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TERMS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

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THE CONDITION AND ITS CURE.

What causes the depression among the laboring classes of the most advanced nations of the earth? The question is one of overwhelming interest at present. But among those who have given the subject a rational examination, much difference of opinion is manifested. This fact partly accounts for the slow progress made towards a definite solution. It is a case of the patient lingering while the doctors quarrel as to the origin and symptoms of the disease.

On the one hand it is held that the labor-saving machinery applied to almost every branch of industry has thrown the laboring multitudes out of employment, and forced them into other fields of activity, thus overcrowding the several industries. It is admitted that the application of mechanical devices to production has proceeded up to a certain point, but those who are willing to go this far argue that when that is passed, grave disturbances are the natural consequences, since the power of consumption cannot be increased on an equal scale with the power of production through the means of mechanical inventions; hence, to save labor by machinery, is really to force one portion of the laborers to remain idle and consequently destitute.

It cannot be denied that there is much to be said in favor of this view. To give only one illustration. If a man owns a hundred acres of land and will cultivate it all, he will employ a certain number of laborers, all of whom with their families are supported by the production. But when the owner is supplied with labor-saving implements, and applies them to the work, he is in a position to produce the same amount of more with the assistance of only a portion of the hands formerly employed. The rest are forced to idleness, unless there are other means open to them whereby to obtain a living. Nor is this all. The owner of the land finds himself in possession of more produce than he can consume himself, and so a large portion of the laborers in his vicinity are idle and unable to exchange their labor for his produce, this has become plentifully wortless, until a new channel can be found in which to turn it and convert it into other commodities of life. A moment's reflection is sufficient to show that the multiplication of mechanical contrivances for which our age is distinguished is one of the greatest blessings to mankind, as long as there are new resources within the reach of the laboring men created out by those inventions, and as long as new markets can be found for the products not needed by the producers. But when all such avenues for various reasons become closed, then depression is the result. This, it is said, is the condition at present. The industrial world is suffering from an excess of all forms of productive power. The laborers have been driven out of employment. The application of machinery to all, has caused a condition of destitution and all the evils resulting therefrom.

On the other hand, it is maintained that it is absurd to say that the production of the necessaries of life to an abundance never before known in the world has increased the poverty of anyone. If the world, taken as a whole, is made wealthier, no one can of it and thereby have more money. Those who take this view argue that the real evil is to seek in the mere distribution of the wealth. It is pointed out that although land is a principal factor in the production of wealth, nor and one of it falls to the share of the laborer, while the landlords monopoly accumulate. The problem then would be to find a way whereby to operate the distribution and thus to relieve the situation.

It seems that the current of public opinion is drifting in the direction. The socialists of the various schools are at hand preparing to solve the problem by the state taking possession of all the resources of the people and superintending both the production and the distribution. That is, they propose to transfer the struggle for existence from the individual to the state. With the supporters of the existing conditions the question is now to find a remedy for the evil consequent with the present system of individualism, which so many have already succumbed to sometimes unknown to the world at medium.

In this connection it is well to remember that no scheme devised by man will ever be a sufficient remedy for the evils under which mankind suffers. There is, however, a plan designed by the Supreme Ruler of the universe and partly revealed to man, and when that shall have been accepted, there will be no more cause for complaint. It requires every man to acknowledge his relationship as his brothers, all accountable to their Father in heaven for the way in which they use the means they have. When this condition is brought about, or one near to it, "let the earth be rent, and there is enough and to spare." Of course men in the world look upon the hope of the inauguration of a universal brotherhood in the hearts of mankind as chimerical. But it will nevertheless come. The Gospel as promised in the first age among revelations to mankind, until a great Roman ruler did not hesitate to partake of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper together with his humbled slave, the same gospel as promised in this age will as surely bring about the condition described when all social problems shall be solved in a glorious state of unity and harmony.

THE EYE OF THE NEEDLE.

An incident that is interesting as showing how small a little circumstance leads to success and fortune, and as warning against the neglecting of small things, is given in a reminiscence of Elias Howe, the inventor of the sewing machine. A descendant of his, now residing in Chicago, was lately talking of his distinguished relative's struggle against failure even after the weighty and seemingly more important features of his invention had been successfully overcome. The point that perplexed him, and almost made a beggar of him, when success appeared to be within his grasp, being the question as to where the eye of the needle should be located. Of course the original idea was to follow the model of the ordinary needle and have the eye at the head. It never occurred to him that it would be placed near the point, and he might have failed altogether if he had not crossed he was lying in a sewing machine for a savage king in a strange country. Just as he had some working experience, he was perplexed about the needle's eye. He thought the king gave him twenty-four hours in which to complete the machine and make it sew. It will indeed in that time death was to be the punishment. Howe worked and worked and pondered and puzzled, and finally gave it up. Then he thought he was taken out to be executed. He noticed that the warriors carried spears that were pointed near the head. Instantly came the solution of the difficulty, and while the executor was begging for time he awoke. It was 4 o'clock in the morning. He jumped out of bed, ran to his workshop and by 9 a needle with an eye at the point was rudely moulded. After that it was easy.

This is declared to be the true story of an important incident in the invention of the sewing machine, and it contributes an interpreted and still ever new experience of men and nations—that trifles play a big part in the greatest revolutions, and that the most useful ones are too frequently stamped upon by chance.

THE NEW SCHOOL LAW.

Inquiry has been made regarding the provisions of the school law, passed at the last Legislature. As the elementary act is exceedingly long, we will note for the benefit of our readers the essential changes which have been made, which in some instances are radical departures from a too of the previous necessity in force.

The first division of the amending act relates specially to the duties of the commissioner of schools. That officer is required to make a distribution of the school funds to the treasurer twice each year, in January and April, to the city and county schools. He is also directed to use an official seal, to visit all counties during the school year, and meet with the principal officers and school boards. He is, moreover, to reply to questions by school officials, and to be final arbiter of such questions as may be submitted to him by the county of any dispute between legislators. In his biennial report he is to make a statement of the city as well as the county schools.

In the duties of county superintendent, the chief is required to make an estimate to the county court annually instead of quarterly.

Teachers' certificates are to be issued on "testimony," as well as examination, and the county courses relative to this provision of the law are modified.

Except in cities of the first and second class, where compulsory attendance, courses are made compulsory for the legal hours in July instead of on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in September, the school in the latter class actually begins one week sooner in order to allow the pupils to enjoy the part of the vacation occupied by the Fourth July. The Big Cottonwood District and the one will be in January, 1895, which latter district will be closed, and now have two, two and three terms respectively. In July, 1895, and annually thereafter, a census will be taken of the school population, and the results reported within twenty days to the superintendent.

The district board may close schools when the attendance for twenty consecutive days is less than eight pupils. To avoid also over the annual meeting of the county commissioners and between the first and second Monday of July, and must report to the trustees on the second Monday in July of the present year, 1894, and annually thereafter. The county commissioners may close a school when the average attendance for twenty weeks is less than eight pupils, except in outlying districts. Provision is also made for using the county funds when the trustees fail to pay a school warrant. In case of an election on removing any county school district, twenty days' notice, instead of ten, is to be given of the meeting. The school records are required to require two out of commissioners, one in the east, in the central, and right the most in the city or county attorney, who is to take up the prosecution thereof.

Provision is made for the enrollment of incorrigible children of school age, in the following section: "All children in the district between the ages of eight and eleven years who, in defiance of earnest and persistent efforts on the part of their parents or guardians, are habitual truants from school, or wilfully disobedient, habitually idle or vicious, incorrigible, or using vulgar or profane language, shall be deemed incorrigible and it is the duty of the president of the board of education or the chairman of the board of trustees of such school district to report such children to the county attorney, who shall take such cases to the juvenile court, or institute for the delinquent income school."

There are all the provisions applying to the county schools, as well, and to those of the third class and towns. The remainder of the act deals wholly to those of the first and second classes. The attention of the reader upon with a previous which effects school districts capable of incorporated cities. It provides that, with the consent of the county court, the board of education in cities of incorporated cities may allow pupils of tertiary grade eligible to any municipal ward, and the territory thus attached for one subject to the jury of ask and tender a county the same as the territory in which it is situated, pays of such cities may be organized also.

The board of education in cities of the first and second classes is authorized to pay for surplus of its revenue and in excess $25 per month each, except in cases of special services, when additional compensation may be made. Back salary may be given also to members serving since March 15, 1890, to the limit stated. The clerk of the board is required to make annual financial and statistical reports to the commissioner of schools and to make his financial statements to the board of education for the year ending June 30, instead of December 31.

In certificates of teachers there are to be three grades, primary, grammar and high school. Instead of being good for one, two and three years, they are good in June 30 after issuance only, though a teacher may be made without the teacher submitting to a re-examination. Instead of third grade certificates being given to normal graduates of the University of Utah, those holding normal diplomas receive a high school certificate for three years.

The board of education is authorized to submit to the electors the question of levying a special tax, for one or more years, to buy sites, construct buildings, and improve school property. In advertising for proposals for the construction of buildings, it shall be done twice in the case of expenditures to cost more than $5,000, and the bids on both occasions are unsatisfactory, the board of education may proceed to erect the building under its own direction, and if the structure is to cost less than $5,000, one advertising time is sufficient.

Outside of the amendments mentioned, the entire remaining statute is a reenactment of the law previously in force.

QUARRELLING OVER LABORERS.

The question of disciplined employment is occupying an increasing place in Vista Bulletin and Napa Reporter, California, judging by the telegraphic reports from there. It is stated that the antagonists in growing so bitter that unless there is a change soon, serious trouble and perhaps the loss of life will result. The trouble began in the employment of Chinese and Japanese laborers in the place of white men. The district is a large fruit-growing section, and the numbers and undesirable force figures have members of the Chinese, who work for lower wages than the white men. The employers claim that the majority of Chinese laborers are in the city.

The striking women, however, have not taken kindly to the situation, and in private they said they now have a union of considerable. It began last Thursday, when a white man from Oakland discharged a Chinese cook. The last report concerning the matter is to the effect that the individual against the Mongolians then ran. He was pelted with rotten eggs and would have roughly handled, but the night watch managed to get him to a place. Two hundred images in effigy a Chinese and a Japanese, are now hanging behind the figures of a boy who was carrying on the image. One has been severely treated and burned, the remainder, the people of the town and a special force of policemen in readiness to notify the combatants and disperse that they

[illegible]

Japanese [illegible] employed [illegible] the [illegible] which they [illegible] their own and [illegible] labor in the [illegible] work if they can do.

So long as the national is [illegible] only [illegible] of [illegible] without the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] But when the white man [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] necessarily [illegible] If [illegible] work, as he [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]