

petty feuds among them, usually due to the ill-nature of the White Rivers. About seven years ago the Ouray agency was established. It is thirty-five miles nearly due east from the Utah agency, and occupies the structures that formerly comprised Fort Thornburgh. It is situated at the confluence of the Greene and Du Chesne rivers, but the character of the land surrounding it is poor with the exception of some meadow and rich bottom lands along Green River, quite limited in extent, there are no lands around the Ouray agency which the white man is likely to covet. About 1,800 Uncompaghe Utes live on this reservation. They are inferior in natural intelligence to either the Uintahs or White Rivers, and though ugly when irritated are less vindictive than the latter. These are the Indians that formerly made incursions into Sanpete County, and Castle Valley could not be settled with safety until they were gathered on the reservation. About two years ago some of the Uncompaghes at Ouray began to show a very refractory spirit, which was largely owing to the unwise policy of some of the government employees, and it was thought best to have troops stationed within reach. Fort Du Chesne was therefore established. It is located on the Uintah River, about three miles from its confluence with the Du Chesne, and about half way between the two agencies. The whites in the neighborhood scout the idea of there being any danger of an outbreak by any of the Indians of either reservation, unless circumstances should force a fight upon them.

AVOID MIDDLEMEN.

The potato crop is excellent this year, and in many instances one farmer will have a car load to sell. As a rule he will look for a middleman to whom to dispose of his potatoes, instead of selling them to a consumer or retail dealer himself. By taking such a course the farmer simply puts a percentage into some one else's pocket which ought of right to go into his own. For a trifling fee a commercial agency will give to a farmer the names of a number of parties located on lines of railroad leading out of this Territory, who buy Utah potatoes. The farmer can correspond with these purchasers direct, just as well as can the middleman, and can ship to them and make a clear gain of the profit which the intermediate man would otherwise get.

What is true of potatoes is equally true of grain, hay and various other kinds of farm produce. If farmers will take a little pains to post themselves on the market, and to find out where there is a market to which they can ship, they may just as well as not realize considerably better prices for their crops than is possible by the usual methods. At different points along the line of the D. & R. G. in Colorado, there are flour mills and dealers in grain who buy largely in Utah. The addresses of reliable firms of this kind may easily be obtained, their commercial standing discovered, and arrangements made with them by farmers to ship to them direct. By taking this course the farmer gets his pay for his grain in cash, instead of "scrip" or "store-pay," which he is so often compelled to accept from the middleman. Frequently this will amount to an advantage greater than the increase in the price which he will realize.

It will be remembered that during last winter a rise took place in the price of hay unexampled in several years previously. The indications are that a similar thing will occur again, at least to some extent, during the coming winter. But who will profit most by it, should it happen? The far-seeing middleman, who is already, in some localities, "corralling" hay. Now, in this city and vicinity, that commodity brings from \$7 to \$8 per ton, but it is reasonably certain to advance from 25 to 50 per cent. before hay comes again, and probably within four or five months. Why do not farmers hold their hay till a rise takes place? A merchant who has a prospect of such increased profits by holding a certain line of merchandise, would certainly not push it as many farmers are doing with their hay.

Business push, activity and enterprise are worth as much to the farmer, especially in the fall of the year, as to the merchant. It pays the agriculturist as well as the stock speculator to keep posted regarding the market. But unfortunately the tillers of the soil in this Territory are too apt to be content to take whatever the nearest middleman will give for their products. Too few of them reach out with a view to making the most of opportunities that may lie a little way from home.

THE LATE ORSON PRATT.

In this issue will be found some notes in relation to the Pratt family re-union, held yesterday on the anniversary of the birthday of the Apostle Orson.

It is pleasing to note that the kindred of such a man keep his memory fresh in their hearts. Brother Pratt himself, however, furnished the most enduring means of perpetuating his name and

fame. His travels, missionary labors, and the emanations of a great mind, inspired with the spirit of truth, through the medium of tongue and pen, will cause the memory of his deeds to endure. Indeed the commemorative proceedings engaged in yesterday by his kindred were but a recognition of his bright career as an indefatigable dispenser of truth.

The writer of this knew the late Apostle well. He was one of the most remarkable men of the age. Probably there have not been many to surpass him in some respects among the sons of men. He was one of those peculiar spirits not liable to be too highly appreciated among their more practical fellow men. He was a kind of world within himself, and was frequently oblivious to his grosser surroundings in this. Most of the time he dwelt in the world of thought, and being in mental pursuit of the profound, he was liable to be looked upon as a child comparatively in the material matters pertaining to everyday life. His spirit did not delight in nibbling little bunches of grass in a limited pasture, nor slaking his thirst at a diminutive spring. He was in his element when he could drink copiously of the waters of the ocean of truth and appease his hunger upon the manna of eternity. Men of that stamp are not appreciated by those who hug closely the earth and have to twist their necks in order to catch a glimpse of those who have climbed to the summit of a majestic mountain.

In relation to persistency, perseverance and power of mental concentration, Brother Pratt was a marvel. To these qualities, combined with his simple faith in God, he doubtless largely owed his success as a theologian, mathematician and astronomer, being in the latter science a discoverer. When engaged upon any problem of importance it was not uncommon for him to work for weeks at a stretch not less than 18 hours out of the 24. We have known him to do this. Even in directions where his ability was not specially conspicuous, by perseverance he would master the theory of any subject, as for instance in the matter of languages.

It might be supposed from the quantity of Prof. Pratt's writings occasionally produced within a brief time, that he was a rapid penman. This was not the case, however, as in that particular, as well as in everything else, he was deliberate and measured. The secret of his being able to do so much within a limited period was that he kept at it, going along at a regular and steady pace, with no breaks to speak of. Men of that character will do immensely more work than the class who operate on the high pressure or lightning process, by spurts. Their work is also generally more thoroughly and carefully done.

Brother Pratt was more or less methodical in all his proceedings. While upon his last mission to Great Britain and engaged in preparing the foot-notes, or references, for the Book of Mormon and Doctrine and Covenants and getting his last astronomical work—"The Key to the Universe"—ready for the press, he had a habit of going out daily for exercise. He invariably walked along the same streets in Liverpool, never changing his route, and it almost appeared as if his feet were planted on the same spots each time upon the flagged sidewalks.

At that time he was greatly exercised in his mind respecting the subject of the redemption of Zion, and he prayed much concerning her deliverance. He repeatedly asked the Lord whether he would live to behold it. He told the writer that the Lord would not give him any satisfaction upon that point, and he doubted whether he would live to see what he desired. While then in Liverpool he began to show symptoms of the complaint which carried him off.

It is seldom that great men show greatness in all directions. Perhaps all the qualities never appear in anything like even combination in one person. But it is by those who have great specialties as a rule that the great works of the earth are performed, the peculiar faculties in which one may be deficient being found in another. Thus is the divine economy accomplished by the operation of the infinite variety existing among the sons of men.

In the case of Brother Pratt the mental advantage of the possession of a sound body was exhibited. He was but little over medium height, and of sinewy build. He was capable of much physical activity and endurance, and had strength far above that which is ordinary. Notwithstanding that he usually showed reserve, he occasionally threw it off, and was not always averse to a little sport with the boys. A favorite pastime with some of the more muscular brethren used to be in the form of trials of strength by two seating themselves on the ground, each planting his feet against those of the other; both then seized a stout stick and pulled. The one who pulled the other up was the victor. On rare occasions Brother Pratt would take a hand at this game. If there was any one who ever pulled him up we never learned of it.

His voice, as those who have so often heard it in the Tabernacle know, was remarkably powerful and resonant. There were few, however, who were really aware of its full compass. On one occasion he was, in Liverpool, preaching in the open air. A man in the crowd he was addressing placed

himself directly in front of and a few feet from Elder Pratt, and began denouncing him. The Apostle, who had a determined will, never deigned to look at the fellow, but raised his voice, and drowned that of the disturber. The latter then indulged in louder shouting, Elder Pratt raising his voice proportionately, and proceeding with his discourse until the fellow became exhausted and gave up the contest.

The late Apostle was not ordinarily communicative in conversation and did not appear to be at home in desultory talk. He could, however, be induced to converse with animation, and was intensely interesting, when a friend knew how to lead him on. The process was for the other party to fix on some profitable topic in line with one of the Elder's peculiar themes. This method generally caused him to fasten his mind upon the subject, and a rich flow of glowing thoughts was the result.

The foregoing was suggested by the fact of the reunion of the Pratt family. It has been jotted down as the facts and observations have passed before the mind of the writer. In local biographical references to prominent men there appears to be too great a tendency to remain within the limits of dry dates and relations of events in which they have taken part. Those are of course of deep interest, but it does not always follow that they present the man, in the shape of his prominent characteristics, before the reader, who generally wants to know something about the personality of the subject.

THE DEPREDATIONS IN ALASKAN WATERS.

A LITTLE breeze has been created between the United States and England over the Alaska seal question. The whole of that district and the adjacent islands, which comprise the greater part of the sealing waters of the world, belong to this country by right of purchase from Russia, and consequently it has the right to exclude individuals or nations from the profits accruing to that class of business, which it has all along endeavored to do. But predatory vessels belonging on the other side of the Atlantic, and which fly the British flag when they fly one at all, have been tempted into repeated violations of American rights and the amenities which should exist between friendly nations by making of the Alaskan waters a common rendezvous for purposes of unlawful plunder.

Up to the present time, the seals are the principal sources of discovered wealth in our northern possessions. Gold and silver have been found in paying quantities, and the indications are that in a short time the output of both will be considerable. There is also plenty of timber, but the inclemency of the weather the greater part of the year has prevented anything like an organized effort being made to utilize this source of wealth. But the seals are not only superior to all other present considerations in point of value, but immensely so. A sealskin is worth from \$100 to \$200, and when a vessel in a short cruise can take from 500 to 3,000, the enormity of the spoliation of which our government is the victim can be seen at a glance. To this should be added the fact that seals are not like fish, existing innumerable and inexhaustibly; they are rather similar to the buffalo, numerous yet, but growing perceptibly less with each recurring season. In fact, the field is so circumscribed and themselves so accessible that their total number in Alaskan waters has been approximately given, and of course the work of enumeration will be a lighter task next year than this, and so on.

It is not, however, the seals that are taken and skinned which alone causes the rapid diminution in their numbers, though that is heavy enough; it is the additional and weightier fact that not more than one out of half a dozen that is struck and either killed or fatally wounded is captured. To multiply the number of skins on board a vessel by six, therefore, would about fairly represent the amount of destruction it has occasioned on one trip. This swells the subject to such proportions as justify more severe measures in dealing with the semi-piratical craft than the United States has ever yet adopted. The principal hardship to which their owners and other interested parties have yet been subjected is the seizure of the ship and the confiscation of its unlawful cargo. This would seem to be pretty severe, to take the profits after the offenders had done all the work, but it is not severe enough to check it; in fact, it is just hard enough to impart to the business sufficient risk to whet the edge of an adventurous disposition, and in this way to indirectly encourage it. The object should not be, as we do not think it is, to merely avail the country of the profits accruing from the business, as great as they are, but to put a check upon the ruthless devastation among and threatened extinction of a useful and wealth-producing animal. The killing must not be indiscriminately engaged in, but confined to those who have authority to carry it on, and even they must be restricted to certain times, methods and numbers, having due regard for the habits of the seal, its rate of increase, etc., and gauging the destruction so that it may not if possible exceed the creation.

The government has found it necessary to keep two or three armed cruisers, at a great expense, constantly in that portion of the Pacific Ocean lying south and east of the Behring Sea to act as police craft in the prevention of unlawful sealing and the capture of vessels which have eluded their vigilance. They have done good work this summer, several thousand skins having been recaptured, but no punishment of any consequence, by way of example or otherwise, has been inflicted upon the guilty marauders. And yet a murmur of complaint comes from beyond the eastern sea because of the seizures even!

An investigation and settlement are to take place, and perhaps it will be a good thing for both powers if they make a thorough and complete job of it. Now that we are going into the fisheries disputes in a formal and perhaps final manner, let all branches of the ichthyological family that have ever figured in the difficulties be discussed and the question of their ownership disposed of. And while they are at it, let the measure and nature of punishment for depredations, which should be promptly meted out, be agreed upon. The best time to dispute is when the disputants are friendly; this often obviates disputing as enemies.

THE ANARCHIST QUESTION.

THE cases of the condemned anarchists are among the most important that have ever been before the courts of the country. It may not only be in relation to the principals that they involve, a matter of life and death; that consideration may also enter into them to some extent as regards the nation, whose peace and life are threatened by the existence and growth of the anarchist element within the borders of the Republic. Were it not for the peril to the commonwealth involved, the question of public policy would not enter into a matter so purely a subject of legal and judicial manipulation.

The courts of the State of Illinois seem to be immovable in relation to these cases, the latest indication of this determination being the refusal to allow Captain Black, counsel for the anarchists, to take the original record to New York to enable him to consult with an associate regarding the best steps to take in order to reach the Supreme Court of the United States. From present appearances, even if a copy of the tremendously voluminous record should be obtained and an attempt be made to reach the court of last resort, success in the effort looks doubtful. That tribunal hardly ever, if ever, considers criminal cases arising in the State courts unless it can be shown that in their conduct a Federal law has been infringed, or a constitutional right denied. If there is element of error in those cases in either of these directions it has not yet been made apparent.

The immense gathering of anarchists in New York the other evening was a significant sign from several points of view. The speech made by Herr Most in relation to the condemned Chicago men was as violent and blood-thirsty as it could be. He designated them as martyrs and demanded that, providing they should be executed, a human life be taken for every drop of their blood. Taken literally, on an estimate of the number of drops in the blood of seven able-bodied men, to carry out that most sanguinary proposition would involve an extensive massacre. The dispatches stated that other speakers were equally ferocious, and that the savage and incendiary sentiments were vigorously endorsed by the immense assembly. Even members of the tender sex were present and partook of the prevailing feeling.

This public occurrence is not only significant as exhibiting some of the most dangerous views and sentiments with which human beings can be imbued, but is interesting in its aspect relative to the Chicago cases. Spies at all were tried and condemned to death not on the ground that they had any actual hand in the killing of the policemen, but on the ground that their previous conduct led to the murder. This conduct consisted of their membership in an organization which insisted on a common right of the people to property and a seizure and division of it among them. They advocated this theory and the use of violence with deadly weapons to enforce it. Three thousand of the members of the organization were armed and drilled regularly to enable them to carry out a bloody conspiracy against the commonwealth. By speeches and writings in certain public journals those men incited people belonging to their fraternity to deeds of blood by the use of deadly weapons, including bombs, etc. They were convicted on the ground that although they did not personally throw the bombs by which the policemen were killed, their inciting conduct led to the commission of the deed.

Assuming that the law of the State of New York is the same as that of Illinois, then the conduct of Herr Most and his companions at the Cooper Institute the other night was as guilty as was that of Spies and his companions before the actual murders occurred at Chicago.

Carrying it still further; should the anarchists be executed and an uprising attended with loss of life occur, as advocated at the Cooper Institute, on the

same ground upon which the Chicago men were hanged, Most and his associates at the late meeting must receive the same kind of medicine, even if they take no active hand in a bloody riot.

There is another point of logic if not of law in this connection: Of course if no violent outbreak shall occur when the anarchists are executed, then the sanguinary remarks of Herr Most and his associates would be legally innocent. Now, if men are to be condemned to death for murder because they have incited the actual perpetrators to commit it, would not the same species of construction upon culpability render the inciter guilty of attempted murder independent of the real consummation of that crime? Surely if the one position be correct the other must be relatively so?

This question opens up still another field: It will be granted that men may belong to a destructive society and may utter incendiary speeches and publish writings of the same character without such proceedings leading to the commission of the acts they incite. This being the case, it would seem to be a preceding essential to conviction to establish an actual personal aiding and abetting, by individual contact and communication between the inciter and the actor.

The aspects of the cases of the Chicago anarchists are numerous and the points involved important. If any element of public policy has been injected into these cases, legislative steps should be taken to obviate any necessity to render the law unusually elastic. Men who seek to demolish social safeguards and bring about a chaotic condition should be determinedly handled, but the law should be so clear in its capacity to meet such contingencies that its scope and intent will be practically unquestionable. Any tendency to extend the law to cause it to conform to public policy is not free from danger. The law should be sound and adequate in the first place, and such a necessity would thus be obviated.

The New York demonstration gives out the idea that the action of the courts has not thrown a wet blanket upon the sentiments and purposes of the anarchist elements. There appears to be no doubt that their presence and increasing proportions are a menace to the internal peace of the country. The question of anarchism as a whole, is not, however, a merely national one. It is a subject connected with the whole civilized world. Its strength in any one nation is increased by the encouragement and support it obtains from other parts of the globe, throughout the ramifications of which its roots and tendons are spread.

A Woman Holds a Train.

A dispatch from Columbia, S. C., states that T. C. Willoughby, a well-to-do planter of Williamsburg County, owns and operates a tram-road, which runs from Scranton, a station on the Northeastern Railroad, to Mr. Willoughby's sawmills, several miles in the interior. The rails were rented from the railroad company, between whom and Mr. Willoughby a dispute has arisen concerning the rental. A few days ago, taking advantage of Mr. Willoughby's absence in Philadelphia, the assistant superintendent and roadmaster of the railroad, with a material train and a force of hands, and accompanied by the county sheriff, went to the end of the tramroad and began tearing up the rails as they returned. After their work the train was loaded and ordered to be run out on the main line. Before it had reached the junction, however, Mrs. Willoughby, who is a handsome Kentucky woman, took up a position on the train road in front of the engine, declared that the train should proceed no further and that she would hold that fort until her husband's return. She had a rocking-chair and a sofa brought out and making herself as comfortable as possible under the circumstances, remained there throughout the night. Next morning the railroad's attorney arrived upon the scene and endeavored to persuade Mrs. Willoughby to vacate her position, but his eloquence was wasted, the plucky woman remained deaf to all arguments. Later in the afternoon a compromise was effected, providing that if Mrs. Willoughby would vacate that night and let the engine out, it would be put back in the same position next morning, and remain there until she secured counsel. This agreement was carried out and the following morning two lawyers arrived to represent Mrs. Willoughby. A consultation was had between the three lawyers, but no agreement could be arrived at. The railroad attorney then ordered the men to come out with the train, whereupon Mrs. Willoughby's men proceeded to tear up the rails in front of the engine. A few spikes were drawn, but the railroad hands drove them again, and the train was moving out. At this juncture Mrs. Willoughby came up and resumed her position on the track, facing the advancing engine. Cries were made about the same time by Mrs. Willoughby's men for guns and pistols. A sixteen-shooter rifle was placed in Mrs. Willoughby's hands, and as the engine approached her she leveled the piece at the engineer and ordered him to stop. He obeyed the order instantly, and here the matter ended until another consultation was held, when a compromise satisfactory to Mrs. Willoughby was agreed upon, and the train was finally permitted to depart.