DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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A TIMELY THOUGHT.

Lowering skies and falling leaves give warning that the season of warmth and growth is past and that the winter draweth near. The prospect is not all bright for many thousands of families in this broad land. Even in Utah, where there has been a goodly measure of prosperity during the year, and where the wholly poor are few and the means of relief generous, there comes with the chilling wind a sense of anxiety and distress to many a worthy soul. Wife and children must be fed, and with the departure of the season of fruits and vegetables, the food item becomes ever more considerable. They must be clothed, and with the advent of frost and snow, the clothing and shoe expenses take on a magnified aspect. They must be housed and sheltered, and the fuel bills not only look larger, but recur more frequently, as fires become a constant necessity. All this presents itself with impressive force to the head of the family, who in many instances finds his labor no longer in demand, his weekly wages stopped, his resources already well nigh exhausted.

In meeting this issue there is present opportunity for the display of the choicest talents of the statesman and the benefactor. Not in the accumulation of a fund with which to [illegible] free soup-houses, not entirely in the development of a scheme for the collection and distribution of charity! A deserving man would always rather earn his bread than receive it as alms; and just because he happens to be needy is no reason for wounding his self-respect by treating him as a mendicant. In any plans for relief that shall be considered for the coming winter we trust this thought will be borne in mind. What resources there are will then be made to go as far as possible; the beneficiaries will be helping themselves and others at the same time; the professional idler will be quickly singled out and appropriately treated, and we will escape much of the undesirable invasion that invariably follows the advertisement of wholesale and indiscriminate charity. The duty of the hour is to devise ways of giving labor to resident workmen, and means with which to pay them. And he will be the best politician, the best churchman, the best business man and the best friend who, out of the multitude of our advantages, requirements and opportunities, shall evolve and successfully inaugurate a plan answering these needs.

TROUBLE IN AFGHANISTAN.

The rumor that the ameer of Afghanistan is dead is another source of trouble to the leading governments of Europe. The possible effects of his demise are already discussed with much anxiety particularly in London. The death of those Oriental rulers, who generally obtain their positions by virtue of their own intrigues and the influence of their personal friends, and not according to well established laws of succession, is almost without exception the signal for feuds between rival claimants, causing for the time being a state of anarchy and a reign of terror.

For a long time Afghanistan has been a barrier between Russia and India, and England has by various means, including both threats and contributions of money, succeeded in keeping Abdur Rahman Khan, the ameer whose demise is now said to have occurred, true to her interests. He generally received the efforts of the czar's ambassadors to open his gates to anything that might extend Russian influence in the country and clear the way for an advance towards India. The question now is whether a new ameer would be willing to follow the policy of his predecessor. If not, there would likely be trouble.

In the case of a civil war, which would be almost certain to ensue should this rumor of the ameer's death be verified, it is feared that Russia would exert her influence with one faction or the other. Great Britain has constituted herself the natural guardian of the country and would meet Russian advances with energy. The consequence would be that the old question of the supremacy in the Orient would be revived and it would be extremely fortunate if the political relations could be re-adjusted without appeal to arms. England might find it necessary to make Afghanistan a British dependency in order to secure her Indian possessions.

A leading Russian paper already asserts that if England intervenes Russia will be compelled to do likewise and intimates that the result will be a partition of the country between the two rival powers.

Abdur Rahman Khan, born in 1830, was a nephew of Shere Ali, his predecessor. He joined a revolt against his uncle, but was defeated and in 1869 took refuge into Russian territory. Ten years later he returned and was proclaimed ameer, supported by England. His reign has been marked with cruel severity against his enemies. Notwithstanding his indebtedness to Great Britain for his position, he has more than once caused that country to feel jealous on account of his coquetry with Russia. The latest trouble was caused by the discovery of a Muscovite outpost on the Pamir tableland, and the questions raised on that account are not yet entirely settled.

CATTLE AND SUGAR BEETS.

Now that the sugar factory at Lehi is again in operation, there is available for owners of animals a large quantity of beet pulp for feeding. This refuse of the factory is by no means wholly waste matter; on the contrary it is valuable for fattening cattle, and as it is purchasable at a low price its feeding is profitable. Some of those who fed the beet pulp last year and who made careful observations of the result say that this was surprising in its beneficial nature. The tests made in feeding several thousand head of cattle at Grand Island, Neb., also proved so satisfactory that there is now no difficulty in disposing of the pulp to cattle owners near the factory.

Of course the advantage of this particular class of food is confined at present to those in the locality of the sugar works, as it would not pay to ship the pulp any great distance, even if there were sufficient produced to supply an extensive demand. But the test of the value of the pulp as food is suggestive of the idea that the beet itself is of still greater value. Theoretically, those who know the various elements composing the sugar beet say that in connection with some of the common grasses it combines to make food of a very high order for animals, as it possesses special flesh making qualities. Acting upon this theory, in connection with the favorable demonstrations of the practical work already referred to, the state of Colorado is now making some interesting tests. Ten acres of beets, averaging twenty-five to thirty tons to the acre, supply this division of the food material that is to be used for fifty-two steers. The latter are to be fed on lucern and sugar beets, and are to be placed on the beef market in February, after four months' feeding. Both lucern and beets are to be weighed out regularly, and the feeding is to be carried out on a strictly scientific basis, so that by actual experience the specific results may be ascertained. The program decided on is to give each animal five pounds of sugar beets per day, and all the lucern it can eat right along. The beets are to be increased to twenty-five pounds per day by the close of the season, when it is expected that the quantity of hay consumed will be small. The gradual process of feeding the sugar beets is adopted for the reason that to change suddenly to a beet diet from that to which the animals have been accustomed might prove injurious.

If this experiment with the sugar beet itself should confirm the estimate already made of the nutritive qualities of the root, its detail will be of a most interesting character to farmers in this Territory. There would be found not only an advantage in the cultivation of sugar beets for feed, but such cultivation would pave the way for the raising of beets for further sugar manufacture, especially in those districts not covered by the requirements of the present factory but which, in the course of events, will need such an institution. In the meantime Utah feeders of sugar beet pulp would confer a favor by carefully noting and giving to the public the precise results of the procedure; while the outcome of any feeding of the beets direct would be both interesting and valuable as a matter of instruction. It is an item of some importance to know whether it is profitable to raise sugar beets for any other purpose than sugar manufacture; and if the inquiry can be decisively answered in the affirmative, and that purpose be demonstrated to be the fattening of animals for the food market, then another and very important industrial problem in this Territory will have been partially solved at least—that of facilitating the production of good meats and of cheapening its cost.

DOES HE UNDERSTAND?

The emperor of Germany is getting to be a great speechmaker, even though he may not make any great speeches. He says many things, however, which, in this land of popular government, cause people to wonder whether an estimate of the value which William II places on himself as the head of an empire ever has been fully computed. In his address at the flag dedication in Berlin on Thursday afternoon, he remarked that "today too many things are wrongly understood." He pointed to the flags of the battalions of troops there represented as martial symbols which carried with them to the troops the obligation for these "to continue to cultivate the tradition of devotion and discipline unto death, and unconditional obedience to their war lord." These declarations, taken in connection with the general tone of all the emperor's recent speeches, plainly show the dissatisfaction of the German ruler at the tendency of his people to think and act independently of him, and manifest his determination to be regarded as the absolute monarch of the realm. As he has expressed himself on former occasions, he is the tree of the empire, around which all, nobles and peasantry, must cling; he is the supreme ruler, and religion and patriotism in the Fatherland are unswerving, unquestioned allegiance to the emperor, the "war lord."

To the observer from afar, it would appear as if William's claims for and insistence upon absolute despotism for himself over the German people does not sit so comfortably on the shoulders of the Teuton as a milder yoke might do. It is comparatively easy to make a people or a nation subservient to the rule of their leader by impressing them with the idea that the importance of their own power is recognized and their interests in a collective as well as individual capacity kept foremost. But to be continually reminding the people that they are serfs, designed only as slaves for some haughty lordling, must awaken in any mind an inquiry as to why there has been implanted in the heart a wish for independent action, if it must be all stamped out at the behest of one who wears the robes of royalty; and the awakening of such a thought in time will bring a desire to make an actual test as to which side of the issue raised is the correct one. Therefore the German emperor, to say the least, is engaged in a rather dangerous experiment in his efforts to retain his ascendancy as a ruler and increase his power over the people, by reminding the latter that they have no right to exercise in any degree powers which nature has conferred upon them.

"Discord reigns supreme among the people," says the emperor in the speech that has been quoted from. In the very condition which he describes is there not a suggestion to him that perhaps something is "wrongly understood" even by himself—that the policy being pursued by him is not producing the results he expected and desired? Truly, as he says, "too many things are wrongly understood." The German kaiser does not understand himself when he fancies that he is the supreme autocrat which he describes himself as being, and before whom every soul in his dominion must bow in reverence and to whom all must give unquestioned obedience; he does not understand his German subjects, patriotic and loyal to fatherland as they are, when he believes that they shall be abject slaves to the royal will, however well disposed their emperor may be; he does not understand the spirit of the age when he imagines that in the nineteenth century he can establish securely on his throne an autocrat whose claim of unrestricted control over his fellow-beings would have darkened the shadow of tyranny in the middle ages.

William II may be a great monarch and a good man; but he is seeking to force his nation back from that tendency toward popular freedom which all people are feeling. In doing this he is creating a quiet, deep-rooted and determined antagonism at home, and is cutting himself off from sympathy and support abroad, except in a very narrow circle. Continuing in the line he has adopted, it will be no great surprise if one of these days he shall drive the hoops so tight that they will burst, and his government barrel be a disordered heap of staves, with himself and his dynasty displaced. Then he may learn that he too is among those who sometimes wrongly understand things that are and are to be.

A PHILADELPHIA doctor of divinity has secured an opera house in that city for the Sunday nights in November, and announces as one of the attractions that he will perform the rite of baptism on the stage "in a baptistry artistically arranged to represent the river Jordan." The pulpit cannot very consistently find fault with the "realism of the stage" after this. Criticism of the "Sans drama," as one group of irreverent scholars has already declared, is by this incident shown to be a two-edged weapon.

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A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Riverside Canal Co. will be held [illegible] November [illegible], 1894, for the election of [illegible]
[illegible] LAMBERT, Sec.

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DEEDS AND MORTGAGES
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NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

Mr. E. O. [illegible], who has been in the north on a business trip for two months returned home Sunday morning. During his trip he visited all the important towns and mining camps in Southern Idaho, and that part of Montana about Helena, and reports everything in a much improved condition everywhere. All through the agricultural country along Snake river in Southeastern Idaho the land is being taken up and cultivated and towns growing rapidly, and thinks St. Anthony the prettiest place along the whole line of his travels and the Gold camps of Virginia City, Sheridan, Salmon River, Silver City and DeLamar all in a booming condition, and Hailey is again taking on its old time thrift. Mr. [illegible] is highly pleased with our new location, but not at all surprised at our large increase in trade, as it no more than would naturally follow with the increase of stock and manufacturing facilities. He thinks our new fall goods the most desirable selection and at the lowest prices he ever saw offered. His own sales were four times as much as on his last trip over the same territory last spring. This he thinks is partially due to the better financial feeling, but more largely due to the greater inducements we are offering this fall.

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