

of broad and liberal instruction, cannot the press of the country find something more worthy the payer of their multiple sheets than the raw and revolting minutiae of criminal actions and penalties.

Will not the editors pay sufficient homage to their own culture to banish from the departments under their control the miserable and scandalous sensations which before taking home they clip from their own paper, for fear they shall be read by the family? "And lose our list of subscribers!" Let me quote to you a noble sentiment: "What signifies self? It is not one man or a million, but the spirit of righteousness which must be spread. Mere selfish calculations ought not to be made on great occasions. I should almost regret that my own affairs were well when those of nations are in peril."

There is one magic way by which the opinions of those may be changed who offer us the news mixed, like an *olla podrida* of a hundred elements. If the more intellectual among us would persistently ignore the sensational newspaper and as persistently buy the cleanest daily in the market, so that thousands of readers should suddenly drop from the famous circulation, to the immediate detriment of the financial departments of such journals, doubtless a season of virtuous reform would set in, headed and advertised with the same zeal now displayed by those who must give what the public demand."

For, after all, the press is what we make it. We can make or break this great concentrated power if we are fully determined. It behoves each honorable person to act unselfishly so as to further the true good of humanity, and when all the best individual minds and wills are pulling in the same direction against a mass of undisciplined and untaught intelligence, the newspaper must go with the stronger party or be split from end to end.

DR. ED. ISAACSON.
AMERICAN FORK, Nov. 13, 1889.

STAKE CONFERENCES.

BEAR LAKE.

The quarterly conference of this Stake convened at Paris, Nov. 10th and 11th. Present on the stand, the Stake Presidency, High Council and other Stake officers, also Professor Karl G. Maeser, of Provo. Twenty-four wards were represented, and much valuable instruction was imparted. The general authorities of the Church and Stake were presented and sustained. The subjects principally dwelt upon were Church schools, the necessity for the lesser Priesthood actively discharging their duty; the suicidal policy of mortgaging land and homestead, and its results. The meetings were well attended throughout and many powerful testimonies were borne by the several speakers.

T. MINSON, Stake Clerk.

EMERY.

The Quarterly Conference of this

Stake convened at Ferron on Sunday and Monday, November 10th and 11th. Two meetings were held each day and the Social Hall was filled on each occasion. The time was mainly occupied by Apostle F. M. Lyman, whose excellent counsel was greatly appreciated by all present. The remainder of the meeting was occupied by the Stake Presidency, and Bishops from the different wards presenting their reports. From these it was learned that the people of Emery, considering everything, are doing well. F. M. Reynolds of Castle Dale was sustained to fill a vacancy in the High Counsel. William Taylor, Sen., of Ferron, was set apart as President over the High Priests of Emery Stake, with John Fwahlen and Niels P. Miller as his counselors. John F. Wakefield of Huntington was sustained as Assistant Superintendent of Sabbath Schools in the Stake, and John Heber Stowell as Bishop of Glenn Spring Ward, which formerly belouged to Price.

O. J. ANDERSEN,
Stake Clerk.

SUGAR FACTORY TO BE BUILT.

The committee of the Utah Sugar Company reported their recommendations today to the board of directors. Their report was received and their recommendations adopted. It was unanimously determined to proceed forthwith with the erection of a factory.

The report reads in part as follows:

"Your committee to whom you have relegated the responsibility of recommending whether or not the production and manufacture of sugar is feasible and practicable and can be made profitable in Utah, and of selecting a site for the location of a factory, respectfully report that for the reason herewith set forth, we consider the industry entirely feasible and practicable, and we have no hesitation in recommending it as a worthy enterprise and a reasonably profitable investment. The many partial, and in some instances, entire failures of home industries which have occurred amongst us, and the comparatively large amount of money required to establish this enterprise, have occasioned a very close and searching investigation and careful weighing of possibilities for and against its success, and the possible contingencies which have been so freely brought forward as apparently insurmountable difficulties have caused a very healthful ventilation of the subject which however has only resulted in showing its strength and its palpable advantages."

The report then enters into a detailed statement of facts and figures and shows the amount of profit that may be reasonably expected from both sorghum and beets. To show how careful the committee have been in making estimates the following is quoted: "This estimate includes all items of cost that can be legitimately charged against any

manufacture, and includes the actual bills for wages, fuel, raw material, incidentals, repairs, fixed or annual salaries for manager, superintendent, chemist and clerk, insurance, taxes and a six per cent charge for wear and tear, which amount held in reserve annually without interest would rebuild the factory anew in 17 years."

The committee reported a suitable location for a factory in each of the counties, Davis, Cache, Salt Lake and Utah, and asked for instructions whether or not they should take into consideration propositions which had been made by some of the counties as inducements to locate in their neighborhood.

It was determined by the Board to receive propositions from the various localities and consider them.

The report is signed by Elias Morris, Francis Armstrong, Amos Howe, Geo. W. Thatcher, C. W. Hardy and Anthon Stayner.

FROM FAR SOUTH.

The past summer was a dry one, but our farmers have gathered a fair harvest.

Our people here are better provided with bread for themselves and feed for their stock than they have ever been before. In fact, there are few that have not plenty; yet many of the people are somewhat short of clothing.

A good shoemaker could find plenty of work here.

The neighboring mountains are already covered with snow, which, if the fall continues, will cause our farmers to rejoice.

The health of the people is generally good, though there are rumors of smallpox in neighboring valleys.

What few fruit trees there are here that are old enough to bear, have done splendidly the past two seasons. The people intend to have fruit if it will grow. There were thousands of trees set out last spring, and the prospects are there will be a good many set out next spring.

A great many bad things have been said of St. John, some few of which no doubt were true; but we believe the time is coming when we can invite our friends to come and enjoy with us the good things of this region.

Wishing you success in your labor of combating evil.

SAMUEL D. MOORE.
ST. JOHNS, Apache County, Arizona, Nov. 12, 1889.

CITY COUNCIL.

The City Council met in regular session at seven o'clock on Tuesday, November 19th, Mayor Armstrong presiding.

W. P. Davis and others asked that a bridge be built over the canal at the crossing of South Temple and Eighth West streets, and that South Temple Street in that vicinity be repaired.

A. J. Pendleton and one hundred others requested to have electric lights placed at convenient distances along Fifth East Street from