

people. The report of the committee was then received and, without alteration, adopted. It was agreed that a copy of these resolutions should be forwarded to the Silver Reef Miner for publication.

The resolutions adopted by the People's Party of Salt Lake City, were then read and adopted by the meeting.

Mr. D. H. Cannon said that if there was one thing for which we ought to struggle, it was to preserve our liberties when they are endangered. He had helped to bring into subjection this southern country; had helped to reconcile the Indians and he would not see the liberties of the people taken from them without raising his voice against such unlawful proceedings. He wanted to see all vote at the coming election who could do so lawfully; would render them all the assistance that lay in his power.

Mr. A. P. Hardy said he was proud to be a member of the People's Party. He had grown up with them. Our people would never give up the ground they had labored so hard to bring into subjection. He closed by saying that himself, his word, his honor, his money, were with the friends of liberty.

Mr. David John said that he enjoyed the spirit of the meeting. Was one with the people in defense of their rights. He, many years ago, drove an ox team across the plains and since that time had labored and toiled to help make this country what it is. He with others had suffered the loss of many of his political liberties for supporting his wives and children; for not turning them off to find their own living, but, for all that, so long as he had a crust of bread he would share it with them.

Mr. Richard Morris was proud to be a member of the People's Party. Exhorted the people to do their part in carrying on the cases. Said that when their liberties were in jeopardy, it was not a time to be backing out now that their help was needed; they should be on hand to assist in every possible way.

Prest. John D. T. McAllister said he was glad to hear gentlemen speak in defense of right. He then asked if it was wrong to be an American? "For," said he, "if it is, I was born wrong." He was born in this sacred land of freedom. He had grown up in the enjoyment of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution. The people of Utah had come from many different countries for the purpose of enjoying these same rights. Said that every person had the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. He had been disfranchised for doing as the Lord commanded him. So had many others. They loved the country; loved the institutions; loved her Constitution, and were ready to defend them with their lives. The meeting was then dismissed.

W.

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN MEXICO.

As the events which transpired on the 4th of July, 1776, are cherished and commemorated by the loyal citizens of the United States, so are those which took place in Mexico on the night of September 15th, 1810, and the following day held in sacred remembrance by the patriots of this our sister republic. On the 13th of August, 1521, the City of Mexico, after a noble defense by the Aztecs, was surrendered to the Spanish conquerors. It was at that time completely surrounded by the waters of Lake Texcoco, a body of salt, brackish water, about ninety miles in circumference and was connected with the mainland by three grand causeways, which led to the city from the north, west and south. The Mexicans were entirely dependent upon the surrounding region for both food and water, the former being supplied by the inhabitants of the surrounding cities and towns, and the latter conducted from Chapultepec, a distance of three miles in a flume of wood, supported upon pillars of masonry. Cortez appeared before the city with an army of about 800 Spaniards and 40,000 Indians, allies from the surrounding tribes who were hostile to the Aztecs. The causeways were blockaded, the aqueducts destroyed, the Spanish army was divided into three parts, and the city simultaneously attacked at the three entrances, but though the Mexicans with their naked bodies and rude weapons were poorly calculated to cope with the Spaniards with their steel armor and superior weapons, they

were not lacking in valor, and many times after bloody encounters the latter were driven back to their fortifications on the causeways. For three months Guatimozin, the young and noble emperor, sustained the siege. His supplies of food exhausted, and with only the brackish water of the lake to drink, the suffering among his people became terrible, but still he continued the struggle until upon the date referred to above he was made prisoner. His expression upon being brought before Cortez gives proof of the true spirit of patriotism which had animated him during that protracted siege: "Prisoners such as I, are always a vexation to the conqueror, kill me at once and let me have the honor to die by your hand since I have not been privileged to die for my country." With the surrender of Mexico the Spaniards became masters of a country and people which, under proper government, might have been made one of the greatest nations of the earth. The attractions of Mexico, her genial climate, productive soil, and above all, her fabulously rich mines of gold and silver, soon brought thousands of adventurers to seek their fortunes in the new world, and in a few years the flag of Spain floated over the continent from the peaks of the Andes to the Rocky Mountains.

Close in the wake of the ambitious conqueror the no less ambitious and untiring priest followed, planting the cross as the sword of the soldier cleared the way; the conquest was complete, and from his regal palace in Mexico, the Viceroy of Spain ruled this vast domain with undisputed sway. Princely estates and titles of nobility were conferred upon men sprung from the humblest families of Spain.

The church, encouraged by the government at home, and courted by those who sought her influence, here reigned supreme; millions of the treasures of the earth were poured in her lap, her churches covered the land, the inquisition flourished in all its horrid forms. While the church flourished and the strangers became rich and powerful in the land, there was one class upon which the hand of fate bore heavily—the native sons of the soil; deprived of those privileges which, under their own government they had long enjoyed, and their lands divided among the invaders of their country, they were made the beasts of burden; they tilled the soil, worked the mines, and fought the battles, in fact, bore all the burdens but received none of the blessings. For nearly three hundred years this condition of things continued, or if possible grew worse, until driven to desperation and goaded by public and private wrongs Hidalgo raised the cry of liberty and freedom from the government of Spain.

Miguel Hidalgo was an humble parish curate in the obscure town of Dolores in the State of Juansjuato, unthought of and comparatively unknown, the nation little dreamed of the grand sentiments which inspired that humble heart, the prodigious plan the brain was forming for the freedom of his country, until at midnight on the 15th of September, 1810, he emerged from his dwelling, and there in the streets of Dolores by the light of the torches carried by the few who had espoused his cause he unfurled his banner and declared himself and his nation free from the yoke of Spain. At that time his own small dwelling would have quartered all who had espoused his cause, but as the cry spread from village to village, and state to state, the Indians, electrified by the hope which that welcome, but unexpected declaration had created in their hearts, flocked to his standard, and he soon found himself surrounded by 70,000 men who were willing to follow him to victory or death. With this army if army it could be called, he arrayed himself against a powerful and wealthy party supported by one of the most opulent kingdoms of the Old World. The struggle was short and bloody, the Indians, destitute of discipline, poorly clad, with little food, and almost without arms, could not withstand the power of the church party and Spaniards. Excommunicated by the church, and a reward of \$10,000 placed upon their leader, they were hunted by the army until betrayed by Bustamante. Hidalgo was captured and shot at Chihuahua on the 30th of July, 1811, the first martyr for the liberties of Mexico. Although deprived of their leader, the fire which he had kindled in the hearts of his followers could not be smothered and under the

leadership of Morelos his lieutenant general the struggle was continued. At times an empire, at other times a republic, Mexico was the constant scene of war and bloodshed until, with the death of Maximilian and the defeat of the French at Puebla, on the 5th of May, 1862, a government was established by Juarez and his compatriots, founded upon true democratic principles. That the Mexicans appreciate their improved condition is plainly evinced by the manner in which the late anniversary of the scenes of Dolores were celebrated throughout the republic. In this city on the night of the 15th, the principal streets which were brilliantly illuminated, were crowded with people. The president, cabinet, members of congress, government officials and as many of the citizens as the building would accommodate, assembled at the national theatre, where patriotic speeches were delivered and poems read, interspersed with music, until the hour of midnight approached, when Prest. Gonzales appeared upon the stage, and waving the national flag, repeated the cry of 1810—Viva Mexico, Viva la Independencia. The cry was echoed by the assembly, and repeated by the crowds in the street, the bands played the national airs, and amidst the deafening thunder of artillery and ringing of church bells, the festivities were commenced in earnest.

On the morning of the 16th there was a grand military review. Bands were in attendance at the different pleasure resorts, which were crowded with people; in the evening a grand illumination and fireworks, and the festivities of the day were ended. One marked feature was the simplicity and pleasant good humor with which the greater portion of the people seemed to enjoy the proceedings. Although pulque and other intoxicants were freely indulged in, there was very little hoodlumism or noise; occasionally some fanatic would cry—Viva Mexico, Mueron los estraneros—which gave us to understand that there were some who do not appreciate the invasion, although a peaceful one—which foreigners are making in their country. The majority of the people, however, appreciate the investment of foreign capital, and introduction of foreign customs among them, which are doing so much for the material advancement of the country.

A. W. IVINS.

SUGAR MAKING IN UTAH.

GUNNISON, Oct., 27th, 1882.

Editor Deseret News:

On the 9th inst., through the kind invitation of Arthur Stayner, Esq., and accompanied by him, I had the pleasure of a visit to his sugar works at Farmington, where I was fortunate enough to find it in full operation. He introduced me to his expert, Mr. Williamson from Pennsylvania, who with gentlemanly courtesy gave me the details of their doings. Mr. W. is a pupil of Prof. F. L. Stewart of Murraysville, Pa., who discovered the process of crystallizing the sucrose in the juice of maize and sorghum.

Without giving you any lengthy details of what I saw let me here say that Bro. Stayner has proven himself to be in possession of the skill and perseverance necessary to make a success of any undertaking on almost unexplored ground. He must have spent not a few thousand dollars in machinery, buildings and getting the farmers to raise the cane for his factory. Now he has deservedly succeeded in making the amount of sugar necessary to obtain the premium to be awarded on the first 7,000 lbs of sugar manufactured in Utah. But I do not think that it by far will cover his expenses for that purpose.

This should now be a satisfactory demonstration. And let the name of Arthur Stayner be put down as one of the pioneer manufacturers of Utah, and held in honor by fellow-citizens. Those who only float down with the stream and keep themselves carefully in smooth water, do not know what means and nearness it takes to introduce new industries.

Anyone who in the future desire to engage in sugar making has now got a second assurance that sugar can be made in Utah from the northern cane; as I already three years ago, through your columns, made known my success in that line.

My efforts in the sugar business since has been in experimenting in making white sugar, by obtaining a perfect clarification of the juice.

This season I did so far succeed as to obtain a juice almost as clear as spring water, with a milky tinge. This is done by passing the juice as it comes from the mill through a sulphur flume before making it alkaline. The results in crystallization I will inform you about hereafter.

A hope to obtain the assistance of Professor Talmage when he returns from Pennsylvania, where he is studying organic chemistry.

Very respectfully yours,
C. A. MADSEN

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FOREIGN.

CAIRO, 26.—Abdullah Pasha, Ali Fehmy Pasha, and Abdul Pasha corroborate the report of the ill treatment of rebel prisoners. Six of them were beaten with slippers and spat upon.

Arabi Pasha delivered to Broadly, his counsel, a statement of various indignities upon him. Broadly instituted proceedings against the chief actors.

Professor Palmer and party were led to the edge of a precipice and offered the alternative to throw themselves over or be shot. It is supposed Prof. Palmer leaped over, and Captain Gill and Lieut. Charrington chose the other alternative and were put to death.

The prosecution committee examined All Bey Rusdhi, who during the bombardment of Alexandria commanded the guard at the law court. He states he was ordered by Suliman and Dand Pasha to fire the building, but he followed Arabi to Kalfirill without executing the order. He was taken before Arabi, who asked whether he obeyed. Rudshi replied "Yes," through fear of Arabi, who thereupon exclaimed, "Thank God, we have annihilated a great part of the Christians and their principal buildings." This evidence thus far, however, is not supported.

The council of Ministers decided to instruct the Governor of Soudan to hold Khartoum till assistance arrived. It is stated that the false Prophet has reached Khardafed. The residents will enlist as many black troops as possible for service against the false prophet. Ismail Pasha Eyeoub will be placed at the head of these forces with Stone Pasha second in command.

Rome, 26.—Paeocci, the naval officer who deserted to join Arabi Pasha, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

London, 26.—Prof. Tyndal unveiled the statue of Thomas Carlyle on the Thames' embankment at Chelsea to-day. At the conclusion of a long address, Prof. Tyndal expressed the wish that a memorial should be raised at the same place to Ralph Waldo Emerson, the loftiest, purest and most penetrating spirit that ever shone in American literature, and a life long friend of Carlyle.

Gladstone said the Indian contingent are most worthy of the brotherhood in which they entered. He proposed a suitable annuity for Admiral Seymour and General Woolsey, who he said had accepted the peerages. He spoke for an hour, and concluded with a peroration on the confidence the country might repose in the military forces.

LONDON, 28.—The Bey of Tunis is dead. His brother has assumed he power.

LONDON, 27.—Davitt, speaking at Greenock last night announced that in visiting the Highlands and Isle of Skye, his purpose was becoming acquainted with the case of Ratters. He denies that anybody connected with the Land League had anything to do with the action of tenant farmers in the highlands.

Sir Henry Gore Booth's yacht Kara, one of the vessels which went to the Arctic in search of Leigh Smith and party has been wrecked while on the way from Hartlepool to Wixenton, England. All on board were saved.

Cairo, 27.—The Duke of Connaught has left for England. The false prophet is reported within three days march of Khartoum. A council of ministers was held to-day.

Berlin, 27.—Returns from 425 election districts show 133 conservatives, 92 centre party, and 28 progressionists, elected. Prof. Virchow, Dr. Loewe and Herr Richter, are returned by sweeping majorities. Prof. Virchow received 852 votes against 153 for court chaplain, Slocker.

Paris 27.—The friends of the gov-

ernment now admit the immense number of threatening letters which have passed through the post office at Montceau, Lesc Mines, Chalons and Lyons are the work of practical jokers, and enemies of the Republic who wish to raise a scare.

Dublin 27.—The grand jury have returned a true bill against 10 men charged with murdering a family.

Vienna, 27.—Seventy-five revolutionists were arrested at Odessa, among them a student who had in his possession a press and a number of nihilistic manifestoes.

Agrarian disturbances have occurred in the government of Volhynia. A priest has been murdered for distributing the imperial proclamation in regard to the agrarian question.

VIENNA, 28.—Traffic on the Bobon & Meran Railway, and on the Botzen, Trent & Lavis Road is suspended. Both lines between Pres and Brenner are impassable. All the streams in the Briexen district are alarmingly increasing in volume. Bad news comes from villages where the dikes are giving way. Fear is entertained that a catastrophe more terrible than that which lately visited Tyrol is impending. A telegram from Klagonefurt reports incessant rain and disastrous floods in Corinthia. The Drover is rising and serious inundations prevail in the valleys of its tributaries. The Mouljac commission, engaged in inquiring into the damage by the late floods, are imprisoned by floods at Kirchback.

CAIRO, 28.—Arabi Pasha will divide his defense into two parts. First, to comprise the period before the war, when he says he acted by orders of the Khedive; second, the time after July 10th, when he acted by command of the Sultan. Arabi's solicitor is also about to go to England to take depositions. Sir Wm. Gregory, Mr. Wilford Blunt, M. Minott and a trooper of the horse-guards, who was taken prisoner at Kassassin, will be unable to attend the trial.

Constantinople, 28.—The British ambassador has invited the Porte to turn his attention to measures of reform, particularly in Armenia, conformably to the Berlin treaty.

Berlin, 28.—Three hundred persons on Story Island are without food, and other portions of the population of western Ireland are threatened with starvation.

Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley landed at Dover this afternoon from Egypt. He was enthusiastically received by the crowd and was heartily welcomed at the station by Gladstone, the Duke of Cambridge, Earl Granville and the Duke of York.

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