DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

Thursday, - February 14, 1895.

DO NOT BLUNDER.

We learn from our correspondents and also from brief notes in the Utah county exchanges that there is considerable agitation in the southern part of the county named with a view to the erection of a new sugar factory. A meeting is called for today (Thursday) in Spanish Fork, to discuss the subject, and the decision is to be communicated through committees to other towns in the county. If it should be favorable to the proposed scheme, meetings are to be held in other localities for the purpose of crowding the plans to a final consummation. Reference is made to this subject in a correspondence in another part of today's NEWS. Those who are taking part in the movement are active farmers and leading citizens in various localities.

A sugar factory is an enterprise of such magnitude both as to capital and operation that its establishment should be a subject for thoughtful deliberation and calm discussion. Its necessary relations with the public make it an object of public interest and solicitude. A chief argument in favor of another sugar factory in the Territory is the fact that two-thirds of the sugar now used here is imported. At the same time conditions are such as to make the item of location for such a factory a matter of vital importance. A valued contributor to the NEWS, whose articles appear each Saturday, has had much to say of the evils of undue competition, and these have been pointed out so forcibly and clearly, and made so patent to every careful reader, that we do not regard it necessary to detail any of them here. It appears to us, however, that a measure of these evils in their most virulent form is one of the accompaniments of the new factory proposition, and therefore we suggest a serious consideration of the subject from every consistent point of view.

Ordinary good judgment would intimate that where a capably managed branch of manufacturing industry has great difficulty in maintaining its own in any field, the institution of another and similar plant to increase that difficulty by undue competition would be a very injurious proceeding to both. By force of circumstances for which it was responsible, the new comer would have to be regarded as a sort of "dog in the manger" enterprise which, while it might not be able to subsist in comfort itself, yet spoiled the food which would have given nutriment to the other. This illustration has been afforded more than once in Utah, whereby a rush to some particular branch of industry has swept away all operations in that line. And if, where there was not room for two, the second should crush the equally good one which came first, what benefit has come to anyone by the crushing process, to compensate for its injury?

Inquiry may be made as to whether anything of this nature can be applied to the proposition for a new sugar factory in Utah county. That county now has the Lehi sugar works. Whatever successes have been met with, one of them is not that of financial profit to the investors up to the present time. The operating expenses and the receipts have been such as to force the factory management to the alternative of cutting down expenses or ceasing to run. There is no dispute on that point, since it can be shown with mathematical certainty. Now, if the one factory in the county, whose management has been thoroughly economical and capable, has been unable to make anything, what would two do? Would they not be forced into undue competition, fighting each other as well as the imported product in the same market, with the result that one, and probably both, would collapse? Could anything be more favorable to the giant sugar trust than to have an ally in the shape of a local conflict of this nature? These are questions which private and public interests require should be answered without passion or prejudice.

No doubt there are some beet raisers who have felt aggrieved because their beets were not received at the factory; and perhaps their neighbors and associates consider they have cause to be offended. If there is any wrong existing in this respect, or in any other connected with sugar beet culture and the market, it should be set right. For this reason the NEWS has opened its columns for all concerned, and has been pleased to note the free expression of the farmers on the subject and to give full publicity thereto. At the same time, there have never been [illegible] a suggestion that the sugar factory rejected any beets that came up to the required standard. Why should it? The factory is there to make sugar, and to turn away material that it will enable it to operate would be foolish indeed. But beets which did not reach the standard have been turned away. Why? Because, as is well known, beets outside of certain grades cannot be made to produce sugar in sufficient quantity to be handled; and the fault of neglect or the purchase [illegible] or [illegible] as would be [illegible] which could not be used in sugar manufacture. While we suffer loss and disappointment because our beets were not of the right kind, it will not make matters any better to let our petulance run away with our good judgment. We have not learned it all just yet, and maybe a little more experience will enable us to remove the cause of loss and disappointment. Certainly another factory would not do it, for that, too, would have to reject beets which would not make sugar.

There is one thing that the Lehi factory has shown conclusively; and that is that sugar beet raising can be made profitable to Utah farmers under conditions which have prevailed the past two or three years. If by any circumstances they are pressed below that profitable point, farmers will cease to cultivate them. We hope nothing will come to produce the latter situation. We also hope that matters will be so adjusted that the farmers who raise the best sugar beets will be rewarded for their care and pains by securing the best returns therefor. But we would be sorely grieved if the Utah county farmers should commit the serious blunder of striking a death-blow to the sugar industry by any attitude assumed on the second factory proposition. If any of them desire to become contributors in a factory, we believe there is plenty of opportunity with the Lehi works.

SOUGHT PLEASURE AND FAILED.

The New York World, in commenting upon the funeral, last week, of a young man who died at thirty-six after "spending $100,000 a year for pleasure," remarks that such young men have become a marked feature of American life only within the last thirty years, but we have them now and are likely to have them permanently. It is suggested that one of the greatest American statesmen thought such young men an advantage to the country, under the operation of the principle by which it is "only three generations from shirt-sleeves to shirt-sleeves," where there is no government interference to prevent accumulated property from being naturally redistributed.

While we agree with the suggestion that if a man has a hundred thousand a year to spend he does a good thing in distributing it, we also agree with the World that the young man who spends a hundred thousand a year for his own selfish pleasure lays extinction for himself. All the laws of nature operate to crush him. His life and his death are both miserable, notwithstanding the enormous price paid for his pleasure, to be wasted only in riotous living and the destruction of others' happiness as well as his own. There are young men hereabout, less well provided with cash perhaps, but possessing the same ideas regarding pursuit of pleasure as did the spendthrift who has just found an early grave. His history should be a warning of their own, unless they take a sudden turn.

A. P. A. PERSECUTIONS.

According to a dispatch from Olympia, Wash., Representative Taylor, said to be an A. P. A. member of the house, is exerting himself in favor of a memorial to Congress, asking that Monsignor Satolli, the papal ablegate, be removed from United States territory. Similar propositions are under discussion, it seems, among anti-Catholic legislators of Oregon and Nebraska. The subject, which we have already referred to, hardly admits of serious discussion, as there is nothing on our statute book that authorizes the government to exclude from our shores European ecclesiastics. Not even the famous Geary law is available for that purpose. Yet, a principle is involved so radically wrong, that a protest against any attempt to apply it is called for in the interest of religious liberty, made sacred by the Constitution of our country.

If the legislators referred to had their own way, they would no doubt employ the physical force of the state in combating what they consider a dangerous religious system. To exclude alien Catholics would be only an initiatory step in a series of persecutions, for logically it would follow that, when this measure proved ineffective, others of a similar nature would have to be adopted. The consequence would be a return to fine, imprisonment, the rack, the stake and violence by mobs—a revival of the barbarism upon which an enlightened age, through the medium of history, gazes with a shudder. If that really is the tendency of the A. P. A., whatever Catholicism may be, Apaism is decidedly a curse.

Religious persecution is antagonistic to Christianity. The very essence of the religion of Jesus of Nazareth is to place each man in a position of individual responsibility before the Maker, reserving to himself, consequently, the sovereignty over the domain of his own conscience. To interfere in such matters by means of the power delegated to man for other purposes is treason against Him who expressly has reserved the right of final judgment of men's hearts and actions.

Persecution is also opposed to Protestantism. Those who understand the great movement that liberated the world from bondage and who give some thought to the results of that gigantic upheaval, will readily find that one of the fundamental truths proved by Protestantism is this, that the greatest service the state can render the church is to let it alone, and that any successful effort to divert the functions of the former into a sphere foreign to its nature is baneful, particularly to the state.

Religious persecutions carry their own retribution with them. The history of Germany in recent years is worth while studying as an instance. It will be remembered how, some years ago, Bismarck aimed at making Germany a Protestant empire. He opened the "kulturkampf," by which the power of the state was brought to bear against the Catholic church. High ecclesiastics were imprisoned and laws were enacted excluding the Jesuits from the country. What success attended the efforts of the ablest statesman of the age to fight a religion with secular means? Today the Catholic party holds the balance of power in the Reichstag, and announces that this power is to be used to its fullest extent. The Falk laws, excluding the Jesuits, must be repealed, or the government's measure against socialists and anarchists will be defeated. And still more, today Prince Hohenlohe, a prominent Catholic, holds the office of chancellor, while the real instigator of the civil war on the Roman church is unable to exercise any influence on the affairs of the state. Persecution never was successful, for it is an eternal truth that, while persecuted people sometimes have been in error, the persecutors are always wrong.

Catholics, like all religious bodies, are entitled to full liberty within the boundaries of the law. Those who think it their duty to fight them should do so by pointing out their errors and by the proclamation of truth. That is the only effective way; it is in harmony with the principles of Protestantism and worthy of a people that has acquired fame for its love of equal rights to all. Those who are unable to meet religious antagonists with intellectual weapons and in consequence of their own weakness resort to physical force, would better withdraw from the great contest, for they can never be anything but a disgrace to the cause they pretend to champion.

THERE is some force in the objection raised by California cities against the bill now before the legislature of that state for a general investigating committee, suggested by the late election frauds in San Francisco. The general sentiment on the subject outside of the municipality named is voiced by the Los Angeles Express, which objects to paying the political laundry bill of the chief city, in this manner:

We need no investigation here, and we do not want the town advertised to all the world as the chosen retreat of political [illegible] and ballot-box stuffers. That [illegible] we all gladly concede to San Francisco, and we trust she will always enjoy a full monopoly of it.

DURING last Friday's cyclonic cold wave, Palm Beach, on Lake Worth, in Florida, was the only reported point in the United States except Key West where the temperature was above the freezing point. Snow fell at Tampa, Fla., for the first time on record. Two-thirds of the orange trees in the state are thought to have been killed, as are also the early vegetable crops and the strawberries throughout the State. The money loss to the people of Florida is put at $5,000,000, but figures cannot tell the story.

AN ARGUMENT which the woman suffragists of Kansas appear to regard as altogether incontrovertible is thus stated in a recent set of resolutions: "Not a voter in Kansas but had a woman for his mother." The same thing, we believe, is generally true of the voters in the other states of the Union.

THE BEAUTY of the following remedy is that just now it could be very easily and cheaply applied: "In case of [illegible] as the first thing to be done is to reduce the temperature of the victim. This is usually done by putting cracked ice around his head and rubbing his chest with very cold water."

A NEW definition of "news," as patented by some political organs, is, anything that anybody may choose to think or say, no matter how confessedly untrue it may be. Yet the same political organs take credit to themselves for the publication of such stuff.

GENERAL J. S. CLARKSON'S reputation for saying neat things in an epigrammatic way is well upheld by one of his latest queries: "What can you expect of the financial question with a gold President, a silver Senate and a greenback House?"

Dr. Shelmerdine's prices are reasonable and his glasses guaranteed.

Childs's Liniment always cures [illegible]. Prepared at Godbe Pitts Drug Store.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Contains no Ammonia or Alum.

A Foot Note
Permit us to ease your travel on foot through life's journey a pleasure, by suggesting the use of Allen's Antiseptic Corn [illegible] for
Frostbitten Feet,
Sore Feet,
Blistered Feet,
Frosted Feet,
Chilblain Feet.
Try it and you will always praise it. For sale by all druggists, 25c.
F. F. Lyman & Co., Prescription Druggists, Sole Proprietors, 22 East Second South Street, Salt Lake City.

Geo. W. Jenkins, editor of the Santa Maria Times, Cal., in speaking of the various remedies for children, says: "When my children have croup there is only one patent medicine that I ever use, and that is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It possesses some medical properties that relieve the little sufferers immediately. It is, in my opinion, the best cough medicine in the market." If the remedy is freely given as soon as the croupy cough appears it will prevent the attack. It is also an [illegible] remedy for whooping cough. There is no danger in giving it to children, as it contains nothing injurious.

W. H. Bells, Justice of the Peace, 312 [illegible] Street. Telephone No. [illegible].

Mrs. W. J. Fahey, of Le Roy, N. Y., says: "Have tried Shy [illegible] cough cures, Parks' Cough Syrup is the only one that helps me. I know it is the best Cough remedy." For sale by F. J. Hill & Co., and Nelson Judson Drug Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

Salt Lake Theater.
CHAS. S. BURTON, Manager.
Curtain at 8 p. m.

FRIDAY, Feb. 15th.
MATINEE Saturday, Feb. 16, at 2 p. m.
THE FLAG OF OUR COUNTRY.
1. Overture.
2. Uncle Sam Forming his Flag.
3. Chorus "The Flag of Our Country."
4. Solo and Chorus "Come Listen to the Song we Sing."
5. Quartette "March Onward March," Miss Hazel Snarr, [illegible] Pedersen, Master Manasse Smith, Thomas and [illegible].
6. Song "Kissing Papa through the Telephone," [illegible], Miss Jessie Aldt.
7. Solo "Love's Sorrow," Shelley, Master Manasse Smith.
8. Recitation "The Man in the Moon," Miss Irene Erkis.
9. Solo "Last Night," Halfdan Kjerulf, Miss Laura Corrinne Harris.
10. Violin Solo, Variations, "Coming Through the Rye," May, Master Arthur Pedersen.
11. Duetto "Fair Janette," Franz Abt, Miss Hazel Snarr and Master Manasse Smith.
12. Toy Symphony, Allegro, Menuetto, Allegro, Joseph Haydn. (The toys are, Rattle, Drum, Trumpet, Nightingale, Quail, Bell-tree and Cuckoo.) Master Pedersen First Violin Leader.
13. Solo, Selected, Uncle Sam.
14. Finale from "Trovatore," Verdi, Uncle Sam and Quartette.
15. Solo and Chorus "Thy Praise in Their Words."
16. Solo "The Children Delight in Thy Beauty."
17. Grand Chorus "Our Flag is for the Free." Uncle Sam is represented by Mr. E. C. Graham, and Queen Utah by Miss Irene Erkis.
ADMISSION 15 and 25 cents. Matinee, 25c.

Salt Lake Theater.
CHAS. S. BURTON, Manager.
Curtain at 8:15 p. m., sharp.

3 Nights, Commencing MONDAY, FEB 18.
FAREWELL!
Gillan & Neill's Stock Company,
Assisted by the best local talent, in the Great PRIMROSE SUCCESS.
MEN AND WOMEN,
BY BELASCO AND DE MILLE.
Reduced Prices—25, 50, 75, $1. Reserved seats, [illegible] of seats begins at the box office [illegible], February 16th.
NEXT ATTRACTION.
Three nights commencing Thursday, February 21st, MATINEE SATURDAY, 1895.
Hoyt's, "A Temperance Town."
Prices [illegible] Sale of seats commences Tuesday, February 19th.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
J. S. ROGERS Manager.
Our Superb Stock Company in the Great London Success,
CASTE.
The Most Charming Comedy Ever Written.
Regular Prices, 25c and 50 cents. Matinee every Saturday. Admission 25 cts. SACRED CONCERT EVERY SUNDAY.

BUSINESS METHODS OF THE DAY.
Those Adopted by Progressive Merchants.
Step into the stores of any of our progressive merchants of today and you will be delighted at the new, clean, fresh appearance of the stock of goods presented for your inspection and marvel at the absence of old styles of shelf-soiled goods, and if you should ask the merchant how he avoids such accumulation, he will tell you truthfully that he sells them before they get in that condition; by going through his stock from time to time and any article which is not selling rapidly is marked with a price so low that the customer who can use such goods can't afford not to buy—never mind bring how much he may lose by the transaction, but now is the time the gain will be if sold before it becomes worthless by holding until it has no demand. In the matter of men's clothing, styles of goods change each season and if goods are held past their season they depreciate in value fifty per cent., and a third they are not worth ten per cent. of their original cost. Therefore a merchant [illegible] who closes out his stock of goods just before each season closes for half their cost, realizes the full value these same goods would have if held over until the beginning of the next season, and he has his money six months in advance, with which to buy a fresh, seasonable stock. And so this reason we let that with our half-price sale on Pants for the past two weeks we have [illegible] so much money we will continue the same prices for ten days more and call to our half-price clearance sale, [illegible] during the entire [illegible] $10, $27, $25, $25, $25, $30 or [illegible] we offer [illegible] bargains [illegible]. As evidence that this is an offer you can't afford to refuse, in the large sales we had on Pants for the past ten days, and we expect to sell 200 more in the next ten days on this great offering.

Plymouth Rock Pants Company
OVERCOATS AND SUITS
41 West Second South Street.

Z Two Great Sales! M
TWO THOUSAND PAIRS OF LAIRD SCHOBBER & CO.'S
$5.00 $6.00 AND $7.00 SHOES
In all Styles and Widths. All we shall ask is
$2.95 PER PAIR.

Carpet Department.
A New Arrival of
JAPANESE RUGS, VERY LOW,
And China Mattings from 12½ per Yard.
A special line of Wallpaper from 7½ per Roll.
Moquette, Body Brussels, Tapestry and other Carpets. Curtains in Dot, Swiss, Nottingham, Irish Point, Brussels and Fluted Muslins. Curtain Poles, Window Shades,
And Everything for Spring Renovation.
C I
T. G. WEBBER, Superintendent.

WANTED.

WANTED—LADY OR GENTLEMAN TO [illegible] office. [illegible]

COAL.
PRICES REDUCED. ALL KINDS [illegible]

FOR SALE CHEAP.
3 [illegible] FOUR ROOM BRICK HOUSE, [illegible] water and cellar. [illegible]

FOR SALE.
ELEVEN HORSES AND FOUR IMPROVED farms. [illegible]

THE UTAH JUNK HOUSE
WILL PAY CASH FOR RAGS, BONES, [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN.
WILL TRADE GOOD PROPERTY FOR [illegible]
LOANS, ANY AMOUNT ON CITY OR [illegible]
ON REASONABLE TERMS, APPLY TO Taylor Brothers, No. 56 East Temple Street.
MONEY TO LOAN TO LARGE OR [illegible]
[illegible]
RUSSEL L. TRACY.
[illegible] Commercial Block.

Go to S. F. BALL,
TEMPLE CAFE, 16 MAIN STREET,
For Cakes, Candies, Bread, etc.
Tourists' Lunches and Sandwiches.
Hot Lunch [illegible].

A LEAGUE CHAINLESS
BICYCLE
GIVEN
AWAY
FREE!
JOHNSON-PRATT Drug Co.
44 Main Street.

SPRY,
Practical
TAILOR.
Room [illegible],
CONSTITUTION BUILDING.

Carthey & Dumbeck,
PLUMBING,
STEAM HEATING & GAS FITTING.
No. [illegible] South, West Temple St.
Telephone [illegible].

J. P. FOWLER,
57 South, West Temple St.
HORSE SHOEING AND GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.
SHEET IRON MADE TO ORDER. [illegible]

WISCOMB & COMPANY,
Staple, Fancy and Green Groceries.
[illegible] East, First South Street.

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J. F. FORBES, PATENT ATTORNEY, [illegible]

CHAS. M. CANNON,
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Rooms [illegible] Constitution Building.

DR. E. M. KEYSOR,
Dentist.
Rooms [illegible] Scott-Auerbach Building, 1st floor, [illegible] Main St.

DR. J. THOMAS,
Surgeon Dentist,
[illegible] Main St. Anaesthetics Administered.

E. O. TAYLOR,
The Dentist,
is now located in Rooms [illegible], Constitution Building.

THE Inter-Mountain Electric Co.,
[illegible] KENYON, Manager.
[illegible] Wiring, Combination and Electric Fixtures, Electric Bells, Incandescent Lamps.
92 East, First South Street Salt Lake City, Utah.

We Want our Friends to Know that the
TEMPLE PHARMACY
Has Removed to No. 102 W. South Temple St.

TRY WRIGLEY'S JUICY FRUIT CHEWING GUM.
[illegible]

FRED J. MAY
Has opened a Meat Market, at No. 8 East, First South Street, and will be pleased to wait on his friends and the general public with a choice selection of prime meats at Bottom Prices. Free Delivery.

DESERET NEWS OFFICE
FOR SALE AT
THIS [illegible]
TIMES AND SEASONS
[illegible]
JOURNAL OF DISCOURSES
MILLENNIAL STAR

GREAT REMOVAL SALE OF CLOTHING!
Commencing January 18, '95,
AT J. P. GARDNER'S
141 Main Street, Salt Lake City.
I have leased 40 feet front of the old Teasdel stand, and will have same remodeled at once into a Modern Clothing Store.
The greatest Removal Sale ever known in this city will commence
Friday, January 18.
Bankrupt prices won't be in it, in comparison to the bargains offered at this the greatest of Removal Sales.
J. P. GARDNER,
141 Main Street.

The WAGENER BREWING CO.
Established in 1864. Incorporated in 1886.
BREWERY AND PARK, AT EMIGRATION or PIONEER CANYON
Family Trade Solicited.
Principal Office, No. 64 East First South St. Telephone 218.

HEADACHE CURED FREE.
A Free Sample of Dr. Whitehall's MEGRIMINE (Me-grim-ine) a Bad Headache! the only pleasant, prompt, perfect relief, and permanent cure for all forms of Headache and Neuralgia. Sent on mention of this paper. Sold by all druggists. [illegible]
Dr. Whitehall Meg. Co., So. Bend, Ind.

LEWIS' 98 PER CENT LYE
POWDERED AND PERFUMED (PATENTED)
[illegible]