parties who caused the explosion were arrested.