

guard their own interests, realizing that on each individual rests some responsibility for the final result.

ABOUT BEET SUGAR.

There is good reason for hoping that at some time in the future Utah will occupy a more favorable position than at present as a manufacturer of sugar, and will be able to supply not only the local demand but have some of the saccharine product for shipment. At the present time the Lehi factory is able to make only about one-third of the sugar consumed in the State, and at the low prices of present competition has to run very economically to make both ends meet, to say nothing of pushing forward to an independent basis, so far as financial obligations are concerned. But hopes are strung that ultimately this end will be reached.

The continued success of the Lehi institution means that the future will inaugurate one and perhaps two other factories to this State, one in the north of this city, probably in the vicinity of Weber county. The local consumption of sugar is such as to justify hopes for another local factory; but a considerable outlay of capital is necessary, hence such an undertaking has to be well considered. Years back, the Legislature of the Territory offered encouragement to sugar production, and when, some six years since, there was a bounty both from the government and one from the Territory, this encouragement was the turning point which led to the establishment of the Lehi factory. Nebraska also secured a factory in the same way; and there is said to be a movement in Wisconsin, Iowa, New York and Minnesota to have those states pursue a similar policy in order to stimulate the beet sugar industry there. A very large area of the United States is adapted to sugar-beet raising, as may be noted in the following statement by Herbert Myrick, in Bradstreet's:

During the past ten years sugar beets have been grown repeatedly in a great many places in about all the states and territories west of New England and north of the thirty-fifth parallel, in all sorts of soil and climate. Thousands of analyses of beets have been made by the United States department of agriculture and by the various experiment stations. In some states the experiment stations have done a remarkably comprehensive work along these lines, notably in New York, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Washington, Colorado, Utah and California. Over much of this vast area, including also Kentucky, Tennessee, the Virginias, and probably North Carolina, it has been conclusively shown that beets of proper quality can be grown in profitable quantities sufficient to fully supply any number of well-located sugar factories—that is to say, ten or twenty tons per acre of beets containing 12 to 18 per cent or more of sugar, with an average coefficient of purity of 80 per cent or above that.

With this showing, the beet-sugar industry ought to have good prospects in the United States; and in view of this and the position which Utah occupies, as demonstrated by the experience of the Lehi factory and those who have grown beets theretofore, an increased knowledge of sugar-beet growing and of the manufacture of

the saccharine product ought to stand the people of Utah in good stead in the near future.

POLITICS AND DEATH.

The Chicago Times-Herald thinks that the price paid by the nation for a campaign like the present one can be estimated only if it were possible to ascertain how it affects life and health among those actually engaged in its thrilling scenes. The health commissioners of Chicago contribute some figures of interest in this connection. Deaths as a result of disarrangement of the nervous system or heart failure for the week ending October 17, increased sixty per cent over the previous week.

That this is not accidental would seem to be proven by statistics covering the last thirty-two years. Generally speaking there has been an alarming increase of deaths as a result of diseases affecting the heart, owing, it is presumed, to the excitement and excesses incident to life in a great city, but the years of presidential elections are said to show an increase out of all proportion. Thus in 1863 there were in Chicago 32 deaths of heart disease; 1864 was election year and the deaths of the cause mentioned were 52. In 1867 the number was 64; the following year (election year) 104. In 1871 it was 128; in 1872 (election year) 163. In 1873 the number was 264; in 1880 (election year) 321. In 1887 it was 549; in 1888 (election year) 618. In 1891 it was 920; in 1892 (election year) 1,058. The years 1876 and 1884 were exceptions from the rule here plainly indicated.

According to this and if the figures hold good throughout the country, it appears that a presidential election in the United States results in more fatalities than many a great battle has done. There is certainly need of some strong and mighty influence to pour oil on the troubled waves, to calm the passions and cool the burning fever heat.

A GAME TO BE DISCARDED.

The football time has come, and already there has been sufficient of disaster attending it locally to have a surgeon called to set a broken bone. From elsewhere come reports of similar injurious results. For instance, on the Young Men's Christian Association park at Seattle, Washington, Saturday afternoon, five of one team came out of the contest crippled; the star full-back, J. P. Whittren, has a broken collarbone and a dislocated shoulder; Peacock, his substitute, a broken collarbone and scapula; left tackle O'Donnell a useless leg; full-back Beck a torn tendon in his right leg, and Coward, substitute left tackle, a sprained ankle.

Were such accidents as these to occur in a prize fight, there would be a cry of public sentiment go up which would give the party who inflicted the injury the worry and expense of being defendant in a criminal action, and though conviction might not follow, the decent public would be so impressed that they would not patronize prize fights. Yet the real vigorous games of football is as brutal as prize fighting, with the added danger that it risks the lives and limbs of many more persons in each set-to,

and rarely leaves its victims in a less battered-up condition.

There is in more than one family in this State the deep sorrowing recollection of the ending of a bright young life through the direct agency of this game; hence considerate parents have a fear and a feeling that every dutiful son should respect. The respectable public also should display similar regard, and refrain from being willing auditors of such games. While football contests can draw large crowds they will go on; and in the fact of large audiences there is advertised a degree of coarseness in sentiment and inclination that would call out "society" people of both sexes to witness contests little if any less brutal than a Roman gladiatorial combat in the result to its victims. Public sentiment ought to demand more elevating athletic exhibitions than such as bruise the bodies, break the bones, and crush the lives out of some of the best types of physical manhood. Because of its preponderance of bad results, football is a game to be discarded.

NEWS FROM MANCOS.

MANCOS, Montezuma County, Colorado, Oct. 22, 1896.—It is seldom that anything from this portion of the San Juan country appears in your valuable paper, so I thought perhaps a few lines might not be amiss.

The past season has been rather unfavorable to the farmers here, as the water supply has been very limited, but still enough has been raised to supply all our wants and perhaps some to spare to those within our gates.

The health of the people is good as a general thing.

Last Sunday, the 18th, was the fiftieth birthday of our worthy Bishop, George Halls, and surprise party was got up for the occasion. About sixty-five people, old and young, gathered at the house of Brother N. A. Decker, a short distance from the Bishop's at 7 p. m. At a given signal all started with noiseless tread for the scene of action, preceded by the Webber band. Arriving at the door of the house the band played a selection, when the door was opened by the Bishop's estimable wife, and the all made a rush for the inside, where we took the Bishop completely by surprise. So quietly had everything been arranged that he had not received the slightest intimation of what was going on, although Sister M. M. Halls, his wife, had a hand in all the proceedings. Talk about women not being able to keep a secret! Well, after hearty hand shaking all around and the Bishop had come a little, so to speak, a large easy arm chair was presented to him by Sister Nora Hamman, the chair having been donated by some of the members of the ward. When he sat down in it he said, "Well, it is just as good a fit as though I had been measured for it." Soon after this your humble servant was chosen master of ceremonies, and a program was carried out which consisted of songs, recitations, instrumental music, speeches, etc., until about 9 o'clock, when a splendid lunch was partaken of, and at 10:30 we began to pick up our empty baskets and other traps and start for home, having had a most enjoyable time and all wishing Brother Halls many happy returns of the day.

W. W. WHITE.