DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

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TO CRUSH THE SUGAR FACTORY.

The most determined efforts are being made to crush the Utah sugar factory, and the most nefarious means are being resorted to, to accomplish that wicked design. We learn that a person has been making it his business to go among the merchants of this city and represent to them that other houses were buying sugar from the Utah factory cheaper than they were; that certain houses had a "pull" on the factory by which they obtained a cut or rebate, which gave them an advantage over other dealers; and in this way a feeling of jealousy, and of hostility towards the factory, have been sought to be fomented among its friends and patrons at home.

We have it from the president of the Utah Sugar company that any and every statement to the effect that one jobbing house has been able to buy sugar of that company cheaper than another, or that cuts and rebates have been privately given to some and not to others, are absolutely false. The company has rigidly adhered to its rule of impartiality as between the jobbing houses of the Territory.

Of course the object had in view in circulating these slanderous representations is to cripple the sugar factory, and wean away its patronage. And right here is a fine opportunity for our merchants and retail purchasers to show their patriotism, and loyalty to home enterprise. Stand by our sugar factory! Don't let a powerful and unscrupulous foe come in and crush it!

NOT THE PRESENT COUNCIL.

The NEWS does not understand, and has not said, that the present City Council were considering a plan or proposition to sell the waterworks. On the contrary we have explicitly stated that no such proposition was now actually pending. Our ground is that there exists a strong probability that an attempt to purchase the waterworks will be made when an opportune time to make it arrives, though this may not happen during the term of the present Council.

Nothing has been more remote from our intention than to insinuate that any sitting member favors the sale, much less that he is in collusion with anyone seeking to bring it about. Our main object in speaking upon the subject as we have done, is to give notice in advance to all concerned not to attempt to transfer the water supply of this city to the ownership or control of private parties. That such a working is necessary, and that the officers and voters of the city need to have it unanimously reiterated, is indicated by a cloud in the municipal horizon, which is already a good deal larger than a man's hand, and threatens to grow until it becomes an overshadowing issue in the city's affairs.

MADAGASCAR IMBROGLIO.

Before long it will be known definitely whether France is going to the trouble of armed interference in the affairs of Madagascar. A messenger has been dispatched with an ultimatum and with authority to enforce his demands, if necessary. The strained relations between the dusky queen of the island and the French government are ascribed to various causes, the former claiming that the way she has been treated by the French is outrageous, while the latter alleges that the trouble is brought about through English intrigues aiming at a diversion of the general jealousy with France. There may be some truth in both these statements.

Great Britain has a double interest in Malagasy. The trade with the island is considerable, and in her course the last that France may contemplate the sending of a fleet of cruisers in the Indian ocean, a act that would in time of war be a serious menace to her commerce with India, Australia and the Cape settlements. At the northern extremity of the island the French now hold a harbor almost impregnable. The British say that the proposition of France to establish a naval station here is a direct violation of existing treaties, by the terms of which the influence of the French government is confined to the foreign affairs of the natives. When, therefore, advances are made looking to the occupation of land and assumption of the control of the finances of the country, it is more than likely that the people will resist with all the determination of which they are capable, and that they will have at least the moral support of England in the possible struggle.

It is interesting to know that the United States cannot be wholly indifferent to the developments in the far off part of the world. Our country controls not less than three-tenths of the whole trade of that island, which in area is nearly that of France. The trade of the latter country with Madagascar amounts only to one-tenth, while England controls four-tenths. Large quantities of "Yankee notions" are yearly shipped to Queen Ranavale's subjects and exchanged for Indian rubber, hides and tropical crops, and it is therefore probable that Uncle Sam will find it necessary to make himself heard, should the quarrel about Madagascar become too serious. Germany also claims a voice in the matter.

However, France, it is thought, will not hastily engage in another colonial war. The spot note too worth considering the benefits derived. She already has more colonies than she can manage profitably, and it would only be to memorize the honor of the republic, that money and soldiers would be sacrificed in the perilous climate of Madagascar.

"THE STATE OF UTAH."

"The State of Utah and Polygamy," is the title of a lengthy article in the October 25th issue of that widely-read and influential religious weekly, the Independent, New York, from the pen of Prof. H. A. Hinsdale, of the University of Michigan, the well-known educator who delivered a series of lectures before the Brigham Young Academy at Provo last summer, and who also addressed the congregation in the Tabernacle in this city one Sunday during his visit. The article is declared to be in response to the request "by people in downright earnest" to know whether Utah's "early admission to the Union as a State does not mean a return of plural marriages" and it is in the main a cool, unbiased statement of conditions, without, however, any very positive statement of conclusions or opinions by the writer himself. One ridiculous error is the assertion that in 1890 the "Gentile population of the Territory was 143,963, and in 1890 it was 207,905, an increase of 41 per cent" —figures which represent the total population of the Territory in the years named—and the "Gentile population" only. We are inclined, however, to regard this blunder as a slip of the pen or a printer's mistake, though it and additional statistics are made to do service as proof that the "Gentile population has considerably gained ground." Mr. Hinsdale states the history and circumstances of the "Manifesto," the revelation on celestial marriage, the congressional legislation on the subject, the escheat and other proceedings, and then adduces facts in support of the proposition that "social conditions have greatly changed in Utah." He quotes Judge Chas. S. Zane and President George Q. Cannon in interviews had with them on the "supposed danger of polygamy under statehood," and with these extracts brings his article to an abrupt close.

It is to be regretted, as already hinted, that the eminent gentleman had not contributed more of his own views and freedom upon the question to enlighten a brawling, but in a sense of keen, close observation, and we given exceptional opportunities of examining the local situation. Nevertheless, he writes in a friendly spirit, and his paper will undoubtedly do much good.

NEW SCIENCE REVIEW.

A valuable addition to the periodical literature dealing with scientific questions is *The New Science Review* issued by the Transcontinental Publishing company simultaneously in New York and London. Two numbers have now made their appearance and deservedly received most favorable comment by the press. As announced by the publishers, the new magazine will not attempt to supersede the already existing periodicals that occupy the same field; it will supplement them by endeavoring to present the leading problems of science in a popular style, giving both explanations and demonstrations suitable to the great majority of the reading public, to whom the technical terms and phraseology of the specialists so recently are more or less unintelligible. Thus the magazine contains a selection of its own, and, in addition, from the contents of the numbers we have seen, the editors have succeeded admirably in their self-imposed task. A "Miscellany of Modern Thought and Discovery," presented with scientific accuracy and yet in an elegant, entertaining style, forms the closing feature of each issue, a feature that would in time of war be a serious impeding to her commerce with India, Australia and the Cape settlements. At the northern extremity of the island the French now hold a harbor almost impregnable. The British say that the proposition of France to establish a naval station here is a direct violation of existing treaties, by the terms of which the influence of the French government is confined to the foreign affairs of the natives. When, therefore, advances are made looking to the occupation of land and assumption of the control of the finances of the country, it is more than likely that the people will resist with all the determination of which they are capable, and that they will have at least the moral support of England in the possible struggle.

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