

Senator Dubois has an elegant cottage in the outskirts, and a good many people are prone to ask now and then why he doesn't share it and his name with some worthy woman; perhaps he hasn't time—politics is a very exacting and distracting occupation, as more than he have found out to their satisfaction.

ESSAY CAIGH.

REUNION AT NEPHI.

NEPHI, Juab Co.,
Feb. 10 b, 1895.

Yesterday was a gala day for the Nephites of Juab county. All the leading authorities of Juab Stake met together in the old social hall, which was erected in the year 1862. This gathering was for the purpose of a sociable or reunion of the olden times, and was of that sort which makes every one feel at home—free to visit each other, chat over the early scenes and difficult encounters with Indians, times of poverty endured to make the country what it now is, a comparative paradise; and not only is it the land of Nephi, but also from the appearance of four heavy-laden tables so tastefully spread with the comforts and luxuries, mostly home productions of this county, and all the free will offerings of the good people combined. We were led to exclaim, "This is not only the land of Nephi, but the land of Bountiful as well." One hundred and twenty-one persons were comfortably seated at the first sitting around luxurious tables, when a blessing and thanks giving was offered up to the Giver of every good, by President Paxman, a father indeed of this stake of Zion. After the feasting, of which there was no lack, with abundance left, the room was cleared and the time until past 11 p. m. was happily spent in social conversation, music, stoking, dancing and addresses, interspersed. At the opening, after singing "Come let us anew," etc., prayer was offered by Patriarch J. C. Bigler, when an address of welcome was offered by the president of the stake to all of the officers, the Seventies being largely represented. Elder Paxman said that while terrible calamities and poverty exist abroad, Juab Stake of Zion has great reason to praise God for the prosperity attending us; referred to the increase of our water supply, for which we praise His holy name. C. H. Sperry's band rendered excellent music. Dancing followed for a time, when Sister Pitchforth spoke encouragingly, comparing our present prosperity and plenty with the early hard times. She said the presence of Elder Stevenson reminded her of trying times, yet the good meetings which we enjoyed in the Old Fort in Salt Lake City, in 1847, forty-eight years ago. Remarks were made by Elder E. J. Stevenson, and music by the band, singing by Sister Booth "The Hive of Deseret" and Sister Keziah "Beautiful Vale" followed, and this in turn by music, dancing, recitations and visiting. Not a single round dance occurred; all that transpired was of pleasure, and it proved a grand reunion. Previous to this there have been gatherings of the old folks, widows and the poor, as well as the young folks; this completes the grand round, embracing all classes. Before closing of this successful gathering the

names of those present who saw the Prophet Joseph Smith were taken as follows:

Edward Stevenson, Charles Sperry, Emily Sperry, Elmer Taylor, William Cole, J. C. Bigler, Amy Bigler, Nancy A. Bigler, Elizabeth Miller, Edwin Booth, Ann M. Booth, Charles Price, Elsa Price, Sarah M. Love, Edwin Harley, Sarah Oakley—her husband crossed the plains in 1847—Jane Foot, wife of the late L. B. Foot.

This is an unusual number of those who remain who saw the Prophet, it being now over fifty years since his martyrdom. Much credit is due Elder James Jenkins as manager, and the committee also. The benediction was offered by Patriarch Udell.

During the party the snow was falling heavily, but all was sunshine within. Sunday following, the snow-storm continued, proving a hindrance to Elder Stevenson's visit to Sanpete valley. Notwithstanding the storm, Sunday schools and meeting were well attended, and in the evening crowded meetings, which were addressed by Elders Edward Stevenson, William Jackson and Nephi Pickard.

EDWARD STEVENSON.

A BEET FARMER SPEAKS.

Please permit me through the NEWS to say a few words on the beet question. I have read of late much that has been said on this subject, and having had four years' experience in beet culture must confess that I am on the side of the farmer.

How often we hear that beets can be raised for so and so! Now, I would like to ask who can tell better than the farmer what beets can be raised for? It seems to me the farmer has nearly all the make. After preparing the ground with great care he plants the beets, but has no assurance that his beets will ever be received, and he is left in suspense until the last load is hauled and put on the cars.

Should he at any time ask the agent, "What about my beets?" the answer will be, "I don't know anything about them. I am paid to sample and receive them." Nor can he find out by writing to the company; and as yet he cannot tell what per cent his beets went the season previous so that he may feel safe in planting the ground a second time. The way the matter now stands it seems to me it is all one-sided, and I do think the farmers ought to have part of the say so. I also believe that the farmer will stand by the factory better at \$5 per ton for their beets than they will at a reduced price.

Some may say there is a sugar trust to fight. Admitting such to be the case, how much will one dollar taken from the beets figure in a fight of this kind if the trust is here to run out the Lehi sugar factory? They will never stop at anything that is mean, if they have to sell sugar at half the price it is now going at.

I am satisfied that the factory will receive better support from the people, especially the farmers, by paying a good living price for beets than it will by cutting the price. We are also told by some that beets can be raised running from 20 to 25 tons per acre. I will just say that I have a large farm of good land and have more acres that will produce less than 15 tons than 20

tons to the acre; and not a few of my neighbors raise not more than 8 and 10 tons per acre.

I want to say that I have no quarrel with the sugar company, any more than I think they are not justified in making so great a cut in the price of beets. If they can cut one dollar this year perhaps next year they may do the same.

I am, very respectfully,

ONE OF THE FARMERS.

SPRINGVILLE, Feb. 9th, 1895.

PROVO PROHIBITIONISTS.

PROVO, Feb. 11, 1895.—A large congregation assembled in the Tabernacle yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of giving expression to their views upon the question of asking the Constitutional Convention to submit a prohibition clause to the people, to be voted upon at the same time as the Constitution. Hon. W. H. King presided. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. C. Andrews of the Baptist church. Judge King stated that the object of the meeting was to consider whether or not some plan can be devised which will minimize the evils that result from the sale of intoxicating liquors. The movement had been commenced by a number of ecclesiastical gentlemen, and concerted action by members of the various churches and all the good people in the Territory was desirable. Efforts in behalf of prohibition which had been made in the past, had of late received a considerable check, perhaps for the reason that many people who were in favor of prohibition, considered it best to establish a temperance party. In the opinion of the speaker the cause could be best subserved by a union of effort on the part of all temperance advocates regardless of classes, denominations or parties. It would always be a debatable question, until a time when we have a better government than man can give, whether prohibition will minimize the evils of the liquor traffic. Many believe that this result could be best brought about through high license. Others had reached the conclusion that the evil could be best corrected through the strong arm of the state being laid upon it through prohibitory enactments. The decision of the supreme court, that liquor in original packages could be transmitted from one state to another without interdiction, had been a great obstacle to successful enforcement of prohibitory enactments; but in the face of this, all good citizens of every creed and party will join hands to suppress the terrible evil. All stand appalled at the frightful and growing consequence of the liquor traffic, which causes homes to be ruined, family ties to be cut asunder and engenders crime and iniquity, crowding the courts with criminal business and filling fellows' cells which otherwise would be empty. How best to control the evil and rescue the young from its terrible consequence was the vital question, and he would be a statesman indeed who could devise a plan that would accomplish this end.

Rev. J. W. Wilks, of the Methodist church, said this was not a religious meeting nor a political meeting, yet something of both. The question was whether the Constitutional Convention would allow the people to express their