

delayed his visit longer. If he had the consequences would have been very disastrous. The joint was adjusted and he soon got all right.

Life and limb are of too much value to be tampered with. People who employ a physician or surgeon should remember this when securing the services of a professional of that class.

### SUGAR ARGUMENTS.

NOBODY now has a sneer for the sugar industry. The success of the Sugar Works has stopped all that. The men who have struggled against great obstacles, much opposition, and still greater indifference, are now vindicated. "The best of all successes is success." The *San Francisco Chronicle* offers the following arguments in favor of supporting the home sugar industry, and we have clipped them as worthy of the consideration of people in Utah:

"In the first place, if we produce our own sugar we buy from our own people and not from aliens, which is distinctly a benefit, since it does what is commonly called 'keeping the money in the country,' meaning not a retention of so much money or currency, but the increase of domestic traffic and exchange.

Secondly, the manufacture of so much sugar must furnish employment to thousands of our own people directly, and to hundreds of thousands indirectly; and this opens a vista which it would require a volume to discuss. The proposition must be so plain as to need no discussion.

Thirdly, the transportation and distribution of this enormous product would necessarily be a great industry of itself. As it has been heretofore, we have paid for bringing sugar to this country, but we have paid strangers for it. With the product a domestic one it would be moved by ourselves, and our own railways and canals would get the benefit of it."

### AMERICAN PARTIES.

THE *New York Evening Sun* has a long article on the history of political parties in the United States. A perusal of it reveals some interesting particulars of past American politics. Party names were numerous and unique. There were Federals, Democrats, Whigs, Bucktails, Locofocos, Tammanys, Clintonians, Anti-Masons, Hunkers, Barnburners, Republicans, Native Americans, Knownothings, etc. And strange to say, all originated in New York.

The first division of the people on party lines manifested itself as Federals and Republicans. The former inclined to a British connection, while the latter were regarded as the American party. The building of the Erie canal caused a realignment of party lines. Governor Morris and De Witt Clinton were the champions of the canal, while the Federals violently opposed it. The

Republicans divided into two factions, the Bucktails and Clintonians. These latter looked on Jefferson as their prophet, and were dubbed Democrats, by Federals, in reproach, because of their sympathies with French ideas of Democracy. The nickname was accepted in defiance and a new party was born. In the New York city election of 1816, the name Democrat was first assumed as a party one. It was regarded as the patriotic party and came out triumphant.

The Bucktails, who were also called Tammanys, were known as Madisonians. Martin Van Buren became ultimately a leader of this faction. In 1818 Clinton was elected governor of New York; both factions endorsed him. In 1820 the Bucktails carried New York city. For several years thereafter, the two factions fought desperately and became known as Tammanys and Democrats. In 1828 Andrew Jackson was the hero of the Democrats. The Tammanys supported him, the factions merged in Democracy and the party became entirely national.

About this time the Anti-Mason party arose, over the death of a man named Morgan, who threatened to expose Masonry. The Whigs next appeared in 1830. They coalesced with the Workingmen's party, the Anti-Masons and the Peoples' parties. The coalition was called at first the Clay party, but in 1833 it was known nationally as the Whig.

A portion of this party developed into the Native American faction. The Clintonians appeared again as an equal rights party, but Tammany was on the same platform, and both were dubbed the Locofocos. The Native Americans, Whigs and Knownothings were more or less allied and in 1844 showed some strength.

It was during this year that the anti-Catholic riots commenced. In 1848 Zack Taylor was elected President by the Whigs and their allies. The riots of New York followed. The Democrats espoused the side of religious toleration. By this time they had achieved some very great measures for New York. They were instrumental in building the Erie canal, in bringing the Croton water into the city and in opening Central Park. In 1852 they swept the country with Pierce. In 1856 they elected Buchanan by a hard fight. In this year first appeared the Republican party. And since that time the two great national parties have been known as Republicans and Democrats.

The new bridge at Avesta across the Dal river is the longest in Sweden.

### SPECULATIVE MINING VENTURES.

CONSIDERABLE interest has been excited over some mining prospects in Piute County, and companies have been organized with capital stock placed in the aggregate at very high figures and bearing the names of responsible parties, with the object of developing the mines and making the fortunes of the stockholders. Reports, more or less sensational, have been circulated concerning the richness and extent of the discoveries, and circulars have been issued in which offers of the capital stock are made "at very reasonable figures." Some persons too have been canvassing for subscribers, offering the shares which are placed at \$10 for twenty-five cent. All this has made quite a stir, particularly as the names of the highest authorities in the Church have been published as stockholders, and held out as an example for others to follow and as a sort of guaranty that the scheme is reliable and likely to be of great benefit.

We do not know anything as to the actual status of the project. It may turn out all that is anticipated by its promoters. They are very confident of success. But there should be no misunderstanding in the public mind concerning the position occupied in relation to it by the prominent men of the Church, whose names have been mentioned as large holders of the stock. This will be made clear by the following letter, which we have been permitted to print and to which we invite the attention of all our readers:

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.

October 23rd, 1891.

To the Ferris Gold and Silver Mining and Milling Co.:

Gentlemen:—A number of friends have called to our attention a circular which has been issued by your company, setting forth its incorporation and the amount of stock which has been placed, and the number of shares into which it is divided, and also that our names appear in the list of shareholders, followed by a rather glowing description of the valuable mines which are owned by the company, and announcing that "it is believed that no safer investment can be made by the public than by purchasing some of the limited number of shares which are offered for sale at reasonable figures."

Some expressions have been used by one and another that have caused us to think that we had better return to the company the stock that has been so liberally and kindly given to us. We hope our motives in doing this will not be misapprehended. We appreciate the generosity which prompted the organizers of the company to give us each 5000 shares of stock; but you understand that our position is different from that of an ordinary citizen, and that many things which might be done by a citizen in private life, we cannot do in the position we occupy without exposing ourselves to criticism.

On this account we take the liberty to say that you will please consider these