

The people desire a fair election, this time, and the prospects are that with diligence, determination and the union of all the better elements of society, it will be had for the first time in some years at the municipal election of 1892.

### TENNESSEE MOBOCRACY.

THE mobocratic spirit is still on the rampage in Tennessee. There has been trouble in that State for months. The latest piece of lawlessness on a large scale was perpetrated at Briceville, where a mob of miners liberated 150 convicts and burned the stockade where they were lodged. This is the means taken by the populace to solve the convict labor question. With this disposition in a considerable proportion of the work people, and a large number of convicted criminals turned loose upon society, the status of Tennessee is likely to go from very bad to much worse. But what else could be expected in a State where a masked mob could, with impunity, break into a house where innocent people were peacefully preparing to engage in the worship of God and, without the slightest cause, butcher them? In this fashion Elders John H. Gibbs and W. S. Berry from Utah, and Martin Condor and J. R. Hudson, of Lewis County, Tennessee, were brutally murdered, while Mrs. Condor was shot and so severely wounded by the same gang as to be maimed for life. This terrible tragedy occurred on the morning of Sunday, August 10th, 1884. Not one of the perpetrators of the horrible deed were ever brought to justice. Now the officers of the State are having their hands full, as the result of mobocracy, which they encourage by failure to punish those who took part in one of the most cold blooded and barbarous massacres of innocent people on record. Tennessee does not seem to be near the end of her troubles, as the lawless element in the present controversy are evidently gaining ground.

### A SUGGESTION ABOUT POTATTOES.

THE potato crop throughout Utah is unusually heavy this year, and the absence of an outside market to which the tubers can be profitably shipped, renders them a drug in this region, the finest varieties being delivered at the homes of the purchasers at not more than thirty cents, and in some instances as low as twenty cents per bushel.

It has happened upon several occasions in the past in the spring, when the potatoes could not be longer kept in the winter pit without sprouting,

that they have been sold as low as ten cents per bushel and even offered gratis to any person who would haul them away, but they never sold at such ruinously low prices at this season of the year before, and it is a shame that they should. They certainly never should be lower than fifty cents per bushel. Besides being unusually cheap the potatoes this year are most excellent in quality. A sample tuber taken from a load brought to the city by Brother Samuel L. Howard, of South Jordan, only lacked four ounces of weighing four pounds, and was sold throughout, smooth skinned and free from protuberances.

In view of the abundance of potatoes now in this region and the difficulty of selling them at any price, would it not be a good scheme for some individual or company to establish a starch factory and use up the roots in the manufacture of that necessary and important product, for which the residents of this Territory send thousands of dollars to other places annually? If we are correctly informed, no great amount of capital would be required to establish an industry of this kind, and the process of manufacture is so simple and the chances for selling the product at a profitable rate so certain, that there certainly ought to be persons in the community willing to invest in the enterprise from a desire to make money, if not from the more praiseworthy motive of utilizing that which might otherwise be wasted, and enriching the Territory by keeping money here that would be certain otherwise to go abroad.

### GERMANS AS COLONISTS.

IN late years the idea has prevailed among German statesmen that it would be a good thing for Fatherland to establish a system of colonies or dependencies in foreign climes. For this purpose liberal subsidies were granted by the government, although Bismarck was never an enthusiast in the scheme. The contention was that the trade and influence of Germany could be thus extended, so that in time she would become the rival of Great Britain.

The dispatches a few days ago stated that the colonial system as established was considered by the Imperial Council in Berlin, and found to be working most unsatisfactorily. There are three colonies in Africa which are costing yearly over \$2,500,000 and no tangible results visible.

The failure shows the shortsightedness of German politicians in matters of colonization. They fancied themselves adopting the English system,

when they were pursuing an opposite course. English colonies are no longer feeders or sources of revenue to the central nation. They are all self-supporting with the exception of two or three. They all possess autonomy more or less. The two largest—Canada and Australia—are independent of Great Britain, commercially. It is true that at one time England did establish colonies with the view adopted by the Germans, but she abandoned the idea of following up that system long ago. The schemes now being considered by British and Colonial statesmen are federation or separation.

### THE CHURCH CASES.

In the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah.

The United States of America vs. the late corporation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, et al.

Now comes the attorney-general of the said United States, and the district attorney for the Territory of Utah, and, in behalf of the said United States, suggest to the court;

That it has been made sufficiently to appear to the said attorney-general that, when the property of the defendants was turned over to the Receiver herein, and the agreed statements of facts made and filed, upon which the decree of this court was rendered, that the defendants understood that the property mentioned in said decree was to be considered as all the property belonging to the said corporation, and that the said decree should be considered as a finality, and no other property should ever be claimed or seized or in any way pursued by the United States as belonging to, or having belonged to, said corporation at the time of the dissolution thereof and that said statement and decree should be an end to all litigation in the premises, except in the prosecution of the informations for the escheat and forfeiture of the real estate mentioned in said decree; and that, but for such understanding on the part of the defendants, the delivery of the property aforesaid would not have been made, nor said stipulation agreed to by them.

Now, therefore, it appearing to the said attorney general that it is manifestly just and equitable that the understanding of the said defendants should be recognized, the said United States, by its attorney general and district attorney, move the court to direct the Receiver to dismiss the following suits:

In the First District court, Ogden. Frank H. Dyer, Receiver of the late corporation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, plaintiff, vs. David M. Stuart, Robt. McQuarrie, the Church Association of the Weber Stake of Zion, a so-called corporation, and Ogden City, a corporation, defendants.

Frank H. Dyer, Receiver of the late corporation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, plaintiff, vs. Robt. McQuarrie and the Church Association of the Weber Stake of