

Willows are the most prolific, and there is no reason for any prejudice against them. When grown in good soil the roots of young plants are succulent and nearly uniform in size and appearance, as shown by the cut referred to. With old plants the lower roots are black, dead and wiry, with generally a few young roots just below where the leaves are joined to the crown, as shown in the same cut.

THE OLD SILK FACTORY.

The question of the removal of the old silk factory at the mouth of City Creek canyon is now more complicated than ever. It will be remembered that residents of the neighborhood in which it is situated asked the City Council many months ago to remove it, alleging that it was a rendezvous for thieves and hard characters. For reasons palpably plain, however, no definite action was taken in the matter. As winter came on other petitions were sent in in which it was stated that the place was a menace to the community. Its speedy removal was respectfully requested, but the prayer of the petitioners was practically unheeded.

At a recent council meeting of the new municipal administration the committee on public grounds recommended its removal for the reasons set forth by the residents in that locality. The recommendation was unanimously adopted. At a subsequent meeting, however, Councilman Evans moved that the vote by which the factory had been ordered removed be considered, as there were two families living in it, and that they rented it from the city.

Commenting upon Mr. Evans' remarks, Mayor Baskin said feelingly: "We cannot tear the structure down over the heads of our own tenants."

In answer to this Mr. Rich spoke as follows, after which there was a dense and painful spell of silence, which was not broken until Mr. Evans renewed his motion in a form that carried:

"I am very sorry that my friend Evans has brought this matter up, as there is an ugly stamp upon it. It need not be stated for what purpose the building was rented; that is generally known. Reference to the fact that it was a rendezvous for hobos who went there early in January, to remain until a given time and perform a certain work, is quite sufficient. If the matter is pushed further I shall demand a full investigation and ask that it be explained in open council. I am informed that the present tenants rent the property from the chief of the fire department."

The matter was referred back to the committee on public grounds, consisting of Ewing, Beardsley, Simondi, Evans and Rich. At the last meeting of the City Council, Chief Stanton, of the fire department, asked that the building be remodeled and set apart for a hose and reel house. This petition was referred to the committee on fire department.

Councilman Rich was opposed to expending any money on the "old tumble down shack" as he terms it, and in order to insure its removal introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, An ordinance was passed by the City Council on June 5th, 1889 setting

apart certain portions of land in the northeastern portion of the city for the use of public parks, commencing from a point on the north side of Third street, thence west 11 2-10 rods to the west side of Canyon road.

Therefore be it resolved, That the entrance to the said park shall be cleared of all obstructions and a suitable bridge be placed over City Creek at the entrance thereto, as designed in the above ordinance.

This was referred to the committee on public grounds, who, it is claimed, are all in favor of establishing a park in that part of the city. Should they report favorably on the matter, the old factory will, of course, have to be torn down, as it is situated directly in the entrance to the proposed new park.

It will thus be seen that it is now in the hands of two committees, each of which will probably report in favor of the departments they represent on the committees named.

THE WORK ABROAD.

The holidays over, President Moyle gave me permission to visit some relations in the north of England; so on January 11th I left Cheltenham for Leeds and stayed at the conference house with President Joshua B. Bean. The day following I went to Harrogate, visited some friends there and remained three days.

Harrogate is a fashionable summer resort, and is renowned for its mineral waters. The streets are wide, and in some places beautiful shade trees adorn the sidewalks. Many of the streets are at right angles. The place reminded me much of Salt Lake City in some respects. On the 15th I left there for Sunderland, where I was met by Mr. Edward Hunt, my cousin, from Ryhope, who took me to his home. There I was very kindly received by the family and royally entertained during my stay of two weeks.

Ryhope is three miles from Sunderland and is wholly supported by a large colliery, which employs from 1000 to 1500 men and boys. The average daily output is 2000 tons. The two engines that hoist the coal are of the condensing style, each of 220-horse power. The drum around which the wire rope is coiled is twenty-two feet in diameter. The rope is flat, four inches wide, and an inch thick. It is made of fine steel wire and weighs four and a half tons. The shaft is about one and a half miles from the sea coast, yet the mine runs nearly three miles under the ocean. Some of the workmen have to walk nearly five miles from the bottom of the shaft to their work. The mine is ventilated by means of two large engines, of about 100 horse power each. These pump air into a large receiver, and from thence down the shaft it is distributed to all parts of the mine. The air thus compressed is raised to a temperature of 90 degrees Fah. at a pressure of 45 pounds to the inch. Mr. Hunt, a master shifter, kindly took me around the works. We also visited the Ryhope waterworks, which supply a part of Sunderland, South Shields, and other places. The water is obtained from a large well or shaft 18 feet in diameter and 210 feet deep, and is raised by means of two engines of 220 horse power each. One pump raises it

half the distance, and the other delivers it into the reservoir at the surface. Each pump makes eleven strokes per minute, thus making 1760 gallons per minute. The engines are condensers.

On visiting Sunderland I met Elder E. M. Dugdale and the Saints there. The population of Sunderland is 140,000, and the city is supported mainly by shipbuilding and coal shipping. There are a number of large shipyards along the river Wear. There are large collieries near Sunderland, and the coal is sent there for transportation. On returning I called at Stockton-on-Tees, and spent four days with President Alfred Solomon and some of the traveling Elders in the Newcastle conference. I also called again at Leeds and from there went to the Manchester conference, held at Oldham on February 14th. We had a good time. President Young was present, and much valuable instruction was given.

Arriving in Cheltenham I was appointed to labor in Somersetshire, with Elder Samuel Weston of Lake Town, Utah. There we have been distributing tracts and holding private conversations whenever the opportunity presented itself. In "tracting" a village named Red Post, I happened to go to a minister's house with a tract. The gentleman himself answered the door. I asked him if he would accept a tract, and he replied, "Oh, yes; but I very much prefer to follow the old primitive faith." I told him I fully agreed with him, and as a representative of the Church of Christ now established upon the earth I entreated him to investigate our doctrines. "Ah," said he, "that's the Mormons, and, my dear friend, I would advise you to leave them severely alone; they are a bad set." Your correspondent told him in substance that he was in error in regard to us as a people, and I bore my testimony to the truth of the message that I have to bear—that the Gospel had been restored with all its gifts and blessings. "You may think, so," said he, "but I earnestly implore you not to distribute any more tracts in this village." I told him that having a knowledge of the truth of the gospel, and being called to preach and bear testimony of the same to all men, it would be impossible to comply with his request.

The Elders in this conference enjoy general good health, and are energetic in their labors. Ever praying for the triumph of truth,

R. A. JONES,
10 Andover Terrace,
Cheltenham, England.

March 8th, 1892.

THE TEXAS RANGER.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

Undoubtedly the most unique branch of the American constabulary is the Texas Ranger service. It was born of necessity nearly a half century ago, when the Lone Star State was the harbor of men who had "left their country for their country's good," and when the murderous Indian and marauding Mexican had rather scalp a paleface or steal his horses and cattle than to live in comity with him. In those days that tried men's souls, the ranger was at once looked upon as a knight-errant and a soldier bold whose