

the knowledge until recently of the City Council.

Thus the difficulty exists just the same, in spite of the report which is now re-uscitated. We understand that the members of the Council who object to the action of the Mayor, do not object to the man who received the appointment, but they do object to the manner of his appointing, the enlargement of his functions in excess of what the report mentions, and the stretch of executive authority at the expense of the rights of the City Council.

#### MINING TROUBLES IN THE SOUTH.

UNTIL reliable information is obtained from the seat of the labor conflict in Tennessee, it will be well for the public to make due allowance for conjectural and speculative dispatches that are filled with blood and thunder sensational statements. They form an unreliable basis on which to predicate an estimate of the situation. That the condition is critical, however, is beyond doubt, but it does not appear at present writing that there has been any great loss of life resulting from the conflict. It is probably true that the miners dishonorably disregarded the implied conditions of their own proposal when they hoisted a flag of truce, by capturing General Anderson. But that they would go so far as to murder that gallant officer is exceedingly doubtful.

The whole State, it appears, has been thrown into a condition of excitement by the gravity of the situation and extremists who are careful to keep away from the scene of the difficulty and who would never think of giving personal aid to the authorities, are shouting denunciation in the direction of Governor Buchanan, who seems to be doing all he can under the circumstances to establish peace in the region of the revolt.

Should extensive fighting occur, there is one class who will not be likely to receive much leniency at the hands of those who are engaged on the side of law and order. We refer to the accessions to the forces of the miners who have gone over from Kentucky to aid them. They have placed themselves in the position of invaders of the soil of a neighboring State, for the purpose of setting its laws at defiance. For those disturbers of the peace and good order of Tennessee there will be but little consideration; nor should there be. If this business of people of one State making lawless incursions into neighboring States continue, it will lead the country into inevitable anarchy. It was reported to on a small scale in the recent disturbance at Cour de Alene. Armed miners from Montana marched into Idaho to aid the strikers in the latter State. This was only done on a small scale in that instance, however, but reports indicate that the invading forces from Kentucky who have gone into Tennessee for a similar purpose are much more numerous. If this kind of work is not stopped short it will result in war between some of the States. That would be the natural result of allowing such invasions to go unchecked. The proper way to put a stop to them would be for the States from which such armed mobs proceed

to prevent them crossing into the domain of their neighbors.

West Virginia promises an outbreak somewhat similar to that of Tennessee in consequence of a strike being on, some of the mines are being worked by non-union men and the latter and the mining property are being protected by the sheriff and a force of armed deputies. A conflict is anticipated.

The spirit of conciliation and peace is departing from people of all classes, and the evil genius of retaliation and murder is gaining ground.

Since the foregoing was in type the news of the capture of General Anderson by the miners has been confirmed by later dispatches. The details are affecting. He preferred death to surrender, desiring only that he be not hanged, but shot, and that his grave be marked so that his family might know where his body was laid. Should his captors murder this brave officer, the inhuman and treacherous act will arouse such a feeling of frenzy in the people of the State that vengeance will be visited upon the mobocrats. We still cling to the opinion that they will not kill him.

#### LEHI SUGAR PROSPECTS.

THE sugar factory at Lehi has excellent prospects for the present year, and its success in the more distant future is as strongly assured as that of any manufacturing enterprise in the West. The experience of last season has proven of immense value this season. The raising of sugar beets was largely an experiment in 1891. Farmers who made the venture then, learned many lessons which have been useful to them this year. They demonstrated the fact that great bulk in the roots did not mean large returns in saccharine matter. They found out that planting rows too closely was not profitable. They also learned that the use of the cultivator was necessary and that hand-hoeing alone did not pay. The agriculturists of 1892, who have devoted some acreage to the sugar beet, will make better profits than they did in 1891.

The factory, too, learned valuable lessons, both in the handling and testing of the beets and in the running of the machinery and the utilization and organization of labor. This year the managers will start out with improved facilities and with the advantages that come from practical experience, and the result cannot fail to be encouraging to the stockholders.

We have already explained about the bounty. Both the Government bounty and the Territorial bounty will be available. So that in addition to the opportunities we have named, the company will, by making more sugar, receive greater amounts of bounty money than before. This will give the shares a much greater value in the stock market than ever, and ought to stimulate subscriptions.

If we are not mistaken, a great many Utah men agreed in the beginning to take stock in this enterprise but have failed to come to the front. A few leading men furnished the money, and some of them gave their notes for large amounts in order to make the venture successful. They

ought not to be compelled to carry this burden any longer. We advise our friends who took an interest in the sugar works—in their minds, to step forward and show their interest by their works and by their money. We are of the opinion that in a short time there will be a demand for the capital stock in the sugar company, and that those who promised their aid and failed to furnish it when it was most needed, will regret their mistake unless they immediately make their word good.

It was designed in the start to make this manufacturing concern popular. That is, to let the people at large take part in it. This was a wise intention. Everybody in Utah ought to feel proud of such an institution as that at Lehi, and the project of giving men and women able to raise but a small amount of money an opportunity to invest in it, was in accordance with the spirit in which this Territory was settled and founded.

No one has asked us to say this. We do not know whether the company desire the subject agitated. We mention these things for the good of the public. We do not think the idea ought to prevail that the bounty has been taken off and that the company is handicapped thereby, and that therefore its prospects are not bright. The contrary is the truth, and the Lehi factory faces the season of 1892 with the most encouraging circumstances surrounding it, and with the full expectation of doing much better than was possible in the first year of its existence.

#### SISTER CATHERINE M. HARROCKS

IN another part of this issue we publish a brief account of the services held over the remains of Mother Harrocks. She was a woman around whom there appeared to be a never-varying atmosphere of peace. Her life and personal characteristics showed her to be an ideal disciple of Christ. One of the leading traits exhibited throughout her career was a deep sense of gratitude to God for all His mercies. This feature of her nature was brought out in its full lustre when she first heard the Gospel in its fulness, as revealed anew in this age through the agency of the Prophet Joseph Smith. She accepted it as the "glad tidings of great joy." Her honest heart exhibited her thankfulness for the divine blessing by administering to the wants of the servants of God, to extend hospitality to whom she esteemed in the light of a boon to herself. It was enough for her to know that the Elders sent into the world with the proclamation of divine truth were the commissioned agents of the Lord to cause her to regard it in the light of a blessing to have the opportunity of exhibiting kindness to them. This same sentiment of gratitude was directed to all who conferred upon her the smallest courtesy, and remained with her to her latest moment of consciousness. Even after the power of speech had left her she manifested by sign her appreciation of the last acts of love bestowed by the fond hearts who surrounded her deathbed.

In the individuality of Sister Harrocks, charity formed a combination with gratitude. If others thought and even insisted that she had been